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Soochow
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Newsletters, memoranda, reports
1932-1956

ASSOCIATED
BOARDS
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
 Soochow China.

December 3, 1932.

Dear Friend of Soochow University:

Along with this news there comes the sincere wish that the Christmas Season has brought to you its truest joys, and that the New Year with its new hopes and new resolves finds you prepared as never before to pray "THY KINGDOM COME." What a WORLD OF NEEDS we have to pray for, to live for, to give for! What hath God wrought! in the tearing down of so much that has stood in the way of the coming of His kingdom of righteousness, love and peace. How earnestly are we to seek His will through prayer, if we are to build through the days of 1933 for ETERNITY.

In my letter of August 19th I tried to share with you some of the reasons for profound thankfulness we workers here at the University and here in China held in our hearts - for the wonderful deliverance of our work and our workers from the worst horrors of war. The experiences of the fall term's work with our students have greatly added to our causes of thankfulness. I can think of no better plan of acquainting you with our true conditions here than by quoting some excerpts from President Yang's recent annual report to the Board of Trustees.

DECREES and CERTIFICATES

"On account of the irregularity of the term running into September, no formal commencement was held. The numbers of students who completed their courses of study and were given diplomas were:

College of Arts	- B. A.	- 23
College of Sciences	- B. S.	- 16
College of Law	- LL. B.	- 70

First Middle School (Soochow)		
	Senior Dept.	- 30
	Junior Dept.	- 25
Third Middle School (Huchow)		
	Senior Dept.	- 23
	Junior Dept.	- 21

No certificates were given by the Second Middle School (Shanghai) which, on account of war disturbance, could not open for the spring term."

ENROLLMENT IN COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

"As regards enrollment this year we have 295 students in the College and 265 students in the Middle School, making a total of 560 students in all. Compared to the situation for last year, this shows a decrease of 106 students for the College and 166 for the Middle School, or a drop of 270 students for the total. -- In explanation, it may be said that there are three possible factors of influence in the situation. In the first place, after the student troubles we had last Spring, a number of students, who according to our investigation, took active part in the strike, were given notice that their return to this institution was not

desired. -- In the second place, in order to have a more carefully selected body of students, our entrance examination this year was much more strict than before, -- In the third place, the destruction of Chapei by the Japanese and the prevailing business depression so affected the financial condition of many families that they are unable to send their children to schools of our type, which charge rather high tuition. -- A more direct cause is perhaps to be found in the reorganization of the Law School, which permits the second year pre-legal course to be taken in the Law School in Shanghai instead of in the Arts College in Soochow."

DISTRIBUTION OF STUDENTS ACCORDING TO SUBJECTS

<u>Majors in order of size</u>	<u>Fall 1932</u>	<u>Fall 1931</u>
Lay	34	123 (Pre-100.)
Chemistry	34	27
Economics	32	27
Physics	30	22
Pre-Medical	27	28
Political Science	20	22
Biology	15	12
Literature	9	4
History	6	6
Sociology	4	0
Education (Changed to minor)	3	13
Pre-Nursing	2	0
Mathematics (discontinued this year)	0	4
Freshman and Special Students	<u>79</u>	<u>103</u>
	295	401

SIGNIFICANCE OF SMALLER STUDENT BODY

"Except for its effect upon the finances of the institution, a small student body is not a cause of concern or worry. We would have a better and stronger institution and one which would put us in a more favorable position to carry out the essential object of this institution if the reduction in the size of the student body could be made up by improvement in quality. -- An institution of our type exists for leadership training and Christian influence, which can only be brought about by extensive personal contact of a not-overburdened faculty upon a selected group of promising youth."

RELIGIOUS LIFE AND WORK

"...Briefly, we are following two principles. The first is to encourage student initiative and voluntary religious leadership and organization. In presiding over meetings, inviting speakers and making plans, students are encouraged to undertake a due share of responsibility. The object is to make the students feel that religious life is a part of their own life and not something imposed upon them by the school. The second principle we are following is to kindle the interest of the students for the discussion of religious problems instead of merely imparting religious information and knowledge. While effort is being made to have every Christian faculty member take a share in the religious work of the school, the more active part is undertaken by a Committee on Religious Life and Activities headed by Mr. M. O. Williams, Jr. Dr. Z. T. Kaung, Chairman of our Board of Trustees, and pastor of St. John's Church, has been invited to help as honorary advisor to the Religious committee."

PROGRESS MADE TO IMPROVE THE FACULTY

"... There are now on the faculty four persons holding the Ph. D. degree, three in the Biology Department and one in the

DEC 3 1932

Department of Physics. Two more are expected next year, one for the Political Science Department and the other for Psychology and Education. Of these six persons, four are our own alumni and all except one are Christians.

We are also expecting to have on our faculty next year one of our women students who is studying in the Woman's College of Alabama, specializing in Arts and Music, and will be competent to give college courses along these lines. This has been made possible through the kindness of Dr. Agnew, President of the Woman's College.

One of our instructors, a brilliant scholar, is now in the University of Michigan, on a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship, working for a Ph.D. in Mathematics. These two last mentioned are also both our own alumni and Christians. -- The securing of a well-trained Christian faculty is the foremost concern and problem of a Christian University. It is not something that can be rushed through in a short time, even if money is available. But the progress we have made in this direction is substantial and noticeable. The future also holds out bright prospects."

THE B. S. S.

"In connection with our Science Departments mention should be made of our Biological Supply Service, which has, for a number of years, been supplying biological specimens and laboratory instruments, such as scissors, pliers, etc., to Middle Schools and Colleges, at only a fraction of the imported price. It is not only a promoter of science work but also a cultural link between China and other countries. A mere enumeration of the patrons we had last year will show the significance of this piece of our work:

a. Middle Schools in China	48
b. Colleges in China	30
c. Colleges (in U.S.A and other foreign countries)	9
d. Foreign Supply House	1
e. Government Bureaus	2
f. Hospitals	3
g. Individuals and specialists	16
Total	109

You have not failed to catch the vigorous Christian heartbeats in these excerpts from President Yang's report. His fine spirit has been contagious, and not only have faculty members responded, but students and our school servants have co-operated this fall in a way to make educational work a joy.

The visit of Dr. Stanley Jones proved a great blessing to all who were privileged to hear him during the eight days of his witnessing in Soochow. The response of the students was heartening. We are looking forward to an offering of life as the outstanding feature of our gift-giving on Christmas Day.

Sincerely,

S. U. Publicity Committee,
Per D. L. S.

ASSOCIATED
BOARDS

Soochow University,
Soochow, Kiangsu, China,
June 29th, 1933.

Dear Friend of Soochow University:

It may encourage you to hear some of the outstanding things which have helped to make this one of the best years in the history of our institution.

BACCALAUREATE SERVICE AND COMMENCEMENT

At our commencement last Monday we conferred 128 collegiate degree - 22 B.A.'s, 22 B.S.'s, 82 LL.B.'s, and 2 LL.M.'s, in addition to 51 middle school certificates. The occasion of our baccalaureate sermon was a long-to-be-remembered one, made so by the presence of the law graduates, who came up from Shanghai to attend the service with the B.A. and B.S. graduates. In the afternoon a tea on the beauty spot of our campus (the gift of Miss Mary Jernigan of Paris, Tenn.) brought together graduates and faculty families for several delightful hours.

Dr. R. Y. Lo, Chairman of the National Christian Council and Editor of the Christian Advocate, preached the baccalaureate sermon on the subject - "Pressing Forward". Dr. Robert E. Lewis, formerly general-secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in Cleveland, Ohio and now adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was the principal speaker at Commencement, having as his subject - "Influence".

Many separations come at the end of the school year. Not only do our graduates go out into the big, wide world to work, but faculty members come and go for various reasons. Among the missionaries returning to America on furlough this summer were Professor and Mrs. J. W. Dyson, after seven years of devoted service. Not only will Mr. Dyson be missed by the Biology Department, but in the St. John's Choir, on the Board of Stewards, in the work of beautifying the school grounds, and in countless other activities as well. The Biological Supply Service of the University is so closely connected with the work of Mr. Dyson that I am sure you will be interested in the statement below, prepared by Dr. Y. C. Hsu.

BIOLOGICAL SUPPLY SERVICE, SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY.

I. History and Object:

The Biological Supply Service of Soochow University was established in the year 1924 to meet the need which had been felt for many years by the educational institutions of China for some point of supply and exchange of biological materials. The object of all our work is to give the best possible service to scientific education in China by supplying locally prepared laboratory materials and equipment for biology courses in colleges and universities throughout the whole country.

JUN 29

1933

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2. The Service:

The products of the Supply Service may be divided into four great groups, namely, preserved materials, microscopic slides, museum mounts, and apparatus and instruments. The B.S.S. is in close touch with about two thousand junior and senior middle schools throughout the country, and five hundred colleges, biology professors, and research workers in China and abroad. During this year the Supply Service has served about one hundred middle schools and one hundred and fifty colleges and individuals in China and abroad by filling their orders for supplies.

3. Chicago Exhibition:

The Supply Service has prepared several biological specimens and a set of instruments for the Chicago Exhibition. They are: a cat skeleton; lady bird beetles, showing mendelian inheritance; a complete set of locally made dissecting instruments, and twelve slides of parasites, chick embryos, and plant tissues. They are now on exhibit in the Chinese section of the World's Fair at Chicago.

4. Publications:

Ever since the establishment of this service, four price lists for colleges and three for middle schools have been published. Besides, a bimonthly B. S. S. Bulletin in English and a bimonthly "Middle School Biology Bulletin" in Chinese are published regularly and are distributed among the middle schools and colleges in China and abroad.

SCIENCE EXHIBITION

In a former letter reference was made to the keen interest on the part of college students in various clubs in which they and their teachers worked on various projects and problems outside of schedule hours. All Soochow - students from schools and community people had a chance to share the results of the activities of the science clubs in visiting the Science Exhibits in Cline Hall on June 9 and 10. The Chemistry, Biology, and Physics Clubs planned and carried out these exhibits which so greatly fascinated the visitors during the hours of those two days. Dr. C. H. Li, at my request, described the exhibit of the Physics Department: "It was divided into seven branches, viz. Mechanics, Sound, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, Modern Physics, and Radio. In each branch there were very excellent diagrams and explanations both in English and Chinese. Besides there were students who readily rendered explanations and demonstrations. The various applications of electricity in the Electricity and Magnetism branch and the different discharge tubes in the Light branch were considered unique. In the Radio branch there were demonstrations of broadcasting as well as receiving, which were cleverly executed. Along with them there were exhibited various radio circuits and vacuum tubes and auxiliaries which were made in our own country. Finally, on the fourth floor of the Science Hall there was set up a broadcasting station which can send news or music as far as Tsinan, Shantung Province."

JUN 29
1933

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Several thousand people saw the Exhibition. Some of the middle schools even suspended classes in order to allow their students to come to see it.

Another outstanding event of late spring was the Annual Gymnastic Carnival, in which large numbers of our students, both boys and girls, participated. The weather was perfect, and fully two thousand people enjoyed the three-hour program. Prof. Robt. Chao and Physical Directress Jean Mark, and the students who made the afternoon possibly by their fine spirit of co-operation, well deserve the congratulations they received.

RELIGIOUS WORK

Most of you are especially interested in the religious work on our campus. It is a pleasure to quote from a letter sent out by Prof. M. O. Williams, Jr., on June 8, to "Christian and Interested Members of the Faculty":

"As I look back over the religious work on our campus during this year I find many encouraging features:

1. The University Christian Fellowship has made a start in the direction of its purpose - vital fellowship, spiritual development, and loving service. -- Student leaders really began to "take hold." -- Thirty students were in small fellowship or prayer groups. -- A weekly Vespers service was conducted. -- Service work was carried on: Wei Han School, care for the social room of Vi Kuk Hall, the servants' night school.
2. The Middle School Character Cultivation Club and the recently formed Middle School Christian Fellowship have made a definite contribution to the spiritual life of our younger students and their teachers.
3. The Young Peoples' Department of the Sunday School continued to offer opportunities for worship and study to the fifty of our students who attend. Three Junior Middle School classes meet in the Intermediate Department.
4. Go-to-Church Sunday brought the message of the Church to the 160 members of our campus community who were present.
5. The Faculty Retreat in October led us to new levels in our thinking of the function of our University in the development of constructive Christian citizenship.
6. Stanley Jones came with a vital interpretation of Christianity that many of us will long remember. His coming was preceded by a publicity campaign in which many students participated.
7. The Leadership Training Courses brought together a number of our teachers for six weeks' study of Christianity and how it may be taught.

JUN 29
1933

8. A beginning was made in the systematic distribution of Christian literature on our campus.
9. The Christian Student-Faculty Supper given by Dr. Yang brought together a body of 120 Christians for fellowship and inspiration.
10. The student-Faculty Retreat in April meant real sharing of religious experiences together.
11. Religious Emphasis Week marked the climax of our efforts.

Many students and teachers received new inspiration from Pastor Kaung's addresses.

There was a renewed emphasis on prayer and personal work. Decisions were made and carefully followed up. Thirteen of our students joined the Church.

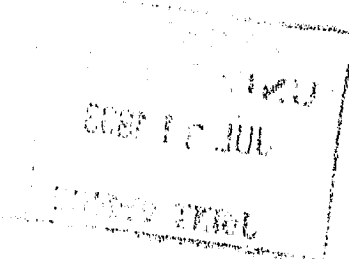
To this list we would add the influence of classes taught in a spirit of consecration, of warm friendly contacts, of deed of service or words of inspiration flowing almost unconsciously from lives that are centered in Christ. Such matters of the every day life are fundamental to all our other activities.

On Mother's Day, which we celebrated on May 21st, 13 of our students joined the Church, of whom 8 are college students and 5 from the Middle School.

Assuring you of our interest in your thoughts and prayers, and rejoicing in the many ways in which God has blessed us through the past year, we are,

S. U. Publicity Committee,

Per. D. L. Sherertz.



Program Building

1933 - 1934

BUILDING THE PROGRAM FOR 1933-1934

1. Present practices; how a group may work out a program.
 - a. Copying activities used the previous year.
 - b. Imitating student groups of other schools.
 - c. Following programs worked out by some national head-quarters.
 - d. Building a program based upon a study of the interests and needs of students and of the community outside. This last may draw upon each of the other three methods.

2. Steps in building a program of the (d) type above.
 - a. Get the facts regarding needs, interests, and resources.
 - b. Evaluate these facts in a careful study of the planning group.
 - c. Make a plan based upon (a) and (b).
 - d. Place responsibility definitely upon the right person.
 - e. Reconstruct the program as you go through the year to meet the inevitable changes in the situation, with new interests and new needs emerging. (O. R. Magill)

3. Principles or slogans to guide us. Our program must be
"Christ-centered in faith,
Experience-centered in approach,
Teaching-learning-doing the method,
Growth in Christian Character the objective." (N. C. C. R. E.)

4. What are the outstanding needs and problems of our students?
 - a. As worked out by the group which planned the Christian Fellowship during the summer of 1932:
A sense of unity among Christians.
Intimate fellowship in small groups.
Opportunities for worship and prayer together.
Opportunities for and training in service.
 - b. Report of students of Personal Experience Documents from Spring 1933.
 - c. Areas of student experience. Any real problem of students is of concern to us. Some needs are being met by other groups, but we can best see our task of developing "Full-grown men" in terms of the entire life of the person. Youth lives in the following areas of experience:
 - (1) Health
 - (2) Educational activities
 - (3) Economic activities
 - (4) Vocational activities
 - (5) Citizenship
 - (6) Recreation
 - (7) Sex, parenthood, and family life
 - (8) General group life
 - (9) Friendship
 - (10) Aesthetic interests
 - (11) Specialized religious activities"Life in each of these areas has three relationships, namely, to God, to one's own self, and to other people."
(Prepared by the International Council of Religious Education).

d. Group discussion - Getting at the needs in terms of the above reports and of our own experients and observation.

- (1) What do students commonly talk about when they are free to do as they like?
- (2) What do you think students are really most concerned about? (Felt needs)
- (3) What additional needs does the experience of other people indicate? (Unconscious needs)
- (4) To which needs, problems, and interests may the Christian groups on the campus make their best contribution? Which will be met by other groups?

What can we do?

5. Last year's activities.

a. What was done:

Meeting and helping Freshmen

The Church services

Go-to-Church Sunday

Student ushers for several months

Special Christmas, Easter, Family day services

The Christian Fellowship

An attempt to unify Christians

Small fellowship and prayer proups

Weekly Vesper services

Friday morning meetings for worship, discussion, and business.

Supervising Social Hall in Vi Kuh Dormitory.

Health examinations for Wei Han School students

Health lectures for University

Servants' night school

Publicity for special activities

Personal work

The Middle School Character Cultivation Club

Weekly meetings

Fellowship between students and teachers

Beautifying Allen Hall

Supervising Social Hall in Marshall Dormitory

Planning trips for students, both old and new.

The Middle School Christian Fellowship

Worship, prayer, and fellowship

Faculty Retreat in October

Christian Student-faculty Retreat in April

Christian student-faculty supper in March

Stanley Jones addresses in November

Leadership Training Courses for teachers in February, March, April

Distribution of Christian Literature

Religious Emphasis Week

Pastor Kaung's addresses

Personal work and prayer groups

Follow-up group for new Christians

Christian music

Christmas songs and carols.

The choir, the quartet, and other special features

Attempts at Summer service groups

participation in summer conferences

Student Movement Conference in Shanghai

Church Young People's Conference at Pootoo.

6. Evaluation of last year's activities.
 - a. Of all the things that were done, which were the most helpful? Why? Which were the least helpful? Why?
 - b. Which of these activities should be continued? Which discontinued? Which should be continued with improvements?
 - c. Some standards by which a program activity can be tested:
 - 1) That the activity meets a real need.
 - 2) That it has some religious value.
 - 3) That it makes a difference in the life of the participants; has value for the development of personality.
 - 4) That it gives a full opportunity for group member participation and initiative. May be tested by the extent to which members participate and sacrifice for it.
 - 5) That it is a fulfillment of the central purpose of the group.
 - 6) That it results in unity and cooperation, both within the group and with other groups.
 - 7) That it makes a constructive contribution to the social order both in the school and outside.
 - 8) That it lies within the possibility of student accomplishment; not too difficult or complicated for student success; makes possible a satisfying experience. (Magill)
7. What new plans or methods can we adopt?
 - a. Report from the Conference of the Student Christian Movement.
 - b. Reports from the Pootoo Conference.
 - c. Suggestions from the group.
 - d. Recommendations of the Chairman.
 - e. Group discussion.
8. Summary and conclusions, based mainly on 5 and 6 above.
The main outlines and activities in our program for 1933-34.
9. Assignment of responsibility for carrying out the items decided upon.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
OCT 21 1933
JOINT OFFICE

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
SOOCHOW, KIANGSU, CHINA

May 29th, 1937

Dear Friend of Soochow University:

On behalf of our Publicity Committee I am sending you news of the University. Your name appears on our mailing list due to your active interest in the ongoing of the Cause of Christian Missions, and/or your personal interest in the lives and work of individuals connected with our institution. Constructive criticisms and suggestions as to how to make these pages of more interest to you and of more value to the Cause will be welcomed.

FEAR GIVES WAY TO COURAGE

Uncertainty, fear, and perturbation filled the atmosphere when my last news sheets started to you, due to the strained international situation. Certain hope, absence of fear, and the orderly pushing forward of a constructive program fill the air we breathe in this "unhappy" (for the Chinese) month of May. Of course, we cannot know the future, but there is abroad a feeling of determination to accomplish everything that we believe we can accomplish, with God's help, in making a stronger, happier China which can take her proper place among the members of the family of nations.

We passed our crisis on Christmas Day, when to anxiously awaiting ears came over the radio the electrifying news of the release of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. Never have we Westerners seen our Chinese friends so wrought up over any national leader as they were over him and his welfare - from the receipt of the first news of his being detained in captivity in Sian. Such earnest prayers as those which went up in the special services held on the campus! And so it was all over China in Christian circles, we have since learned. And what went on in the General's heart and mind has since been given out to the world, first in Chinese and then in English. Where in a world seething with war preparations, pessimism, and fatalism can we find more wonderful evidence of the work of the indwelling Spirit of our Lord and Savior than in General Chiang's experiences as told on Good Friday to the members of the Central Conference of Eastern Asia of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in session in Nanking. The people of China undoubtedly have in the General a leader whom they believe will, with God's guidance, lead them out of their present difficulties, and to him they gladly give their heart's love and loyalty. How promising for the future it is that he has been trying for these past ten years to be an earnest, sincere follower of Jesus. And the part played in his life and in the life of the Chinese people today by his Christian wife is cause for the deepest rejoicing to those who look for the coming of God's Kingdom upon earth.

"UNHAPPY" MAY

A word of explanation as to why May is so "unhappy" to our Chinese friends is not out of place. "Mother's Day" this year fell on May 9th, but the committee planning the service at St. John's Church decided to postpone it one week, in order not to give any offense to non-Christians, who would not understand why flowers were being worn and special services held in the church beautifully decorated on a day when Chinese patriots feel like wearing heavy mourning, the anniversary of China's accepting Japan's Twenty-One Demands. It may interest friends abroad to know some of the items in a list of the "unhappy" anniversaries for our Chinese friends that come in the month of May. Here are some (translated at my request by a Chinese friend):

- May 3rd— Tsinan Incident in Shaantung. Japanese attack on the Chinese Revolutionary Army resulted in the slaughter of Mr. Tsai, Chinese Commissioner in Shantung, and the death of many others.
- May 4th— Anniversary of the beginning of the nation-wide students' Movement, which grew out of the students' agitation, dissatisfaction over the "Shantung decision" of the Peace Conference in Paris. (1919)
- May 5th— Signing of the Peace agreement with Japan over the "Shanghai War." (1932)
- May 9th— After receiving an ultimatum from Japan on the 7th the Chinese Government complied with the Twenty-One Demands. (1915)
- May 30th— Anniversary of the "Shanghai Tragedy," when the English police force shot to death a number of Chinese students and common people. (1925)
- May 31st— Signing of Tang Ku agreement terminating the Japanese invasion of North China (1932).

Thus May with all her flowers in this "Middle Flowery Kingdom" proves to be a very "unhappy" month! And yet the thing that heartens all friends of China is that out of these humiliations she has somehow gained strength to face her problems and work undauntedly towards solving them.

"GOINGS AND COMINGS" ON SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY'S CAMPUS

In part realizing how busy you friends abroad keep, I shall bring this letter to a close by some comments on the "goings and comings" on our campus during the past six months.

President Yang started for America to help in the Bishops' Crusade in the first week of December, and got back to the campus on April 1st. Few of you there can realize what a difficult thing it was for him to step out of his office teeming with the responsibilities which rest upon the president of a government-registered institution with over a thousand students and teachers, at a time when any day might have brought a declaration of war between Japan and China. The disconcerting news of General Chiang's detention followed his ship as it made its way *away* from China to America. However, his going, his experiences while there, shared with us through letters, and his reports after his return, have heartened us Christian workers, Westerners and Chinese, in a most wonderful way. We feel, somehow, we have had a part in the Bishops' Crusade, *through him*, and that the inspirations he received from personal contacts with the bishops, pastors, men and women leaders, and the rank and file of the church members there in America, have become our inspirations also, and that from now on our work will be done increasingly in the spirit of oneness in aim and effort at bringing Christ's Kingdom into the hearts and daily lives of all God's children we can reach. The good news of the paying off of the debt of the Board of Missions - good as it is - would cheer us little, were it without the other news President Yang brought back to us, that of the constant emphasis on the spiritual revival and the widespread, ready response throughout the bounds of the church at home. In a meeting of the faculty Christian fellowship Dr. Yang laid especial stress on this phase, and it was with pleasure that we could share with him several bits of information as to trends and activities during his absence which promise much for the future of the Christian work in our midst, notably the launching of the "Y" organizations in both the Middle School and college, connecting up with the revived national Student work.

Other "goings" from our midst include the leaving on furlough as Miss Rolfé Whitlow and Miss Angie Lusinger in late January, and Miss Lelia Tuttle and Lucy Dyson (headed for college work at Oberlin) in June. "Comings" include the Nances on their return from furlough, Mrs. May Douglass Barker, mother of Miss Rosa May Butler, the Mangets (who leave Elizabeth and husband, Rev. J. P. Minter, and infant son, Fred Manget, as permanent residents of Soochow), and Dr. and Mrs. Frank S. Hickman, of Duke University. Mrs. Barker arrived just in time to hear her daughter and our own Miss Eva Huang delight the Soochow community with a program of piano and vocal solos of the highest order - on the occasion of our annual May Musicale.

DR. AND MRS. FRANK S. HICKMAN

Dr. and Mrs. Hickman arrived in Soochow on February 24th and left us yesterday. After some weeks in Japan they will make their way back through Siberia and Europe to America. Few people have ever come into our midst and made such a significant contribution in such a short time. Dr. Hickman, besides giving two courses in the college, has preached twice at our fortnightly English services and given four informal lectures to all who cared to attend, both Westerners and Chinese, on the general theme - "THE OLD FAITH IN A NEW THOUGHT WORLD," considering, in order, "Conversations About God," "What Think Ye of Christ - Whose Son Is He?" "A New Man in Christ Jesus," and "Does Prayer Change Things?" These messages have proved of great help to the many who have heard them. Dr. Hickman, spoke to our Soochow District Conference, and in many informal gatherings has shared with us all many things from his rich experience in the ministry and classroom in America. We wish we could keep them longer; we are grateful for their coming; and hope they will come to us again.

STUDENTS LEAVE FOR MILITARY TRAINING

Other goings from our midst include ninety-six middle (high) school students for three months of required military training at Chinkiang, the provincial capital. They left on the first of May. On June 1st around a hundred college freshmen leave us for two months of intensive training.

THANKSGIVING

Let me close this letter with a note of thanksgiving. Rather, I would like to say that THANKSGIVING seems to have come to be the theme of our lives in the months that have passed since I last wrote, - thanksgiving for God's deliverance of the China we love from the constant threat of war during last fall, thanksgiving for the Christian leader He has raised up for this people, thanksgiving for the Bishops' Crusade and the part we have been privileged to have in it, and most of all, thanksgiving for our Living Lord of Life and Love who is leading His followers on in His eternal conquest.

Soochow University Publicity Committee

per D. L. Sherertz

NOV 1 1938

Around eighty per cent of our Soochow staff are now together with us here in Shanghai, and most of our Huchow staff. The rest are in various places, but according to our latest accounts there has been no loss of life among our faculty members, and while for many there has been the loss of practically everything but physical life and saving and empowering faith, yet we rejoice together in being permitted to go on with the work which we feel God has given us to do in His Kingdom. The experiences of the year have chastened and deepened our faith in the eternal verities, and we know no better way than to face the future with courage in our hearts, singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers", and redoubling our efforts to help bring in our Lord's Kingdom, in which such a world as exists at present will have no place.

Our campus is commandeered for the care of "injured" members of the invading forces, and the most that the efforts of the representatives of our Mission Board have been able to get out of the authorities holding it by way of returning it is a promise that they will do is by the end of February. We were able to negotiate for the removal of the books still in the library, and to our great, and pleasant surprise found a good portion of the English books there and intact. Those moved to Huchow when the school opened there are a complete loss, so far as we know. The Science Hall is in a bad condition, due to being a truck with two bombs. The possessions of all faculty families, including the Western members, are either missing or not subject to recovery by their owners. This is but one way of spreading peace and mutual friendliness over the Orient.

Were there not a past to look back upon and future - of God's own choosing - to look forward to, it would be easy to become discouraged during these days. The writer has known China during only a little over twenty of its many thousands of years of unbroken, unparalleled history. Yet since February 10th, 1918, I have been privileged to be connected with one of the Christian institutions in China, and from our graduates during these years forty-five have gone forward in their studies until they have gained their Master's degrees, and another thirty-nine have earned their Doctorates - eleven in the Medicine, twenty-two in Philosophy, four in Jurisprudence, one in Education, and one in Engineering. Another four have been honored with the degree of Doctor, one of Divinity, one of Literature, and two of Laws. These eighty-eight persons from our own campus have met and mingled with the graduates of other Christian colleges in China and helped to usher in the period of unprecedented, truly significant, rapid, thoroughgoing changes which were bringing the ANCIENT, HONORED, CULTURED CHINA to the threshold of marvelous participation in the work of the MODERN WORLD - when somebody got the idea of working out PEACE for the Orient and for the world by bombs and swords and ----- well, you know enough to visualize the rest, with help from the Reader's Digest and other eye-witness accounts.

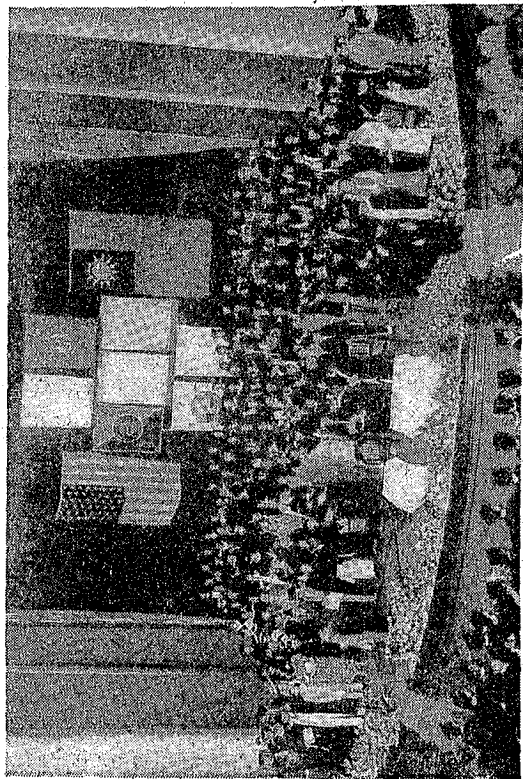
We give expression to our heartfelt thanks for every way in which you have proved your friendship for this institution and the causes it serves - for your gifts, your prayers, your interest, your willingness to read these news sheets from time to time, and your thought for planning for its continued contribution to world welfare. With us and for us pray and work that Soochow University may go on doing God's will.

Sincerely,

Soochow University Publicity Committee,
Per D. L. Sherertz.

THOUGHTS FROM CHINA
THANKSGIVING

1938



Joint Commencement Exercises of Christian Colleges
Grand Theatre, Shanghai, June 25, 1938

Shanghai, China,
December 10th, 1938.

Dear Friend of Soochow University:

The missionaries connected with Soochow University were invited to take part in a symposium of "THOUGHTS FROM CHINA, THANKSGIVING, 1938."

These pages bring to you some of the thoughts of those who saw fit to accept the invitation.

Your especial attention is called to the pictures on the inside covers of this booklet—pictures that will forever stand out and live in our memories.

Our hearts join yours as together—on the threshold of a New Year—we pray our Lord's Prayer: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy Will be done on earth as it is in heaven."

Sincerely,

Soochow University Publicity Committee,

Per D. L. Sherertz.

THANKSGIVING

How dare I offer words of thanks,
For aught that is to me?
Thanks for food, while hosts of little
children,
Who never for an hour know full relief
From hunger's gnawing urge, are still
unfed?
Thanks for shelter, warmth,
While in the city's midnight street,
On doorway stone, or path untrod,
Lie down those wandering souls
Desperate for rest, homeless, hungry,
cold?
Can I say thanks for safety,
When any mother, fleeing far from war,
Has from her body blasted the infant yet
unborn;
When youth runs madly on and on
To escape the hail of steel;
And old age, staggering on the road,
Falls prey to bayonet and shell?

And dare I even whisper thanks for peace
to me and mine,
Which, bought for profits, takes its toll
In mangled bodies, fear crazed minds, and
seared souls?

Pray, who am I! that I should offer up
my gratitude
For plenty, comfort, life,
While fear and death, and want, and pain
Stalk all unchecked in ghastly stride
Across the lands?

I do not understand!
Unworthy, I can but lift in humbleness
and under muted breath
My gratitude for mercy still unfailing,
Which yet is mine, forgiving and unhold-
ing,
And for His respite of another little day,
Wherein to share and bear the burdens of
the world,

Myrtle Sheldon Dyson.

THANKSGIVING, 1938

As Thanksgiving, 1938 drew near I was tempted to wonder how I could feel thankful, when China, the land of my adoption, is being bombed and burned, ravished of its priceless treasures and its ancient cities, and its innocent population murdered, or fleeing from place to place. How could I feel thankful when Soochow, the only home place I have ever known was partly bombed and burned, and very largely looted! SOOCHOW—where my father labored for the sick for forty-five years, and where his grave lies. Soochow—where my mother lived and worked for the Chinese for fifty-one years, and where my husband and I worked for over twenty years. Beautiful old Soochow—where the nucleus of our mission work was. How could I feel thankful when our own home was looted, not only of beloved possessions belonging to my husband and myself and children, but also of those other priceless heirlooms belonging to my parents and grandparents, particularly the old family Bibles, and the diary of my Grandmother Lambuth written in 1854.

And yet—Jesus said to His disciples, "Are ye able to drink the cup that I am about to drink?" And the answer was, "We are able," and so in spite of these sorrows there is an inner joy that is rising—in the hearts of our missionaries, and in the hearts of our Chinese pastors

and Christians, that makes us rejoice that we have been privileged to have a part in helping the distressed, and standing by those who in losing all earthly help, are turning more and more to God as their only Refuge.

Mr. Sherertz and I were privileged to be on Mokanshan for seven months last year, and for four months of that time it was occupied territory. Through prayer, and concerted effort in using telegrams, and personal interviews, Mokanshan became a Refugee Center while we were there, and due to the continued presence of Miss Mary Culler White is still such up till this time. There were five thousand people there last year, three hundred of them Christians, including a number of our pastors and their families, and my husband and I feel that it was the greatest experience of our missionary lives to have been there to serve these people. In spite of the real danger, my husband with some Chinese gentlemen met the Japanese when they came, and through the blessing of God he with a Chinese gentleman was able to rescue Miss Mary Culler White and a company of sixty Chinese Christians marooned in the village of Badeu. To have been there to do that, and to have had the privilege of receiving Pastor Vee, the hero of Badeu, into our home when he came to our door in the night, after

having hidden in the hills and miraculously escaped capture, was worth all the danger of our staying on there.

And so, realizing that the power of Christianity is greatest when on trial, and believing and knowing that neither bombs, nor fire, nor swords, nor death itself can stamp out faith in our Lord, and in His ultimate triumph over evil, we can forget our own heartaches by serving others, and can still hold up our heads and sing "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

Margarita Park Sherertz.

It is not easy to take part in a symposium of "Thoughts from China, Thanksgiving, 1938."

It is easy and a high privilege to express thanks for life and health and food and the unbroken family circle, preserved through countless dangers known and unknown.

It is *hard*, simply IMPOSSIBLE, to think of giving thanks for:

WAR and its HORRORS;

Orphaned children, mangled bodies, ash piles marking the location of former homes—of both rich and poor;

The mental anguish of persons separated from their Loved Ones with no knowledge of the fates met by the members of their families;

The bombed, scattered, and floating universities, and other schools, hospitals, churches, museums, and everything that culture and civilization has enriched localities with;

The indescribable agonies being suffered by the defenders of their nation against the invader prepared to the last detail to visit swift and widespread destruction of life and property;

The WHAT'S LACKING with the League of Nations, Great Britain, France, America and other supposed-to-be friends of China that no timely,

adequate help has been extended to prevent destruction, suffering, and irreparable loss, so unnecessary and indefensible;

America's underwriting the success of an aggressor!

It is my privilege, however, to give thanks for a deeper understanding of the sufferings of my Savior, and to enter more intimately into His sympathy for the common people, the 'sheep without a shepherd,' and for his heartbreak over the fact that the people occupying the places of leadership and responsibility in His day—who—judged by God's will for peace and the abundant life for all of His children—proved utterly unequal to God's expectation of them. Most of all am I thankful for a fuller realization of the "peace that passeth all understanding which comes from the Giver of every perfect gift," for new and more satisfying evidences of Christianity as a sustaining philosophy of meaningful living, as the road on which I experience the miracle of the incarnation—"God with me."

Specifically I would mention among the outstanding reasons for unceasing thanksgiving even in the midst of the heartbreaking and mind-numbing monstrosities of 1938 these things:

The presence of Christians in many countries who through their prayers,

gifts, and efforts have ameliorated the sufferings here in China;

The signs of increased thinking and planning towards a future in which the horrors of 1938 cannot be repeated;

The living-link services of missionaries and their fellow-Christians: the doctors and nurses, the last to leave, and the first to return, the pastors and women evangelistic workers who have meant so much to the distressed all about them, the educational workers who have carried on educational work everywhere in their wanderings, and yet refuse to prostitute their services to the vicious designs of the invaders, the humblest Christian lives which have proved storehouses of blessings for those about them;

The journalists who have at the risk of their lives done an invaluable service to humanity and the students of history in picturing just what has been going on in China under the aegis of one brand of peace and culture;

You friends of Soochow University who have, through letters of encouragement, and your full participation in the efforts of our Church leaders in America, meant so much to us in this time of our testing;

The leadership and constructive Christian statesmanship of Bishop Arthur J. Moore in this time of peculiar crisis.

D. L. Sherertz

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1938

In years like this I sometimes question the wisdom of having a day set apart for thanksgiving: A third of the human family under the heel of the oppressor; a third grinding the heel upon the writhing victims; a third standing aloof contemplating their own problems. The danger lies, it seems to me, in two ways: we may, in order to "keep the day," offer thoughtless or insincere thanks to God; or, what is worse, out of our smug virtue and comfortable circumstances we say, "I thank thee, Father, that I am not as other men; thy rich gifts of shelter, health and security are the evidences of my well-doing."

My own experience is something like this:

I lie down weary at night on a good bed and, as I lift my heart in gratitude for its comfort, there rises before me the vision of hundreds of thousands shivering on cold floors; hungry I come in from work and sit down to a satisfying meal, but thanksgiving sticks in my throat as I remember the unfed multitude all around me; I awake in the morning to a full day of congenial labor, but the slow, hopeless tread of the unemployed deadens my song of gladness.

Thus through these familiar physical blessings, as well as through all the

intellectual and spiritual satisfactions, there runs the question, Where is the dividing line between what I have a right to take with Christian gratitude, and what, in the taking, I am worse than the scribes and Pharisees?

I do not forget that our Thanksgiving Day was born of Adversity, and that up through tribulation has come the fullest expression and the richest fragrance of the grateful heart, but somehow in times like these I cannot trust myself to be glad.

Lelia Judson Tuttle.

I began to write, thinking of Thanksgiving and of our Christian enterprise in this area: Christian colleges carrying on in one great Association, middle schools crowded with bright-eyed youngsters, students eager for fellowship, churches packed, hospitals and relief programs ministering to the sick and needy. I love this work, and my soul is fed on it. But I wrote slowly. Then I began on China and her struggle for life—and my pen raced as my heart cried out its words, and I knew what the moment demanded that I say.

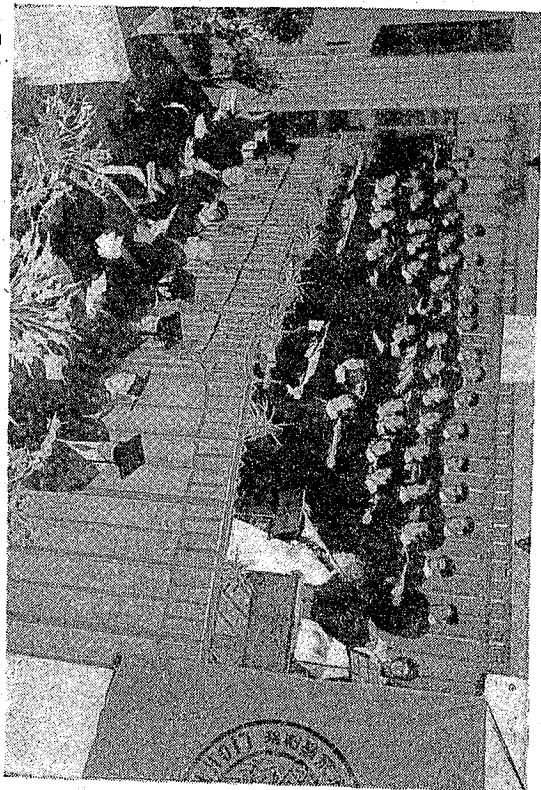
America is bound to China by ties innumerable: We helped and guided her as she took her first steps in the modern world, we entered into a solemn Treaty guaranteeing her territorial integrity, we have been drawn to her in her suffering with our hearts reaching out in sympathy. But—we continue to supply her attacker with the tools of aggression, and tens of thousands of her people have been slaughtered by materials from our own land!

The day is far advanced, but the end is not yet. There still lives in China a strong Government with armies defending vast mountain areas. Around their leaders cluster the faith and hopes of 400,000,000 people who join them in the cry, "We—will—go—on!" The odds are heavy, but this nation may yet emerge unconquered and free.

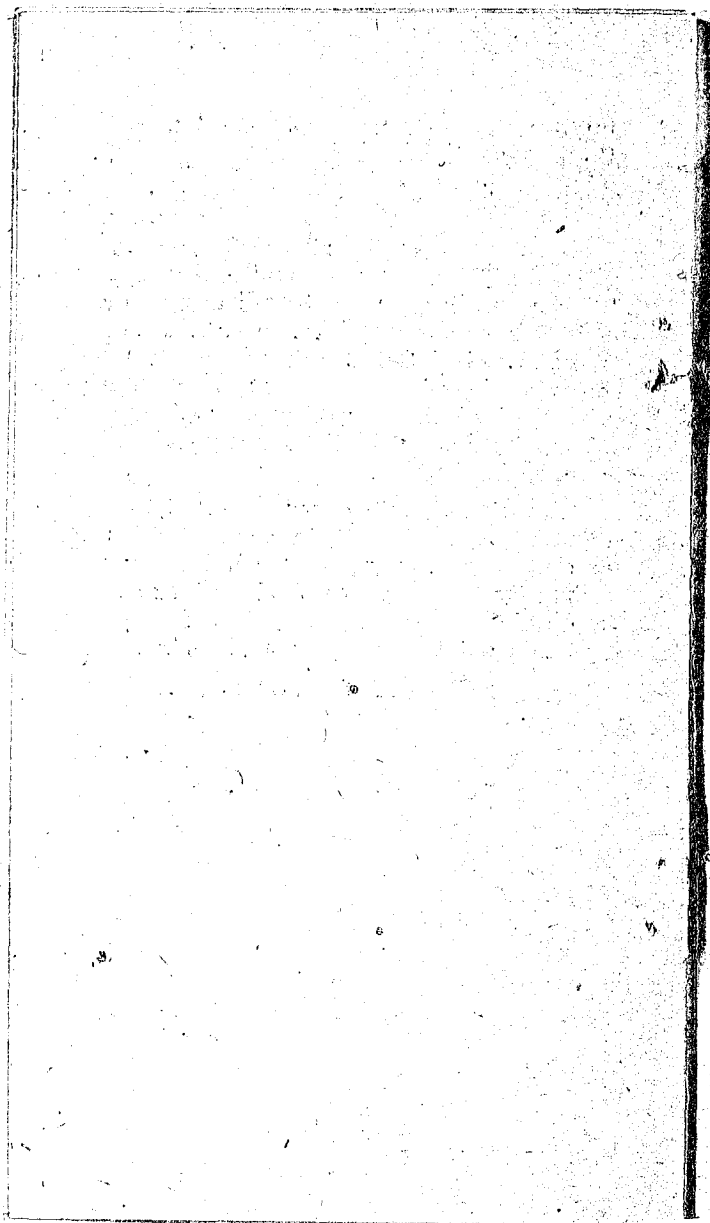
The issue hangs in the balance: A defeated and prostrate China, nurtured on the hypocrisies of the puppets, weakened by officially sanctioned opium and vice trades, reduced to the status of a colony and furnishing the economic base for further military adventures that will endanger our own peace....or.....a free and united China, being rebuilt with the same devotion and sacrifice that has characterized this gigantic struggle and taking her place with the Democracies as a bulwark of peace.

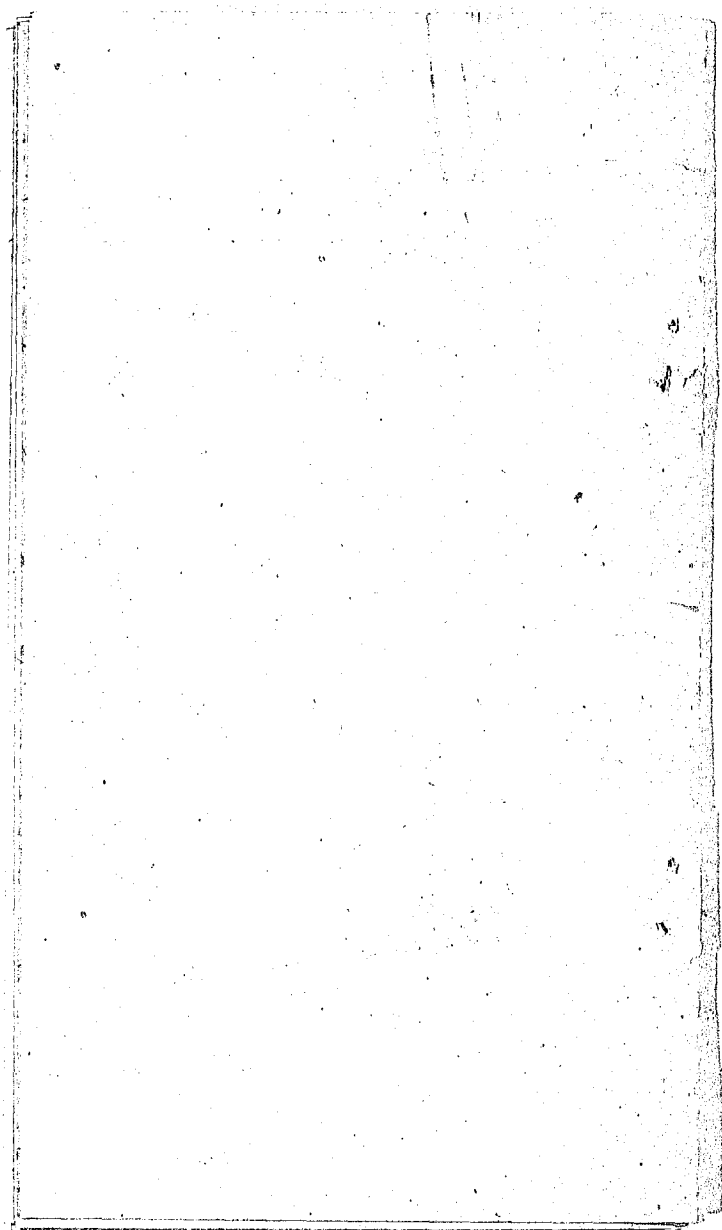
America must choose. Shall we continue to participate in an aggression which every line of reason and every sensibility condemns, or shall we lead out for a just peace by refusing further economic aid to the aggressor?

M. O. Williams, Jr.



Joint Baccalaureate Service Christian Colleges in Shanghai
Moore Memorial Church—June 19, 1938





June 11, 1941.

Dear Friends of Soochow University:-

We have just passed through a strenuous Commencement Week. It was three weeks earlier than usual because we planned for it, saving time by shortening vacations and cutting out as many holidays as possible.

The four main cooperating institutions, St. John's University, University of Shanghai, Hangchow College and Soochow University, welcomed Shanghai Woman's Christian Medical College and a contingent from Ginling College to a share in the Joint Commencement as on previous occasions.

The Baccalaureate Service was held, as usual, at beautiful Moore Memorial Church. Dr. Rankin, China Secretary of the Southern Baptist Convention, preached a very fine sermon on "The Integrated Life". The University of Shanghai Choir directed by Miss Bugbee, and Miss Wu, organist of Moore Memorial Church furnished music that was uplifting and inspiring.

For the fourth successive year the Joint Graduating exercises were held at the Grand Theater Thursday, June 5 at 10 a.m. There were 454 candidates for degrees, 121 of them from Soochow University,--more than from any other institution except St. John's, which had 188. Ninety graduated from our Senior Middle School.

Bishop Carleton Lacy gave the Baccalaureate Address on "Creative Imagination", and the degrees were conferred by the president or acting president or other officer of each institution in turn. Two significant passages from Bishop Carleton Lacy's address --

"When the tales of warfare on land and sea and air shall have grown stale or been worn threadbare, our children's children will still repeat the story of China's rebirth in the midst of death, of her destruction turned into reconstruction, of her creative imagination that triumphed over pessimistic realities of a militarized world and turned despair into courage, defeat into victory, and set her face and that of the whole world steadfastly forward to a new and better age."

"There is no greater fallacy than that the democratic state may be built strong and defended against aggression by regimenting the curriculum and controlling the thoughts of teachers and students. There is no greater educational tragedy that to see the school-week so crowded with required courses and class-room hours that teachers lose their initiative and students fail to develop their imagination."

As usual, the combined faculties and a number of distinguished guests marched in the academic procession from the Foreign Y.M.C.A. to the Grand Theater, and again music was furnished by the U.S. Marine Corps Band, by courtesy of its recently arrived commanding officer, Col. S. L. Howard.

Commencement is primarily for the graduating classes, so each candidate for a degree gets two tickets of admission for his parents or their representatives and each middle school graduate gets one. That leaves very few for the general public, and they are in great demand, making somewhat of a problem for administrators.

The evening of June 4, I entertained our chapters of Phi Tau Phi (scholastic honor society) and Beta Beta Beta (undergraduate Biology society) to dinner, after the initiation ceremonies. Nine were initiated into Phi Tau Phi and five into BBB.

Immediately after the Commencement exercises, June 5, our Arts and Science graduates gave a luncheon to the faculty. The University entertained the graduates of the three colleges on Saturday. The main dining room of the Y.M.C.A. (West Hall) was comfortably filled with members of the faculties, the new graduates of the three colleges, and representatives of the Board of Trustees. Dean Sheng made an excellent toastmaster, and introduced for short speeches the Acting President, Mr. T. L. Shen, representing the Trustees, and Mr. K. Z. Loh, representing the Alumni. The Acting President contented himself with re-enforcing the Baccalaureate Sermon and the Commencement Address -- which were on two of his favorite themes; reading Dr. Yang's radio message from New York to the graduates, and introducing Dr. Jno. C. Hawk of the Board of Trustees. Dr. Hawk bore a message from the Alumni in the West, which thrilled the assemblage.

A representative of the Colleges of Arts and Science and one from the Law School responded. The latter, Mr. Yü Chien-sheng (俞檢身) was greatly influenced by Dr. (now Bishop) W. Y. Chen and Dr. Williams and became leader of the Law School Religious Fellowship. He expects to go to Chengtu to study theology and prepare himself for the ministry. He will have to face many hardships on the way, for he cannot afford to fly.

Music by two young ladies and lusty singing of "Alma Mater" (in Chinese at the beginning and in English at the end) added much to the liveliness of the occasion, one of the most enjoyable of a long series of such gatherings.

At three o'clock a unique farewell to the Middle School graduates was held in "Room 450". The College Deans and heads of departments interpreted the meaning of College education and told prospective collegians how to choose a college, a major, and a course. It was a happy idea and engaged the absorbed attention of the students. They too were deeply moved by the reading of Dr. Yang's radio message from New York.

Monday night (June 9) the Law School graduates gave their banquet to the faculty and administration at the Bankers' Club. The exercises began with the presentation by the Law School of a silver shield to Judge Milton J. Helmick in appreciation of his services in teaching classes in the school, thus carrying on a tradition that began with the opening of the Law School in 1915. The shield bears four Chinese characters that may be translated "Teaching and not getting tired of it", or "A Tireless Teacher". These words were spoken of Confucius, the "teacher of ten thousand generations"; and this fact measures the compliment to this modern judge.

In his response Judge Helmick said that for the first time his students found him speechless, overcome by this entirely unexpected turn of the program. He felt that he had learned as much from the students as they from him, -- it had been a deeply interesting and delightful

experience. He trusted they would realize their responsibilities as they went forth into the most important of all the tasks of citizens in a democratic state -- interpreting and upholding the law that guarantees the rights of all. Their place in public life would be all the greater in view of the early abolition of extraterritoriality advocated by the United States of America.

One of the graduates called on one of the professors for his views on the Philosophy of Love. This brought forth a most enjoyable series of speeches, some grave, some gay, winding up with one by Dean Sheng, who said love had four elements, of which the word itself is an anagram -- Loyalty, Obedience, Vision, and Endurance. As usual on such occasions the President (in this case acting) was called on for a final word, which took the form of a brief summary of his philosophy of love. The wholesome thinking and practice of Young China in this supremely important matter in our co-educational schools is a source of constant gratification.

The Government has made us a liberal grant to assist the staff in meeting the rising cost of living. This fund is being distributed so that each person on the staff will get an extra month's salary at the present scale, plus a "rice allowance" in proportion to the number of dependents.

The Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai have adopted their calendar for 1941-42 and are making their plans to carry on. Each will conduct a summer school to enable students to make up deficiencies, and all plan to open September 3 for the fall term.

And so we face the future with confidence. If we could come through the academic year 1940-41 undisturbed, there is good ground to hope we may repeat that feat in 1941-42. At any rate, that is what we are aiming at and hope to accomplish. We shall go forward a day at a time, trusting that whatever clouds may darken the sky and threaten nasty weather will be dispersed before they break in a storm too severe for us to ride out. Greetings to you from

W. B. Nance, Acting President
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
334 Continental Emporium
Nanking Road
Shanghai, China.

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL
Chungking, China

August 15, 1944

Mr. C. A. Evans
Associated Boards for
Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Evans:

We are instructed by Dr. William F. Penn to send you a copy of the information as to the number of teachers and the total salaries thereof.

Sometime in May we received your letter concerning the filing system of your Boards. The suggestions are now being carried out accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) Robert C. W. Sheng
Robert C. W. Sheng
Dean of Soochow University
Law School

Enc:

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
LAW SCHOOL
Chungking, China

August 15, 1944

REPORT OF SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

Re: Teachers and Salaries

1. Number of teachers

<u>Law Dept.</u>	<u>Accounting Dept.</u>	<u>Law Graduate Dept.</u>	<u>Total</u>
29	17	3	49

2. Salaries per month:

<u>Law Dept.</u>	<u>Accounting Dept.</u>	<u>Law Graduate Dept.</u>	<u>Total</u>
NC\$49,500	NC\$29,000	NC\$10,000	NC\$88,500

3. Administration: NC\$40,000 per month.

The above figure does not include expenses for library and publication, office, equipments and repairs, scholarship and medicine, religions and social work, storage and rents, miscellaneous and contingent amounting to NC\$100,000 per month.

Prepared by

(signed) Robert C. W. Sheng
Robert C. W. Sheng
Dean of Soochow University
Law School

cc to Dr. William F. Fern, Chengtu

Situation critical need additional personnel
United Hospital Medical College

4-3-45

Osagy Decker Robertson

Radiogram from Chungking - Received Sept. 27th '45

To J.W. Dyson

200 West 16th Street, NYC

- " Requesting FAN, SUN-Ching-lai , return Soochow earliest possible.
- Urge you (Dyson), Williams, or Jones proceed East China.
- Some financing required: Salaries, Gatemen, minor repairs.
- Advise you send message Board of Trustees, Chungking.
- FENN favors federation include Nanking University.

R.I. Henry "

Comment: "Fan" must mean J.M. Fan former Dean of Administration, S.U. Arts and Sciences, Soochow

Sun Ching-lai is Dr. Shen Ching-lai, now with S.U. Law School in Chungking

Williams is Dr. M.O. Williams

Jones ?

Copies to Mr. Ballou, Mr. Evans, Dr. Williams, et al

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

15A Tze Chi Kai

Chungking, China

October 20, 1945.

Mr. J. W. Dyson, Director,
200 West 16th Street,
New York 11, N. Y.
U. S. A.

My dear Dean Dyson:

Allow me to congratulate you first in accepting this important post as Director of the New York office of Soochow University. I shall pledge to help and cooperate with you whatever possible concerning the field of work and the future development of our long cherished "Old Soochow", I am going to report to you the present situation of our institution before venturing into the grim task of rebuilding our war torn edifice of learning.

Starting from August first we have a Federated Universities of Soochow, Shanghai, and Hangechow on our campus. This amalgamation is composed of Soochow's Law, Shanghai's commerce and Hangechow's Engineering. Of Soochow's Laws we have one graduate school (12 students) and one Department of Jurisprudence (215 students) and one Department of Accountancy (23 students). Our faculty consists of 34 teachers. Of these practically 1/3 of them are old members like O. L. Shen, Hugh Chen and others. We have succeeded to publish two issues of Prime Judge---legal periodicals, and to conduct a public mock court trial to the satisfaction of the legal circle, at the eve of Commencement Day. One student was graduated with LL.M; 10 with LL.B and 1 with LL.B on Accountancy.

As for our library, thanks to Dr. Sellett, Dr. Yang and British Council, we have already made a flying start, other schools are looking upon us with envious eyes.

Soon after Bishop Chen returned to Chungking, he gave three lectures in succession on What is Religion? What is Christianity? Who is Jesus Christ?

Eighty students signed up to join Bible class afterwards and later five were baptized.

Looking into the future of our beloved alma mater our question will be whether we shall map it out as one of the first rate, internationally known, service stations of civilization or whether we shall be contented to live at one corner of a city saying hallo to each other, day in and day out. I do not mind what other would choose, but for me, I stand for "Soochow First" or nothing else. If the federated universities plan could succeed so much the better. If not, let us work out a new scheme commensurate with the post's vision "Up Heaven, Down Soochow".

Almost two weeks ago I went to Chentu to attend the meeting of the Council of Higher Education of the C. E. A. Only eight colleges were represented—St. Johns, Shanghai, Foochow, Hwanan and Lingnan did not have chance to send out their delegates. We discussed the proposed report of the Post-war Planning Commission as approved by the C. H. E. of the C. E. A. Many of the representatives—West China, Hwa Chung, Ginling, Soochow dissented from the suggestion of making Nanking and Yencheng the only two center "graduate universities". Then on the allocation of schools, departments, and courses, there were also different opinions. It was decided that the matter should be referred to America and England for further discussion. Again, another meeting will be called sometime in November 1946 in Shanghai for final decision.

Your BLT dated Sept. 13 and Sept. 22, and the letters dated July 23, Sept. 6 and 7, together with the memorandum have all been received. For the Soochow Law School, we need at least one missionary teacher of English and one teacher of Law subjects preferably one who has studied in Yale, Tulane and other European Law Schools and is able to teach Continental civil laws besides Common Law Anglo American Law.

As far as our financial needs are concerned this term we are short

of N. C. \$3,005,000, hoping that Associated Boards will help us out. I presented the budget to Dr. William Fenn as instructed by you. But he asked me to refer it to the Methodist Board in America for aid, there being no surplus money in his place. As for our budget of removal expenses--moving back to Shanghai, I submitted to him a budget of N. C. \$2,000,000, a very meager portion as compared with that of other schools. He said that the money could be raised next Spring. But as we decide to move back this Winter, so he asked us to arrange some loan here in Chungking. Hence the dilemma. We do hope that you will cable to Dr. Fenn directly concerning our request and at the same time press hard at the Methodist Board in America for urgent relief. There is no greater sanguine help that could be given to us at this moment! Dr. A. B. Coole has gone to Shanghai. I am now here arranging with the ministry of Education for permission and recognition to reopen our University in Shanghai this term--in fact the three colleges of the University have all resumed classes at Moore's Memorial Church since September. Mr. Joseph Chow is now made University representative, in charge of the school administration in Shanghai. Dr. Cartwright has arrived. He is in Changtu now. I expect to have a personal talk with him soon after his return.

We all sincerely hope that our president Dr. Yang and all other old teachers could come back at an early date.

With season's best regards,

Very Sincerely Yours,

(signed) Robert C. W. Sheng

Principal and Dean of
Soochow Law School

Latest News from China Colleges

FUKIEN • GINLING • HANGCHOW • HUA CHUNG • HWA NAN • LINGNAN • NANKING • ST. JOHN'S • SHANGHAI • SHANTUNG • SOOCHOW • WEST CHINA • YENCHING

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

RELEASE AT WILL

3-14-47

Twenty-nine, or thirty-three per cent, of the eighty-six Chinese members of the Secretariat of the United Nations are alumni of nine of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China. The following list shows how many alumni each college now has serving in the Secretariat.

University of Shanghai	8
St. John's	6
Yenching	4
University of Nanking	3
Ginling	2
Hua Chung	2
Soochow	2
Fukien	1
Lingnan	1

29

Latest News from China Colleges

FUKIEN • GINLING • HANGCHOW • HUA CHUNG • HWA NAN • LINGNAN • NANKING • ST. JOHN'S • SHANGHAI • SHANTUNG • SOOCHOW • WEST CHINA • YENCHING

ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA, 150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

RELEASE AT WILL

3-28-47

Ex-service men and women, who are interested in pursuing college studies in China under the educational provisions of the G. I. Bill of Rights, may now attend twelve of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China.

The twelve institutions recently approved by the Veterans Administration are: Yenching, Peiping; Cheeloo, Tsinan; West China Union, Chengtu; Hwa Nan, Foochow; Fukien Christian, Foochow; Nanking, Nanking; Lingnan, Canton; Hua Chung, Wuchang; Ginling, Nanking; and Shanghai, Soochow, and St. John's, all in Shanghai.

The Christian Colleges in China are a group of thirteen private internationally supported institutions which are now instructing about 15 per cent of all Chinese students. Their curricula emphasize broad, general education in arts and science, and professional degrees are offered in the fields of medicine, dentistry, agriculture, engineering, business administration, law, and public affairs.

The high quality of the education these colleges provide is evidenced by the fact that although only 13 per cent of all graduates in China come from these institutions, 38 per cent of those who won invitations or scholarships from the U. S. State Department to come to America in 1946-47 came from these colleges.

Forty-six per cent of all Chinese college graduates who are in America

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Forty-six per cent of all Chinese college graduates who are in America now for advanced study and work are from the Christian Colleges, and graduates of these institutions hold 33 per cent of all the jobs on the Chinese Delegation to United Nations.

Students wishing further information about these colleges should write Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

5-7-47

New York:- During the past year more than a quarter of a million dollars worth of equipment has been ordered or sent to China for the thirteen Christian Colleges there, by the New York offices of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, according to Dr. Robert J. McMullen, executive secretary. In his annual report, presented at the annual meeting of the Associated Boards here May 12, Dr. McMullen declared that at least \$7,000,000 will be required just to restore these damaged institutions to their pre-war efficiency.

"One of the most important pieces of work to be done," Dr. McMullen stated, "is that of building up our libraries. Many of these lost heavily during the war, and all of them were cut off for ten years from securing new accessions."

In order to remedy this condition, Dr. McMullen revealed, Dr. Charles B. Shaw, librarian of Swarthmore College, and one of America's foremost authorities on library work, will go to China this summer to make a six-months' study of the Christian Colleges' libraries.

"Even more important than restoring plants and equipment, however, is the re-building of the faculties of these institutions," Dr. McMullen said. "A year ago our Chinese faculty were being paid an average of only 12½ per cent of the pre-war value of their salaries. After living as refugees for nine years they returned to find homes lacking furniture and other household equipment and were required to live

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(more)

Dr. McMullen stated that grants from United Service to China, Inc. have made it possible since last July for these professors to be paid an average of 38% of the pre-war value of their salaries, and have provided for the monthly increased costs owing to inflation.

Three universities in Shanghai, Soochow, Hangchow, and St. John's, Dr. McMullen said, will begin their work as a United University next fall. "Total enrollment of freshmen will be limited to 800 students, and there will be one entrance examination and one graduation exercise for all. St John's will receive only students in arts and medicine, Soochow only those in law and science, and Hangchow only those in engineering and commerce."

He pointed out that in Nanking a program has been worked out between the University of Nanking and Ginling College whereby 40% of the classes of the two colleges are attended by students of both institutions, and plans are under way to make the libraries of each college available to the students of both.

Dr. McMullen urged that the thirteen Protestant Mission Boards in this country and Canada which support the colleges "build up their missionary quotas on these campuses until they at least equal the number supported by them twenty years ago. The economic and housing problems, together with the threat that civil war may affect their campuses, make some Boards hesitate to return their personnel to China, especially those with families."

However, he pointed out, the need for missionary educators is so great on all the campuses that even should one of these institutions be forced to close because of the war, those teaching there could readily be transferred to render important service on some other campus until the threat of war had passed.

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The three mission-supported universities will begin their work as a united university in the fall. Total enrollment of freshmen will be limited to 800 students, and there will be one entrance examination and one graduation exercise for all. St. John's will receive only students in arts and medicine, Soochow only those in law and science, and Hangchow only those in engineering and commerce.

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HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
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RELEASE AT WILL

11-18-47

To help cope with the high cost of living, inflation, and the black market - all of which plague China today - the faculty of Soochow University in South China, one of the thirteen Christian Colleges, has organized a "Faculty Cooperative" for the purchase of basic living needs. According to Dr. W.B. Nance, missionary leader at the university, this cooperative was organized with a capital of \$400, which was the gift of an American friend.

Soochow is among the educational institutions in China toward whose support United Service to China and the United Board for Christian Colleges in China contribute.

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RELEASE AT WILL

12-11-47

Dr. Robert Sheng, head of mission-supported Soochow University Law School, is chairman of a commission of five Chinese lawyers sent by the Chinese Government to the United States and Europe to say "Thank you" to the western nations that have recently abrogated extra-territoriality in China.

The commission will also study the laws of the western democracies, and will secure western comment on China's new constitution and its code of law.

Of the five men on the commission, four are members of Christian churches and two are graduates of Soochow University Law School, while three are members of that school's faculty.

Soochow is among those educational institutions toward whose support United Service to China, the Methodist Mission Board, and the United Board for Christian Colleges in China contribute.

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HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

4-20-48

New York:- More than 700 students are now studying to be lawyers at mission-supported Soochow University, according to reports received here recently by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China.

In its 40 years of existence the university law school, which is the only one in China that teaches the Anglo-Saxon principles of law, has furnished the country with nearly 1,200 lawyers. Today seventy-two professors, twenty-eight of whom have studied abroad, are teaching such subjects as: Chinese civil code; jurisprudence and legal philosophy; international law; Anglo-American laws of contracts; and modern continental civil law.

Among the school's scores of prominent alumni are the present Chinese minister to the Vatican, the president of the Shanghai Bar Association, a judge of the Supreme Court in Nanking, the president of the Shanghai District Court, and the law school's present dean.

Soochow University Law School's many contributions to China's legal system include reforming Chinese laws, introducing the Christian legal doctrine into Chinese legal studies, and training more lawyers with the Christian spirit for service and respect for law.

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 HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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RELEASE AT WILL

4-27-48

Mission-supported Soochow University's 700 law students are restless under China's continued struggles and full of determined vigor to help their country, writes George B. Workman, a teacher in the law school. For most of these students war is the only normal experience, Mr. Workman says, pointing out that they are inexperienced in peace, but mature in suffering.

"One third of the students," he writes in a recent letter, "are on relief, provided partly by more able schoolmates and supplemented from outside. Teachers carry two or more full schedules to earn a bare livelihood. One of my acquaintances teaches fifty hours a week.

"Above all, these youth want 'to belong'. Ten years of wandering have been enough and more. They display deep interest in the Christian Fellowship Groups of the school, which have increased from three to seven. Two Sunday school classes and special meetings including one three-day series brought forty responses of interest in Christianity and gradual additions to the group of eighty student church members.

"Conferences of Methodist young people and Shanghai Student Christian Associations also have had interested delegations from the school."

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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

11-3-48

Despite tuition fees of more than CN \$1,500,000, more than 11,000 students are enrolled this semester in China's thirteen Christian colleges, according to reports just received here by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, American headquarters of the colleges. Because of the constantly rising inflation these fees are now about five times the fee paid last term.

Recent cables to the United Board give the following registration figures: West China Union University, 1,733; Soochow University, 1,210; University of Nanking, University, 1,188; University of Shanghai, 1,072; Lingnan/ 1,058; Yenching University, 921; Hangchow Christian University, 891; Fukien Christian University, 590; Hua Chung University, 530; Cheeloo University, 478; Ginling College, 437; and Hwa Nan College, 223.

The thirteen Christian colleges are among the educational institutions in China toward whose support the United Board and United Service to China, Inc. contribute.

LETTER FROM J. W. DYSON, SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY, NOVEMBER 7, 1948

Greetings!

Who now but knows that we Missourians can "show 'em"! Tell Mr. Truman that we decided long since to go down with him if he went down, and stay up if he stayed up. Let's hope that the ship of state may be kept on a good course and on an even keel. Blessings on the USA in this particular time of world history (as the tear-stained voiced radio speakers might put it).

The American papers will have made known to you the fact that the American community in Anhwei and Kiangsu provinces have had their attention called to the rapidly changing situation in North China, with its implications of ultimate (earlier or later) effects on this part of China. The enclosed clipping will cover the matter fully.

Last week, Dr. Leighton Stuart was in Soochow attention the Mission meeting of the Southern Presbyterian Church, and took that opportunity to meet (at his request) with the Americans here. There was a community tea here in our home, and a good time was had by all. He spoke very calmly about the background of and the causes for the rapid acceleration of the downward spiral, answering many questions relating thereto. He told us that we were about to receive this notification from the consulate for the Shanghai area and to treat it as a minimum and routine matter.

The papers are pointing out the change of tactics by the Communists in their occupation policy in the northern cities, where they have urged all foreigners (including Americans) to remain and they will be undisturbed in their work. Dr. Stuart mentioned this, with the comment that it was in all likelihood just a matter of tactics. But the people in Cheeloo have kept him informed, and just yesterday a "refugee" teacher from Cheeloo was here in Soochow looking for a place to settle, and he reported that they had just had word from the three or four foreigners who stayed on in Cheeloo that all was going on without disturbance or interruption, except that the new authorities had asked for a complete list of all students and faculty.

The Consul opened the question of sending out personal and household effects, and the Dysons have decided to try to send out several trunks or boxes with the Chinese things that have escaped the other war. I may send them to New York, c/o the Shipping office of the Bd. of Mis. in accordance with the suggestions in the August 1948 Field News Letter. But I'll take that up with that office. Except for that, no move is contemplated by any one so far, as no one thinks of there being any danger to people personally. But Dr. Stuart felt that the occupation would proceed from the north southward, thus giving ample warning if an evacuation policy were needed. The paper suggests that evacuation might be effected by airplane. But that is understood to be a precautionary piece of information

only.

Fate ganged up on the Nanking govt, the military defeats and the economic crisis having completely undermined the confidence of the people. It may be that later we shall realize that the new currency has already collapsed. Rice was GY22 not so long ago; then it began to jump, to GY40, to 70, to 100, 140, 200 and now GY320, which is the equivalent of US\$80, or rather the equivalent of the fact that people will not sell. Our group here has been caught in all stages of preparedness and unpreparedness. The new currency seemed to go over big at first, some prices even dropping; then suddenly a buying spree took possession of the people, merchants withdrew their stocks, some closed up shop, some dismissed the shopkeepers. People who turned in their savings Aug. 19th and thereafter in accordance with govt. regulations have nothing now except a bitter and violent hatred of the Nanking govt. Most of us foreigners toed the line too. Don't ask me, with what result. We were able to save (spend) some of it before the "rush" but not enough. So it was about 50-50. A letter from the Wesley Smiths in Changshu reports that they are securing the country side to find a source of food supply, because the farmers will not bring their things to market (meat, oil, etc.) except for green vegetables and some perishable fruits. We happen to have some "surplus" food supplies and so are in no immediate difficulty. Our cook will harvest three piculs of rice on his own farm and they will try to spirit it in, in small quantities, by bus, periodically. In setting this down, however, it still sounds worse than I mean for it to sound. No one is alarmed or dislocated as yet; we expect to go along normally with our work, and I am sure that Bishop Ward and Berekman, in Shanghai will keep you posted. This is meant to reassure, rather than to disturb you, since the newspaper accounts are likely to overstate the case. The other foreign diplomats are not taking "so drastic" action as the Americans have (in their word) but there is the difference that the Americans are in bad with the commies. Bliss Wiant, in Yenching, wrote not many weeks ago that they had no intention of leaving. But we'll see.

We are having a little party here at S.U. on Friday the 12th; the dedication of the new pavilion (tingtz or as we say "ding-tz") in honor of Drs. Gline and Nance, in commemoration of their 80th birthdays. The pavilion is very pretty, and will be a gift of the alumni. The "heroes and heroines" of the Japanese concentration camps will be honor guests on the occasion. Annual conference has just been held at Sungkiang, with all business taken care of duly; also nothing but a few minor changes in appointments, in view of economic conditions. The new rationing system is to go into effect at once, and most of our students have had to go to Shanghai to get their citizens cards, and with that to get their ration tickets. The provision for dormitory kitchens now is a major Chinese "puzzle" with the headache extra. The Univ. paid all staff three months salary in advance at the opening of school, only to see them helpless in face of the gathering economic crisis. Dr. Yang goes back and forth to Shanghai weekly, as he both teaches a class in the Law School, and wants to keep in touch with things down there.

Within the school things are moving in a very smooth and constructive manner. All phases of our work seem to prosper and overrun the place. We do hope that in some way, unforeseen just now, that things may go along without a violent disruption.

Our family is well, Dr. Nance being the youngest of the three. Dr. Cline however is noticeably much feebler than last spring. In retrospect it appears that the State Dept. in holding up the Fergusons, must have been acting with foreknowledge of the forthcoming policy. At any rate, I'll bet that Frank feels grateful not to have started.

All of us join in warmest greetings, and I guess I had better say, Merry Christmas, while I can be on time.

Most cordially yours,

J. W. D.

Excerpts from a letter to Dr. Frank T. Cartwright from President Y. C. Yang of Soochow University, February 24, 1949.

"Now a few words as to the general situation we are keenly watching two things: the progress of the peace movement, and the unfolding of the program of the new regime. The peace movement is now actually on. A negotiated peace rather than a knock-out peace is the general desire of the people. There are many difficulties in the way, but it is certainly not a hopeless case.

"A new regime there will be in any case. What the new program will be, is not yet full crystallized or revealed. It is probably still somewhat in the making no matter how the military situation terminate and what will be the political order to be set up.

"The work of the University is going on. There will not be as sharp a reduction in enrollment as we at first thought there would be. Naturally students have been coming in rather slowly; nevertheless they have been coming steadily. We now have about 75% back here on the campus. In the new studentbody there will be, as might be expected, a larger percentage of scholarship students both because most all scholarship students have come back and also because more scholarships have to be granted. Some students, who have come to us from across the river, are now cut off from their families so that they do not even have money to pay for their board and lodging.

"We are dividing the present term into two quarters with about a week's vacation in between. Payment of fees are also in two parts. There probably will be greater difficulties in collecting the fees for the second quarter.

"We are carrying on our usual program, including, of course, our regular religious program. We are already making plans for our religious emphasis week and Easter Sunrise Service."

"Every one of our teaching and administrative staff, missionary and Chinese alike, are at their post and on their job. "

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YENCHING UNIVERSITY

FROM: ASSOCIATED BOARDS FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

6-26-47

New York:- Three of China's oldest and most famous Christian colleges, St. John's, Hangchow, and Soochow Universities, in Shanghai, are merging into the East China Union University, according to a cable just received here by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The announcement of the union, which is the culmination of plans initiated more than twenty years ago, was made at the first joint commencement of the three universities in Shanghai earlier this week. Ambassador J. Leighton Stuart was the principal speaker at the exercises in which 425 students were graduated.

The three mission-supported universities will begin their work as a united university in the fall. Total enrollment of freshmen will be limited to 800 students, and there will be one entrance examination and one graduation exercise for all. St. John's will receive only students in arts and medicine, Soochow only those in law and science, and Hangchow only those in engineering and commerce.

St. John's University, an Episcopal-supported institution, was started in 1865 by Bishop Samuel Schereschewsky; Soochow, which is supported by Methodists, was begun in 1871; Hangchow, toward whose support Presbyterians contribute, is one of the earliest of the thirteen Christian colleges, having grown out of a pre-college institution founded in 1845. The new university will also share in funds now being raised in this country by United Service to China, Inc.

CONFIDENTIAL

20 SEPTEMBER 1949

A CABLE DATED 17 SEPTEMBER FROM PRESIDENT Y. C. YANG

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

(THE) ARTS (COLLEGE HAS) CONSOLIDATED (THE) DEPARTMENTS (OF) SOCIOLOGY, ECONOMICS,
(AND) LITERATURE. SHORT PRACTICAL COURSE (IN) PHARMACY AND RADIO (HAVE BEEN) AUTHORIZED.
(THE) BIOLOGICAL SERVICE (IS BEING) ENCOURAGED. (WE ARE) EXPANDING (THE) WORKSHOP
(AND) STARTING SOAPMAKING. REGISTRATION (WILL TAKE PLACE A) WEEK LATER. (A) SHARP
REDUCTION (IN) ARTS (AND) LAW ENROLLMENT (IS) EXPECTED. ELECTIVE RELIGIOUS COURSES
(ARE) UNRESTRICTED. (THE) FACULTY (IS) INTACT EXCEPT (FOR) NANCE, DYSON, AND ONE
OTHER, (WHO ARE) LEAVING.

Latest News of Christian Colleges in China

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
GINLING COLLEGE
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

HUA CHUNG UNIVERSITY
HWA NAN COLLEGE
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

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RELEASE AT WILL

10-30 49

"We have set into motion the first steps of cooperation before the actual amalgamation of St. John's, Soochow, and Hangchow Universities," writes President Y. C. Tu of Episcopal-supported St. John's. "The senior classes in arts, science, and engineering of Soochow and Hangchow have come into St. John's to take their work together with our own seniors. The number of students coming in this way is a little more than 100 from each of the two schools. Including our own senior students, the total number will be approximately 550.

"We also have with us some of the Soochow and Hangchow faculty members from the economics, chemistry, biology, education, Chinese, and civil and mechanical engineering departments.

"Also as guest students we have with us Soochow's sophomore class in education and the junior class in education from Hangchow."

(more)

Dr. Tu points out that the freshman classes of the three universities are distributed among the three institutions, "as part of the agreement anticipating the formation of the Union University." Freshman students in arts and medicine are located at St. John's; freshmen in the science departments are in Soochow; freshmen law students in the Soochow University Law School; and freshmen in engineering and business administration are at Hangchow.

"One of our dormitories which has been used for many years as the dormitory for junior and senior students has been set aside as a girls' dormitory with priority to the senior girls of the three universities who have work here.

"An engineering shop has been built to house the new equipment for a machine shop and material-testing laboratory under the auspices of the Union project. In order to house some of the faculty members from the other institutions who may have to live on the campus, two temporary double residences have been erected for that purpose."

St. John's University is one of the thirteen Christian Colleges in China and is among the educational institutions toward whose support United Service to China, Inc. contributes.

COPY

NOV. 16, 1949

SOOCHOW

MAC PENN ABCHICOL NEW YORK

ENROLLMENT SCIENCE 436 ARTS 237 LAW 331 ACCOUNTING 212

PHARMACY COURSE DEVELOPING WELL REQUEST GRANT TWOTHREE

THOUSAND AID PROJECT STUDENTS MORE STUDIOUS CONDITIONS MORE STABLE

NUMBER ELECTING OPTIONAL RELIGION COURSES MUCH LARGER PLEASE

TRANSFER FIVETHOUSAND SOOCHOW ACCOUNT METHODIST BOARD AVAILABLE

THROUGH BERCKMAN

Y C YANG

Trustees
#5
Sao

Dr. Winfield

CONFIDENTIAL

21 FEBRUARY 1950

LETTERS FROM Y. C. YANG DATED JANUARY 4 AND 25
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

1/4/50

"Merry Christmas and Happy New Year! This is belated greetings but sincere just the same. This letter should have been written before Christmas, and was actually intended to be written on January 1, which is a good time to turn over a new leaf. My New Year vow is that I should be a better correspondent this year, so that you may be better informed of what is going on in the University. I will try to write you shorter letters at shorter intervals rather than long letters with long intervals.

"On November 16 last year I sent you a radiogram reading as follows:

MACFENNABCHICOL NEW YORK

Enrollment Science 436 Arts 237 Law 331 Accounting 212 Pharmacy course
developing well Request grant two three thousand aid project Students more
studious Conditions more stable Number electing optional religion courses
much larger Please transfer five thousand Soochow account Methodist Board
available through Berckman YCYANG

"I wonder whether this radiogram has been duly delivered and whether Mr. Seaman has made the transfer to the Methodist Mission Treasurer in New York so that I may draw on it through Mr. Berckman here in Shanghai. This is a request similar to the one I made in July. I hope I may hear from Mr. Seaman, who confirmed the transfer requested in July, but who did not do so this time, so it raises a question in my mind as to whether my radiogram of November 16 has been duly delivered.

"There are two points in the radiogram which I like to comment and expand a bit. First, it is very significant that the number of students electing optional courses on religion is much larger this year than last year. Out of a total enrollment of 671 students in the Colleges of Arts and Science, the number electing such courses is 199 or 29.5% of the whole student-body as against 66 students out of a total enrollment of 769 or only 8.7%. To safeguard ourselves against any possible criticism or opposition, the dean put out a special notice directing attention to the fact that these courses in religion are optional courses and students are free to elect and drop them if they so desire.

"As to religious activities the faculty weekly prayer meeting, and students Christian fellowship worship periods have been both going on according to their usual schedule, and with their usual, if not increased attendance. We have not officially appointed faculty Committee to direct religious activities, but the Committee of the faculty Christian fellowship and that of the Student Christian Fellowship are working together through mutual consultation and co-operation in a very fine way.

"At Christmas time we had a very good candle light service in the Church with a good choir of over 60 voices, and a full attendance. On the campus we had a celebration organized and directed by the Christian fellowships but open to all. It was essentially a devotional service; the usual refreshments were cut out this year and we had a unique Santa Claus who instead of distributing presents collects gifts for the poor. Among the significant gifts was a package of current bank notes, being a donation by members of the Students Christian Fellowship who graduated from the University last year.

"Perhaps the most significant meeting at the Christmas Season was a Social-Religious

gathering of the Wesley Fellowship, - a community affair held on our campus and participated in by about a hundred faculty and staff members of the Laura Haygood, the Soochow Hospital, and the University. The program consists of a fellowship supper, a worship program, and a social after that.

"Along with our Christmas giving we have heartily taken part in the city-wide (in fact nation-wide) campaign for winter relief. The measure is one to ten days of the amount we spend on our-selves for food - about JMP800,000 have thus been raised, amounting to 400-500 US dollars.

"The second point I wish to briefly comment on is my request for a grant-in-aid for equipments to our newly established Pharmacy course. This is one of the two-year courses authorized by the New Educational authorities. Such short practical course is an adventure really suggested to us by them. We submitted a list of three such courses. The Government approved two of them. The other course authorized is a radio course. We decided to go slow, so only started one of these two courses this year.

"There are now forty-one students enrolled in this course. The teachers are mostly from our own Chemistry and Biology staff, but with one special man, and the help of two doctors from our Mission Hospital next door, each offering a course.

"The aim of this course is not only to train pharmacists who can fill prescriptions, but Chemistry men who will have foundation knowledge in pharmaceutical manufacture.

"We have already spent several million JMP dollars on equipments, but would like to have some special aid for us to develop this course. Dr. Fern wrote that there is some money for special projects. This is a special project which I hope you will see fit to aid. We have not started this project so that we can get some extra financial help, but have done so to fit into the present government policy for having some projects in short practical courses. I hope therefore that this will have your favorable consideration.

"I am sure you have seen Mr. Dyson and Dr. Nance, and have had good talks with them. Dr. Price has written you fully about the development of the East China Union University project. We in Soochow are very much in agreement with the ideas expressed in your letter of November 23rd.

"With warm personal regards to all friends in the office whose Christmas Greetings were very much appreciated."

1/25/50

"Since last Friday there has been going on, in the Science Hall, a science exhibit which has attracted great crowds, particularly student groups to our campus. Fifteen thousand went through the exhibition. It was to close on the third day, but so many came that afternoon - the line extended from the Science Hall to the College gate and quite a distance in the public street, - that we had to turn them back, but promised to extend the exhibit for two more days, after giving the students and faculty handling the case rest for a day.

"This exhibit is the fourth in the history of the institution but the first under the New Government. In my speech of welcome to the visitors I made particular mention of two points: First, I explained that it is our response to the educational policy of emphasizing and popularizing science as well as our special program for celebrating the first New Year under the new regime. Second, I directed attention to articles on exhibit which were 'made in Soochow University.' This includes not only products of the BSS, but apparatus by the machine shop of the Physics Dept., and the 'Moon Light' brand soap.

"Our Biological Supply Service has been in operation since 1924. We normally serve over 200 middle schools a year, but during war years there has been little business. But we have been encouraged by the New Government to keep it up and develop it, assuring us that with the return to normal conditions in the country the demand of the schools for such supplies will be greater and greater. During the course of last term we have filled about thirty orders, among which are orders from the Shanghai National Medical College, the Shansi Provincial College, the Kiangsi Provincial Medical College, the Liberation Army Medical College besides our colleague institutions St. John's University and the University of Shanghai."

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LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1950 FROM
PRESIDENT YANG, SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

We are now opening for the spring term, which was originally set by the Government to start on March 1, but which, in our South Kiangsu area, was postponed to March 6. This change of date was rendered necessary by the calling together of all political science teachers for a three-week study forum and by the holding of a ten-day regional educational conference. This drew away more than half of a dozen of our ranking staff members, including myself, who went to the Conference as one of specially invited delegates.

But even on March 6 we were not able to start registration and began class work because of the necessity of holding a three-party negotiation for fixing the tuition fees for this term. Under present regulations private institutions are permitted to fix their own schedule of fees, but it must be done with the common consent of the representatives of the three parties concerned - the students, the teachers and the administration.

I tried to set the ball rolling as early as the middle of January in the hope of having this matter of the fees settled before the close of the last term, but did not meet with such quick response on the part of the students to make it possible. The thing was rendered more complicated and protracted by the student representatives refusing even to name a figure to indicate how much tuition fees they could pay for this term. They insisted that they must first know how much the University can put in this term, and that leads to the question of full knowledge of the financial resources of the institution. They told in general about the appropriations and grants available for this term and year, but they also wanted to know what reserves we have, including assets abroad. This has not yet been done. I explained to them that money which may have been set aside and held for us by boards and church organizations in America is not our money under our full control until it is released and paid into our account here in China, and that designated gifts for construction and equipments cannot be used for current expenses. But they do not seem to be satisfied yet. The question of tuition fees for this term has now been settled on the basis of a twenty-seven percent reduction, but the agitation for full information on the financial reserve and assets of the University is not yet over. These students, representing perhaps a very small but determined minority, will of course, do their part to get the teachers and staff on their side.

I have the fullest sympathy with the financial difficulties of the students. There is not the slightest doubt but there are more students needing more help. But the way they talked and their whole approach gave me some concern. One student leader tells me that they have no idea at all to use up quickly all the reserve we have; another one says that this year and perhaps, to some extent, the next one also will be the most difficult years ahead, after which everything will be all right, so we may concentrate all our resources to tide over these two years. I certainly hope all this will be true.

I will report on the actual enrollment later. Under present conditions, with so many involved in financial difficulties, registration will likely be slow and payment of fees slower. Institutional financial difficulties will be greater. We are anticipating a fifteen to twenty percent cut in enrollment. It may be more or less. We will just have to wait and see. Dropping in enrollment is the order of the day with all private educational institutions. Up to the present we have been comparatively well off in this respect.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

30 NOVEMBER 1950

LETTER FROM Y. C. YANG DATED NOVEMBER 7
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

It seems that what else we lack, we do not lack students. The total enrollment for this term, 1474 students in all, including those in the law school, is not very far from the record enrollment we had in recent years. You know I never go in for large numbers, but it indicates education is holding its place of importance in China, and institutions like ours have not lost their popularity.

By studying these statistics you will notice that Chemical Engineering (131) is now the largest department in our Science College. This together with Chemistry (90) and Pharmacy (72), make up a total of 302 students, which is much more than one half of the total number of science students we have here.

The result of all this is that instead of three departments we now have five departments in the science college. Both Chemical Engineering and Pharmacy started as sub-divisions of the Chemistry Department, but they now have developed into distinct entities or units. Pharmacy was only started last year, but Chemical Engineering we have had for some time, although not on such a scale as we have it now.

This new development has forced upon us the problem of making provisions for laboratory space outside of the science hall, which is already crowded to capacity to accommodate the three departments we have always had.

I have already written two letters asking for some special grant to equip our new laboratories for Chemical Engineering and Pharmacy, as well as to expand the machine shop of our physics department. I hope I will soon have some encouraging news from you.

In the law school the number of students studying law (279) is now much less than the students studying accounting. But our law school is doing much better than other law schools in Shanghai--one of them has gone out of business and the other is tottering because of its small enrollment. The course in the law school has to be re-arranged, but the school itself still commands respect, and its study of a comparative law is still appreciated, although we have to add new courses to it!

There are, however, two other trends worthy of notice. The first is the trend toward authoritative executive direction rather than conference discussion and committees control; it is still democratic control, but centralized democracy. The other is a clearer statement and I trust a more definite policy guaranteeing religious freedom; elective course on religion and voluntary religious services are permitted and have not been interfered with.

As you will soon be making grants-in-aid for next term, may I say that the grant for this term, generous as it is, is not quite sufficient. The fees collectable from students are very low and the exchange has dropped 25% since the time you made the grant for this term. If you can give us more help, it will of course be very helpful, particularly to help us in securing better equipments.

報周生學國中

The Chinese Student Weekly

毫壹幣港價售份每

期六零二第

張三紙出期每

本報已經香港政府登記
 督印人 陳日青
 編輯者 中國學生周報編輯委員會
 承印者 友聯印刷廠
 總經理 友聯書報發行公司

地址：香港九龍彌敦道七十一號
 電話：五四〇三九
 地址：香港德輔道中廿六號A二樓

From the Hong Kong "Student Weekly" 6/29/56.

Soochow University was founded by the American Methodist Church and was located in Soochow. Later it established a Law School in Shanghai which became Soochow Law School.

In 1937, the situation on the mainland suddenly became very critical, Soochow University could not be removed to the interior in time. In 1939, the alumni of the University established the Soochow Preparatory School in Taipei. In July 1954, the Law School was reestablished, with permission from the Ministry of Education.

Now the University has 1489 students enrolled. Of these students 1173 are men and 316 are women. The University consists of Economics Department, Law School, Political Science Department, Accounting Department and Arts School.

Although the University is financed by private endowment, it provides for scholarships for the needy (tuition free) and scholarships for students of purely academic achievement (\$400. in Taipei currency are awarded to student who possess an 80 average in their academic work) The number of scholarships for the needy is decided at the time applications are received.

The Head of the Economic Department is Professor Wu Ken. The professors are Ling Ling, Liu Nan-men, Chang Chi-yao, Tung Siu-ming, Yang Chih-hsi, sze Chien-shen and others. The Department consists of required courses such as Principles of Economics, Accounting, Statistics, Money and Banking, Public Finance, The History of Economic Thought, Economic Policy and Foreign Trade.



東吳大學是在一九〇一年由美國衛理公會創辦，校址在蘇州；後又在上海增設一東吳大學法科，是東吳法學院的前身。

日漸恢復舊觀的

三十八年，大陸情勢突變，東吳大學倉卒之間，不及遷徙。民國四十年秋，旅台東吳同學會創設東吳補習學校於台北；四十三年七月，又得教育部特准恢復法學院。

該校現有同學一四八九人：男生一七三人，女生三一六六人。系別有經濟系、法律系、政治系、會計系、及附設文學院的外國語文學系。該校雖為私立，但設有清寒獎學金（學費全免）及獎學金（學科總平均在八十分以上者每名台幣四百元）。清寒獎學金之名額則依申請時之情形而定。

經濟系主任為吳幹教授，教授有：林霖、劉南順、張則堯、童秀明、楊志希、施建生諸先生。

總則、債權、物權、承繼法、新屬法、票據法、刑法、民法、行政法、法理學、國際公法、國際私法等。

會計系是該校特有的一系（台大、師大都沒有此系），也是該校女同學最多的一系，人數將近兩百名。必修科目有：會計學、統計學、經濟地理、高等會計學、貨幣銀行學、審計學、商用

思路

此外，該校決定於今年秋季，再增設中國語文學系。

東吳目前的校址在台北市區內，一院在漢口街，二院在博愛路。由於環境的需求現已在市郊之士林鎮購地八萬坪，準備大興建校舍，經費由美國衛理公會撥給，折合台幣約三千萬元，首期工程一年內完成。在不久的將來，東吳當可恢復舊觀，成爲一所完善的大學。

該校本年度決招收新生四百名，歡迎海外學生投考。

數學、公司法、銀行法、工商管理。教授有：劉溥仁、張震寅、王雨桐、田克明、王覺、蘇在山、郭承緒、劉友琛諸先生。

政治系的同學不多，僅有一百位左右。

外國語文學系是該校附設的一系，也是該校準備恢復文學院的基礎，同學也有二百多個。教授有：龔浩、金美瑞、方東美、夏濟安等。必修科目有西洋名著、戲劇選讀、西洋文學史、哲學概論、近代英語研究、理則學、散文及小說選讀等。

東吳大學

報周生學國中

The Chinese Student Weekly

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本報已經香港政府登記
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 編輯者 中國學生周報編輯委員會
 承印者 友聯印刷廠
 總經理 友聯書報發行公司
 地址：香港九龍彌敦道七十一號
 電話：五四〇三九
 地址：香港德輔道中廿六號A二樓

From the Hong Kong "Student Weekly" 6/29/56.

Soochow University was founded by the American Methodist Church and was located in Soochow. Later it established a Law School in Shanghai which became Soochow Law School.

In 1937, the situation on the mainland suddenly became very critical, Soochow University could not be removed to the interior in time. In 1939, the alumni of the University established the Soochow Preparatory School in Taipei. In July 1954, the Law School was reestablished, with permission from the Ministry of Education.

Now the University has 1489 students enrolled. Of these students 1173 are men and 316 are women. The University consists of Economics Department, Law School, Political Science Department, Accounting Department and Arts School.

Although the University is financed by private endowment, it provides for scholarships for the needy (tuition free) and scholarships for students of purely academic achievement (\$400. in Taipei currency are awarded to studentd who possess an 80 average in their academic work) The number of scholarships for the needy is decided at the time applications are received.

The Head of the Economic Department is Professor Wu Ken. The professors are Ling Ling, Liu Nan-men, Chang Chi-yao, Tung Siu-ming, Yang Chih-hsi, sze Chien-shen and others. The Department consists of required courses such as Principles of Economics, Accounting, Statistics, Money and Banking, Public Finance, The History of Economic Thought, Economic Policy and Foreign Trade.



東吳大學是在一九〇一年由美國衛理公會創辦，校址在蘇州；後又在上海增設一東吳大學法科，是東吳大學的前身。

日漸恢復舊觀的

本系必修科目有經濟學、會計學、統計學、貨幣銀行學、財政學、經濟思想史、經濟政策、國際貿易等。法律系是該校最重要的一系，同學有七百多位，佔全院人數的二分之一。系主任是呂光教授，教授有：梅仲協、趙琛、林紀東、史尙寬、洪應莊、查良鑑等諸先生。必修科目有憲法、民法

數學、公司法、銀行法、工商管理學等。教授有：劉博仁、張震實、王雨桐、田克明、王覺、蘇在山、郭承緒、劉友琛諸先生。政治系的同學不多，僅有一百位左右。外國語文學系是該校附設的一系，也是該校準備恢復文學院的基礎，同學也有二百多個。教授有：龔浩、金美瑞、方東美、夏濟安等。必修科目有西洋名著、戲劇選讀、西洋文學史、哲學概論、近代英語研究、理則學、散文及小說選讀等。

東吳大學

三十八年，大陸情勢突變，東吳大學倉卒之間，不及遷徙。民國四十年秋，旅台東吳同學會創設東吳補習學校於台北，四十二年七月，又得教育部特准恢復法學院。

該校現有同學一四八九人：男生一一七三人，女生三一六六人。系別有經濟系、法律系、政治系、會計系、及附設文學院的外國語文學系。該校雖為私立，但設有清寒獎學金（學費全免）及獎學金（學科總平均在八十分以上者每名台幣四百元）。清寒獎學金之金額則依申請時之情形而定。

經濟系主任為吳幹教授，教授有：林霖、劉南陔、張則堯、童秀明、楊志希、施建生諸先生。總則、債權、物權、承繼法、新屬法、票據法、刑法、民法、行政法、法理學、國際公法、國際私法等。會計系是該校特有的一系（台大、師大都沒有此系），也是該校女同學最多的一系，人數將近兩百名。必修科目有：會計學、統計學、經濟地理、高等會計學、貨幣銀行學、審計學、商用生機等。

思路

此外，該校決定於今年秋季，再增設中國語文學系。東吳目前的校址在台北市區內，一院在漢口街，二院在博愛路。由於環境的需求，現已在市郊之士林鎮購地八萬坪，準備大事興建校舍，經費由美國衛理公會撥給，折合台幣約三千萬元，首期工程一年內完成。在不久的將來，東吳當可恢復舊觀，成爲一所完善的大學。該校本年度決招收新生四百名，歡迎海外學生踴躍。

Law Department is one of the most important departments. There are 700 students enrolled, occupying $\frac{1}{2}$ of the total student population. The Head of the Department is Professor Lu Kwang. The professors are Mei Chushish, Chao Shun, Ling Chi-tsu, Chi Shan-kwan, Hong Ying-Chao, Th'a Liang-Chien, and others. The required courses of the Law Dept. are Civil Law, Property, Inheritance, Administrative Law, Penal Law, Constitution Law, Principle of Law, International Law and International Civil Law.

Accounting is the special department of the University (This department is not established in the Taipei University and Teachers College) It is also the department which has the largest enrollment of co-eds, numbering 200. The required courses are Accounting, Statistics, Economic Geography, Advanced Accounting, Money and Banking, Corporation Law, Commercial Mathematics, and Industrial Management. The Professors are: Lin Fai-jen; Chang Cheng-yen; Wang Yen-tung; Tien Ke-ming; Wang Chao; Su Tsai-shen; Kirvh Tsen-hsu; and Lin Yu-Shen.

The total number of students enrolled in the Department of Political Science is approximately one hundred.

Foreign Language Department paves the ground for the establishment of Arts School. There are approximately 200 students enrolled in this department. The professors are: Gung Hao; Ching Mei-Sui; Fan Tung-mei; Hsia Chi-an. The required courses are Master Pieces from the Western Authors, Selected Drama Reading, History of Western Literature, Philosophy and Modern English Poetry.

In addition the Chinese Department is to be established this fall.

Soochow University is at present located in the city of Taipei. The First School is on Hangchow Street, the Second School is on Po-Ai Road. In view of the need for better environment, the school has purchased a 80,000 ping of land on the outskirts of Taipei. The fund is allocated from the American Methodists and the amount is approximately \$ 30,000,000. in Taipei currency. The construction will be completed within one year. In the near future Soochow University will restore it's prestige and physical appearance and become an excellent University. It is planning to take in 400 more students and overseas Chinese students are welcomed.

Translation by Alice Kwah
Names romanized hopefully by AH

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9/26/56.

Thrilling Story Of Chinese University

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY. By W. B. Nance. 163 pp. New York: United Board For Christian Higher Education in Asia. Cloth, \$3; paper \$2.

Reviewed by
EDWIN MIMS

THIS SMALL VOLUME, one of a series of histories of Christian colleges in China, is a concise, vivid, and illuminating history of Soochow University, as told by Dr. Walter B. Nance, scholar and teacher, and then vice-president, president, and western adviser of the University. The University grew out of several schools founded by the Southern Methodist Church uniting their efforts to establish elementary and middle schools and a central university, which became in time a college of liberal arts, of science, a medical school, a technological school, a law department, and a school of theology. Many heroes figure in this story: such pioneers as Dr. Young J. Allen, A. P. Parker, Charles Marshall, and Bishop Lambuth and his father; and the later leaders, many of them well known to Vanderbilt and Nashville people, members of the Southern Methodist Board of Missions, and teachers such as John W. Cline, Joseph Whiteside, Richard D. Smart, E. V. Jones, Gist Gee, and many others too numerous to mention. It is a thrilling story of cooperation and consecration.

But the volume has an interest larger than this episode in missionary affairs. A close reading of the volume gives one some idea of the changes in China from the time when in the early

nineties it was easily defeated by Japan on to the final conquest by the present communist regime. In other words, it is a miniature history of the relations between China and Japan, the controversy between the war lords, the temporary triumph of Chiang Kai Chek, and the gradual adoption of the principles and plans of the Communists.

Dr. Nance is all too modest in this story, for between the lines one can read of his leadership, not only in Soochow University, but in the educational development and general history of China. He was the top scholar in the class of 1893 at Vanderbilt, having absorbed the educational movement that centered in Webb School and Vanderbilt in the fight for educational standards. With a knowledge of language that was unusual as a foundation, he became perhaps the best Chinese scholar ever sent out by an American church. He represented a change of attitude on the part of missionaries, seeing in the teaching of Confucius not an antagonism to Christianity but a preparation for a fuller revelation of God. This sympathetic attitude to the prevailing religion endeared him to many of his Chinese students and friends. Just as the faculty was composed largely of Vanderbilt men, so there was a stream of graduates of the institution who came to Vanderbilt for graduate and professional training.

Space does not allow for even a summary of the struggles that Soochow passed through. The most dramatic incident that led up to the founding of the university took place in 1895 when a group of Japanese scholars

and civil servants appeared at a lecture by the Rev. D. L. Anderson. They had been impressed with the overwhelming defeat of China by Japan and they attributed it to Japan's education in western civilization. They appealed to Dr. Anderson to teach them English so that they too might come into this heritage of the west. On the basis of this group, soon increased to twenty-five, a school for the teaching of English was formed which in 1901 became Soochow University. From the standpoint of the church it represented a tendency to add to evangelism a sound education and on the part of the Chinese an open mind for not only the study of English but, as the institution developed for the study of the sciences, and for vocational and physical education.

The period of Nance's presidency extended from 1922 to 1927 when the institution reached perhaps its greatest prosperity and influence. Believing that a native could better carry on the work of the institution, he recommended Y. C. Yang as his successor, but because of Yang's frequent visits to America to win support for the university and because of conditions arising from the world war, many of the duties continued to devolve upon Dr. Nance. In the last period he held together the remnants of the institution that functioned in different parts of China. It is a sad and tragic story that ends with a note of hope; when Nance finally bade farewell to the institute which he had served so long, he was assured by the faithful who were left that "this too would pass." Let us hope so.

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E. J. BINGLE

~~Editor—NORMAN GOODALL~~

Associate Editor—MARGARET SINCLAIR

Telephone :

SLOANE ~~1723~~ 9611

Editorial Office :

EDINBURGH HOUSE
2, EATON GATE
LONDON, S.W.1

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163 pp. N.Y.: United Board for
Christian Higher Education in Asia.
1956. 518.

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