

240 3949

UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES

11

Shanghai  
Administrative  
President's annual reports  
1925, 1940, 1941, 1947

240/3949

# ANNUAL REPORT OF SHANGHAI COLLEGE

For the Year 1925

By Rev. F.J. White, D.D.

---

The things which have loomed largest on the horizon during the past year have been the almost constant civil war in China, the dread specter of Bolshevism, and the anti-Christian movement. This movement has embarrassed Christian work to some extent and will probably arouse still greater antagonism in the future, but on the other hand it has thus far failed in its greatest objective.

The least spectacular of the striking features of the year is by far the most encouraging. The anti-Christian movement has strengthened the Christian cause more than anything that has happened in the whole history of Christianity in China. It has sifted out some unworthy adherents; it has kept out of the Christian ranks all but the thoroughly convinced; but, best of all, it has compelled Christians to re-evaluate their religion and to take a firmer hold on God. Heretofore, it would seem as though a sudden tempest might sweep away the whole Christian organization. But, during this year, while it has not been making new branches, it has been striking new root. This process has been going on before our eyes. Many branches are unfruitful, but the root is there and will remain until the tree will blossom forth and hang heavy with the fruits of the Spirit.

The College has never had a better year; While there are thirty less students out of a total of seven hundred, there is a larger and better balanced enrollment in the four college classes. Our growth has been so rapid that we have never before had a really well balanced enrollment. In the main the students who have left or have not entered have been anti-Christians, so that our student body is well balanced in other ways than in respect to members.

In spite of a slight falling off in enrollment, the Middle School is much improved in morale, both among students and teachers. The College heretofore has sent its best graduates to help the other Baptist Middle Schools. For the first time there have been enough to furnish our own needs as well as those of other schools.

The enrollment of women has gradually increased from four in the beginning, five years ago, to sixty-six this year, making one of the too few fine bodies of women college students in China.

Over half of the approximately two hundred graduates of the College are now in the work of the four Baptist missions supporting the College. And they have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this.

Rem  
Sh 2 f  
x

Whether they wish it or not, Chinese Christians must assume responsibility for the propagation of Christianity if it is to make a real appeal as an indigenous and not a foreign religion to the nationalist conscience of the Chinese people. If such a crisis had arisen two decades ago, Baptists would have been without resource. Fortunately, today there is a fine corps of teachers, preachers and laymen ready to take up the burden. They are still too few, and they cannot carry on without large financial help from America, and sympathetic advice from the missionary body; but we thank God for them and take new courage for the tasks of the future.

1929 ANNUAL REPORT, SHANGHAI COLLEGE, SHANGHAI, CHINA

By Rev. F.J.White



In writing my annual report letter I have only four months to report, as we arrived in China in September from furlough. But these have been as full months as I have ever spent. Before I left America many people asked if I would have much to do now that we had a Chinese president. The following story of my four months work will answer this question.

My regular work has consisted of teaching three courses: (1) Ethics, to seventy-five seniors; the sincere appreciation of the students of the value of the course has convinced me that it will be a real contribution to these young people as they go out to meet the problems of life. (2) A class in Church History with especial emphasis on the lives of the best Christian characters of the ages. (3) The Teachings of Jesus, using the text of the Gospels arranged topically. These last two courses to seminary students have been especially profitable to me and I hope to them.

Three important meetings have taken a good deal of time. (1) Lectures at the annual Preachers Institute in Hangchow. My subject was Great and Good Christian Leaders from the time of Jesus to the present. As a result of those lectures the National Christian Council has asked me to prepare them in booklet form for the Five Year Campaign. To meet and to be of some spiritual help to the workers in the Convention most of whom have been my students was very inspiring to me. (2) A committee of the Conference and the Convention on the training of evangelistic workers met in Shaohsing to discuss the training of all grades of workers from laymen to College and Seminary graduates. This meeting made a beginning in what we hope will be most thorough means of preparing for this the most necessary part of our work. (3) A conference of a few Chinese and missionaries on the present status and future prospects of the Convention with relation to the Five Year Evangelistic Campaign. Two days were spent in a most profitable way and we hope as a result that the whole Convention will be inspired with the prospect of a thorough devotion to the Campaign and that the meeting in April will resolve itself into a retreat to prepare spiritually for it.

Much time has also been spent in personal conferences with individual students and teachers as well as President Liu as they have come to us both for advice.

This year the Sunday school has been organized into over twenty Fellowship groups which have met in our homes with splendid results.

Two weeks ago I had the pleasure of baptizing six people, the largest number to be baptized at one time since the beginning of the anti-Christian movement.

Not the least of our pleasures has been the meeting of visitors, some from America including Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Phelps of Berkeley, Calif., but chiefly Shanghai College Alumni who are manifesting an increasing interest in their Alma Mater. With their help Dr. Liu hopes to launch a campaign next year, the twenty-fifth anniversary

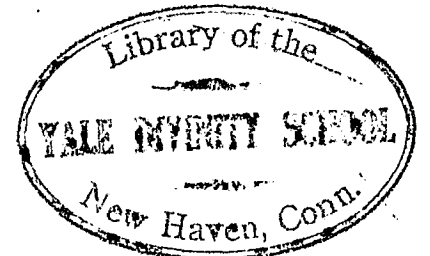
Rcm  
Sh2P  
x

of the founding of the College, to put in one story of the new Baptist building of the China Baptist Publication Society which is being built next to the Missions building in the heart of the city. This would contain College headquarters, Alumni rooms, and rooms for a downtown school of business.

The College under Dr. Liu's management has never been more prosperous nor more free from vexing problems and never has the faculty been so united in its spiritual aims.

January 23, 1930

# 1083



## 1935 ANNUAL REPORT, UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI, SHANGHAI, E. CHINA

By Sterling S. Beath

---

The political situation in China during the year 1935 has shown no signs of clearing up. In fact it may be said that the region north of the Yellow River has passed from the control of the Nanking Government. This has had the effect of unsettling the minds of the intellectuals in China. Because of this most universities were unable to finish the school year, as many students wanted a more active policy.

Mission schools have again demonstrated their stability under the circumstances for, with few exceptions, they have been able to continue. This does not mean that the professors and students neglect their patriotic duty towards their country, but it does mean that they have been trained to take a longer point of view, and have been taught to use the present as a period of preparation for the future.

In spite of the unsettled political conditions progress has been made in other directions. Many new roads have been built, and buses and automobiles are now found in many places. Railroads are gradually being built, so China will soon have a more efficient system of communications. This undoubtedly will have a beneficial effect on the development of national life and upon economic progress.

### Shanghai - a Leading World City

Shanghai is destined to become a leading world city. The city continues to grow by leaps and bounds in spite of the economic depression. Visitors from the United States tell us that there is nothing like this in the States. Old buildings are being rapidly demolished and replaced by thoroughly modern ones. Banks and business houses, cotton and woolen mills, wharves and markets, apartment houses and dwellings are springing up everywhere, both in the Settlement and in Greater Shanghai. Great improvements are being made in the Whangpoo River to facilitate ocean and coast-wise shipping.

Because of the great business interests young men flock to Shanghai in very large numbers. The instability of other parts of China had hastened the process.

### The University and Downton School

The University of Shanghai is thus located in one of the most important parts of the world, and its influence will become greater and greater. Dr. Herman Liu, President of the University, ranks at the very top among the educational leaders in China. He enjoys the confidence of all kinds of people in religious, government and business circles. Besides taking a leading part in the Christian movement in China, he has been called to Nanking for consultation with the government on educational questions. The University also has an able Chinese faculty who are sincere and loyal to the institution.

I have in other years reported to you of the beginnings of the Downtown School of the University of Shanghai in the heart of the great International Settlement where the tides of the Occident and the Orient lave the coast of Asia. I have felt peculiarly prepared and called for this piece of work. Owing to the fact that many of our American professors went on furlough in 1935, I was asked to give half time to the Riverside campus and half time to the Downtown School. In addition to courses in Economic Geography and in Foreign Trade in both places, I have been a member of the Administrative Council, a member of the University Senate and Comptroller of the University. In the Downtown School I am a member of the Cabinet and Business Manager.

In the Downtown School we are able to support three foreign missionaries. They are Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Webb formerly of American University, Beirut, and Mrs. Mary Marshall, formerly of Yenching University. Mrs. Marshall is a very well trained Bible teacher. She has two Bible classes conducted each week which have resulted directly in several students becoming Christians. Mr. and Mrs. Webb also carry on religious and social work among the students. They frequently take small groups of students into the country for the purpose of making friendly contacts. All three of these professors carry a full teaching schedule in the English department, and all are doing excellent teaching and excellent missionary work. Mr. Zen, executive secretary of the Downtown School, is a sincere and loyal worker for the University. This year we have also called one of our graduates, Mr. D. C. Chen of the class of 1927 to be our Religious Work director and to have charge of Vocational Guidance. Mr. Chen is very well qualified to carry on this piece of work. I have had charge of a group in International Relations with the purpose of seeking a solution to some of the grave international complications. Mrs. Beath has had charge of the chorus work, training young people in the joy of song, teaching the young people many of the old hymns, along with the best in secular music.

#### Important Contacts

The Downtown School had enabled us to make contact with 600 leading men and women in the banking and commercial centers of Shanghai. We thus have the opportunity of becoming of real influence if we are able to utilize these contacts.

We have been busy laying out our program for the future. We plan to carry out this program along the following lines;

1. Continue with our evening classes for employed men and women emphasizing language and commercial science on a University level.
2. We plan to establish an International Institute in order to bring together scholars from all over the world who may be interested in economic, social and religious problems of the Far East.
3. We plan to build a new building to house our facilities adequately, as our present quarters are already outgrown. This building will provide class rooms, a library, gymnasium, social room, and an auditorium and a church.

### A Student Church

One of the greatest religious services in the Far East is now being conducted every Sunday morning in the Grand Theater under the leadership of Chaplain Witherspoon of the Fourth Marines (U.S.A.) and is known as the Fourth Marines Church. This service is attended by an average of nearly 1,000 young Chinese men and women of the student type on each Sunday morning. This is a service of song, special music, and a short, powerful sermon by the chaplain. I mention this service as showing what can be done in this country with a religious service if it is handled in a modern way.

As a part of the future development of the Downtown School of this University we have in mind providing a similar type of service under the leadership of a strong, Chinese minister which will appeal to the young and the strong of this country. We hope some day to provide the great auditorium which will house this service along with other activities of this University in the Downtown section.

### Personal Notes

During this year when we are celebrating the anniversary of our work, I am reminded that about 26 years ago at the age of 21, fresh from a University campus, I came East seeking knowledge from these ancient shores. As a teacher in the government schools of Japan, I had the opportunity of learning much of that country, and then later at various places and periods in China there has been splendid opportunity for first hand information. It is the contention, we understand, in some quarters that these countries already possess a good and sufficient culture and that they need nothing so much as to be left alone.

These many years of experience have taught me that such is not the case. They need the Kingdom of God and of Love as taught by Christ and the need is desperate and immediate. When you turn to modern China you find a people who have almost completely lost the moral idealism which was their splendid heritage of bygone days. They have little foundation upon which to build the new life which they hope will save them against the inroads of Japanese militarism. Perhaps never before have we been presented with a situation such as we find in China today. The way is wide open for the Kingdom of God as revealed by Christ in this country today. If we can succeed in reversing the tide China may be completely won over on the side of Christ, but the clouds may close down again tomorrow if the present moment be lost. We need not money and means alone, we need a new out-pouring of the very life and spirit of Christ which will be irresistible. A strong Christian China will then be in a position to become the teacher again, as she has been in the past, of the whole ancient East including even the proud Japanese race.



1939 ANNUAL REPORT, UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI,  
SHANGHAI, EAST CHINA

By Sterling S. Beath

Just one year ago we sailed from Los Angeles to return to our work at the University of Shanghai. The contrast between the smiling green January hills of sunny southern California where we spent our furlough and the leaden January skies of raw, windy Shanghai, was indeed striking. We left a jolly, happy, singing America to come back to a stolid, overcrowded, depressed Shanghai. When we left here for furlough about two years ago, we saw about one million refugees on the streets of Shanghai. Upon our return we saw even greater crowds of homeless folk upon the streets. How they manage to live and what they live on is one of the mysteries of China. We hear how United States has reached the limit of her prosperity because there is no more room for expansion, but in China there always seems room; people keep on living, and children are born as usual. More die, of course, but one suspects that there are also more births during war time. As Pearl Buck said recently in one of her articles, "The Chinese people are a successful people from the point of view of their ability to live," or perhaps survive might be a better word.

We have a deeper appreciation of the Chinese people than ever. They have maintained a wonderful morale in spite of terrific losses of homes, property and lives. The cost of living in Shanghai is about six or seven times higher than it was previously. Formerly rice was ten to twelve dollars Chinese currency per tan (about 133 pounds). It is now forty to fifty dollars per tan. Heating coal is from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and forty dollars per ton. A very great number of their large cities lie in utter ruin. Thousands of towns are nothing but ashes. The number of villages and hamlets burned and completely destroyed must run into a million, and maybe more. In spite of this, optimism seems to be the order of the day.

N76.3 The other day I walked, for the first time since the war began, about a quarter of a mile along the main highway north of the University of Shanghai campus. This was a center of serious fighting in 1937. Before the war, at one of the crossroads was a small but prosperous village where the voices of children could be heard. On the occasion of my visit the village was completely gone. Two ragged women, carrying a piece of blackened wire, were just leaving the mass of broken bricks that marked the former site of the village. I thought of the words of a recent speaker at one of our University commencements who said, "From the ashes will arise a new China - more beautiful, more sanitary and more prosperous."

## University Campus Returned by Japanese

An important event for us during 1939 was the return of our University campus to the American owners by the Japanese military authorities. This happened last spring. It was necessary to carry out extensive repairs during the summer. However, in October it was possible for part of the American missionaries to return to the campus to live. The others will return at the end of the first semester, January 31, 1940. This means it is necessary for us to take an automobile trip every day in order to meet our classes in the International Settlement which is seven miles from the campus. However, it is good to be back again in

our fifty-five acre campus with its hundreds of trees and its ivy-covered buildings.

It is not yet possible for us to move the University classes back. We will continue to carry on in the International Settlement. We have expanded our quarters in various buildings, including the True Light Building owned by Baptists, so we are able to do a rather high standard of educational work. Our Middle School occupies the premises in the morning, the University classes are in the afternoon, and in the evening the Night School classes are carried on. Hence one can see that our buildings are fully utilized.

Cooperation It has been possible to continue cooperation with the five Christian colleges now located in Shanghai, which include three refugee institutions. This has been true especially in sharing scientific equipment. The aid given by the Associated Colleges in the United States, and the special grants made by both the Northern and Southern Boards have been indispensable.

As far as the College of Commerce (which is my department) is concerned, there are many advantages in being located in the center of the trade and business section of Shanghai instead of being on the periphery, seven miles away. Where we are now located, we can use the business firms as a laboratory in many of our business courses. This is notably true of courses like Advertising, Salesmanship and Marketing. We also can get contacts with business leaders through special lectures and round-table discussions.

Enrollment For many years the University of Shanghai has limited the colleges to an enrollment of 600 students. During this school year we have gone up to the 780 mark. As there are many schools now closed, the authorities decided to increase the enrollment so as to meet the needs of the present situation.

So far the war apparently has not affected the undergraduates very much, but as soon as they are graduated, many, and perhaps I might say most, of our students go to West and South "Free China" to work for the National Government. It is reported that there is a great need for trained college men to carry on in West and Southwest China where the Chinese government is now located.

We feel the need of bringing many sweeping changes into China in order to cope with the changing conditions. I have organized a group of students from both my day and evening classes which we call the "Streamliners." We have as our objective the modernization of all aspects of Chinese commercial and business life. To this end we use motion pictures as a means. We meet each month. The meeting begins with a short talk by some business leader, who speaks on his special line of work. This is followed by motion pictures. Attendance is voluntary.

During the past spring we sponsored a series of lectures on the "Cooperative Movement" in China. That movement has achieved considerable success since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Our university is interested in training leaders for this movement, as we feel during the present struggle and especially during post-war reconstruction, aid in relieving the suffering will be greatly helped by the cooperatives.

The University of Shanghai is greatly needed by the new China. With the greatest man power on earth, with unparalleled raw materials and riches, she needs only men and women to organize and lead. The programs of many government universities, who before the war were going ahead by leaps and bounds, have been curtailed, if not eliminated. Owing to our neutral status we are thus presented with an unusual opportunity. The Chinese have sufficient intellectual ability to be leaders of Asia. We are thus looking for a distinguished future for this country in which American Baptists, through such missionary institutions as ours, may have a large place.

I close this report for the year 1939 with the thought that the warring Christian nations of Europe are not setting a very good example before the "heathen" nations of Asia. We hope for the coming of Peace and a better world order during 1940.

1940

#4705

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT  
1939 - 1940

To the Members of the Board of Directors  
of the University of Shanghai:

It is an honor and a pleasure to present you a report covering the year 1939-1940. Nothing very eventful has happened during the year, and we are grateful to our Father for His care. There have been signs of improvement, and of increasing support from the constituencies in China and abroad. With confidence and courage, we have been able to face the problems that have confronted us now and then. Because we are still in a period of uncertainty, we have not been able to do as much as we would like to, but at the same time we want to assure you that we have done the best we could.

General Report

After the meeting of the Board of Directors in May, the new administration began to realize the responsibility that had been placed upon it, and immediately began to plan for the year ahead. Contracts for continuation of service were extended to every teacher and member of the staff without an exception. With the advice and approval of the Executive Committee, most of the contracts were made on an annual basis, while others were made for an indefinite period of time. The success of the University has been due largely to a group of teachers who have worked together through thick and thin. We are glad that this group is still with us. I can say that the University is just as dear to them as to anybody else.

In June, the Associated Christian Colleges had a joint Baccalaureate Service and Commencement Exercises which were very appropriate and dignified. These have become unique attractions in the city, and the limited seating space for 1,200 is too small to accommodate many friends of the schools and of the graduates, who are anxious to witness the occasion. The University had 94 graduates from the three Colleges, and 16 others finished their study in January, 1939.

The middle school graduation exercises were held in another place together with those of other Baptist schools in the city. These first joint Baptist graduation exercises were very impressive, expressing the unity in our Baptist educational work.

Summer School

The regular summer session in both college and middle school was conducted from July 4 to August 3. In spite of the heat and crowded rooms, there were 262 in the college and 130 in the middle school. The main purposes of conducting a summer session have been to offer a chance for students who are behind in the number of credits to make them up, and to provide courses for students who would like to take them in fields outside of their major but have been unable to take them on account of a conflict or for some other

reason. Another important purpose of the summer school is to give teachers, social workers, and others who desire to have a college education, a chance for self-improvement. While we were on the campus, we had larger prospects of carrying out these aims in conducting the summer session, for the attraction of the place itself was very great during the summer months. None of the credits given in summer school are counted to replace any of the regular college courses. In this short period of one month, students taking summer work are not allowed to register for more than three courses, which will give  $4\frac{1}{2}$  credits. Financially, the summer school is conducted as an independent enterprise; that is to say, the University does not subsidize the summer school, but in turn, the summer school bears a portion of such expenses as rent and maintenance.

#### Fall Term

The staff members, especially in the Dean's office, were kept very busy during the summer months. As soon as the summer session was over, they were occupied in handling crowds of applicants for entrance examinations. Daily letters and personal calls asking for application blanks and entrance information pamphlets practically used up 3,000 copies. The actual number who took the entrance examination was 1,200. The story of how we managed to conduct the entrance examinations is rather thrilling. The big hall at McTyeire School was kindly turned over to us for the examinations, otherwise it would have been impossible to manage them.

The number of students admitted to the freshman class was 305, representing 79 middle schools. Of the number, 22 were affiliated Christian schools; 12, other Christian schools; 10, government schools; and 35, other private schools. 48.2% of the freshmen are from Christian schools. All freshmen were required to attend orientation lectures where the history and organization of the University were presented, and the main emphasis of each department in the college was pointed out.

The increase in the freshman class would not have brought up the total enrollment to 777 if we had not had the largest sophomore class in the history of the University--254 as compared with 130 in the previous year. The number of sophomores was nearly doubled, while the freshman class increased by about 18%. This is stated to clarify any impression that the University took in too many new students. As a matter of fact, it took in only 50 more new students than in the previous year, selected from a much larger number of applicants.

The large enrollment made the necessity for more rooms very acute, not only because of the increased number of students, but also because more courses were offered beginning in the fall term. The University leased the whole third floor of the C.L.S. Building and the fifth floor of the Royal Asiatic Society Building. The rent item in the budget was more than doubled, but it was possible to provide a large reading room, conference rooms, faculty rooms, a student lounge, and an assembly hall for weekly gatherings. We had

no choice, but had to take what was offered. As long as we are able to bear this financial burden, we must keep this much space, to meet the minimum and desperate need.

### Spring Term

The spring term 1940 was opened with 690 students in the college. There was a decrease in the number of students because no new freshman students were taken in and 25 seniors fulfilled their requirements for graduation in January, and a number always drop out in the middle of the year. There was no way to provide physical education classes for the whole college, but it was made possible, by the joint effort of the Associated Christian Colleges (in Shanghai) to provide physical education classes for the whole freshman class in the gymnasiums of the local Y.M.C.A.'s.

A medical examination of the whole student body was also conducted at the beginning of the term. It could not be very satisfactory on account of the lack of facilities and time, but a general picture of the health of the student body was given by the doctor, who stated that our student body is above average. There were only 26 students who required further examination, follow-up work, and treatment. The most common disease found was trachoma, over 40% having this infection. In order to carry further the benefit of the physical examination, the doctor was asked to give three consecutive lectures to the student body. It is to be expected that under the present conditions, while students are living in very crowded quarters, they are more liable to be unhealthy.

A complete religious census was made during the term. The percentage of Christians--30.65%--is higher than for last year. It may be interesting to note that of 261 Christians, 37.2% are Baptists. The next largest group is Presbyterian, with 13.8%. Other denominations represented are Methodist, Methodist South, Episcopalian, and others. As to the faculty, all but seven of the full-time teachers are Christians. Whenever it is possible to engage a Christian teacher, he is always our first choice, other things being equal. To maintain the Christian character of the University, it should be regarded as a basic policy to provide an education for students who are Christians or from Christian families. We only regret that in the last entrance examinations, we had to turn down a number of them for reasons beyond our control.

### Faculty

The year was marked with an increase of 6 new full-time instructors and 5 part-time, in addition to the new missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Snuggs, sent by the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. The total number of the faculty in the college is 23 full-time Chinese, 12 part-time teachers, 2 others who give part-time to the college and part to other divisions of the University, 11 full-time missionaries, and 4 part-time missionaries. The average load for a full-time teacher is around 13 hours per week, although 15 is the standard load for those who are not heads of departments. Missionaries who are doing language study and heads of



departments have their loads reduced proportionately to 12 hours per week. The part-time missionaries are wives of missionaries who have kindly made themselves available for some courses, mostly in the English Department, and Mr. Beath, who gives half of his time to the Downtown School of Commerce. With this group of teachers, we are now carrying 11 major departments, offering for the two terms an average of 161 courses, or 429 credits. In 1936-37, a total of 178 courses and 452 credits were offered. This comparison will indicate how we have striven to maintain the academic standards under present conditions.

Among the free electives, courses in Religion and Philosophy occupy first place in the number of students. Taking the spring term for an example, 5 courses in Religion with 13 credits had 184 students enrolled, and 4 Philosophy courses with 12 credits had 209 students. The students majoring in the three Colleges are: Arts College, 6 departments, 44.6%; Natural Sciences, 3 departments, 33.8%; Business, one department and a division, 21.6%. The highest percentage of majors is in the Chemistry Department, 20%; Business has 17.4%; Education, 11%; Political Science, 10.4%; and Sociology, 10.3%; while other departments have proportionately smaller percentages. It has been the policy of the University to maintain an even distribution of emphasis on the different departments in personnel and finance, except for languages, where a large portion of the work is required. A few years ago a study was made to see whether a certain degree of discrimination would be an effective measure to strengthen those departments that deserve more emphasis. The study was interrupted, but the question remains whether the University should grow vertically through concentration, or horizontally with even distribution. This, however, is not an opportune moment to raise the issue.

#### Finance

The annual report of the treasurer for 1938-39 revealed to you that the University has cleared up all its debts, and the year was closed without a deficit. We started the present year with a clean slate. By strict economy and help from emergency appropriations, we anticipate that we shall terminate the year satisfactorily. The budget was revised right after the opening of the fall term, in view of the rapid increase in prices as a result of the unprecedented depreciation of the currency. The supporting Boards were not alarmed at receiving urgent requests for emergency appropriations, but fully granted them. The Southern Board granted us its subsidy at the market rate of exchange, and the Northern Board made a special additional appropriation. Since some of the obligations of the University have to be met in U. S. Currency, it would be utterly impossible for the University to use tuition fees in making payments in gold.

A brief analysis of our budget shows that the amount of tuition received does not quite cover the total salaries for the Chinese faculty. Whatever we receive from the three supporting Boards has to be distributed for overhead expenses and part of the salaries. Other income from the incidental fees naturally goes for supplies

and maintenance. It is easily seen how we meet the expenses from different sources of income. The subsidy from the government for science work is ear-marked and reserved only for designated expenditures. It should be noted that the government is keeping up its subsidy for the year and has increased the amount by \$4,000.00 for 1940.

With the increasing need for scholarships, the University has doubled its amount for needy students. Throughout the year there were 35 students receiving a sum to cover their tuition. A number of additional scholarships were granted to our students by other benevolent groups, such as the Carolyn Franklin Memorial Scholarship, which took care of 13 students throughout the year, the John Y. Lee Scholarship in Physics, the Hsu Sing Loh Scholarship, and special aid from the C.C.E.A. Above all, I would mention that an unusually large sum has been given to our students by the trustee of a special fund to provide for needy students. I mention this, not with the intention of disclosing such a fact against the wishes of the donor, but to put on record that this fund has made it possible to keep most of our Baptist students in this Baptist institution.

The members of the faculty were facing a distressing situation on account of the high cost of living in the city, because the basic salary scale was made for a normal situation with living quarters provided by the institution. The grant of a special emergency appropriation from the Associated Boards in America, through the efforts of the supporting Boards, has made it possible for the University to make the second allowance, namely, the high cost of living allowance, in addition to the rent allowance which was started in February, 1939. You are already familiar with the scale for distributing the allowances. It is for me to point out that this timely appropriation from the Associated Boards has definitely met needs which otherwise would have been far beyond the ability of the University to care for. It is the duty of the Board of Directors and the administration to take the welfare of the faculty into serious consideration, not necessarily to relieve their deprivations, but to make it possible for them to live without worrying. On the other hand, we can humbly state that the University has done its best to be fair to all concerned.

#### Acknowledgments of Special Contributions

The sum of US\$5,000.00 has been received from the Woman's Missionary Union of Virginia, through the effort of Miss Blanche S. White, for a Herman C. E. Liu Memorial Scholarship Fund. This sum has been turned into securities from which interest may be drawn annually and applied to the scholarships.

The Woman's Missionary Union of Virginia again raised a sum to endow a Liu Memorial Professorship in the Sociology Department. The idea was proposed by the Head of the Sociology Department, Dr. J. H. Wiley. We deeply appreciate the approval and effort of Miss White to raise the fund, and we take pleasure in announcing that this is the first endowed professorship in the history of the University.



The W.A.B.F.M.S. has passed on to us a gift from a donor in the sum of US\$300.00 which may be used to meet any special need not provided for by the current budget.

In addition to the above gifts, we wish to express our appreciation for contributions to the scholarship funds of both the college and the middle school, and for several designated gifts received through the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.

### Student Activities

The extra-curricular activities of the college are classified under religious, educational, social, and special temporary organizations, all of which must register at the Dean's office and be under the guidance of faculty advisors and the Director of Student Activities, Mr. C. K. Djang. In the religious group this year we have 15 fellowship groups, whose purpose and activities are the same as those of the previous years. Newly-organized religious groups are B.Y.P.M.O., Baptist Student Union, and Y.W.A., which are affiliated with the denominational organizations. In the educational group there are chiefly departmental organizations, eight in all. In the social group there are clubs for students from the same locality or middle school. Although the senior class is the smallest for a number of years (63), as it started in 1936 and is the last class affected by the beginning of the war, it will continue to publish the annual at the present high cost of printing. The class deserves our mention because it has already succeeded in contracting advertisements up to nearly \$4,000.00, while the total cost of the annual will be around \$5,000.00. It took some educational processes to get all the student organizations registered at the Dean's office, rules and regulations worked out, which even concern the size of announcements to be posted, and a clear understanding of the relation of the organizations to the Director of Student Activities.

The University Church services have been conducted independently in the Royal Asiatic Society Building, and the worship is open to all Christians. The church conducted a revival meeting in the spring. There were 19 baptisms, making a total of 26 for the year.

The college has chapel services after the fourth period in the morning, with the hope that at this quiet hour officers, faculty, and students will gather for a period of devotion. It has already proved to be a precious time which one cannot afford to miss. On the whole, the religious atmosphere has been rather wholesome. The resignation of Rev. C. H. Wong for another position was quite keenly felt, and the Church is fortunate to have Rev. C. K. Djang serving as the executive secretary for the time being.

The student body was divided into three groups, and weekly assemblies were held with required attendance. Speakers were invited to report on trips to the interior or to give educational lectures or addresses on subjects of interest to the students. The aim of the whole program of extra-curricular activities is to help bring about the realization of our purpose to train leadership, to help the students express their personality, and to be a channel for moulding

interest and character. The University has always laid emphasis on this phase of its work, but we need more faculty members who are in a position to lead and guide the student activities. One very great handicap is the lack of adequate places for gatherings. We may frankly admit that this condition cannot be improved as long as we remain in the city.

### Campus

The Administrative Commission has given untiring effort in attempting to take the steps that follow the re-occupation of the campus by missionaries. In the absence of Dr. M. T. Rankin and Mr. W. Robt. Taylor, the supporting Boards have appointed Dr. J. B. Hipps and Prof. V. Hanson to assist Dr. L. C. Hylbert, the chairman of the Commission. The repairs on the main buildings were made during the summer months. When the first group of residences was ready for occupancy, three families moved back at the middle of October, and others followed later, until now there are eight households living on the campus. The supporting Boards have made special appropriations to cover the cost of external repairs on public buildings and internal repairs on the residences. An extra appropriation will be made to maintain the campus, supplying light and power and an adequate number of laborers.

The next step taken by the Commission was to make a thorough study of the actual losses of the University property. Faculty members spent days compiling as complete a list as they could possibly make of the equipment lost, together with its value in U.S. Currency on August 14, 1937. It seems rather appropriate, as a matter of record, to tabulate here the actual losses:

Biology Department.....	US\$ 35,176.45
Chemistry Department.....	13,868.00
Physics Department.....	21,855.54
Middle School Laboratory Equipment.....	4,851.20
Music Department.....	1,879.30
Psychology Laboratory Equipment.....	3,351.15
Library Books.....	10,623.40
Furniture and Equipment.....	28,887.00
Wiring and Plumbing.....	13,619.61
Repairs to Property.....	79,302.50
Total.....	US\$213,414.15

The laborious work done by the secretary, faculty members concerned, and members of the Commission deserves our sincere gratitude. Their efforts have given a picture not only of the past, but of what has to be done in the future. It will suffice for me to state that the Commission is leaving no stone unturned in making full use of the study.

The restrictions on going to the campus were lifted on February 16, 1940, and since then a number of the faculty members and students have gone out to the campus. Different persons may have varied impressions, but none can get away from the feeling that on the one hand, it is fortunate that none of the buildings were destroyed or

damaged beyond repair, but on the other hand, the task of rehabilitation is beyond our power of estimation. Letters from friends in the States all express their hope that it will soon be possible for the University to move back. We hope that this expectation will come to realization, and that the time that we all are so prayerfully looking for will come, when the property will be returned to the Board of Directors.

#### Cooperation with Other Christian Institutions

The subject of cooperation is not to be renewed for discussion. The new development in the cooperation of East China Colleges has been that, aside from Shanghai and St. John's, the other two partners have been very much in earnest in desiring to secure a new site. In accordance with the principle adopted by the Board of Directors, the administration has declined to make any commitment in support of an appeal for this purpose. Our present position is the same as it was before, namely, that we have agreed to maintain joint science laboratories, library, and any other such features that will facilitate real cooperation. To be true to ourselves, we of the University have more than once expressed our desire to experiment on new correlation and coordination in the courses of study. We shall endeavor to maintain our own standard of work, and if there is any service that we can render in exchange with other institutions that will make for economy and efficiency, we are always ready to do our share. In other words, we are deeply concerned about making the best use of the opportunity while the institutions are together, for an experiment in Christian cooperation which will not in any degree endanger the integrity and individuality of the respective institutions.

As you have already noticed in the minutes of the Board of Founders, at the last meeting in December it was the expressed desire of the Founders to entrust the Directors on the field with the responsibility for studying and recommending policies in cooperation. Dr. M. T. Rankin and Dr. E. H. Cressy, who were present at the meeting of the Board of Founders, must have given the whole picture of cooperation between Christian colleges in East China. The administration is at your disposal to furnish the Board with all the information and facts that you want for your study, and it is always duty-bound to follow closely the decisions of the Board.

#### University Middle School

The middle school is carrying on side by side with the college. The enrollment has reached the maximum capacity of 475, limited by the number of sections and the size of the room for each section. We are fortunate in that since we moved out there has been no change in the personnel of the faculty. Dr. Howson Lee, the Principal, has made a special effort during the year to improve teaching methods and to standardize examinations. With the faithful cooperation of the faculty, a good deal may be accomplished.

Miss Edyth Boyd is giving full time to teaching English and Bible classes, and has manifested a very deep interest in and love for the

students. As her furlough is due this year, we hope for her speedy return. Miss Orma Melton of the East China Mission of the W.A.B.F.M.S. has given her assistance to the English Department. We wish to express our appreciation to her and the Mission for giving us this timely assistance, not so much because it relieves the middle school budget as because we appreciate her Christian influence over the students. The A.B.F.M.S. has recently appointed Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Goddard to the University for English work. They are now taking language study in Peiping. By this appointment, we are able to provide another missionary teacher for the middle school.

There are 117 Christian students in the middle school. Regular chapel services were held on every Saturday, and Sunday school classes and B.Y.P.M.O. were organized conjointly with those in the college. It is to the credit of the middle school administration that the year has been satisfactory. As long as the college and middle school are together in the same building, there is the advantage of sharing burdens, financial and otherwise.

#### Yangtszepoo Social Center

The Yangtszepoo Social Center is a worthy unit of the University, for its purpose and program are intended to serve the community and to serve as a project for experimentation and laboratory work for the students in Sociology. The emphasis of the college department has been on applied Sociology, so the Center serves two purposes, one academic and the other the service work itself. We are proud to state that the work of the Center is now larger than it has ever been. At the beginning of the spring term, the Center resumed its activities in the old premises at Yangtszepoo. Now it has two units, with the Foochow Road unit serving the urban community while the Yangtszepoo unit serves the laboring class. On Foochow Road there are 635 pupils, and 580 in Yangtszepoo, not counting special training classes. The program is four-fold, including religious, educational, physical, and social activities. With this program, under the directorship of Dr. Woodrow Ging, the Center is meeting the general needs of the community. Much of the finance for the Center has come from the S.M.C. subsidy and free contributions from friends. The University administration and the Department of Sociology pledge their full support for the work of the Center in extending a Christian influence to the community at large. We hope that some day a missionary will be appointed to assist the Director. To a Christian institution of higher learning, the work of the service center is just as worthy as the task of training leaders for the nation.

#### Downtown School of Commerce

The number of students in the Downtown School of Commerce has gradually returned to normal. The average enrollment for the year is 382. The Downtown School of Commerce is now in its ninth year; its name has already become well-known in business circles. As soon as conditions are more settled, we shall work out an aggressive program. There are a number of variations in business education that we may introduce. Since this is not a registered institution, we should lose no opportunity for experimentation. It is, however, to

be taken into consideration that the school, like other units, is more or less self-supporting. It is difficult to secure permanent teachers, especially for English. The administration feels that there, again, is a good field for the University to extend its needed support by making appeals for a missionary teacher in addition to the part-time service of Mr. S. S. Beath. Mr. W. T. Zen, Executive Secretary, is planning to pursue further study abroad. He has been serving the school since its organization, and we owe him our deep appreciation for his faithful work.

While the college is in the city, there ought to be a correlation between the work of the Department of Business and that of the Downtown School of Commerce. We should look at training in the business field as a whole. It would be a forward step if the developments in the Downtown School could be considered as an expansion of the college proper; that is to say, the College of Commerce is now confined to two departments, Business Administration and Accounting only, although training in Banking, Foreign Trade, Transportation, and other allied lines would be considered as necessary additions for a regular College of Business. Inasmuch as the college is not free to add more departments on account of stipulated requirements for registration, it seems there is an opportunity to think more along that line, for the future of both the College of Commerce and this supplementary education for men already in business.

### Conclusion

The administration which you set up is now just a year old. I have attempted to get acquainted with different phases of the University, and have intended to present you a report touching on the details which the members of the Board may be interested in hearing about once in a while.

On the whole, the University has been striving to cope with the situation and to make progress along the lines described in the preceding paragraphs. We have to admit, however, that instances are not few when the administration was embarrassed and could not help feeling that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak". This state of mind is indicative of a determined hope and consecrated effort for greater attainment in the future. The perplexities and anxieties confronting the administration are not insurmountable, but afford a challenge to careful thinking in searching for solutions. Internally, it is imperative that every faculty member should discharge his classroom duties with resourcefulness and ingenuity and should also make a contribution toward the welfare of the whole institution. The representatives of the older Church have a very great part to play in realizing their aims for lives of service and in encouraging their fellow Christians in times of anxiety. A united front based on one faith will be ready to weather all storms. Should there be any discord or difference of opinion on crucial issues, may it be interpreted not as a sign of confusion but as another contribution toward the solution for the common good. Should there be any uneven distribution of personnel or finance among the departments, may it be recognized that things cannot be changed as

fast as we want, and may such differences be regarded with a sense of confidence rather than of suspicion.

As the University is a democratic organization, the administration needs to be on guard equally against disillusionment and unfounded vision, lest controversies should lead to partition, and while the democratic outlook should be cherished, still the University deserves cooperative and efficient machinery. A Christian institution like ours ought to expect to be transformed into an institution of Christians. Marching with the times, the Christian body has won admiration in place of criticism and attack, especially during the last decade since the anti-Christian sentiment has diminished. It is our paramount duty, laboring in a Christian institution, to manifest high ideals of life, that in the time of chaos they may become shining lights in the dark sea of distress. As an institution of higher learning, may we resolve to attain the highest possible degree of perfection, and as an institution that stands for character-building, may we be concerned with a program that will develop personality. With optimism and confidence, the University has been fervently working toward these goals since its establishment and will assuredly and devoutly continue in the same path.

T. K. Van  
President



RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES

JUL 31 1940

JOINT OFFICE

FILE COPY  
PLEASE RETURN

F J M

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1940 - 1941

May 17, 1941.

To the Members of the Board of Directors  
of the University of Shanghai.

I have the honor and pleasure of submitting the report covering the year of 1940-41 in the affairs and developments of the University, omitting certain parts which were reported on at the fall meeting.

The year under review is to be reckoned as being exceedingly trying and abnormal. The emergency condition, under which the University has been carrying on, has been overshadowed by the world catastrophe of conflicts in Europe and apprehension of calamity in the Far East. This added agony to a much worried heart has characterized the general state of mind. Thus, accomplishments may be negligible, but the struggle has been strenuous. In general as we look back over the year, we have been making steady progress in all phases of our work. The spirit of the students has been unusually fine. We are thankful to God that the University has been able to carve its way through uncertainties and perplexities.

## Graduation

The graduation of the 1940 class was symbolic in that it was the last class ushered in four years ago on the campus. The number in the Freshman class then was about two hundred. Despite all the tribulations of war, the class maintained a fair number up to the graduation. There was a total of 80 graduates; 27 in Arts, 27 in Science, and 26 in Commerce.

The University again participated in the Joint Baccalaureate and Commencement of the Christian colleges and universities in Shanghai. The same enthusiasm of friends and the public was manifested towards this significant and imposing occasion. Nothing was lacking to impress the graduates at the threshold of their life careers.

## Enrollment.

The enrollment for the year has again surpassed that of the previous years. It has grown from 328 in 1937 to 777 in 1939, while the fall semester of 1940 registered 841 in the three Colleges.

The growing enrollment calls for serious questioning. The fact that there were more than 1500 applicants representing graduates of 264 middle schools seeking admission to the University, has become a grave problem in itself. In the existing conditions in Shanghai, opportunities for higher learning must be provided for these hundreds of middle school graduates.

It is often thought that the University should not have expanded to the present number in view of the limited accommodations.



However, there has been no attempt to boost the number. The irresistible demand for education even in war time has caused us to lift the restriction in accomodating the present number. As a Christian institution, should we not provide within our capacity, an opportunity to those who are eager to enter, especially the students from Christian and affiliated Middle schools? I am venturing to predict that if additional class rooms could be secured, the administration would consider admitting even more students in the coming year. The well-known principle that quality should not be sacrificed for the sake of quantity will be up-held and strengthened, if we know how and provide means to take care of a larger body.

### Religious Activity.

In the University proper, the percentage of Christian students among the Christian institutions is comparatively high. It was 31.8% in the fall and 34.1% in the spring term. During the Religious emphasis week in each term a splendid interest was manifested among the students. It has been most gratifying to witness such spontaneous responses in accepting Christ as their Savior. In the college, ninety five students have asked for baptism. So far the University Church has received 43 students and 100 more, including middle school students, are yet to be baptized, according to the report of Rev. C. K. Djang, the executive secretary of the Church.

We are proud of a group of Christian students taking leadership in all religious activities. The Student Volunteer Band under the guidance of Dr. J. B. Hipps, the chairman of the Religious Division, has now a membership of 45. It is not to be overlooked that they have taken an important part in maintaining the Christian atmosphere and have contributed in no less degree in personal work, in close fellowship, and cooperation, with Miss I.G. Coleman and all other devoted Christian teachers.

The whole religious program is now being well coordinated. The executive secretary of the church concurrently assumes the capacity as the director of religious activities of the University. He has direct responsibility in advising the student Christian fellowship groups, which have a membership of 245 students in 14 different groups. Faculty members acting as advisors to the fellowships are in no way working independently. We are aware of the fruits of such coordination. The field is immensely rich and broad in scope. There is a challenge to every earnest Christian member for consecrated service in making this University a truly Christianizing enterprise.

### Instruction

The eleven major and two minor departments have offered 179 courses in the fall and 170 in the spring semester. Since the adoption of the government curriculum, the University has been striving to conform to the requirements in the number of courses of study. It has been a laborious task for all department heads and the important role has been played by the Dean, Dr. T. L. Ling.

The annual report of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China contains some interesting tables; especially the ones comparing enrollment, staff and support. The University is in the fourth place in enrollment among the colleges and universities, while both her staff and support occupy the tenth place in a list of twelve institutions under study. In the years past the statistical reports of the Council of Higher Education gave the same impression that our faculty and student ratio was unusually high, if not at the peak. The implication is glaring in that an institution of thirty five years of standing has achieved a many-fold progress, but have not been able to provide a larger faculty to meet the increasing student body. On the other hand, it is to be taken as a compliment for it means sheer economy. Between the two there must be a rational course which the University should pledge itself to pursue. To be explicit, the University has in two years added seven full time members. But nearly half of the number was for replacement rather than improvement. For the coming year, it is expected to introduce four new teachers; one each in Sociology, Political Science, Business, Religious departments, and two in Biology and Chemistry to replace part-time teachers. The medium course, therefore, is to proceed with a steady pace within our means. It is wishfully hoped that at the close of next year, in three years time, the university would complete its program in providing a minimum of three full time faculty members in each of its departments. From there on, each department may be further strengthened according to its merit as well as needs.

All these cherished hopes would collapse in the event of further evacuation. If perchance the world should take a sharp turn towards an improved situation and the institution could surmount difficulties in its way, any measurable amount of progress under war-time conditions would not only prevent deterioration, but eventually would hasten its preparedness for rehabilitation. In other words, the university while struggling for existence must not only maintain its standard and prestige but also should divert as much of its attention as possible to the realm of a constructive program. It is imperative to uphold morale and confidence in place of defeatism and an inferiority complex.

#### Library and Laboratories.

While other items in the budget might have been reduced, appropriation for the library has been kept up. In addition to student library fees, the library always has a share in the emergency funds. During the ensuing year a total of \$11,926 has been released for books and periodicals. At the present rate of exchange, that the university in one year bought 267 new English books and 498 Chinese and renewed subscriptions for 65 kinds of English periodicals and 30 Chinese magazines is indicative of a proper emphasis being laid on providing means of instruction, though it might seem insignificant as compared with normal times.

In the report of the librarian, Mr. S. C. Yang states that the reading room in the True Light Building has a daily circulation of over 320 books. At one end of the room is our stack room where 4083 volumes of English books and 3230 volumes of Chinese books are

being kept for immediate reference. The bulk of our salvaged books have been cataloged and stored in the Joint library for circulation and still over thirty thousand volumes are kept in storage. It is conceivable that if the University continues to conduct a separate library, the need for expansion in facilities and content is inevitable.

Speaking of the laboratory the university is indebted to the Associated Boards for its support in maintaining the joint laboratories for science courses. It would call for a huge sum to conduct an experimental laboratory separately by individual institutions. With the exception of a few courses which are beyond the funds available to provide for permanent equipment, all courses in natural sciences have sufficient facilities to carry on laboratories.

In line with the trend of self-preservation and rehabilitation, the natural science departments, especially Biology and Physics, have been encouraged to repair and produce, at low cost, as much apparatus as seems to be feasible. Two technicians are now working in each of the two departments. In other words a constructive program is already underway.

#### Finance

The University has for the year experienced a rather stringent stage in finance. With prices soaring and the budget fixed there was no other alternative except to raise the tuition fees. In the autumn the income on tuition has met the urgent and pressing needs of granting another hike in allowance to the Chinese faculty and staff. Of the increased income from tuition, a portion was set aside to take care of the obligations in gold payment. As the value of local currency continued to depreciate the university finance came to a destitute and pinching situation.

Moreover, the evacuation of missionaries meant substitutes for the amount of instruction they used to carry. Forced by circumstances, the administration had to appeal to the supporting Boards for emergency grants. The Northern Board has generously released a sum total of CCy\$14,000 from the reserves the portion designated to or entitled by the University. In March, a share in the emergency fund for China from the Davis foundation of the First Baptist Church in Richmond through Dr. T. F. Adams assured the University of some emergency aid, from which Dr. M. T. Rankin, Secretary for the Orient, has generously designated US\$1,000 to the university. The administration was greatly relieved by a later correspondence from Dr. C. E. Maddy that the foreign Mission Board would grant immediately US\$1,000 in February and another thousand later if needed. The Ministry of Education made a special subsidy of \$10,000 in January 1941 over and above the annual subsidy.

Words would not be adequate to express our gratitude for all this timely assistance. It was on the assumed income from emergency and special grants that the executive committee approved of an additional increase in the high cost of living allowance in March.

The University is living on Faith. Through Faith we have been able to combat the exigencies of a financial impasse. The current income from fees and cash appropriations from the supporting Boards can be counted on to defray only budgeted expenses. Receipts from sources of an emergency nature including that from the Associated Boards, have come quite close to the regular budget. It is gratifying to record the interest and support extended to the University. It is for all of us concerned to live up to the expectation and opportunity afforded to us at this time of distress.

The budget for the in-coming year suggests a further increase in tuition. Much to our regret we have to impose a heavier burden on the parents of students. An ample amount in scholarships, provided for in the budget and through a scholarship trust fund administered by one of the most ardent supporters of the University, will be available. We shall see no student who is worthy of help left out of school on account of insufficient means.

On the in-come side for next year we count on a substantial increase in the government subsidy, namely, from \$24,000 to \$42,000. As the budget will reveal, the amount if it comes in full is to be distributed for instruction, equipment, and contingent fund. A true picture will be in order at the close of the next fiscal year.

Financing an institution like ours is truly a challenge. With no endowment to draw on, its income has to be sought for from year to year; unexpected disbursements have to be met by gifts and contributions as they may fall in. A great testing time came at every turn of the world crisis. Any one who is familiar with the history of the University cannot but believe that inasmuch as the university for the past three decades has impressed the Baptist constituencies with its position of leadership training, there should not be any apprehension that it would be abandoned or left in the wilderness. We have more than ever to be thankful for what has been brought in during the year. I am optimistic and confident in the financial prospects of the university.

#### Acknowledgments of Gifts and Contributions.

The administration wishes to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a number of gifts and contributions during the year. The University library was benefitted with 77 volumes donated by Hon. Julean Arnold and 403 copies of science magazines from Mrs. J. Y. Lee. The class of 1930 in commemoration of the class's tenth anniversary contributed \$1,000 toward a scholarship fund. The trustees of P. U. M. C. gave a sum of \$2,700 to provide three scholarships for pre-medical students in three years.

Mr. B. Y. Yu an alumnus and member of the Board in memory of his beloved father, the late Pastor S. D. Yu, has established a memorial scholarship in the University.

Other contributions from individuals or organizations will be duly acknowledged by the Treasurer in the financial report.

On behalf of the faculty and staff the administration once again voices its appreciation for the magnanimous spirit of the missionary members of the faculty in making it possible for the whole faculty and staff, who sustained losses in 1937, to be granted emergency aid. It goes a long way to tighten the bonds of a genuine Christian comradeship.

#### Appreciation

Of all the appreciation that the administration would like to express, the way the Executive Committee under the leadership of Dr. T. C. Bau, the chairman, has stood by the administration deserves my heart-felt respect and gratitude. I rejoice over the fact that the Board is not merely a governing body as such, but an integral part of the University, with the same imputus, yearning for the best interest in the institution. Internally the executive committee has been alert and keen in promoting the welfare of the faculty. Never behind time, the allowances have been raised to the present level, which compare favorably with any institution in Shanghai.

Early in the spring the committee appointed by the Board on revision of the By-laws resumed its unfinished task. No one should think that the revision was an end in itself. As far as the present administration is concerned, the Board has the vested authority to amend the by-laws in any way whatsoever, that would, in its best judgment, foster a constructive step towards the perfection of an internal organization. A stupendous undertaking because of complications involved indicates that the supreme motive was to rejuvenate a working machinery.

Like the rules of a game, the by-laws must be conscientiously observed by all concerned with a fair-minded attitude and a Christian spirit for common good. One's likes or dislikes are mere expressions of personal and individual preferences. Brilliant players, displaying too much individualistic performance, may not prove to be assets to a team, which would often be defeated by an inferior team with better team work and sportsmanship.

Moreover, we are in a family of thirteen Christian institutions. Tradition may differ but problems are identical. Instances may be drawn and lessons sought. No institution can afford to be inconsistent in its organization and obscure in outlook as to alienate its genuinely loyal members in words and deeds from serving the institution at their best.

#### The University Middle School

As an affiliated unit of the University the Middle School grows right along with the college. Its enrolment has come up to 509 in the fall with two sections evenly divided in each of the six classes. Unlike the college courses more or less on elective basis, the Middle School has to assign a class room to each section. With the present room capacity the student body in the twelve sections is just the limit that the school can accomodate.



There has been no change in the personnel of the middle school faculty, except in the case of Mr. Sia Hong-Chi, who was seriously ill during the spring term. We are grateful for the services rendered by Miss Orma Melton of Huchow a representative of the Woman's Board during the past two years in teaching the English classes. Miss Melton came to us as a guest teacher but her interest and enthusiasm never indicated a temporary appointment. We regret very much that she had to evacuate at last after having refused to leave on earlier occasions.

The administration would like to record the voluntary service of Mrs. E. Kelhofer in the middle school for ten periods of teaching. It must have meant hardships for her and inconveniences to the family. We want her to feel that her services are much appreciated.

On the whole, the middle school under the principalship of Dr. Howson Lee, has been carrying on as usual. The religious program through out the year was successful. In the two revival meetings were about seventy students applied for baptism. We only wish that it could be possible to provide more opportunity for personal work and self-expression if there were means to overcome a much too crowded daily schedule.

Slowly but steadily we have been able to build up a separate library for the school. Starting from practically nothing, it now has a collection of 1510 volumes of Chinese books and 228 copies in English. A laboratory for science was also secured two years ago. Limited by funds as well as space classes have to take turns in using the laboratory on the fifth floor of the R.A.S. Building. It seems that there remains a possible chance whereby the college science departments may render assistance to the middle school in the matter of laboratory equipment or supply, if ways and means could be satisfactorily worked out.

Administratively, the interests of an auxiliary division are of no little concern to the University as a whole. The college in the fiscal year has apportioned to the middle school a sum of \$13,620 in the budget, chiefly to enable the school in providing the same percentage of increase in allowances for the faculty as was for the college group. This should not be regarded as an indication that the University has had at its disposal some floating funds. Instead, it really had to come out of the budget and to be met by emergency funds designated to the University. Under normal conditions, the middle school had been self-supporting. Insofar as it has to share a proportionate amount in the rent and other maintenance cost of the building, which would otherwise be provided for, there is sufficient ground to provoke this contingent assistance.

#### Downtown School of Commerce

The vacancy in the office of the executive secretary of the School left by Mr. Zen Wei-tz for further study in the States was adequately filled by Mr. Chou Djiu '30, who had formerly served

as secretary of the Commercial Testing Bureau in Shanghai. As for other divisions, the enrolment has grown to 459 students in the semester. This is the record number since the hostilities. We can feel the gradual return to normalcy in the school in spite of the tense situation still prevailing.

There were about seventy courses offered for electives in the fields of Business administration, Foreign Trade and Accounting. Experienced teachers in the respective lines constitute a faculty of 36 on part-time basis. We are aware of the fact that present remuneration would not attract any of these specialists to spend leisure time in instruction after a busy day save for the love of educating the younger generation and the name of the school. A rival competition among the schools of the kind, some of which have been established only in recent years, has kept the administration on the look out, lest the school may lose its popularity and confidence. The policy has been to impress the public that the school being a branch of a Christian institution is not a money making proposition but a center of Christian service in education to those who wish for further knowledge while in employment. As was pointed out in a previous report there is a great future for the school if we would invest more energy and thought in the school. As it is at present, those who work in the day time could not possibly continue to serve in the evening as well. We have already seen long before this the reward of faithful work in bringing the school to the present status. The University owes to the founder, Dr. H. C. E. Liu, and its supporters a larger degree of interest in and effort for the school.

The school is in no sense a financial burden to the University. Its income is sufficient to support itself, only a part of the time of a missionary representing the university's contribution. Aside from educational opportunities the student body consisting of mostly business young people affords a splendid opportunity for evangelization. May it be our next move and endeavour not only to maintain the school as such but to take a forward step in developing it to the fullest possible extent.

#### Social Center

The center continues its program in two units, one on Foochow road in the rented quarters and the other in Yangtszepoo. To be true to its name and purpose the work of the center is more centered around social service projects, particularly so during the recent years chiefly due to the unlimited opportunity for service arising from the existing condition.

In the schools conducted, from pre-school age or nursery to junior high and in variety from night classes, apprentice schools, classes for maid servants to automobile school. There were 2,440 pupils in all these varied forms of schools, not to include a large number who came daily for relief and who received instruction in return for work done. To Dr. Woodrow Gung goes our appreciation and credit for his quiet, energetic service in discharging his duties

as the director of the Social Center. We are always proud of this phase of work being a part of the university enterprise.

In the interest of the center it may be pointed out that its finance represents nothing but painful efforts in raising and generous support of the public. The S.M.C. grant-in-aid for strictly educational purposes together with tuition fees are the only definite sources of income. We are happy to report that for the coming year the grant will be raised from \$8,200 to \$17,800, by which it would not only insure a balanced budget but a much enlarged one, amounting to \$144,220. It is not an objection but a precaution which I readily share with those who have the feeling that as the time goes on it would be pertinent, if not necessary, for the center to stress concentration on the present program rather than on further expansion. I think it is in harmony with the opinion expressed by the director in his recent report which has the following paragraph. "All these activities call for a big budget. The staff has been working hard to make both ends meet, while following through the various plans of work. God has been unusually good to us in providing the necessities. Before long, we hope that we may be granted a little margin to improve the quality of the much needed service projects."

#### Thirty-fifth Anniversary

Thirty five years of continuous advancement marks the history of the university from its small beginnings in 1906 to the present year. It was not a dream but a vision growing out of convictions and faith in Christian missions that the founders and missionaries through insurmountable difficulties and hardships had brought this institution into existence.

A history of this length may not seem to be venerable in terms of time. But the rapid progress and accomplishments attained during this lapse of time have been most significant and gratifying in the history of Christian education of higher learning in China.

Furthermore, the period from 1900 on since the Boxer uprising comprises one of the most important turning points in the history of the nation, namely, the awakening of the national consciousness in search for modern education. Sister institutions might have been established earlier or later than ours, but the birth of the University providentially coincides with the commencement of a new era in China. It has marched along with the national developments: in revolution, in the founding of Republic, in civil war, in the unification, in reconstruction, and in the present hostilities. Eventful as the national history may have been, the university has never ceased to grow in size and strength even up to the present.

All history is but a record of human activities. As we are reminiscent of the past, it is only fitting to pay our highest respect and honor to all those who have generously supported and faithfully labored. Their lives spent and deeds done are too impressive and valuable for later generations to forget. "The History of the



University of Shanghai", compiled by Dr. F. J. White, President Emeritus, in 1935 at the time of the thirtieth anniversary, consists of numerous vivid accounts in the lives of individuals in the up-building of the university. These pages will be inspiring lessons to the sons and daughters of the university in the years to come.

At this juncture of the University history we are in an unprecedented stage. A new history both of the nation and of the school is in the making. Dr. White questioned in his closing paragraphs: "What, then, will the university be in 1966 or 1950 or even in 1940?" Undoubtedly no such a drastic change in international affairs could have then been anticipated. And we neither have the future to predict in view of the crisis existing or approaching. But, nevertheless, be the task as insurmountable as it was at the beginning, may we humbly proclaim that this be a new beginning of a reconstruction process, marching along with the nation in her regeneration.

In closing the report, I may state that the institution with its magnificent past has so far sustained no other losses than material. It may have been dislocated but its work has been going on with vigor and prosperity more than ever. However, as long as the existing situation remains, we cannot help feeling that we may encounter a disastrous entanglement at any moment. We pray that this unprecedented period will eventually become a strong connecting link binding the glorious past with the unlimited future and that we may pierce through and emerge from this treacherous tidal wave of destruction and suffering. Let it be a test of real strength rather than a trap for cowardice.

In any event, His name will be glorified because we would pledge to put out our best and work to the utmost. Friends of the university are numerous, and their prayers are unanimous for the establishment of His Kingdom in this land through the ever increasing support of the Baptist followers of Christ to this only Baptist university in China.

T. K. Van  
President

221

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI

April 11, 1947

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Board:

Ever since my school days it has been my long cherished hope to meet in person you ladies and gentlemen who represent the founders of my Alma Mater and to whom my beloved institution owes its existence. My heart is now filled with inexpressible joy, as my dream of 20 years comes true to-day. I consider it, therefore, an unusual honor to be present to make this report, and to seek in person your further guidance and inspiration.

I assumed my office as the acting president of the University by virtue of a resolution passed in the annual meeting of the Board of Directors held on February 15, 1946. Impelled by a deep love for my Alma Mater, yet conscious that the task was a trust too great for my capacity, I accepted the appointment, with the consent of the Board to try to find within five months a really capable and formal president. After the expiration of the five months, the Board met again on July 4, 1946, and formally appointed me the president of the University. Since it has been a kind of destiny that has thrown me into this service, I hope that my undertaking it is designed to fulfill some good purpose, and that with constant support and guidance from you, ladies and gentlemen, I shall feel less diffident in carrying out my duties.

From February 15, 1946 to February 12, 1947, when I left Shanghai for the United States, it has been exactly one year. Insofar as the University is concerned, these twelve months represent a period of initial rehabilitation. With the timely aid from both the Northern and Southern Baptist Mission Boards, and with the close cooperation of my administrative colleagues, I am pleased to say that the rehabilitation work has been surprisingly successful so far in its initial stage. I say surprising, because it does look like a miracle. If you had been to the campus even as lately as last March, you could not have helped turning your head away from some spots, as if you had been looking at a child whose face had been injured beyond recognition. Even though you did not see the place, you can well imagine the forlornness, when I tell you that it was a military depot that was deserted after four years of enemy occupation. However, in April we moved in. In June we held our commencement exercises. In September, the school reopened with an increase of 30% in new students which we picked, one out of every five applicants. Soon the school was in full swing, with more than 1,000 boys and girls happily accommodated in five dormitories. In November, we celebrated our 40th Anniversary, with 10,000 alumni and guests on the campus. In December, our orchestra of 30 instruments and a chorus of 70 voices gave two concerts in the city. Our students won the first prize in the intercollegiate oratorical contest, and were active participants in athletic games of all kinds; yet our students were conspicuously absent

from the parades and demonstrations instigated and joined by students from almost all the universities and colleges in Shanghai. In February 1947, the University sent her new president to America to meet the Board of Founders to discuss plans for further reconstruction.

I must say that all these things could not have been accomplished entirely through human power. Let us, therefore, first be thankful to our heavenly Father for His blessings upon the institution. And may I take this opportunity to give deep acknowledgement on behalf of the administration to you, ladies and gentlemen, whose noble ideals and unfailing support have given us the necessary strength and inspiration.

For the purpose of clarity, my report on rehabilitation will be made under three headings:

(1) MATERIAL REHABILITATION. Although our national government accepted the Japanese surrender early in September, 1945, the University campus in Yangtszepoo was not accessible to us until February, 1946. At that time the grounds were an irregular, unfamiliar, barren acreage of debris, air-raid shelters, muddy, rough, by-roads and manoeuvre fields. The four walls of most of the buildings were standing, but the inside had been mutilated, doors had been taken away, all plumbing and heating fixtures were gone, and every piece of metal, like locks and door knobs, had been removed. Not a piece of furniture was to be found in the dormitories, classrooms, science laboratories, or the library.

My first duty after taking office was to organize a strong administrative body to execute the work of rehabilitation within the shortest time possible. I invited Dr. T. L. Ling to be the dean of faculty, and Mr. Charles S. Feng, of the class of 1922, to be the business manager. Two hundred workers, such as masons, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, were mobilized to repair the buildings and grounds, to prepare modest living accommodations for the faculty, staff, and student body. Under the able leadership of our business manager, Mr. Feng, the first unit of the job was accomplished in one month and 16 days--a remarkably short time for such a big piece of work.

The job was only begun, but we had restored enough to feel that we could move in and possess the place more completely by living in it. Between April 10 and 20 the student body and faculty returned "home". It was not an easy exodus from the city back to the campus. The road was rough, and an army truck was our only vehicle. Everyone had to bring every essential, from wash-basin to desks and chairs. None of this war-time generation of students had ever lived on the campus. Some of them insisted on living at home and commuting daily. Others had never before experienced such quiet as we enjoy on our large campus, seven miles out of the city, beside the Whangpoo. They were frightened and homesick, and we had to use both tact and force to induce them to stay on the campus. The faculty, still underpaid, were

clinging to their "second jobs" acquired during the war in order to pay for the bare necessities of life. The religious life was low as a result of restrictions enforced during the enemy occupation. All in all, there were many obstacles, but the spirit of joy was contagious.

Quite quickly everyone was happily participating in a united effort to rebuild on the wastelands. The students not only caught the spirit of expressing their gladness by doing their best work, but all of them, both girls and boys, lent their strength to the program of reconstruction by clearing away mortar and bricks, debris and rubbish, wooden chips and wild grass, with their own hands. Often we saw bleeding fingers of students who were working alongside the coolies, as they hastened the work of rehabilitation and saved the University and the Boards thousands of hours and millions of dollars. By the end of the spring term, not only had miracles of material reconstruction taken place, but there had been a distinct development in the spirit of the University.

(2) ACADEMIC REHABILITATION. With the opening of the fall term in 1946, the academic standard of the University began to rise. During the war, it was almost impossible for the schools in China to hold to their pre-war standards. Our school was no exception, and the urgent, yet difficult, task of raising the academic standards of our students was immediately before us. We have given careful deliberation to this problem, and we have come to the conclusion that, in order to improve the quality of our teachers and to demand their undivided attention to the work of the University, we must assure them of an income on which they can live without luxury but with peace of mind. We started by raising the salaries of our faculty and staff. From generous contributions made by our alumni, and from the CMC\$200,000,000 endowment fund which we raised locally, we were able to add gradually to the budget for salaries, and the faculty members were encouraged to give up all their outside jobs, and to devote all their energy to the University. As soon as we succeeded in raising the salaries to a level competitive with the highest paid government schools, we made it a rule that no faculty member was allowed to have part-time jobs outside the University. Many part-time teachers had to withdraw. Now the size of our faculty is the smallest, and the load of teaching hours is the heaviest, among all contemporary universities in China. But this has increased the interest and efficiency of our faculty, who are giving more time to the students than the teachers in any other university.

Simultaneously, we set to work improving the quality of our students. We began at once to tighten up on the entrance examinations, and to set a very high standard. Of the 2,000 students who applied and took the entrance examinations, only 300 were admitted. We are enforcing very rigidly the point system that is used now in all of the highest grade universities of the world, and unless a student makes the required number of grade units each year, he is asked to withdraw. Students making grades of 4 and 5 on monthly tests are not permitted to have week-end leave of absence during the following month.

Other premiums are placed on scholarship. The class of 1928 has just established the Herman C. E. Liu Memorial Honor Society, which is similar to the Phi Beta Kappa Society in America. Only the graduating seniors with an average grade index of at least 2.4 during all their four undergraduate years are eligible scholastically. From this group, only 10% are selected for membership, and they are judged for their all-round qualifications and ability. This is encouraging the students to work not only for high grades, but also for proficiency in the extra-curricular activities, and for qualities of personality. The alumni as individuals and as classes are offering other scholarships and honor gifts for special proficiency in special fields and departments.

The curriculum has not only been strengthened by having resident faculty members, but it has also been enlarged by the alumni, who have added five practical science courses and several laboratories, namely, paper-making, ceramics, electro-chemistry, dyeing and printing, organic chemistry; and two lecture courses in engineering drawing and industrial organization and management. The alumni have also given large files of scientific journals and practical equipment in addition to millions of dollars which they have contributed for the program of rehabilitation and reconstruction. Their strong and constant support has been inestimable.

Physical education, hygiene, and a resident physician are further protection and advantages offered the students. In all parts of China, students were under-nourished through long years of hardship during the war, and their general condition of health is, therefore, far below standard. We are paying special attention to their health, and we hope to give them such good personal care that they will quickly recuperate and become physically fit in the near future.

(3) SPIRITUAL REHABILITATION. When I came to the University, two words struck me as being the only worthy watchwords, and they have been my constant guide. They are, "Spiritual Rehabilitation". People have various opinions regarding the purpose of a college. In this respect, I fully agree with Mr. Woodrow Wilson and President Hutchins of the University of Chicago. Mr. Wilson said, "The object of the college is intellectual discipline and moral enlightenment, and it is the immediate task of those who administer the colleges of the country to find the means and organization by which that object can be obtained." President Hutchins said, "Before we train any student to be an expert, we should first train him to be a good citizen." And I might add that to make him a good citizen, we must lead him to recognize that moral character and power come from within and are spiritual. Along with our aim to develop the students as highly as possible mentally, we are, therefore, also stressing the training of their attitudes socially, spiritually, and as good citizens. To the students are offered not only chapel talks on subjects that develop Christian thinking, but many other services, such as church worship services, prayer meetings, Sunday school, Bible classes, a Baptist Training Union, fellowship groups, and counselling groups.

New plans for the University Church give it a larger place in the life of the University family. Rev. C. K. Djang was elected pastor of the University Baptist Church, and a corps of faculty volunteers for service among the students are working with him. When we first moved back to the campus, the records showed that fewer than 10% of our students were Christians. This was a tremendous challenge to us. At the faculty retreat preceding the opening of the autumn semester, the faculty discussed plans for getting to know the students, for offering them spiritual help, and for winning them to Christ, and gave evidence that a large percentage of the Christian faculty members were ready and eager to raise that 10% to a higher figure.

During the first week of the fall term, 65 students joined the church choir, and the auditorium is filled voluntarily each Wednesday when the chapel program consists of hymn singing. On Tuesday and Thursday carefully planned chapel services are presented. On Monday and Friday the college assembly is held. On Saturday at the same hour the resident physician gives a lecture on health and hygiene. During our Religious Emphasis Week, practically every student chose to be present at every service, and great interest was manifested. Steadily through the year, we have had students becoming Christians. We had planned to have a baptismal service twice a year, but so many have come that we have had to have one every month, and there have been an average of about 20 each month. In addition to these, there are more than a hundred students in the special classes that train them for church membership. They are already Christians, and are now learning the facts they need to master before undertaking the responsibility of church membership.

Formerly, the slogan in China was, "Students of to-day are masters of tomorrow," but our call to our students is, "Students of to-day are servants of tomorrow." We know that our country is torn by war and strife. Politically and economically, we are in tragic chaos. Moreover, we are not unaware of our responsibility, nor unconcerned for our potentialities for building men and women who will go out from the University of Shanghai to change China. Only the message of the Church and Christian education can save China. To our students we are compelled and constrained to give the Gospel message and the most well-rounded education possible.

Last fall, in order to determine the thoughts and attitudes of the students, we took a sort of Gallup Poll. The answers were very revealing, and helped us to understand better how we could help our students. You have doubtless noticed from the newspaper accounts of the student demonstrations that none of our students participated. Our students have taken a calm, thoughtful, constructive attitude toward these political issues, and they have refused to let themselves be exploited by politicians. This encourages us to believe that our talks in the chapel, our counseling after class hours, and the family atmosphere that we try to create on the campus have already produced a remarkable effect on the minds of the students. As we keep our fingers on the pulse-beat of their thinking, we can give them suggestions and advice in our convocation talks that solidify their convictions into determination.



Our extra-curricular activities, like the production of the college paper, the orchestra, the glee club, the choir, and other cultural organizations such as the dramatic club and the literary society, also contribute to the high ethical thinking and Christian response of the students. Athletics coached by a high type of Christian athletes who have champion records also give a real boost to the spirit of the University.

Public performances, such as the concerts given by the glee clubs and the orchestras at the Lyceum Theater, for which every ticket was sold, give the students a sense of wholesome pride and respect for their college and its reputation. All in all, our students love and respect our University. I am most glad to report this fact, for certainly this is not true in many of the universities in China to-day. I beseech you to remember us in your prayers, that we may be able to continue to hold high this over-all standard and ideal for our students.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, permit me to conclude my report on rehabilitation. It represents one year of intensive work on the part of every one of my colleagues in China. I am glad to be able to bring you the good tidings that in these twelve months we have succeeded in putting our school back on the right track. But I am not at all contented, and neither are you, I am sure. Our work has only just begun. We must plan for further reconstruction and progress. The mission of promoting Christian higher education in China is more important and urgent than ever. To me, it is more important than anything else for the world in general, and for China in particular. The little bomb that you dropped on Hiroshima shows what a good head can do with a merciless heart. The discouraging news about my people and my country that flows day by day across the ocean to you shows how futile it is merely to take care of the body, and to think that the spirit will take care of itself. As a citizen of China, I am deeply grateful to your country and your people for all the material assistance you have rendered to us since the victory. When told of our sufferings and needs, you have responded generously through many avenues. Your supplies of medicine, food, jeeps, and other materials of high value have come from afar to our rescue. Through UNRRA and CNRRA you have given generously in relief and rehabilitation for our war-torn cities and villages. You have sent us Dr. Leighton Stuart, China's oldest friend, as your Ambassador, and you gave us the mind and ingenuity of the great and powerful General Marshall, who now represents you to the whole world. You have given us your best of money and men with the whole-hearted intention of helping us to build a united China. But if I were asked to give a report on my country instead of my University, I would not know what to say except to recommend that you stop sending all your troops, money, and materials, and send instead, more men like Dr. Francis J. White, and help to establish more schools like our University of Shanghai. The world in general and my country in particular are doomed to destruction and failure if we do not save them in time, by healing the hearts of men and making the teachings of Jesus the only rules of human conduct. All material prosperity and all the progress of science will only increase the power of men to do evil and bring destruction, if we fail to improve the human stock by winning their souls



to the side of God through our Lord Jesus Christ. It was with this ideal and foresight that our founders established our University 40 years ago. It is a duty incumbent on me, as on every one of you, ladies and gentlemen, to push on the work of our founders and make the University of Shanghai the highest type of Christian higher educational institution in China, that her sons and daughters may come out each year in abundance to reinforce the Church of Christ and to add to the influence that will really reconstruct China on the permanent foundation of love and peace.

Together with this report, I am submitting to you a list of our present needs and plans for expansion. Our school has been very fast in achieving rehabilitation, and it is my fervent hope, as well as the hope of every one of my colleagues in China, that we may not lose time in making further progress. May the speed we have gained in rehabilitation not be lost in reconstruction. Our University has a great future, and I have great ambition for her. But my people are poor, and financial resources in China are limited. I have a good team of administrative colleagues, a loyal group of faculty and staff, and a choice and refined student body, but your support is indispensable in providing us with the ways and means of bringing about the necessary improvement and reconstruction of our University. May I close my report with earnest solicitation on behalf of all my colleagues in China for your generous support and kind guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry H. Lin  
President,  
University of Shanghai

RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES  
MAY 8 1947