

沈嗣良--上海扶輪社社長
扶輪人--大學校長--中華奧運先驅--牧師
William Zu-Liang Sung
Rotarian--Educator--Olympic Activist—Pastor
By Herbert K. Lau (劉敬恒) (Rotary China Historian)
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President William Z. L. Sung 沈嗣良社長

The “Wartime President” of Shanghai Rotary Club

William Zu-Liang Sung (沈嗣良), MEd (*Columbia*), BA (*St. John's*), was the “Wartime President” of Shanghai Rotary Club (上海扶輪社) from 1941 overcoming to 1946 the entire period of the Pacific War which was a chapter of the World War II, and/or the Chinese War against Imperial Japan's Aggression. He joined Shanghai Rotary Club on 24 April 1928 (*Classification: Recreation—Physical Training*) (*Nickname: Bill*) when he was the Dean of Studies concurrently Director of Physical Training, St. John's University (聖約翰大學), Shanghai.

Bill was elected to serve as Club President in 1941. Unfortunately, Anglo-American influence effectively within the International Settlement (上海公共租界) ended after 8 December 1941, when the Imperial Japanese Army entered and occupied due to outbreak of the Pacific War. Because of the hostilities, Shanghai Rotary Club could only hold one regular meeting on Thursday 11 December 1941. There was a fair attendance, total 54, of all nationalities represented in the Club---including the 2 Japanese members. Subsequently, no direct steps were taken by the occupying forces to suppress the Club. But in view of the fact that the authorities at an early date after the outbreak of hostilities prohibited the holding of meetings without permission it was evident, that it would not be possible for the Club to continue its normal activities, although the Japanese Rotarians were inclined to believe that no objections would be raised by the military authorities. At a meeting on the 13 December 1941, the Board of

Directors decided, therefore, to go into recess for the time being “due to financial reasons and transportation difficulties”. It was considered desirable, however, that the Club secretariat should be maintained.

To save the Club’s expenses, the secretariat was moved from Room 301 of the Metropole Hotel (都城飯店) to the Nanking Theatre (南京大戲院) (*see photo on Page 12*) (the same premises of today’s Shanghai Concert Hall 上海音樂廳) at Avenue Edward VII (today Yan An East Road 八仙橋愛多亞路---今延安東路). The management, of which was represented by Rotarian T. J. Holt (何挺然), very kindly placed office accommodation at the disposal of the Club free of charge. When the Club’s paid-secretary was interned, the office was closed and put in charge of Holt who had looked after all Club’s property and records and had been able to return them completely intact at the end of the War. President “Bill” William Sung and directors met again on several occasions during the first half of the year 1942. At these meetings various routine matters were dealt with, inter alia, the distribution of renovated toys which had been collected prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War but not delivered to the various orphanages and institutions, of which the Club had been offering with thousands of toys each Christmas for several years.

The question of resuming normal activities, which would require establishing contact with the Japanese military authorities, was decided against. At this junction, communication between the Club in Shanghai and Rotary International in the United States was disconnected. Rotary membership had to be ceased effective on 31 December 1943 according to the provisions of the Constitution. Members, however, for a time maintained contact with each other through informal meetings in each other’s houses by rotation---a procedure which in the circumstances was found well suited for enhancing fellowship and for the promotion of goodwill and understanding among the many nationalities of which the membership of the Club was composed of. On one or two occasions enquiries were made by officials of the Japanese occupation forces as to the nature of the Rotary Club, but these enquiries were rather easily passed off.

A number of Allied Rotarians were repatriated in 1942 whilst the remaining American and British members of the Club during 1942/1943 were successively interned in various concentration camps in and around Shanghai. The other members of the Club maintained contact from time to time, but did not attempt to meet in any regular or formal manner as Rotarians.

Towards the end of 1944, when it was clear that the internees in Shanghai camps had a very hard time owing to serious shortage of food, it was arranged to send each interned Rotarian and each member of his family a special Christmas parcel with greetings from “Thursday Tiffin Friends”, of which gifts were much appreciated.

In August 1945 at the end of the War, the question of again taking up the activities of the Club was considered by Bill in consultation with various members. But owing to the difficulty of establishing contact with interned members and the abnormal situation prevailing at the time (both as regards finances, transportation and business in general), it was decided not to take immediate steps to call a meeting of the Board of Directors or endeavor to hold Club meetings. On the initiative of Bill, an informal get together was arranged in the grounds of St. John’s University on the afternoon of 29 September 1945, when the majority of members interned locally had been set free. About 30 members of the Shanghai Club and some 10 Outport

Rotarians spent a pleasant two-hour together, and the returned internees were greeted with particular enthusiasm by their fellow Rotarians.

On that occasion the question of resuming regular meetings was considered but the consensus of opinion of those present was to the effect, that the taking up of the normal activities of the Club would have to be deferred for some time owing to transportation difficulties and the problem of finding suitable accommodation for holding weekly luncheon meetings---the question of expenses being also of some importance in the prevailing circumstances.

In the course of the month of October all interned Rotarians were released---those from Haiphong Road (海防路), who had been sent to North China, were the last to arrive. A meeting of the Club was called on 9 November 1945. This meeting was held in the Bankers' Club and was well attended---too well for the accommodation available. There were present 44 members, 10 Outport Rotarians, 4 overseas Rotarians and several guests, some of them former members of the Club. The members present expressed the opinion that steps should be taken to re-establish the Club vis-à-vis Rotary International as soon as possible, and that regular meetings should be resumed as soon as a suitable meeting place available. The last elected in 1941 Board of Directors were requested to take the necessary steps in that direction.

At a meeting of that Board held on 15 November 1945, it was decided to enquire from Rotary International's Second Vice-President in Chungking (*Chongqing*) (重慶), China, Dr. Chengting T. Wang (王正廷博士), as to the steps it would be necessary to take in order again to formalize the Club's relation with Rotary International. Dr. Wang in reply gave certain directions.

It was the view of the Board of Directors and members that the Shanghai Rotary Club as such had not been dissolved---they had simply discontinued to meet. According to strict Rotary rules, they had, of course, ceased to exist as a Club in good standing when they failed to meet regularly and failed to collect membership dues and Club subscriptions for four years. But a large majority of the old members were ready to resume meetings as soon as circumstances permitted after the end of hostilities.

On 5 December 1945, President "Bill" William Sung wrote to Rotary International enquiring for the reinstatement of the Club Membership, stating that the officers and Board of Directors elected in 1941, and whose activities were discontinued under force majeure in December of that year, would continue to function until the end of the Rotary Year, i.e. 30 June 1946. The reply soon arrived and that Shanghai Rotary Club was re-admitted to Rotary International on 27 March 1946, after the normal membership application procedures with 70 members on the roster. The regular meetings were arranged as: (a) every second Thursday 12:15 p.m. at The Oriental Hotel (大東旅社) located at the Wing On Department Store Building (永安公司大樓); (b) the other Thursday meetings would be in the afternoon but the venue would be rotating.

The "Wartime President" of St. John's University

The boldness, responsibility and contribution that Bill devoted to St. John's University (SJU), Shanghai, during the wartime, parallel to that of Shanghai Rotary Club, were far much heavier. Bill first joined SJU in 1921 as physical education teacher, then in 1923 concurrently the Dean of Studies and Director of Physical Training. He was Vice President in 1929 under Rev. Francis Lister Hawks Pott (卜舫濟), and later the first Chinese born Acting President, and then President, during the Pacific War (1941-1945) which was a chapter of the World War II.

Bill was born in January 1896 in Ningpo (*Ningbo*) (寧波), a port in Chekiang (*Zhejiang*) Province (浙江省), south of Shanghai. Bill was the youngest son in the family, and had two older brothers and five sisters. The Sung family of Ningpo had a long tradition of service to the Christianity with the Anglican Church in particular. Bill's father Reverend Dr. Sung Tsae-Seng (沈載琛博士) was an assistant bishop of the Anglican Church Diocese in Chekiang (*Zhejiang*) Province. As a matter of fact, Bill's father was the first ethnic Chinese bishop in the Anglican Communion, and his grandfather was the first Chinese priest ordained by the Anglican Church. Bill's younger uncle was also ordained priest, and several of his aunts married clergymen. He also had one older brother who became a priest of the Anglican Church as well.

Bill attended SJU in Shanghai from the fall of 1910 to 1919, starting in the Fourth Class of the Preparatory Department (basically a middle/high school) in September 1910, and repeating this class in September 1911. He had advanced to Third Class by 1912, and proceeded normally from there. In 1915 he entered the college program, matriculating into the School of Arts. He graduated in 1919 with a Bachelor of Arts, but he did not leave SJU right away, staying on for a year as the physical education teacher.

Bill went to the United States on 27 September 1920 from Shanghai, headed to Oberlin College, Ohio. According to the Chinese Students' Association's 《Who's Who of the Chinese Students in America》 of 1921, Bill was studying Physical Education at Oberlin and hoped to earn his Master of Arts degree. He lived at 106 W. Lorain Street in Oberlin and planned to return to Shanghai the following year to assume again his job as the physical education teacher at SJU. But before his return, he married Lily Annabelle Yet-Oi Soo-Hoo (司徒月愛) (*American born Chinese, also an Oberlin graduate*) on 21 June 1921 at Oberlin Christ Church (today Christ Episcopal Church), Ohio.

Both Bill and Lily began work at SJU in the fall semester of 1921. Lily, drawing on her premed coursework, taught chemistry and biology while Bill was still with physical education. In 1923, Bill was appointed the SJU Dean of Studies concurrently Director of Physical Training, and then in 1929 the Acting Vice President. It was a role he would only hold in person for one semester, because in July of 1929, Bill returned to America to study college administration.

The entire family, consisting of Bill, Lily, and four children, left Shanghai on 27 July 1929 to America in service of Bill's day job: he did graduate work at Columbia University, New York, in College Administration studies. It was paid for by SJU to prepare him better to take up the deanship. Lily and the girls seem to have been headed to Berkeley to visit Lily's mother.

When the Sung family returned from America, they had a few more idyllic years in Shanghai before the War began. The 1937 Battle of Shanghai (淞滬會戰) caused major upheaval in the Sung family's lives, closing down SJU and thrusting Bill into the role of Vice President. The University hoped to open for the fall semester in October. Then, a mere 4 years later, the President of SJU, Rev. F. L. Hawks-Pott, retired, and Bill took over the presidency in 1941 (*see photo on Page 14*). Bill was not a popular president, from at least one account. The students "bitterly opposed" him and he ended up resigning in 1946. Bill was even tried by the Kiang Su High Court on charges of collaboration. Regardless, he kept SJU going during the Japanese occupation and was even able to work with American missionaries until their internment by the Japanese in 1943.

The wartime life in SJU was bitter. In a personal letter of 1945 to relatives, Lily wrote:

Two thousand Chinese troops came to stay at our campus September 8 and the place is humming with activity. There will also be about a thousand U.S. troops here, so soon we shall see the last of the horrible Japs, I hope. They had finally taken three of our buildings again, and we are certainly thankful that the Atomic Bomb finished off the war before anything else happened around here. For the last eight years we never knew when we would have to vacate the next hour. The whole city was honeycombed with the Japs, and this city was G.H.Q. for them in this region, so in case of more fighting, we would surely have gotten at least one Atomic Bomb if the war had continued. Physically Shanghai has not suffered too much, but morally, spiritually, financially and nutritionally, it has not been so good. Those on top worked for the Japs (and there were hundreds of thousands of them in the commandeered factories, etc., making war supplies and goods, wherefore no servants since the war began) and have been sitting well, but our middle class, especially teachers and those who did not work for the Japs have had a very hard time. We have sold all of our possessions which anyone was willing to buy to pay for food which reached such fantastic prices, as this funny money in which our salary is paid could not buy much...

It has been very beautiful these days to see and hear the U.S. planes zooming over us, bringing our troops from West China, and dropping food and supplies by parachute to the foreign interns in the Jap prison camp very near us. All of our U.S. and British teachers are now out and back on the campus or Jessfield compound The children are all fairly well, though all below par physically. We all need to gain weight before the winter comes.

After the War, Bill was eventually accused of collaboration. In his trial, Bill claimed that he had no choice but to co-operate with the Japanese military authorities in order to maintain the normal operation of SJU, and that he was never a member of any “anti-British/American” association, and that his participation in local sporting associations (which included teams of foreigners, presumably Japanese) was due to his long experience with the sports world, and not because he was raising money from foreign governments. The local Chinese press reported the court case and sentence on 11 April 1947:

《Former St. John’s University president Z. L. Sung was charged with suspicion of treason and sentenced yesterday morning at the high court. Sung walked slowly into the court, appearing thin and pallid. The hair at his temples looking whiter than before. He wore a grey Western suit and overcoat. Judge Xiao stood up and read the sentencing article out loud: “Z. L. Sung, who schemed to communicate with the enemy and conspired to resist his own country, is sentenced to one year and six months of imprisonment. He is deprived of his public rights for two years, and his property will be confiscated except what his family requires to live.” 》

First Chinese Chief Delegate of Olympic

Bill loved sports in his student days and was an all-around athlete. Especially in the college, he was the captain of the St. John’s University football team and was a strong figure. In the field of fierce competition, the students gave him the nickname “Elephant”, and he participated in several competitions with the then Nanyang University (南洋大學) (now Shanghai Jiaotong University 上海交通大學) to win the championship. Other sports such as basketball and baseball, Bill was also good experts.

After graduating from SJU in 1919, he stayed on as a physical education teacher. In 1920, he went to the United States and to study at Oberlin College, where he specialized in physical education and received a master's degree. Returning to China in 1923, he was appointed by SJU as the Dean of Studies concurrently the Director of Physical Training. Under his training and coaching, the SJU football, basketball and baseball teams were led by Bill, representing the Republic of China, to participate in the Far Eastern Championship Games.

In order to promote China's sports activities, the senior sporting activists such as career diplomat Dr. Chengting T. Wang (王正廷博士) (Shanghai Rotarian) and the founder of Nan Kai University (南開大學), Chang Po-Ling (張伯苓), etc., established the China National Amateur Athletic Federation (CNAAF) (中華全國體育協進會) in Nanking (*Nanjing*) (南京) on 24 August 1924. Chang was elected Honorary President, Wang the Chairman and Director, and Bill too was appointed Honorary Chief Secretary (*see photo on Page 16*). The establishment of the CNAAF was an important milestone in the history of Chinese sports with self-organizing and self-governing to enter international games.

Bill made every effort to open up the work of the CNAAF. In view of no concrete financial support, Bill ran through everywhere and anywhere to catch every chance in raising funds. He also initiated the establishment of East China Sports Equipment Co., Ltd. for profit-making, presided over the construction of Shanghai Stadium (now the Jiangwan Stadium 江灣體育場), and served as the first and second terms Chairman of the Shanghai Football Federation.

In 1925 Bill was selected to serve as Secretary for Chinese Olympic matters. This involved a lot of international travel. Organized by the CNAAF, Bill led the Republic of China Sports Delegation to participate in the 7th Far Eastern Championship Games held in the Philippines. In 1927, the 8th Far Eastern Championship Games was held in Shanghai. That was the first experience of the CNAAF to host the international games.

In 1932, CNAAF Honorary Chief Secretary Bill joined International Olympics Committee Member Dr. Chengting T. Wang leading the Republic of China Delegation to participate in the 10th Olympic Games held in Los Angeles, U.S.A. This was the historical first show of China in the Olympic (*see photo on Page 17*). And this show made Bill in history the "First Chief Delegate of Chinese Olympic". The Olympic delegation---including the sole Chinese Olympic athlete, Liu Chang-Chun (劉長春)---from that year's Games returned in September.

There was a political issue happened behind China's participation. Due to the Sino-Japanese War, the Republican China government originally decided to abstain from attending the 1932 Olympic Games. On the other hand, the Japanese puppet state in Manchuria, Manchukuo (滿洲國), announced that two athletes Liu Chang-Chun (劉長春) and Yu Hsi-Wei (于希渭) would be the Manchu representatives to Olympic. Liu then denied and proclaimed in May through the press that as a Chinese citizen, he would never represent a puppet state. Instead, he decided to represent the Republic of China. Liu was lucky to have the finance of 8,000 Silver Dollars (大洋) sponsored by "Young Marshal" Chang Hsüeh-Liang (少帥張學良) to cover the travelling expenses. Thus, CNAAF was able to form the China's delegation with one single athlete Liu because Yu was detained by the Japanese, while Manchukuo's wish to expose its existence in front of the global eyes was perished.

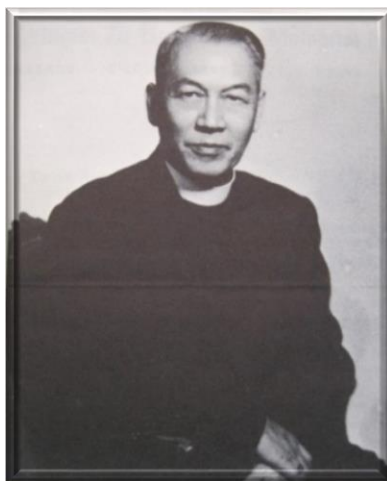
In October 1935, the CNAAF held its third General Congress of Deputies and revised the constitution. The post of “President” was deleted. The administrator would be the “General Secretary” of which Bill was the officer to carry on. Both Chang Po-Ling and Dr. Chengting T. Wang would stay on as seniors of the CNAAF.

The next Olympics, of course, were the 11th Summer Olympics 1936 in Berlin, Germany. And again, Bill was there and Liu Chang-Chun was there too. CNAAF organized a Chinese sports delegation consisting of 141 people. The International Olympic Committee Member Dr. Chengting T. Wang was the Chief Delegate and Bill was the General Secretary (*see photo on Page 17*). The entries were football, track and field, basketball, weight-lifting, jogging, and swimming. Although not a single medal was awarded from that Games, the opportunity had already opened a wide window for the Chinese to view the Olympics. On the other hand, the CNAAF initiated an Observers Group to go along and join in this world sports gathering.

A Pastor in the United States

After the War, Bill was eventually accused of collaboration and was sentenced to jail for one year and six months commencing 10 April 1947. Bill was released earlier on 26 December of that year, but he still appealed his case to the Supreme Court, trying to get his record cleaned. Amazingly, despite of all those difficulties, the Sung family stayed in Shanghai for another two years before finally fleeing the war-torn city and migrated to the United States in 1949.

Upon arrival, Bill entered The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New York, to follow his brother’s, father’s, uncles’, and grandfather’s footsteps at the age of 52. He studied there for one year and then transferred to the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, presumably to live with his family in California. Bill was ordained as an Episcopal clergyman in 1950 and began his second career as a Chaplin with the Diocese of California, which he held for more than 15 years. He worked at the Chinese Center in Berkeley, which was a religious outreach center for children and elderly. He and his family lived at the Soo-Hoo residence: 2116 Channing Way in Berkeley. On 6 June 1967, Bill died at age 70 of heart attack and was buried in Cypress Lawn Memorial Park in San Mateo County, California. On 11 September 1993, Lily Soo-Hoo died and was buried with her husband in the same place.



Episcopal Clergyman William Sung 沈嗣良牧師

Rotary Ann Lily Yet Oi Soo-Hoo (司徒月愛)



Lily Amabelle Yet Oi Soo-Hoo (司徒月愛) was born on 16 April 1899 in San Francisco. She was the sixth-oldest child and fourth-oldest daughter of Reverend Nam Art Soo-Hoo (司徒南德牧師) and his wife Quan, and the second to be born in California, after her older brother Andrew.

Lily was barely a year old when she showed up on the 1900 Census at 920 Washington Street in San Francisco, California, U.S.A. She, like the majority of her brothers and sisters, was listed by her Cantonese name: “Yut Oy 月愛”. Lily has idyllic memories of her childhood in San Francisco, and details celebrating Chinese New Year and Ching Ming Festival (清明節) in the then-vibrant Chinatown. She also seems to have been very close to her father, going with him as he traveled around California for his missionary work:

“Riding on the trains with the red plush seats, tasting the delicious fruit in different areas, I was made much of wherever we went, for everyone loved Papa. Sometimes he would take me to his office at the church, next to the office of Miss Donaldina Cameron, with whom he went on trips to rescue girls who had been sold into slavery.”

Lily also writes about the 1906 San Francisco earthquake, an event which made a large impression on her. She was only seven years old, but remembers fleeing with her 14-year-old sister [Paulina], one of her brothers, and a neighbor who had bound feet, along with the neighbor’s two children. Progress was slow, but they were able to reunite with their father at a refugee camp in Oakland, on the other side of the bay, three days later.

The family, like many others, lost everything in the fire and earthquake. According to Lily, the Soo-Hoo family stayed in Oakland from 1906 to 1908 before moving to San Rafael. She shows up as an 11-year-old on the 1910 Census and under her English name, like her other brothers and sisters. Lily has fond memories of this part of her childhood as well. In her memoirs, she mentions going one evening to stargaze and see Halley’s Comet in Sausalito, a trip arranged by Nam Art, who loved nature and imparted that love to Lily.

By 1915, the family had moved again, this time to Berkeley. Lily shows up in the 1915 《Chinese Students’ Association Directory》 as a student at Berkeley High and living at 2116 Channing Way. In the 1918 Directory she is in the same house and she is listed as a Premed student at the University of California. She was a freshman in the 1917-1918 academic year, and attended UC Berkeley at the same time as her younger brother Andrew, although she was in the

College of Arts and Letters and he was in the College of Mechanics. Her older sister Nettie was also in attendance, but she was a graduate student, having earned her bachelor's the year before.

Three children in university at the same time makes for a difficult budget. Three children in university at the same time after having already put three previous children through college makes for an impossibility, especially on a minister's salary. There simply wasn't enough money to go around. Therefore, Lily jumped at the chance for a YWCA scholarship to go to Lake Erie College in Painesville, Ohio. She attended this school during the 1918-1919 academic year. Lily had mixed feelings about the Midwest. According to her memoirs, "[My father] wrote to me every week when I was away at school in the Mid-west, homesick and full of tears". However, she adamantly did not want to go back to California, according to an undated letter regarding Lily's financial situation. "[Lily] is most anxious to remain East – where she is not treated as the Chinese are in California and where she will be near the Medical School when ready to enter it".

This concern became more pressing at the end of the academic year. The previously-referenced letter mentions that at the end of the 1919 year, due to widespread "dissatisfaction with the administration", nearly all of the Lake Erie College faculty members were leaving (or at least threatening to leave) the school. Lily had no guarantee that Lake Erie would continue to give her a viable education, but at the same time she didn't have any money to attend another school without that YWCA scholarship. She worked over the summer of 1919 as a waitress at the Shore Club in Cleveland, but that wasn't enough to cover the cost of tuition and board, not when she had "... absolutely no help in money or clothing from home".

Nevertheless, she enrolled as a student at Oberlin for her junior year in the 1919-1920 academic year. She was active in both Oberlin student life and the wider CSA, serving as associate editor for Oberlin of the 《Chinese Students' Monthly》 and the English Secretary for the Oberlin chapter of the CSA. She wrote several articles for the magazine as well, mostly on attending students' conferences and the like. But she must have been anxious about money the entire time.

Fortunately, Oberlin decided to interview her to consider her for a private scholarship. The notes someone made during that interview and subsequent research are still in Lily's alumni file at the Oberlin Archives. The notes begin: "Splendid scholarship. Unusual strength and integrity of character. High ideals." They detail her educational history and financial situation, noting that her father had been an invalid for many years, "but this winter getting better + hoping to do more [for the family]". Then, there is a whole host of information; these notes must have been taken after January of 1920, because they go on to discuss her father's death and the impact of that on the family.

According to the notes, Lily received a telegram upon her father's death, which simply stated that it had happened and that a letter would soon be arriving with details. Both the letter and the telegram stressed that this event should not interfere with Lily's studies.

Lily evidently got the scholarship, because she continued her education at Oberlin in 1920-1921 for her senior year. She shows up in the CSA publication 《Who's Who of the Chinese Students in America》, published in 1921 and containing much more information than the previous CSA directories. Lily's entry gives the erroneous birth date of 16 March 1899, but lists her correct educational history, school, and major. In addition to her CSA duties, Lily was also

a member of the Cosmopolitan Club when she was at the University of California, the Chinese Students' Prohibition League and the Chinese Students' Christian Association. She had won second prize in an English oratorical contest at the CSA conference in Ann Arbor, 1920, as well as the silver cup in the Prohibition Oration at the same conference. She lived at 195 South Professor Street in Oberlin and planned to go to China in around 1925-1926 to do medical work, presumably after she had gone to Hopkins. Her senior yearbook lists her as a premed student in the class of 1921 as well.

However, Lily did not continue on to Johns Hopkins, nor any other medical school; her US educational journey ends here. The day after graduation – 22 June 1922 – she married fellow Oberlin student William Z. L. Sung. They were married at Christ Church in Oberlin (today Christ Episcopal Church) and left for China, where Bill was going to teach at St. John's University in Shanghai. Their oldest daughter was born almost exactly 10 months later.

Both Bill and Lily began work at St. John's University in the fall semester of 1921. Lily, drawing on her premed coursework, taught chemistry and biology. In addition to his work as a professor at St. John's, Bill also served as the Secretary of the China National Amateur Athletic Federation for many years. This involved a lot of international travel, including to the 1936 Olympics. The Sung family also traveled together as a family back to America in service of Bill's day job: he did graduate work at Columbia in college administration, paid for by St. John's. The family, containing Lily, her husband, and four children, left Shanghai on 27 July 1929 with various destinations: Bill was going to Columbia University while Lily and the girls seem to have been headed to Berkeley to visit Lily's mother. Bill shows up in the 《1930 Handbook of Chinese Students in the USA》, the successor to the earlier CSA directories but with much less information. His address is listed as 500 Riverside Drive in New York City, a residence known as the International House, which was then and still is today a boarding house for students and other international visitors to New York. Lily did come out and visit Bill in New York at least once, because she, her husband, and her third oldest daughter vacationed in Niagara Falls in 1930.

When the Sung family returned from America, they had a few more idyllic years in Shanghai before the war began. The 1937 Battle of Shanghai (淞滬會戰) caused major upheaval in the Sung family's lives, closing down St. John's and thrusting Bill into the role of acting president. The school hoped to open again in October. This was the last anyone heard from the Sung family for almost 7 years.

The next information about Lily comes from a personal letter that, oddly enough, was printed in a local newspaper. The letter was sent "on the first boat out of freed Shanghai to her brother, Mr. Soohoo" – this could be any one of several people but probably it was Andrew or Carroll. This brother "made six copies to send to the family's closest friends in America." One of the letters was sent to a woman named Eva Edwards, with whom Lily had written a children's book in 1939. "Only 2 letters were received by Miss Edwards from her friends during their years of virtual imprisonment by the Japanese," the article states. "These were smuggled out through the underground 6 and 7 years ago". This letter is just so fascinating, so better to quote the majority of it here:

Two thousand Chinese troops came to stay at our campus September 8 and the place is humming with activity. There will also be about a thousand U. S. troops here, so soon we shall

see the last of the horrible Japs, I hope. They had finally taken three of our buildings again, and we are certainly thankful that the Atomic Bomb finished off the war before anything else happened around here. For the last eight years we never knew when we would have to vacate the next hour. The whole city was honeycombed with the Japs, and this city was G. H. Q. for them in this region, so in case of more fighting, we would surely have gotten at least one Atomic Bomb if the war had continued. Physically Shanghai has not suffered too much, but morally, spiritually, financially and nutritionally, it has not been so good. Those on top worked for the Japs (and there were hundreds of thousands of them in the commandeered factories, etc., making war supplies and goods, wherefore no servants since the war began) and have been sitting well, but our middle class, especially teachers and those who did not work for the Japs have had a very hard time. We have sold all of our possessions which anyone was willing to buy to pay for food which reached such fantastic prices, as this funny money in which our salary is paid could not buy much...

It has been very beautiful these days to see and hear the U. S. planes zooming over us, bringing our troops from West China, and dropping food and supplies by parachute to the foreign internees in the Jap prison camp very near us (Da Sah Univ.) All of our U. S. and British teachers are now out and back on the campus or Jessfield compound The children are all fairly well, though all below par physically. We all need to gain weight before the winter comes. Billy having a continuous crop of sties in his eyes since his last illness. Eva's (Miss Edward's godchild) gaining weight but have to stay out of school another half year. Harriet Emily's skin disease keeps coming back with each change of season. Ruth fairly well and the other two girls also. Bill is much better than he was — so thankful his burden is lifted now. I am gaining weight again. ... Lily.

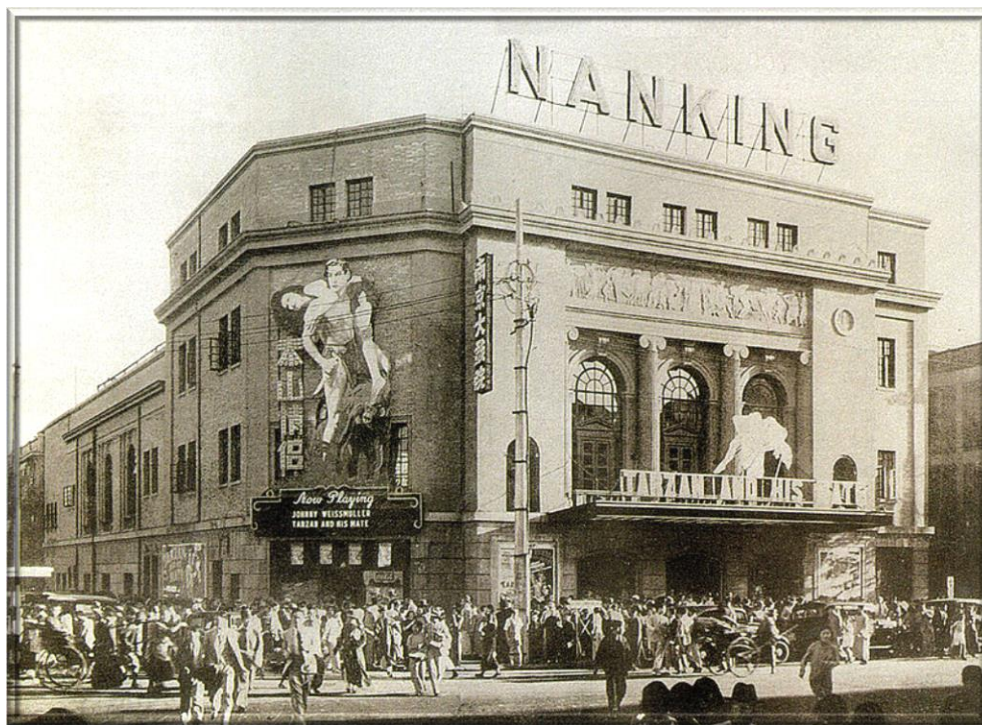
Amazingly, despite all those difficulties, the Sungs stayed in Shanghai for another 3 years before finally fleeing the war-torn city and immigrating to the United States.

Lily resettled in California, living in the family home at 2116 Channing Way for a while before moving to Palo Alto. Throughout her life, she retained a strong connection to her alma mater, Oberlin.

"We certainly think Oberlin a very fine college," she commented on an alumni update form, "a truly Christian college, fine, true, loyal in ideals and in practice. We hope to send our children to study in Oberlin in the future. Oberlin has taught us how to live our fullest lives, and to love all people."

In June of 1989, Oberlin received word from Lily's oldest daughter that Lily had had a stroke in January of 1987 but was recovered and recently celebrated her 89th birthday. "She is still a staunch Oberlin supporter," her daughter wrote. None of her children ended up attending Oberlin, but two of her daughters attended Lake Erie College. On 11 September 1993, Lily Soo-Hoo died and was buried with her husband in San Mateo county, California.

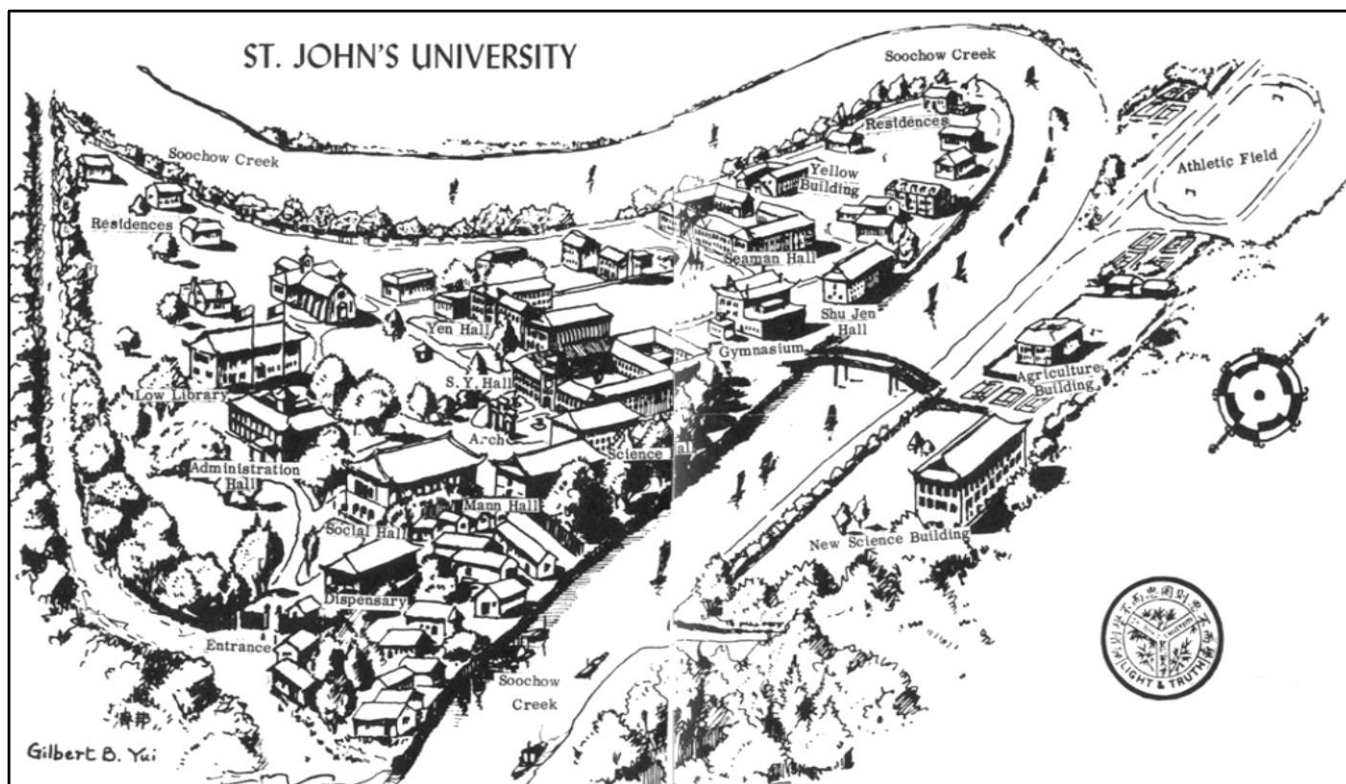




南京大戲院 -- 上海扶輪社秘書處的戰時庇護所
The Nanking Theatre --- Wartime shelter of the Shanghai Rotary Club secretariat



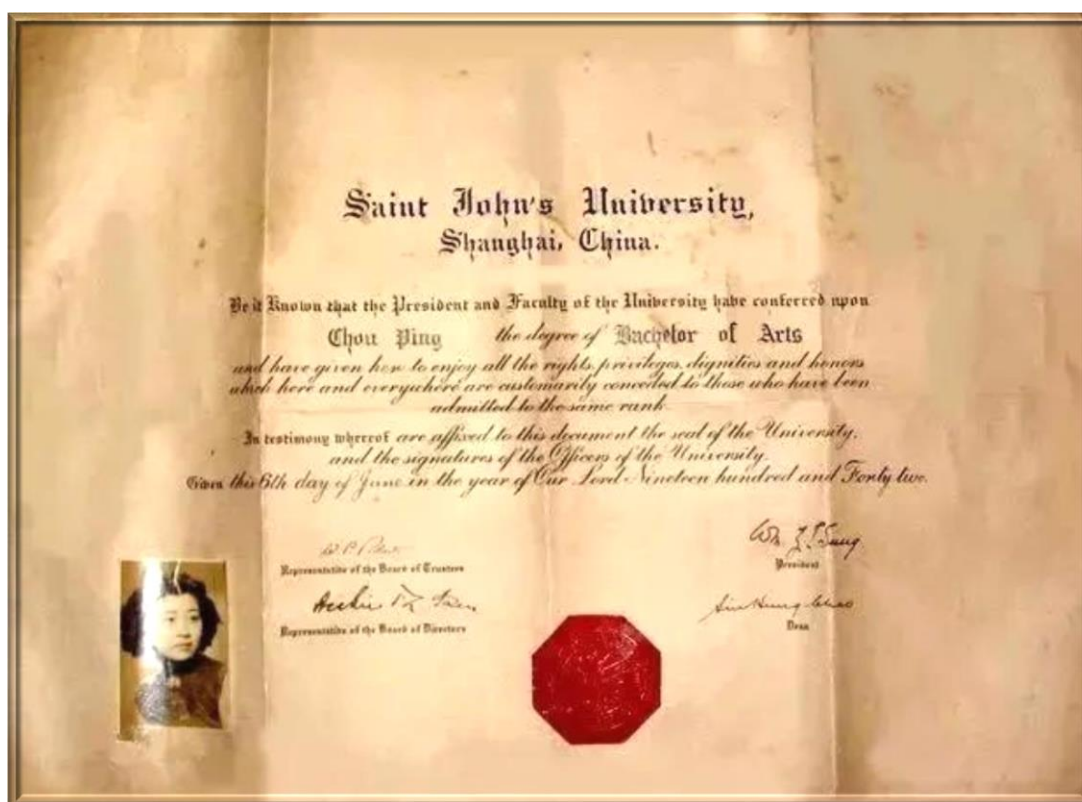
永安公司大樓內的大東旅社 -- 1946 年上海扶輪社例會會場
Oriental Hotel in the Wing On Department Store Building---Meeting venue of the Shanghai Rotary Club in 1946



聖約翰大學校園 St. John's University campus



聖約翰大學懷施堂 Schereschewsky Hall, St. John's University



1945 年 — 上海聖約翰大學校長沈嗣良簽發的畢業證書
1945 – Graduation Diploma issued by William Z. L. Sung, President of St. John's University, Shanghai

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

May 29, 1941.

To the Members of the Faculty and Staff
St. John's University.

My dear Colleagues,

I feel sure that you will rejoice with me in the fact that the University is able to conclude the academic year 1940-1941 successfully without any undue interruptions. At the same time I fully realize that without your co-operation and the co-operation of all the members of the faculty and staff, it would have been a very difficult task for me to assume the responsibility of the Administration during the middle of the year. I wish in the first place to express my personal thanks to you all.

Time has come again for the Administration to think of the personnel of the University for the coming year, and it is hoped that you will continue to offer your services to the University.

Due to the present emergency the basic salary of all teachers and members of the staff have not been increased since 1937. The operating expenses of the University have grown many times and whatever surcharges we have been imposing on student fees are not adequate to meet the financial obligations of the University.

In order to meet the high cost of living expenses of teachers and other workers the University had made several adjustments in the form of percentage, bonus or children allowance.

As per my letter of February 24, 1941, I mentioned that the Mission had given the University a special grant of \$2,500 U. S. currency, and thereby guaranteeing the payment of the increase up to the month of July. I regret to inform you, however, that we have heard from the Mission authorities in New York that St. John's cannot expect the renewal of this grant from the China Emergency Fund. I promise you, however, that we will try our very best to continue this special increase after the month of July. We are hoping that both Dr. Pott and Chancellor Cox will be successful in raising some money specially for St. John's in the near future. At the same time it is natural that we will still have to exercise very strict economy in all departments of the University. For this reason the University is not able to increase the salaries of the teachers at the present time. However, to make certain adjustments, especially in the view of long service the University proposes to increase the salaries of all the members of the faculty and staff who have served the University for more than two years, and who are of regular standing and who are on full time basis, of \$10 per month on the basic salary.

Before preparing the regular contract I wish to hear from you whether you agree to continue your service according to the above understanding.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. Z. L. Sung
Wm. Z. L. Sung -
Acting-President

WZLS:MO

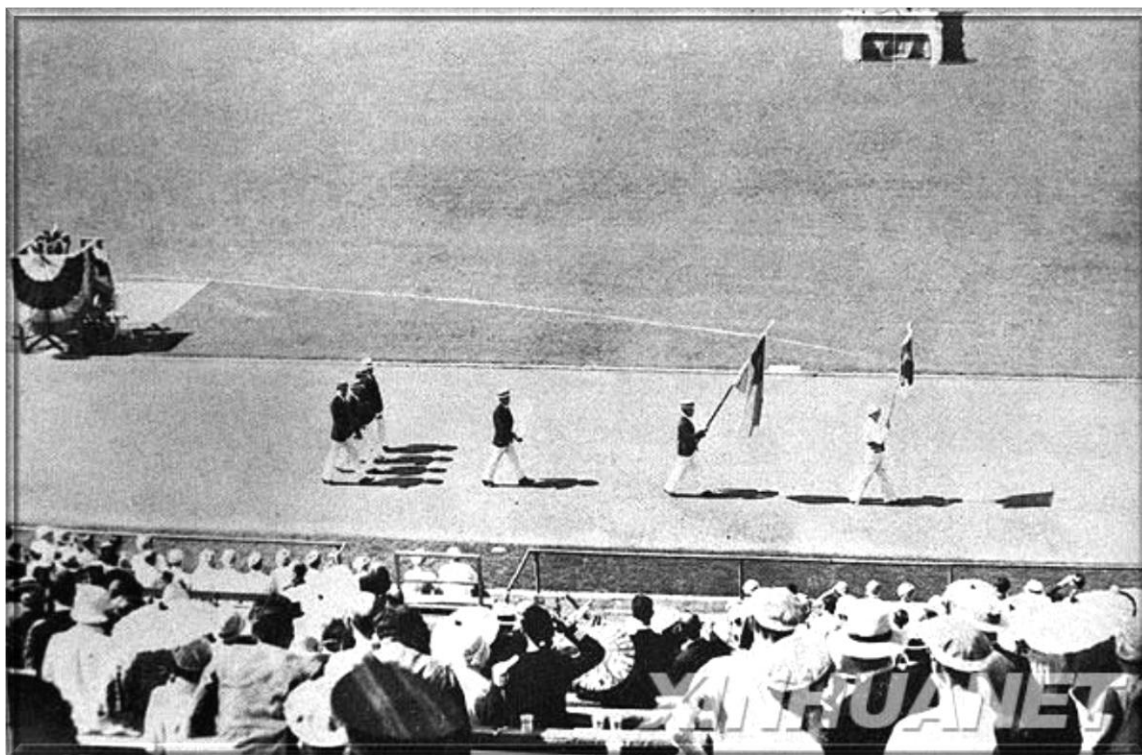
1941 年 -- 代理校長沈嗣良向教職員發出通知，說明聖約翰大學的經濟困難情況。
Circular to faculties in 1941 by Acting President William Sung explaining the financial difficulties of SJU



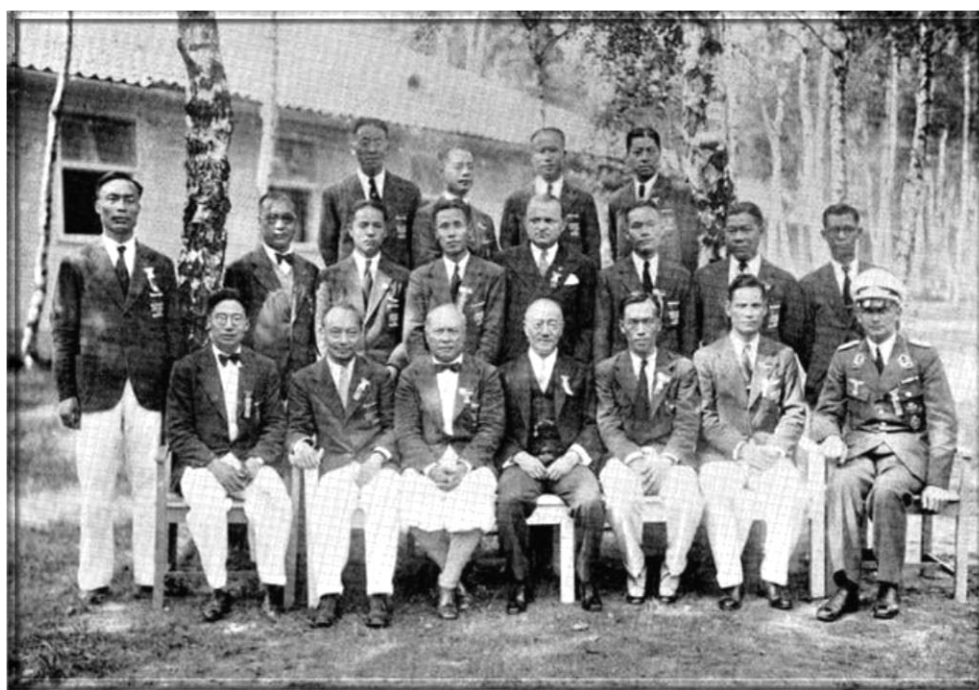
1924 年 -- 中華全國體育協進會部分董事合影，前排右一為沈嗣良，後排中為張伯苓，右一為王正廷。
 1924 -- William Sung (front R1), Dr. Chengting T. Wang, (rear R1), and Chang Po-Ling (rear center),
 and other directors of China National Amateur Athletic Federation



1932 年 - 沈嗣良（左）和王正廷博士參加美國洛杉磯第 10 屆奧運會。
 1932 -- William Sung (left) and Dr. Chengting T. Wang at the 10th Olympic Games, Los Angeles, U.S.A.



1932 年 - 第 10 屆奧運會入場式，中國代表團臨時拼湊而成，劉長春任國旗手，沈嗣良團長繼之，隨後代表 4 人。
 At the opening ceremony of the 10th Olympic Games in 1932, the China Delegation---The national flag bearer Liu Chang-Chun, the only athlete, followed by Chief Delegate William Sung and 4 delegates.



1936 年 - 納粹德國柏林第 11 屆奧運會中國代表團的一部分---王正廷博士（前坐中）和沈嗣良（前坐右 3）
 Part of the China Delegation at the 11th Olympic Games in 1936, Berlin, Nazi Germany -
 Dr. Chengting T. Wang (front sitting center) and William Sung (front sitting right 3)

沈嗣良 『扶輪人--大學校長--中華奧運先驅--牧師』

戰禍中的上海扶輪社

沈嗣良(William Zu-Liang Sung, MEd (Columbia), BA (St. John's))(1896-1967)是上海扶輪社(Shanghai Rotary Club)在 1941 年至 1946 年太平洋戰爭的整個時期的「戰時社長」，這是第二次世界大戰的一個章節，也是中國對抗日本侵略的戰爭。沈嗣良帶領扶輪社員走過幾年艱苦的歲月，重整破碎了的扶輪社。他於 1928 年 4 月 24 日加入上海扶輪社（職業分類：康樂--體育訓練），當時是上海聖約翰大學教務長兼體育部主任。

沈嗣良原先已在 1941 年繼任社長。不幸的是，1941 年 12 月 8 日日本帝國發動太平洋戰爭，緊隨其後佔領英美兩國治理的上海公共租界。上海全面淪陷，上海扶輪社只能在 12 月 11 日星期四舉行最後一次例會。參加例會所有不同國籍的社員共 54 人，其中包括 2 名日本籍社員。隨後，佔領軍雖然沒有採取任何直接措施鎮壓扶輪社，儘管日本籍社員傾向相信當局不會反對扶輪社集會，但鑑於事實明顯軍管當局禁止未經許可的集會，扶輪社仍然無法繼續其正常活動。因此，在 1941 年 12 月 13 日的一次會議上，理事會以「經濟因素和交通困難」理由，決定暫時休會。但是，有必要保留扶輪社秘書處。

出於財務緊絀原因，秘書處從江西路/福州路口都城飯店 301 室搬到八仙橋愛多亞路(Avenue Edward VII)（今延安東路）南京大戲院（今天上海音樂廳的同一幢大樓）（圖見第 12 頁）。戲院業主是社員何挺然，非常樂意免費提供辦公室。當扶輪社的幹事被拘禁集中營後，秘書處關閉。何挺然負責掌管扶輪社的所有財產和記錄，直到戰爭結束後完整地歸還。在 1942 年上半年，沈嗣良和理事多次會商。這些會議，處理了各項日常社務。除常規事務外，還處理了在戰爭爆發之前收集的數千件翻新玩具，分送到各個孤兒院和兒童機構，這是上海扶輪社過去多年聖誕節的愛心活動。

很多歐西國籍的社員，都在 1942 年回國了。沒有離開的英美國籍社員，都被日本軍事當局關進了集中營。對於是否決定恢復正常活動，這需要與日本軍事當局打交道。在這個關鍵時刻，上海扶輪社與美國國際扶輪秘書處之間的聯繫已經中斷。根據章程的規定，扶輪社的會員資格已經於 1943 年 12 月 31 日終止。於是，在這一段時間內，沒法試圖舉行常規的扶輪社例會。這種情況下，社員輪流在居所非正式聚會，相互保持聯繫。這種聚會非常有效加強團契，促進多元民族、國籍社員之間的親善和理解。有一兩次，日本佔領軍官員對扶輪社的性質進行了調查，但這些查詢都很從容地過了關。

到了 1944 年年底，明確的知道了上海集中營食物嚴重短缺。被囚社員都在捱餓，非常艱難。於是，上海扶輪社給每位被囚社員和他的家眷，送上特別的聖誕禮物包裹，致以問候。署名：「星期四茶會之友」(Thursday Tiffin Friends)。

1945 年 8 月戰爭結束，沈嗣良與部分的社員會商，審議恢復上海扶輪社會籍的問題。但由於難以與被拘禁在外省市的社員聯繫，以及當時普遍存在的異常情況（包括財務、交通、合適的場地等等），因此決定不立即召集理事會會議，或恢復舉行扶輪社例會。在沈嗣良的倡議下，1945 年 9 月 29 日下午在聖約翰大學的校園，組織了一次聯誼聚會。當時，大多數在上海當地集中營的社員都被釋放了。從集中營回歸的社員，受到特別熱情的歡迎。加上大約 30 名上海社員和 10 名外埠社員，一起度過了兩個小時的愉快時光。

直到 1945 年 10 月，所有被拘禁在集中營的社員，包括在外省市和遠在華北的，都被釋放回到上海。11 月 9 日召開了一次扶輪社會議，在銀行公會舉行，參加人數眾多——有 44 名上海社員，10 名外埠社員，4 名海外社員和幾名嘉賓，其中一些是上海扶輪社的前社員。出席會議的社員表示，應該儘快採取步驟，重建上海扶輪社與國際扶輪的關係；並應該選擇合適的地點，儘快恢復定期例會；由最後在 1941 年當選的理事會負責執行。

11 月 15 日舉行了理事會會議，決定向身在重慶的國際扶輪第二副社長王正廷博士詢問有關必須採取的步驟，重建上海扶輪社與國際扶輪的正式關係。王博士在答覆中給出了一定的指示。

理事會和社員認為上海扶輪社並沒有解散，他們只是暫時停止例會。根據嚴格的扶輪社章程規定，未能定期例會、未能交納會員費……等等已經有四年時，當然不再是一個合資格的會員扶輪社。但是，在戰爭結束後，大家都準備好在情況允許的情況下，盡快恢復合格的扶輪社。

1945 年 12 月 5 日，沈嗣良寫信給國際扶輪，要求恢復上海扶輪社的會員資格。說明 1941 年當選的職員和理事會，在當年 12 月不可抗力的戰爭情況下，沒有辦法推行社務。現在情況正常化了，當年選任的職員和理事會，可以繼續履行職務，直到本扶輪年度結束——即 1946 年 6 月 30 日。經過正常的會員申請程序，附上 70 名社員的名冊，國際扶輪的答覆很快到來——認證上海扶輪社於 1946 年 3 月 27 日重新加盟國際扶輪。定期例會安排如下：（a）每月第二個星期四下午 12 時 15 分，於南京路/浙江路的永安公司大樓內的大東旅社舉行；（圖見第 12 頁）（b）其他星期四的例會將在下午舉行，但地點浮動。

付出「衛校損己代價」的大學校長

戰爭期間，沈嗣良領導聖約翰大學的魄力、責任和貢獻與上海扶輪社的相比，要大百倍。

沈嗣良（1896-1967）是浙江省寧波鄞縣人，大清國光緒二十一年 1896 年 1 月出生，有深厚的聖公會（The Anglican Church）關係基督教家庭背景。父親沈載琛博士（沈再生）是中華聖公會於 1918 年 10 月在上海救主堂祝聖的浙江教區副主教兼任浙江聖公會會督（1918-1931），也是當時在安立甘宗（Anglican Communion）最高職的華籍聖品人。祖父沈恩德是浙江英國聖公會最先任會長聖品之華人；叔父沈載琳（沈再靈）任浙江杭州聖公會牧師；四位姨丈俱為浙江聖公會牧師；長兄沈嗣信任上海城內聖公會天恩堂牧師。沈嗣良曾在寧波英國聖公會三一書院（Trinity College）（今寧波市第三中學）就讀，畢業後到上海英國聖公會英華書館（Anglo-Chinese School）讀書，1910 年進入上海美國聖公會（The Episcopal Church）主辦的聖約翰大學附中。沈嗣良於 1919 年在聖約翰大學（約大）（St. John's University）畢業，獲得文學士學位。

1920 年 9 月赴美國留學，出於對體育的愛好，在奧柏林學院（Oberlin College）進修體育課程，獲得碩士學位。1921 年和妻子司徒月愛回國任教約大——沈嗣良教授體育，司徒月愛教授化學與生物學。1923 年沈嗣良出任教務長兼體育部主任；1929 年 1 月 1 日被推舉為代理副校長。同年夏天二度赴美國，到哥倫比亞大學（Columbia University）攻讀教育管理學，獲得碩士學位。這是美國聖公會主辦的母校，對他的重點培養。因此，1930 年 1 月即被推選為副校長。

1937 年 7 月日本帝國全面侵華，同年 11 月上海淪陷，約大沒有跟隨中央政府內遷西部重慶。上海公共租界成為比較安全的「孤島」，適宜躲避戰亂。在校友劉鴻生（上海扶輪社社員）、宋子文等人的幫助下，約大曾遷入公共租界的大陸商場辦學長達兩年之久。1941 年 1 月，77 歲高齡的卜舛濟（Reverend Francis Lister Hawks Pott）退休，改任名譽校長。經卜舛濟提議，沈嗣良被

委任為代理校長。2月1日沈嗣良臨危受命，接任約大校長。6月，卜舛濟夫婦離華回國，結束了約大的「五十二年卜舛濟時代」。同年12月太平洋戰爭爆發，日本和歐美盟國對敵。日軍隨即佔領並進駐租界，上海全面淪陷，「孤島」時期結束。戰爭爆發後，源自美國的財政支持完全切斷，約大運營只能全部寄望於學費收入和校友捐助。為了增收學費以維持學校營運，約大不得不擴大招生規模，學生人數從抗戰初期的一千餘人，猛增至三千多人。為了節約開支度過難關，約大還曾對華人教職員減薪15%。因為歐美國家和日本帝國敵對，大學裡的西籍教師除了已經回國的，其餘都被關進了集中營。約大是走是留，成為最大的問題。

1942年1月6日，校董會召開緊急會議，決定繼續在上海辦學。為了維持原狀，即時成立全部只能由中國人組成的緊急校董會。美國籍的羅培德主教（Bishop William Payne Roberts）無奈，將教會產業移交給中華聖公會上海江蘇教區華人副主教俞恩嗣。在8月12日，緊急校董會召開的第三次會議上，推選德高望重的外交家、原校友顏惠慶（國際扶輪理事 1941-42 顏德慶博士的胞兄）為新主席。大學內部，全部行政職務也改由華人擔任。留下堅持辦學的決定殊為不易，需要極大的勇氣和犧牲精神，甚至被人誤解。約大雖然成為唯一在抗戰期間完全在淪陷區辦學的基督教大學，為淪陷區學子提供了就學機會，但是也付出了慘重的代價：之後的三年，學校中斷了與美國聖公會的聯繫，被迫向汪偽上海市長辦公室辦理備案。以美國教會主導原創辦學班子為勢所迫撤離後，華人領導班子在顏惠慶領導下，校董會通過來校任基督教文化工作指導員的日本前國會議員田川大吉，與操縱南京汪偽政府的日本佔領當局溝通。以防約大被日偽接管，導致大學變色。為了緩解經費緊張狀況，學校分別於1942年8月與次年8月，兩次接受小田昌植和與日本關係密切的朝鮮人捐款20萬元。校董會還繼續為學校募集基金，通過1943年7-9月的募捐活動就募得200多萬元目標。日語被作為必修課目，先後聘請日本聖公會牧師關矢等教授日語。與此同時，校董會全面介入從校規修訂、預算、薪金、學費、新學院成立、人事到發展方針等各種學校事務。正是由於校董會有力決策，與沈嗣良的具體、踏實領導，不遺餘力地執行顏惠慶主席的謀略，才能使約大度過日偽佔領下虎視眈眈的艱難歲月。讓約大在太平洋戰爭之後，成為上海僅存的一所完整的，保持原汁原味的基督教會大學。

雖然抗日戰爭帶給基督教會大學嚴重的困難，更威脅到其在華的生存；特別是太平洋戰爭爆發後，基督教會大學不僅進退維谷，又失去其相對中立。同時，美國聖公會當局並未計劃或同意約大內遷重慶。換句話說，並未尊奉國民政府內遷命令。雖然沈嗣良從維持約大前途考慮，小心翼翼執行校董會的辦學決策，始終與現實政治環境保持距離。從1942年到1945年抗戰結束，約大名義上被日偽「敵產管理委員會」接管。但始終以教學為主，從未被汪偽政府操縱或作出任何不端行為。沈嗣良始終如一的護校行動，正是愛校如家，體現「光與真理」校訓精神。

1945年8月15日日本帝國宣告戰敗而無條件投降，第二次世界大戰結束。舉國一片歡騰，約大從日偽統治下解放了。在戰後困局與調整，國民黨慶祝抗戰勝利和要求嚴懲漢奸宣傳的群眾運動，竟不分忠奸、青紅皂白，盲目指向沈嗣良的「忠於約大的護校運動」。1946年沈嗣良在「鋤奸反沈」運動中辭職，隨即被淞滬警備司令部下令逮捕。約大校董會為他辯護，認為沈嗣良與日偽政府來往是為了減輕學校壓力。華髮頹傷的沈嗣良則辯解自己不顧政治環境險惡，通過提供教育機會，積極為中國政府服務，培養中國年輕人才。

1946年12月26日《大公報》發文《沈嗣良案再審 昨日傳被告有利證人》，報導：

「『本報訊』 前聖約翰大學校長沈嗣良，自高檢處依漢奸罪嫌提起公訴後，高院曾一度開庭調查。昨由蕭推事再度傳訊證人四名，並未提取被告審訊。首傳倪葆春，據稱：本人一向在滇緬路等地參加救亡工作，沈嗣良為醫師委員會委員之一。然因人力不敷分配，由沈鼓勵約大學生參加工作。在滬收羅各種人才，均為該校學生。計醫生二十名及副手一百餘人，器材運輸與經費等，得被告沈君之助不少。繼由工程師楊寬麟答稱：本人曾執教於約大，被告沈嗣良一向以維持學校為己任。擔任偽職，亦以上項工作為目的。故彼所任偽職，至無關緊要，僅一虛銜而已。至於聘用日教授，實因當時敵人認為約大為英美派。不任用日員則遭歧視，任用山本田川二日人擔任歷史及宗教二科。再由現任約大教務長黃嘉德答稱：被告沈嗣良任校長，乃由校董會及美教會之推舉。擔任偽職事，僅見偽報所載。據我所知，所有發表被告擔任偽職，事前未徵得被告同意，事後僅亦硬投以委任狀。三十三年時，被告出席偽全國教育行政第三次特別會議，乃徵得校董會及美教會之同意，有董事長顏惠慶之函可資證明。最後出偽關署長張素民（在押）供述，據稱：敵產管理處屬偽財政部，被告任偽處長。當時偽管理處得日軍移交英美人財產之一部份，本人因欲維護英美人之財產故，想法使彼之財產由彼等自己管理。本人處於不干涉地位，故文化部曾函請被告沈嗣良管辦。惟當時並無通知書及委任狀，僅口頭通知而已，故沈並非『敵產管處』委員。至此庭論改期再訊。」

但最終還是因通敵嫌疑被判刑一年半，身陷囹圄。1947年2月27日《申報》報導：

「前聖約翰大學校長沈嗣良被控漢奸嫌疑案，昨晨在高院宣判。沈緩步上庭，面容憔悴，鬢添白髮，着灰色西裝大衣。蕭庭長起立宣讀判決書主文：『沈嗣良，通謀敵國，圖謀反抗本國，處有期徒刑一年六月，褫奪公權二年，財產除酌留家屬必需生活費外，沒收。』」

關押在提籃橋監獄「忠」字監舍，沈嗣良在獄中組織讀經會，發展了一批信徒。他們獲釋後，成立了「忠主集」。

中華奧運的先驅

沈嗣良在學生時代酷愛體育運動，是個全能運動員。尤其是聖約翰大學足球隊隊長，而且是中堅人物。在綠茵場上勇猛無比，同學們給他的綽號「象」。其他各項運動如籃球、棒球等，都是行家好手。1919年約大畢業後，留校任體育教師。1920年他去美國歐柏林學院（Oberlin College）留學，專修體育課，獲碩士學位。1923年回國，應聘為約大教務長兼體育部主任。在其訓教和指導下，約大的足球、籃球、棒球隊，由他率領代表中華民國參加了遠東運動會。

為發揚中國的體育事業，由當時外交家王正廷（上海扶輪社社員）、南開大學創辦人張伯苓等老一輩體育界名宿發起，1924年8月24日在南京成立「中華全國體育協進會」。第一屆董事選出15人，公推名譽會長張伯苓，主席董事王正廷，並聘沈嗣良為名譽主任幹事（圖見第16頁）。中華全國體育協進會的成立，是中國體育歷史上的重要里程碑。中國人自己組織體育賽事，自己管理體育運動由此開始。體育活動家沈嗣良為開拓中華全國體育協進會的工作，竭盡全力，四處奔走。徵得上海大地產商、優遊體育會創辦人程貽澤的慷慨資助，以一萬兩白銀買下中華棒球場地建築，收回洋人在該棒球場的使用權而聞名。他曾發起創辦華東運動器具有限公司；主持籌建了上海市運動場（現今江灣體育中心）；還擔任過上海足球聯合會第1、2屆理事長。1925年5月體育協進會籌備中華民國體育代表團，沈嗣良率領參加在菲律賓舉行的第七屆遠東運動會。1927年第八屆遠東運動會在上海舉行，由體育協進會第一次以地主籌辦國際運動會。

1932年7月30日至8月14日，沈嗣良作為主任幹事與國際奧委會委員王正廷一起，率領唯一的運動員短跑名將劉長春組成的中華民國體育代表團，參加在美國洛杉磯舉行的第十屆奧運會。這屆奧運會對於中國人來說意義重大，因為它是第一屆有中國選手參加的奧運會——「劉長春」這個名字也因此載入了中國奧林匹克史冊，沈嗣良也從而成為歷史上的「中國第一位奧運代表團團長」。當年中國政府接到奧運會籌委會的邀請時，日本帝國正在侵略中國東北。為了扶植剛在3月1日成立的「滿洲國」，擬邀請劉長春和于希渭以「滿洲國」名義參賽。企圖從奧運會場面打開缺口，獲致國際社會承認「滿洲國」。中國人民正集中精力和財力抗日禦侮，原本無心於此從未參加過的國際運動會。若「滿洲國」成為事實，則中國在國際上的地位，將無以自解。於是無論選手多寡，中國派員參加大會是必然的選擇。經過中華全國體育協進會的權衡，決定派劉長春和于希渭兩位運動員，代表中華民國出席。然而，因為于希渭當時身處滿洲，已經被日本人控制，所以實際成行的運動員僅得劉長春一人。開幕式當日，為了免得過於單薄，沈嗣良和教練宋君復在洛杉磯臨時找來了華僑及青年會幹事劉雪松、申國權、托平等三人下場列隊，以壯聲勢。於是在烈日陽光下，中國隊6人邁出了走向奧運的第一步（圖見第17頁）。中華民國代表團的參賽，維護了中國的主權尊嚴。1935年10月，體育協進會召開第三次全體代表大會，修訂會章。將「會長」名義取消，「主任幹事」改為「總幹事」，董事名額增為十五名，當選主要負責人仍為張伯苓、王正廷、沈嗣良。

1936年8月1日至16日，第十一屆夏季奧運會在德國柏林舉行，來自49個國家和地區的4,066名運動員參賽。體育協進會組織了中國體育代表團141人，由國際奧委會委員王正廷任總領隊、總幹事沈嗣良、體育考察團總領隊郝更生組成（圖見第17頁）。參賽項目是足球、田徑、籃球、舉重、競步、游泳，雖然在運動會上未能夠得到一塊獎牌，但打開了中華奧運之門。另一方面，「中國體育考察團」隨奧運代表團前往觀摩，同行的還有一個「國術表演團」。

沈嗣良一生為教育、體育事業作出偉大的貢獻，主要著作有由他主編的《中國第一本奧運會紀念冊》、《中華全國體育協進會史略》、《中國的國際體育》、《兩屆奧林匹克運動會的報告》、《遠東運動會的報告》等書，為中華奧運史冊中留下了寶貴的記錄。

美國聖公會的牧師

沈嗣良於1947年12月26日獲縮短監禁期出獄，仍向江蘇最高法院上訴，力圖清除『通謀敵國，圖謀反抗本國』的漢奸污名。令人驚訝的是，儘管遇到了這些困難，沈家仍然在上海待了兩年。終於在1949年遠離這個飽受戰爭蹂躪的城市，移民到美國。

抵埗後，52歲的沈嗣良跟隨他的兄長、父親、叔叔和祖父的腳步，進入紐約的聖公會總神學院(The General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church)。他在那裡學習了一年，然後轉學到加州伯克萊的太平洋神學院(Church Divinity School of the Pacific)，大概是方便和家人住在一起。沈嗣良於1950年接受聖公會按立為牧師（圖見第7頁），開始了他的第二段職業生涯，任加利福尼亞教區的主任超過了15年。在伯克萊的華人外展中心工作，為學生服務；教育當地孩子學習中文；教導長者學習烹飪、寫作、中國戲劇等等。

1967年6月6日，沈嗣良突發心臟病去世，享年70歲，葬在加州(California)聖馬刁縣(San Mateo County)的賽普拉斯草坪紀念公園(Cypress Lawn Memorial Park)。1993年9月11日，司徒月愛去世，葬在丈夫的旁邊。

紀念

位於中華民國臺灣新北市淡水區的科技大學---[聖約翰科技大學 St. John's University]升格於 2005 年，現有工程學院、商管學院、民生與設計學院三個學院。前身為成立於 1967 年的[新埔工業專科學校 St. John's & St. Mary's Institute of Technology]，名義上延續聖公會於上海創辦的聖約翰大學與聖瑪利亞女校。

新埔工業專科學校的建築歷經半世紀的物換星移，至今只留存少數幾幢建築。而這些曾經陪伴學生成長的房舍，仍深深烙印在校友的記憶裡，特別是一進校門就可以看到的「聖公樓」。

1967 年中央銀行總裁徐柏園先生集合中央銀行、交通銀行、中信局及臺北市銀行公會的捐助，興建第一層樓「鴻鈞堂」（紀念俞鴻鈞前行政院長，是學校行政單位辦公的主要場所。）；王長齡主教向美國募款興建第二層樓「嗣良堂」（紀念上海聖約翰大學第一任華人校長沈嗣良）；吳舜文校長獨資捐贈第三層樓「舜文堂」，作為圖書館。整棟取名為「聖公樓」，表示該校與基督教聖公會的歷史淵源。「嗣良堂」為英語視聽中心，設備在當時是最先進的語言學習中心，為學生打下良好的外語基礎。

