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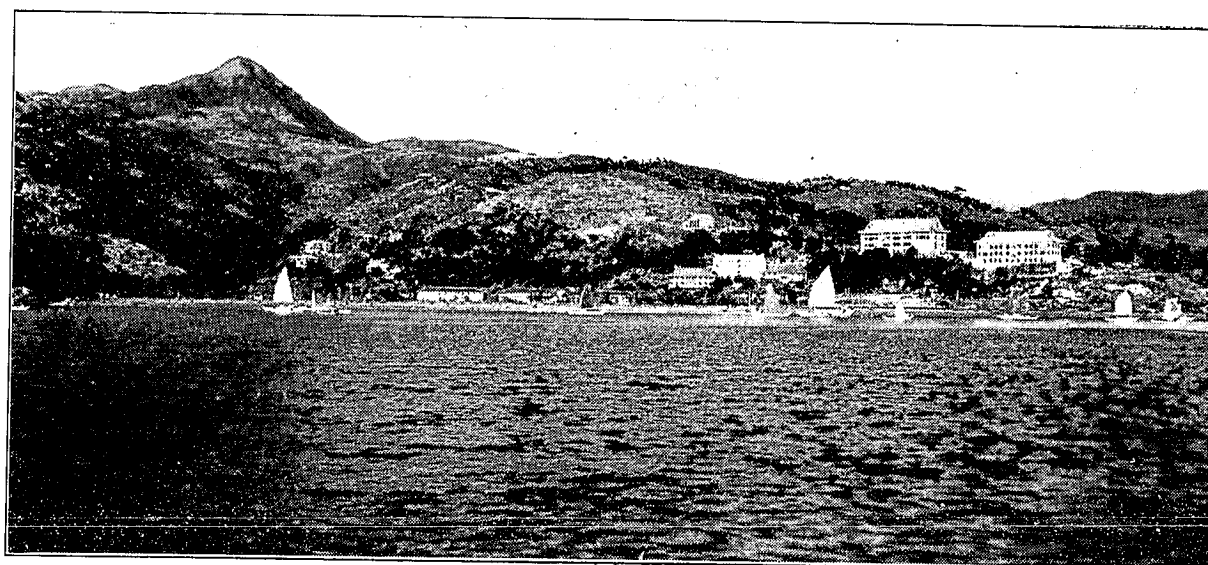
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FUKIEN

Publicity / reports

1941

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

Honored in Its Own Country

Fukien has long been known as one of China's poorer provinces. This poverty has been accentuated by the war and the attendant blockade.

Yet the Board of Managers in China of Fukien Christian University decided, in the midst of war and its alarms, to launch a twenty-fifth anniversary campaign in Fukien province for its own Christian University. The goal was set at \$250,000 Chinese currency—at an exchange ratio of 20-1, equal to **\$12,500 U. S.**

The hard pressed Provincial Government honored the University by making the initial gift, amounting to about \$6,000 U. S. Other large gifts have been received.

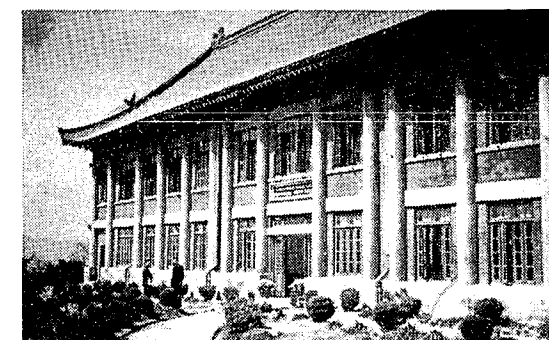
This is an indication of what Fukien thinks of its Christian University.

Informally Historical

Foochow was one of America's first points of contact with China, through the tea trade. A century ago our first missionaries arrived on Clipper ships at Pagoda Anchorage, a wide basin in the Min River under picturesque Kushan (Drum Mountain).

Later missionaries spread schools, hospitals, and churches across the Province. Much of their work was pioneering, and in early years sometimes it was dangerous. Fukien is an isolated land, a rugged country bounded on three sides by mountains, and on the fourth by the sea.

Geographical isolation from the rest of China was further intensified by language barriers, for in Fukien there are many dialects.



Yet Foochow has been traditionally one of the intellectual centers of China, because its people are marked by an active and restless intelligence.

In 1915, representatives of four protestant missions cooperated to found a university. Their purpose was the same as that of the founders of the great New England universities: they sought to provide trained Christian leaders for a people in transition.

Land was secured on a high promontory near historic Pagoda Anchorage. The desolate mountain slope became the shady campus of a first class university.

Fukien Christian University is one of the high points of a century of friendship between American Christians and the people of Fukien.

Through this University there has been for a quarter of a century a steady transfusion of the best of Western civilization into the life of an ancient and vigorous people.

The Gold Appears

War not only destroys, but also furnishes a fire which, to paraphrase scripture, reveals pure gold.

Now in the spring of 1941 this fire is burning fiercely. Fukien has been invaded by Japanese troops. Foochow is in their hands. No one can foresee how far the flames may spread.

Fortunately the administration of the University acted three years ago to place the staff and student body at Shaowu, a relatively safe spot two hundred fifty miles westward among the mountains.

In Shaowu, the University has flourished. The enrollment has nearly doubled; there are now about three hundred students working for degrees on the wartime campus.

Where there has been destruction there is an opportunity for rebuilding. This is a silver lining of the dark cloud which has hung so long over all

The University



Students on their way towards the hills to plant trees



Planting trees on barren slopes



An Anglican Bishop preaches the Baccalaureate sermon

in Wartime



By the Village Well—a student doing extension work



Final Examinations

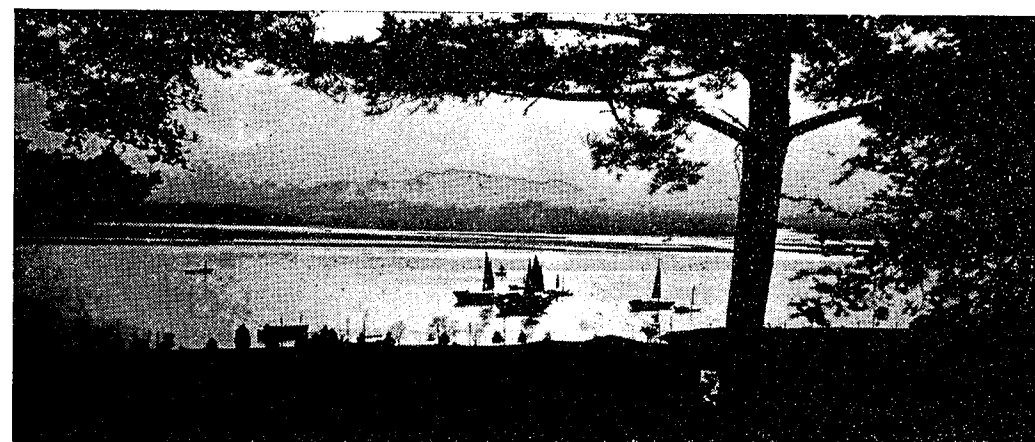
of China. And this provides for Fukien Christian University the greatest opportunity it ever has faced.

There is a profound satisfaction in creative pioneering. Fukien Christian University is a pioneer institution now in several senses:

Shaowu is surrounded by undeveloped country which provides an opportunity for active, physical pioneering. Thousands of trees have been planted on the hills, and the valleys are blossoming with improved crops. There is a new life and vigor in Western Fukien.

Then there is the problem of the refugees, the customary backwash of invasion. Thousands of bewildered people in the free areas of Fukien are looking for leadership in the reestablishment of their lives. The University has accepted its obligation to aid them.

But most important is the spiritual frontier the University shares with all of us. In a disorderly world, in an era of confusion, Fukien Christian University is spreading light and peace in one of the more troubled parts of Asia.



The Path to Freedom

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

The University has always operated economically. The war has made it imperative that new funds be secured. The money secured through the Sustaining Fund is not sufficient. Therefore the Board of Trustees decided to raise a Special Anniversary Fund of

\$50,000

Towards this amount substantial gifts have been received.

\$20,000

Must still be secured from American Friends.

President of the University

Dr. C. J. Lin

Board of Trustees

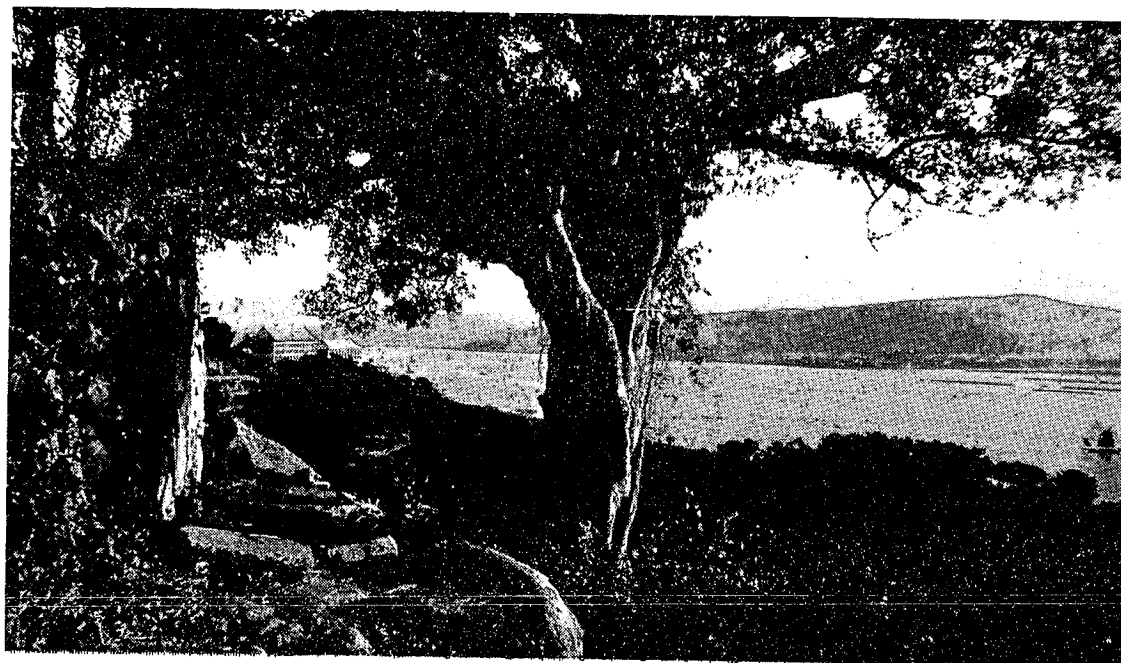
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Samuel Thorne
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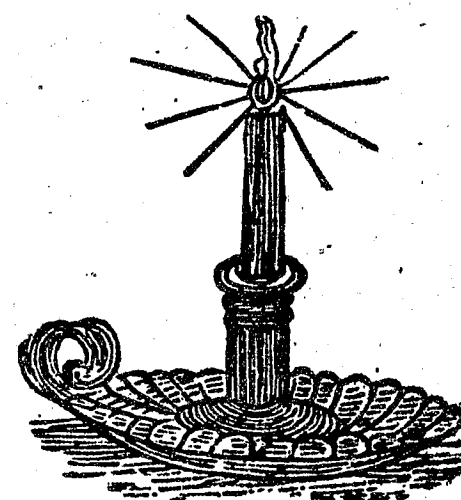
Field Representative

Oliver J. Caldwell
150 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., N. Y.



The Strong Survive the Storm

福建協和大學



25 YEARS
IN
FUKIEN

福建協和大學



An Approach to the Foochow Campus

福

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

OF
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

十
A Record
of
Achievements
and
Ideals

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Foochow — Shaowu, Fukien, China
February 28, 1941

學

福建 協和 大學

SYMBOLISM

FOREWORD: Christianity and the Chinese Revolution

YESTERDAY

- I. 福音 福 音 Fu Yin: The Good News of Christian Education

TO-DAY

- II. 抗建 建 抗 Kang Chien: Building Amidst War

TOMORROW

- III. 協和 協 和 Hsieh Ho: Unity through Peace

TO-DAY AND TOMORROW

- IV. 大學 大 學 Ta Hsueh: The University and Its Needs

Fukien Christian University is located at Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province, China. Fukien province is about the size of the state of New York, with a population of 12,000,000. The institution was established and is maintained by a Board of Trustees, in America, and a Board of Managers in China. The Trustees' office is at

150 Fifth Ave., New York City.

CHRISTIANITY AND THE CHINESE REVOLUTION

The outstanding fact about China is not the Sino-Japanese War but the Chinese Revolution. Rarely in history have such rapid and radical changes taken place among a great people as in this Revolution. Life is being changed along many lines, political, economic, social, educational, and religious.

Cultures and persons grow old; not so with ideas and peoples. True ideas are immortal, and at intervals nations do grow young. Thus it is with modern China. She is young again with the strength and optimism of youth.

Not since the first century A. D. when the infant faith met and conquered Greek philosophy and the Roman government, or since the Renaissance, whose democratic vitality stirred a moribund Church into Reformation, has such an opportunity come to Christianity to change and be changed, as is furnished by its present association with the vigorous young Chinese Revolution. For Christianity can give as well as receive.

The Revolution needs to be interpreted to itself. It is essentially a people's Revolution. It needs to be kept true to its goal, democracy, freedom and the rights of the people, and only the Christian religion can do this. If the Chinese Revolution is to succeed it needs Christianity.

FOREWORD

Foochow

YESTERDAY

THE GOSPEL OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

"Fu Yin (福音) is *the Good News, The Gospel*." Twenty-six years ago (1915) a group of American, British and Chinese Christian leaders gathered in Foochow (福州) the capital city of Fukien (福建) province, China, to make plans for a Fukien University.

With the Chinese Revolution of 1911 still unfinished and the World War of 1914 just beginning, the name of their city (福 Fu), must have seemed a mockery. But Fu (福) is also the key word in Fu-Yin (福音) Gospel. And were they not propagating the Good News of Christian Education?

Foochow was a magic word, breathing an atmosphere of adventure, when 100 years ago, the tall clipper ships of England and New England called there for tea. But the Founders of Fukien Christian University had a different adventure in mind. The Chinese had always honored their teachers; would they honor the Christian teacher? National universities were springing up; would a Christian university be able to find a

福

Fu-Happiness

音

Yin-News



place among them? The Revolution is everything to modern China; could a Christian university enter into the Revolution cooperate with it, offer it leadership?

Let the story of twenty-five years herein commemorated furnish the answer.

In February, 1916, Fukien Union College (the first name) received its first students in an old Russian tea-hong in the foreign settlement of Foochow. Six years later (1922) Fukien Christian University was occupying the magnificent riverside farm of 150 acres, it had acquired on the lower slopes of Drum Mountain (Kushan) and transformed into a campus of over twenty buildings.

In this quiet spot, five miles removed from the city's restless currents, happiness might have seemed a possibility. But if there was happiness, it was the happiness of the pioneer, the happiness of overcoming difficulty.

Yesterday in the history of Fukien Christian University is a record of how three men overcame obstacles. President Jones, (1916-1923) overcame the opposition of many by proving that Fukien, as one of the earliest Christian centers of China, could have a college. President Gowdy (1923-1927), having faith in the ultimate success of the People's Revolution, was the first missionary executive to hand over his college to a Chinese administration (April, 1927). And neither the Revolution of 1927 nor the fire of 1928 could stop President Ching-Jun Lin from moulding wisely and truly the institution he had received from his old teachers. From 1928 Christian higher education in China has been liberal education, in the best sense of the term.

Shaowu

TO-DAY

BUILDING AMIDST WAR

Resist (抗 kang) by reconstruction (建 chien) is the motto of China-at-war. Thus is the Revolution carried forward even in the midst of extremity.

抗

Kang-Resist

A Christian college might find a place in China even during a Revolution. Could it find a place also when the people were at war? Is there still a chance to serve the people, or is the college useless in war with its academic abstractions, or even dangerous, with its critical thinking?

建

Chien-Reconstruct

Whatever other nations have decided, China has elected to keep her colleges going. While the enemy tears down and uproots, the schools must build up (建 chien) and replace. Never before have the forces of destruction created such an energy of construction.

Fukien Christian University was not unprepared for the War. Her college of agriculture is tackling the food problems; her college of science, the industrial problems; her college of arts, the educational problems; her spiritual philosophy of life, the problems of morale.



Her president had learned the lesson of the undefeated. Her faculty, students, and alumni had served in the mass education movements. A campaign for rural extension was already under way.

In June, 1938, in response to a government order, the institution moved its library and laboratory equipment, together with its faculty, students, and staff of laborers to the town of Shaowu, on the remote mountain borders of the province.

This refugee campus is not like the campus that was left behind. Life here is reduced to the bare essentials. But no one complains and never was the enrollment so large.

Besides there are values not realized on the home campus. One of these is the *discovery of the community*, China's new social ideal, which is replacing the ancient family structure. Another value in the very isolation is the *opportunity to learn* more about the province it was the Founders' dream that we should serve and develop.

Again, the student in China has always been important, but never more so than now when his survival is the symbol of China's resistance. As long as the colleges stay open, resistance can be more than defense (抗 kang); it can be reconstruction (建 chien). In the student, there is always a future.

Where is the Christian student in the War? His sense of identification with his fellow-students everywhere, with the people, with the Revolution, with the National resistance, is strong. But he is aware of the nation's need for men of character. He is happy to give his service to the nation, but he knows that service to be of permanent value, must rest on something larger, his loyalty to Christ.

Foochow

TOMORROW

PEACE THROUGH UNITY

China's peace (和平 Ho Ping) is to be won through her unity (協和 Hsieh Ho).

Some day peace will come to China and to Fukien. And Fukien Christian University will be enriched by her exile. How shall peace come? Who can say, save that one of the means to peace will be unity?

Unity has become increasingly the ideal of the new China. Since the time of the first Great War, in a period almost coterminous with the growth of Fukien Christian University, Chinese leaders have been working for unity.

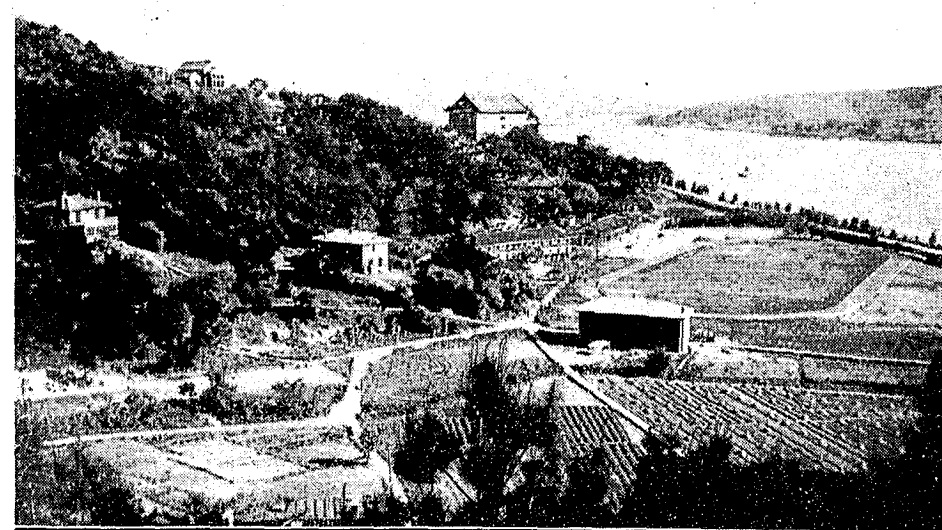
Unity has long been the University's ideal. Unity was there in the first name, "Fukien Union College." This signified the unity of the mission schools and the mission boards that united to give the first students and the first faculty members. Later this unity of mission societies became the unity of Chinese Churches. Back of all the visible unity in China was the invisible unity between the institution and its American and British friends and supporters.

協

Hsieh-Unity

和

Ho-Peace



A new unity of the utmost significance has come with the move to Shaowu. As the jiu-jitsu wrestler yields in order to attack, the Chinese people in withdrawing from the easily bombed and blockaded coast cities, have uncovered many forgotten pockets in the hinterland.

Shaowu lies at the center of such a pocket. A college in Shaowu finds that it draws students not only from Fukien but also from other provinces, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Kwangtung, etc. and from areas that have hitherto had little contact with either liberal or Christian education.

A similar new unity is being cultivated, connecting Fukien with the Overseas Chinese of the South Sea area, Singapore, Borneo, Burma, etc., of whom over 4,000,000 have their ancestral homes in Fukien province.

But there is still more in the ideal of unity for both the college and the nation. The Revolution can not be finished, nor peace achieved without Christian democracy, a social order based on good will. And nothing short of spiritual resources can maintain the nation at its present level of enthusiasm and strength. There is no persistent heroism without religious support.

In all this Fukien Christian University should find itself leading, interpreting and serving. Fukien University is doing a real job that needs to be done, and can confidently call on students to come to study, on faculty to live and teach, on friends to become interested and give sympathy and support.

TODAY & TOMORROW

THE UNIVERSITY AND ITS NEEDS

The University has three faculties with ten departments. The Faculty of Arts has four departments, namely; Chinese Literature, History, English Literature, and Education. The Faculty of Science has three: Biology, Chemistry, and Physics including Mathematics, and a Pre-medical Course. The Faculty of Agriculture has a department each in Agronomy, Horticulture, and Rural Economics, and a Rural Extension Service.

The teaching staff consists of fifty full time instructors, including twelve missionary scholars from America. Their books and monographs are among the most valuable contributions to knowledge in China. Their advice on many technical subjects are eagerly sought.

Fukien's alumni have gone out into the world of China's Revolution and War with good records. About 43% are in education 10% in government service, 6% in religion and medicine, 4.5% in business, 4% are studying abroad, and the rest are in banking, technical research, etc. Nearly 4.5% are serving on the South Sea Islands.

Both the state and the church are looking to Fukien for greater educational service and larger supply of its graduates. The University, after the test of twenty-five years, and with the continued help of friends, shall *not fail* to respond.

大

Ta-Higher

學

Hsueh-Learning



A LIST OF NEEDS

I. Scholarship Endowment*

50 Tuition Scholarships, each at ...	US \$ 100.00
25 All Fees Free Scholarships, each at ...	300.00

II. Professorship Endowment*

16 Professoral Chairs, each at ...	US \$ 5,000.00
Agronomy	Forestry
Agricultural Economics	History
Animal Husbandry	Horticulture
Biology	Industrial Arts
Chemistry	Physics
Cooperatives	Psychology
Education	Religion
English Literature	Social Science

III. Buildings**

Chapel and Music Hall	US\$ 15,000.00
Library and Arts Museum	15,000.00
Agricultural and Biology Building	15,000.00
Men's Dormitory	3,000.00
Women's Dormitory	3,000.00
Gymnasium	2,000.00
Men's Dining Room	2,000.00
Faculty Apartment Houses for 16 families, each family at ...	500.00

IV. Equipment*

Agriculture, 6 divisions, each at ...	US\$ 1,000.00
Biology, 4 divisions, each at ...	1,000.00
Chemistry, 4 divisions, each at ...	1,000.00
Physics, 4 divisions, each at ...	1,000.00

*The donation is for capital endowment, only the interest to be used annually. Scholarship and equipment funds may be named after the donors.

**Buildings may be named after the donors.



The Min River from the Foochow Campus

福建協和大學



The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Fukien Christian University

Fukien Christian University celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the institution on February 28, 1941. The purpose was to commemorate the farsightedness and fruitful effort of the Founders who saw the need for Christian higher education for Fukien as early as 1911. Six missions, three American and three British, then working in Fukien, cooperated in this plan. (After five years of preliminary planning and with a promised contribution of \$2,500 silver, the college opened in February, 1916, on rented premises without any equipment in the science departments or in the library. But with deep faith and confident hope those pioneers kept the college going, and made steady progress, in spite of the meager material resources at their command. Their courage and persistency remain as a source of inspiration to those who are continuing their work.)

The second purpose was to critically examine the present work. There are now three faculties, namely, Arts, Science, and Agriculture, with ten departments, staffed by fifty instructors. During the last twenty-five years over a thousand students have passed through the college gates, over four hundred of whom completed the whole course. About one hundred persons have participated in the work as teachers or staff members, many of whom have remained here a considerable length of time to make their effective contribution in teaching, research and guidance to the young people. Their record has been recognized by society at large. Among the graduates, most of them are scattered in Fukien and other provinces, and in the South Sea Islands. About 57% of them are engaged in educational and cultural work, 16% in business, agriculture and industrial work, 12% in public service, and about 11% in medical and other walks of life. They have won for themselves and their Alma Mater good reputations for being loyal, steadfast, and responsible for the work they are entrusted to do. But the university is still far short of realizing the hopes which should be expected of a university. The students who are sent out can meet only a very small part of the needs of the nation. We are conscious of our weaknesses, and the celebration served to set the needs in sharper relief and to challenge creative efforts of the staff and the student body to work for the university's greater and more valuable contributions to the church and society.

Thirdly, this university is on the southeastern front of national defense. China is in the fourth year of the war, and the day for final victory is drawing nearer. Now to promote national culture so as to advance the spirit of unity, thus increasing the morale of the nation in its war of resistance against aggression and how to employ our science studies for aid in the preservation of our national life as well as to increase production to meet the needs of the people, are some of the more urgent tasks which any institution of higher learning should tackle. In the meanwhile, we are building a new nation in war. There should be no slackness in a university in its higher studies of science, its re-examination and adaptation of the existing culture, the expansion of educational service, and the training of leaders of noble ~~of~~ character. Special assistance should be given to promising young people. It is our hope that not only the managers, faculty, and students of the university who should apply greater effort to meet these new needs, but that all the friends of the institution will participate in

1941

an increasing measure the great task that is before us in the next twenty-five years.

And finally, it was to make the celebration an occasion for the formal beginning and the first report of the financial campaign for scholarship and educational endowment. Higher education takes comparatively a longer time, and many a promising youth, owing to the limited financial resources of his family, cannot afford it. The scholarship endowment is to make available the kind of education this university gives to those who deserve it. Equality in higher educational opportunities is a guarantee for the progress of a nation and is a necessary condition for true democratic leadership. Furthermore, it costs a great deal to maintain a university. Although there is a fairly good foundation in personnel and equipment in the present three faculties of the university, there are many places which urgently need strengthening. Our educational endowment movement is to establish a new source which will help to conserve the work we have started and to make possible our new educational program. We are especially grateful to our Trustees and friends and to the Governor of Fukien Province that the campaign has nearly reached nine-tenths of its goal.

The celebration reminds us that this university in Fukien should grow to be more Christian in character and furnish better educational service to meet the needs of the new China. With the continuous prayers and support of its friends, Fukien Christian University looks forward to a very bright future.

C. J. Lin

President

Shaowu, Fukien

March 11, 1941

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
Shaowu, Fukien
China

March 20, 1941

To our Friends in Many Lands:

Fukien Christian University has had a birthday, and I have been asked to share with you some of the thrilling experiences that were part of the celebration. China is a great place for birthdays, and we look back upon twenty-five years of service and fellowship with real satisfaction. We press forward too into the unknown future with confidence and joy. Naturally we want to share our satisfaction and aspirations with all our friends.

TWENTY-FIVE CREATIVE YEARS

Twenty-five years in the life of a College may mean much or little. Mere survival and ability to grow during the last quarter century with a world in chaos, and in a nation which has passed through a whole series of revolutions in that time means something. Since we believe that our College now has its roots firmly planted in the land to which it once came as a stranger, and its face set toward a tremendously challenging future, of course celebrations are inevitable. We recall the early beginnings in rented quarters with borrowed faculty, no endowment and almost no income with deep gratitude and with new understanding of the function of faith in human achievement. The acquiring and building up of the Foochow campus, the transfer of the College to Chinese Christian leadership in 1927, the steady growth up to the time of uprooting and transplanting to Shaowu under the stress of war conditions in 1938, have ^{all} been remembered with deep gratitude to God. We have gained new strength for our future tasks by recalling the creative leadership of Edwin Jones, John Gowdy, and President C. J. Lin and reflecting on how God has used them during these eventful years.

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NATIONAL RECOGNITION

In one sense there is nothing new about the national recognition of F.C.U. Almost from the start the A.B. Degree given under the authority of the University of the State of New York has meant full recognition abroad, and our alumni who have turned to the West for graduate study have fully held up those standards. We were among the first of the privately established colleges to be given full recognition by the National Government of China. We have now completed the formal organization into three Colleges - Arts, Sciences, and Agriculture - and thus met the Government requirements for promotion from the status of a single College to that of a fully equipped University.

The Chinese have an interesting custom of giving scrolls and mottoes on their anniversaries, and the Anniversary Memorial Volume (in Chinese) contains eighteen pages of such memorials - mostly facsimiles of beautifully written characters - beginning with that of President Lin Sen of the Chinese Republic and finishing up with our own alumni and present student body. The list includes leading cabinet members of the National Government, the highest officials of our own and neighboring provinces, and the Presidents of the leading universities of China.

We were honored at the anniversary ceremonies by the personal attendance of the Governor of Fukien, the Commissioner of Education, and other high civil and military officials, who warmly complimented the University on its past achievements and expressed their good will and desire to cooperate in the future. We were rich not only in the numbers of nearby prominent alumni who were able to come back for the Anniversary in spite of the difficulties of war time travel, but also in the much larger numbers scattered all over China, Europe and America who are celebrating locally and raising money for student scholarship funds to enable even more students to come to their Alma Mater in the future.

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MEETINGS AND SPEECHES

Our program of events began with a track meet and ball games, but most of these were called off due to rain. The first real event was the musical Service of Worship. Some of the world's best religious music and appropriate Scripture readings were woven into a sacred concert around the central theme of Light and culminating in an impressive candle lighting service which symbolized the function of F.C.U. in bringing light to those who sit in darkness. A formal flag-raising ceremony began the second day at 7:00 A.M., followed at 9:00 by the Anniversary Celebration with its processions, its congratulatory letters and telegrams, and long speeches from three of our most distinguished guests. Four hours of speech-making cannot well be condensed into a paragraph. We were told that F.C.U. has gained in every way since it became a "refugee" College, and that we are more fortunate in our circumstances than most other such schools. The mission of such an institution as ours to take the lead in solving the pressing problems of collaboration between East and West in building a new world culture was stressed, as was the fact that Fukien has on several different occasions become a center of national culture when foreign invasion has tried to destroy Chinese culture in North and East China. One of the best speeches of all was made by an alumni representative who stressed the contribution of the Christian spirit to national upbuilding in these days.

This meeting was followed by a community dinner. In the evening an enormous crowd came two hours ahead of time in spite of the rain to see the patriotic play given by the students. The next morning a smaller but very earnest group met in a more formal Anniversary Worship Service where deep gratitude for God's leading in the past and confidence and courage for the future under His guidance were the central themes.

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WE AMAZE OURSELVES

The Anniversary exhibition was a revelation of recent achievement and present resources which amazed us all from President Lin down to the farmers who came in from near-by villages. Except for the scientific instruments brought up from Foochow for teaching and research purposes, everything on exhibit represents new collections made since coming to Shaowu. There were ten separate exhibits, and a mere list of headings covers two pages of fine print. Outstanding was the Chemistry exhibit (15 departments in addition to demonstrations) showing the contribution made in many industrial fields to China's present needs, and the Biology exhibit with a remarkable collection of North Fukien economic plants, economic insects, parasites, and vertebrates, including a wonderful collection of mounted birds. The Physics Department had a good exhibit, including demonstrations of general principles, useful applications of the same, and special demonstrations of radio and related fields. The several departments of the Agricultural College all made a good showing of flowers, vegetables, grains, farm animals, etc. The Department of Agricultural Economics had sent out a number of students during the winter vacation to gather samples of the hundreds of economically important products now being produced in North Fukien. Last but not least was an impressive exhibit of university publications, books published by members of the faculty, student's graduation theses, etc.

LOOKING AHEAD

It is characteristic of the China of today where "Self-Defense" and "Nation Building" are the twin slogans which serve to unite all classes in this day of testing, that the major enterprise undertaken by alumni, faculty, students and friends alike in connection with this Anniversary is a drive for greatly increased scholarship funds. Urgent as other needs are, (e.g. for teachers, equipment, and housing) it is even more necessary that we provide without delay the scholarship funds which will enable boys and girls with more intellectual than financial ability to come here and secure the

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training that will send them out to serve their own people in the Spirit of Christ. Already over \$80,000 has been pledged toward the \$250,000 Chinese Currency being raised, while additional funds amounting to \$120,000 have been promised by the Provincial Government. This sacrificial giving on the part of those nearest to the College - faculty, students, alumni - proves their confidence in the future mission of Fukien Christian University. The campaign is to go on until June 30, so friends abroad still have an opportunity to share in this great enterprise.

A GOODLY FELLOWSHIP

The present scribe as a new-comer in the F.C.U. faculty has been much impressed by the wealth of personal and spiritual resources of this institution, where East and West share on a basis of complete equality and warm fellowship in building the great democratic China of the future. Already our alumni literally encircle the world and labor in practically every province of China. Loyal friends abroad have built better than they knew in founding and in helping to enlarge the usefulness of F.C.U. by their gifts and their prayers. Faculty and students have never been better either in quality or quantity, and the College has reached a new high in its recognition by and friendly relationships with the educational authorities of the land. Looking forward to another twenty-five years of happy fellowship and fruitful service as an internationally sponsored Christian University, F.C.U. sends you greetings. In behalf of the College, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Samuel H. Leger

Professor in Rural Sociology

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

FOR

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Present Resources. The estimated value of the physical plant of Fukien Christian University is US\$382,000. The value of the present endowment, held in the United States, is US\$168,000.

The current income in 1936-37 - the last pre-war year - amounted to \$74,526, Chinese currency, from sources in China, and US\$43,073 from regular American sources.

The anticipated income for the year 1940-41 will be around \$64,623, Chinese currency, from sources within China, and US\$32,303 from regular American sources.

Thus the drop in Chinese income since the outbreak of the war was 12.2%; and the drop in income from regular American sources during this same period was 24.7%. These figures must be considered in the light of changing exchange ratios, which have greatly reduced the value of the Chinese dollar, and have increased the value of the American dollar. But even with these changes taken into account, it is obvious that the regular income of the University from both China and the West has been suffering serious losses, and is nowhere near adequate to operate an educational institution of high grade.

During the past three years the emergency and the sustaining funds secured through the Associated Boards and the Fukien Board of Trustees have enabled the University to balance its budget and keep its work going forward. But these emergency measures cannot long meet the situation. Costs in China are continuing to rise, and it is increasingly

Twenty-fifth Anniversary
Financial Campaign:
Fukien Christian University 2.

difficult each year to secure renewals of gifts for these emergency and sustaining funds.

The administration of the University has of necessity resorted to extreme measures of economy. The salary scale is so low that it is difficult to hold the best men on the staff. Recently, two alumni have declined calls to return to their Alma Mater, considering that it would be impossible for them to meet even their minimum obligations with the salary they would receive. They have accepted instead appointments to other Christian institutions which are in better financial circumstances.

It is obvious, therefore, that Fukien Christian University cannot even maintain the progress it has already made unless additional regular support is secured within the near future. If the institution is to advance, an even larger amount of assured income must be obtained. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the University provides a special opportunity to call this urgent need to the attention of Fukien friends and to enlist their increased cooperation and support.

Possible Means of Securing Increased Resources. There are two general ways in which substantial increased financial support could be enlisted for Fukien Christian University: -

1. Through Securing Increased Endowment Funds. Obviously one of the most satisfactory means of adding the increased regular income which the University needs is through building up a larger endowment. Whether or not this is a practical means of proceeding at the present time is, however, a question that will have to be considered in the light of the existing conditions. It must also be taken into account that prevailing rates of endow-

Twenty-fifth Anniversary
Financial Campaign:
Fukien Christian University

3.

ment income are low, so that we cannot count on much more than \$3,000 of additional income for each \$100,000 of endowment funds.

If the committee decides to undertake an endowment campaign, either alone or in conjunction with other methods of securing increased income, gifts may be sought in any or all of three ways: - Outright gifts, or pledges payable within a short time; long-range pledges payable over a number of years; bequests and estate pledges payable upon the death of the donor.

The goal which should be set for such an endowment campaign is a question to which the committee should give very careful study. Unless a substantial amount is obtained, it might be wiser not to attempt this type of effort. If, on the other hand, too large a goal is set, disappointment would be caused by failure to obtain anywhere near the amount sought.

If an endowment campaign is undertaken, the experience of most efforts of this type indicate that at least half of the total goal to be sought ought to be pledged by a small group of established friends before any general campaign is launched.

2. Through Securing Special Funds for Use in a Limited Period.

Sometimes it is found advisable to seek, instead of an outright endowment fund, a special fund of which both the principal and the income is to be expended over a fixed period of time. This period of time might range anywhere from five years up to twenty-five years. As much as possible of the total fund should be secured during the progress of the campaign itself, although some friends might wish to give pledges payable year by year over some or all of the period during which the fund is to be used.

In the case of Fukien Christian University, the committee

might decide that it would be wiser at this time to seek a special fund that would assure adequate regular support for the University for a period of perhaps five or ten years. This would help to tide the institution over the present emergency, and to allow more time for the trustees and for the supporters of the University in China to develop more permanent types of regular support. If, for instance, a fund of \$45,000 could be secured, most of it in cash or payable within a year or two, this would be sufficient to provide \$5,000 a year for a period of ten years, or a little less than \$10,000 a year for five years.

Practical Procedure. The office of the Associated Boards, and of the Trustees of Fukien Christian University, stands ready to give the special committee all the assistance available in carrying out whatever activities are undertaken. Mr. Caldwell would be able to give a part of his time to such an undertaking, although the help he could give would be limited because of other obligations he has. Office facilities can be utilized for getting out publicity and for writing and seeing potential contributors. A small list of Fukien supporters is now available, but such a list would have to be greatly increased. The committee would probably wish to increase substantially its initial personnel, and might desire to bring in men and women who are not now on the Fukien Board of Trustees. The personal interest and activity of the members of the committee would be essential to the success of such an undertaking.

Confidential Report to President Lin

by Mr. Bishop

May 7, 1941

I know that you have been wondering about things here in Foochow and on the Foochow campus. All means of communication have been cut off with the outside. The Post Office is still closed. My friend, Rev. Loren Humphrey, came down from Mintsing overland by way of Ingtau and is returning early tomorrow and has agreed to take this letter and mail it in Mintsing. So I will try and give you a picture of the situation here since the invasion. Since this will be carried out of occupied territory before it is mailed, I will be able to tell you more than I could if it went through the Post Office, for the P.O. is also under Japanese control.

Since the first landing down on the coast, I have been on the campus practically all the time for I have felt that it was imperative for a foreigner to be there. I had some worries about the Christian Herald work but, after arranging things as best I could, I felt that I must be down river when trouble came.

On Saturday, April 19, rumors were many, but I knew that an advancing army could not reach Fukien University for some hours, and I wanted to remain here as long as possible, so I kept in touch with the Consul, who informed me of the troop movements, and did not leave Foochow until the next day. All day Saturday and Sunday planes flew overhead, bombing some in the approaches around Foochow. The siren sounded Saturday morning at 4:00 and did not go off at all. There was some machine-gunning but not as much as one might expect. On Sunday morning, it seemed that, if I were going to get down to Fukien before it became dangerous, I should go at once. No boats were on the river so the only way to reach there was by walking. Leaving at eleven, I arrived there at 2:30 P.M.

On Sunday planes were busy all day bombing, machine-gunning and flying over the city and surrounding territory. Several times, on my way to the University, I had to take shelter when the planes were flying low and machine-gunning. Sunday afternoon a group of planes, flying in formation, released many bombs beginning with the Methodist property, next to the Stone Church, in the upper compound, that has been occupied by business people for some years. From this as a starting point, they almost cleared out a path down to and including the Yenping boat dock. Mr. Kierkegaard's (Postal Commissioner) house was hit with several bombs, but none of his family were killed or injured. His gateman was killed, and I think another servant. The Seminary was in this line of bombing, but no bombs struck that. It is estimated that from 100-200 bombs were dropped. It is also estimated that from 250-500 were killed, with no estimate of the number injured.

On my way down to Fukien University, I met many people coming from lower down the river, trying to get away from the trouble. Some soldiers were coming toward Foochow also. The launches had stopped earlier, and some of them had been burned and sunk in the Foochow harbor.

When I arrived on the campus, I found the staff and workmen very much frightened but somewhat relieved by my arrival. I immediately had a meeting of the staff and organized things, giving each man something to do. Until that time there had not been much trouble with thieves but knowing what Foochow was having, I was

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expecting it, so prepared. Consequently, as far as I know, we have not had anything taken, although several attempts were made.

All Sunday night, shooting could be heard in the not too far distance. A few soldiers had been stationed down at the jetty and about four in the morning opened machine-gun fire on a Chinese Navy launch that was headed up river. This brought everyone out. The Navy Launch was abandoned here at the jetty and, before leaving on foot, it was set on fire. The soldiers stationed at the jetty also left. The shooting further down river became louder and more often as daylight came. One bunch seemed to go in about Hill Valley and head over the mountain toward Foochow. Shooting was often back up in the hills. Soon a small army approached Hui Gie, shooting every few paces, not at soldiers but seemingly to bolster up their own courage. One old man was killed--because he was wearing a hat that looked like a soldier. One woman was shot as she ran up into the hills. A few shots came on the campus, one going through a window in the apartment house back of the Sutton house. The staff not knowing what would be attempted ran back up into the hills. I stayed near the front gate. The soldiers passed in orderly fashion, not causing any trouble. They passed off and on most all day. Tuesday more passed and by Wednesday, the 23rd, motor trawlers were running up and down the river unloading supplies from ships that had broken through the blockade at the mouth of the river, and were anchored at Pagoda Anchorage.

A large group of horses came over the Kuliang range, entering the city at the north gate bringing heavy artillery. There were probably two thousand horses.

The trawlers have brought in many trucks, armored cars, motorcycles, touring cars, and bicycles. Then a big amount of general supplies that would follow any army.

The occupation of Foochow was very orderly. No resistance was met and therefore no fighting occurred in or near the city. For two days after their coming, there was no order, looters continued and a certain amount of raping on the part of the Japanese soldiers.

On the morning of April 25th, soldiers coming by the campus took the U.S. flag that I had on the front gate - one of Roderick's cloth flags. I registered a complaint through the Consul which resulted in apologies and the return of the flag within a few days.

About noon on May 1st soldiers were going with their horses toward Mamuoi and broke in the gate leading to the Agriculture Department. I questioned their motive, and they said they wanted water. I told them that the river was full of it and they said alright and went away. Many of the soldiers and most of the horses have gone by steamer--reportedly to Kwangtung.

The electric light plant was started about the third day after their arrival. Telephone service was resumed before that.

The policy in the Agriculture Department has changed from experimental to production. It is necessary to keep a staff large enough to protect the property and in the agriculture to raise as much foodstuff to offset the keep of the maintenance staff, as possible. Now we have Agriculture coolies working in the fields and the B.M. (Business Management) coolies doing the same. After you left, I rearranged things much as we talked over before you left. More fields were placed in

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cultivation. The B.M. coolies were taken and placed in this field work. Many other smaller changes were made to better the situation in general.

I have talked with McClure about these changes and he thinks it would be much better since the invasion and says that we should sell the chickens immediately. I wish that I could get word from you before going ahead with anything but there is no telling when a letter will come from you. I shall wait as long as possible hoping to hear.

Something will have to be done about the food situation with the staff before long. There is enough rice to last almost until the end of this month. The food situation here in Foochow is still serious. Prices are high and food is scarce. Unless something is done most of the workers will not stay. In the first place they are afraid and think that they would be safer out in the country and most of them seem to have some relative on a farm where then can go and live. Thieves are so bad that it is necessary to keep extra watchmen on for protection of the property. There are rumors that the Japanese will bring large quantities of rice and, if that is true, the problem will be more easily solved. I am, of course, keeping in close touch with McClure and he is advising with me.

We had many things packed for shipment, but the boat did not come down and now there is no way to ship to you. The automobile engine that I was sending up was put in good shape but, of course, now it cannot go. My greatest concern is about the drum of oil for the electric plant. I know that you will be needing it soon, but it seems to me that you cannot plan on ever getting it through.

I hope that things are going well up there. There is no indication that the Japanese plan to go further interior so I think that you will not be molested. Now there is only a skeleton force holding Foochow. Try not to worry about things down here. We will do the best that we can.

COPY

Fukien Christian University
Shaowu, Fukien, China
June, 1941

Dear Friends in America:

Ever since my return to China, I have been thinking of writing to every one of you personally. On account of the limitation of time and the high cost of postage, however, my desire cannot be realized. I am, therefore, taking advantage of the service of our Board in America to forward this letter to you in mimeographed form.

I am glad to tell you that in spite of all the difficulties in connection with my return journey last year from the States to Shaowu, the location of this college, is a very happy one. Quite a large group of Chinese students from various parts of China representing all kinds of educational institutions came back on the same boat, S. S. President Coolidge, with their advanced training in the States. So far as I know, each one of them has reached his or her destination in safety and is now working for the reconstruction of China.

Fukien Christian University with which I am connected is an inter-denominational Christian institution of higher learning in Fukien, which is the main source of secondary school teachers and educational administrators in the province. In the past twenty-five years, it has developed from a very small college to a university with three colleges and ten departments with about three hundred students and more than seventy faculty and staff members. As a result of the increasing contributions made by its graduates both to the church and to society in general and the internal strengthening of its faculty and equipment, the institution has evolved from a provincial university to a national one attracting students from all the neighboring provinces such as Kwangtung, Chekiang, Kiangsi, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and so forth.

Accompanying the growth of the university there have arisen many new needs. First, the enlargement of the faculty and the staff brings about the problem of maintaining their traditional solidarity which so far is still quite good. The better offers of governmental institutions and the appalling rise in the cost of living have made it difficult to secure or retain competent persons with Christian background. If we in the future fail to get the right persons to staff our college, the solidarity of the faculty will be affected. Secondly, the increase of students coming from government high schools may gradually thin out the Christian character of the college unless we can get capable Christian teachers for our college. Thirdly, the fall of Foochow and its neighboring districts in the latter part of April, from which many of our students have come, has created an impending need for relief for those students whose homes are affected. Without substantial help they will be compelled to drop out of school next fall because of financial reasons.

In addition to the needs of our college, there are urgent needs resulting from the pouring in of thousands of refugees and refugee students into Shaowu. Many of them have fled without bringing anything with them. One example will illustrate the courage of these refugee students. The first group of them arrived at our campus with a boy of fourteen years of age. He followed the group walking more than two hundred miles in eight days with a bundle of clothing and a few catties of rice on his back. Such a spirit as this deserves our admiration, encouragement, and help. Their needs are very urgent; and we are doing our best to assist them. In short, the needs of the college internally and those of the society outside the campus are many. You as one of the many great friends of China who helped her in one way or another will be interested in knowing this situation. In case you or your friends want to know more, I will be more than happy to supply you with further information.

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In general the spirit of the people is still good. On the other hand the continuous increase in the cost of all daily necessities from three to more than ten times pre-war prices has made life very difficult for everybody, the salaried class in particular. For example, the average monthly salary of a professor in this institution is not more than US \$12.00, while a pair of shoes costs more than US \$2.00. It is an embarrassing task for a professor to maintain a family of four or even two. The situation for those with lower salaries is of course still more difficult. In the long run this situation, unless improved, will eventually affect the spirit of the people.

You may have heard that the Chinese translation of the word "crisis", is wei-chi or "danger-opportunity". From our Christian point of view it is wrong to look at the situation from its danger side alone. It is more important to see it from the angle of opportunity arising therefrom. No doubt this is a great opportunity for the rejuvenation of China, especially for the development of the Christian movement in this vast country. We could hardly find a better period with the attitude of government leaders so favorable toward and so appreciative of Christian activities, be they evangelistic, educational, medical or social. The minds of Chinese youth are searching for something worthwhile. What better soil could we find for our Christian message! The attitude of the masses is very favorable toward the Christian gospel as a result of the relief work and other activities carried on by Christian institutions. The trust of our government leaders in Christian people including the missionaries has been manifested in various ways. There is a great opportunity for Christianizing China in this period. It is my hope that American Christian friends will continue to contribute generously to this saving task as they have been doing.

I am fully conscious that what is happening in Europe is occupying the front pages of your papers and magazines. Under such circumstances it is quite natural that your attention is drawn to Europe. Nevertheless I trust you understand that the struggle in China is as important as, if not more important than, the European struggle, either from the standpoint of strengthening the Christian movement or the preservation of democracy. America, Britain, and China are the three main fortresses of democracy.

With kindest regards,

(Sgd.) J. M. Tan

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With kindest regards,

(Sgd.) J. M. Tan

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

This institution first accepted students in 1910. It is supported by four mission boards. The location is one of strategic importance, and the University is exerting a beneficial influence on the development of Fukien Province.

Since 1938 Fukien Christian University has been operating in Shaowu, about 250 miles inland from Foochow. The University has expanded greatly since the start of the war. Standards are traditionally high.

<u>Present Enrollment</u>	-	<u>403</u>
Pre-war Enrollment	-	169
Pre-war Staff		56

Degree offered: B. A.

Departmental GroupingsSchool of Arts

Chinese Language and Literature

Economics

Fine Arts

History

Philosophy

Political Science

Sociology

Western Languages and Literature

School of Science

Biology

Chemistry

Physics and Mathematics

School of Education

Principles and Philosophy of Education

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Psychology and Educational Psychology

Educational Administration

Educational Methods

Special Courses

1. Pre-medical

a. Regular four years - B. A.

2. Teacher Training

a. Four years course for degree

b. Two years normal for certificate

3. Chinese Short Course

a. Two years for certificate

Special Emphases

1. Rural Extension (With Government Aid)

a. A staff director

b. Special courses of study

c. Experimentation

2. Cultural Research

a. The History of Fukien

General Emphasis: Education under Christian auspices for the betterment of the individual and of society.

Additional

Fukien Province is approximately as large in area as is New York State. The population of Fukien is between 12 and 15,000,000. The Province has been devastated by decades of wars. It is afflicted by famines. There are a variety of languages, and communications are difficult.

The University is making a contribution of inestimable importance to the Province. Graduates frequently may choose between several offers. The program of rural extension includes excellent work in agriculture, forestry, rural health, and mass education.

The home campus near Foochow is intact. The wartime campus is full of activity. This

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is probably the fastest growing of all the Christian Colleges in China.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Location in 1937: Foochow, Fukien President: Dr. C. J. Lin
 Location in 1943: Shaowu, Fukien (250 miles inland) .

Mission Boards: Methodist
 Congregational
 Reformed (US)
 Church of England (CMS)

History: Founded in 1915 by the union of the higher educational work of several mission schools. First class enrolled in 1916.

Incorporation: Chartered by Regents of the University of the State of New York. Absolute charter granted in 1934.

Registration: Registered with the Chinese Ministry of Education.

Value of Plant: Land and building in Foochow valued at US\$417,656.94

Endowment in USA: US\$168,807.27

Faculty in 1943:

Professors:	Chinese	10;	Western	5;	Total	15
Assoc. " :	"	9	"	2	"	11
Lecturers :	"	14	"	2	"	16
Assistants:	"	11	"	0	"	11
Adm. Officers:	"	17	"	3	"	20
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Total	"	61	"	12	"	73
Counted Twice	"	9	"	2	"	11
		<u> </u>		<u> </u>		<u> </u>
Net Total	"	52	"	10	"	62

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES: School of Arts
 School of Science
 School of Education (Discontinued by order of Ministry of Education, and transformed into School of Rural Education)

Special Features: 1. Rural extension with aid of Provincial Government
 2. Cultural Research and Historical Studies

Student Enrollment: In 1941-42 about 400

Budget Expenditures: In 1941-42 - US\$78,544

THE CELEBRATION OF CHRISTMAS AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

1941

Fukien Christian University is a Christian institution. In the past twenty-five years, it has been endeavoring to bring the message of Jesus Christ to Chinese youth and to disseminate the Good News among the people at large. In order to realize this purpose, the Christmas season has always been well used. Our Christmas celebrations have been full of vitality and gladness. Attractive programs have been provided to express our joy in honoring our Savior, to renew our faith in Him, and to remind us of our responsibility in carrying out His teachings. Especially at this dark moment of the world's history, there is crying need for a cheerful and encouraging message to save us from the deep ocean of despair. It was with this background that Fukien Christian University planned for Christmas, 1941.

Our Aim

In addition to the general background mentioned above, the celebration of the 1941 Christmas was designed to serve two specific purposes: (1) to reaffirm the loyalty of the Christian members of the community to our Savior, and (2) to stimulate the interests of the non-Christian members of the community in the Good News. The latter point deserves a special explanation.

While at Foochow, Fukien Christian University was more or less a provincial institution drawing its students mostly from the Christian secondary schools in Fukien. But since our migration to Shaowu the institution has gradually assumed a national character and has begun to attract boys and girls from all the provinces in Southeast China. Most of these youths from the other provinces come from a non-Christian background. How to assimilate them and how to make them become interested in Christianity has presented a great challenge to us. The faculty Religious Activities Committee and the Student Christian Association have been endeavoring to make every religious festival interesting, religious, and educational in order to stimulate the interest of these non-Christian students in Christianity. One of the two main purposes of the Christmas celebration of this year was directed toward that end.

Our Program

The first week's program was introductory or preparatory. The chapel services were devoted to telling Christmas stories and describing the Christmas customs of other countries, one to a special Christmas music service. Then came a joint celebration in which all the Christian schools in Shaowu and the church participated. The most inspiring and entertaining parts of the entire program were the Christmas pageant and the candlelight carol service. In order to attract the attention of the non-Christian students a university convocation which all the students attended was utilized for a special address on the meaning of Christmas.

One of the important and significant features of the Christmas celebration was the utilization of this occasion to raise money to help the needy people in Shaowu as well as in Foochow. It has been the custom

Christmas Celebration at Fukien

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at Fukien Christian University to sell "Christmas stars" at this season and to use the funds thus secured for charity. This year the total amount received came to more than \$800. It was used to help the Old Peoples' Home, prisoners, and war orphans in Shaowu, and the Boys' and Girls' Blind Schools in Foochow.

For the purpose of a general celebration, a community Christmas party was held on the evening of Christmas day in which the departmental clubs furnished the program which included the exchange of gifts. Finally, the Christmas celebration was closed with a faculty party in which all the faculty children presented the program.

The Christmas celebration is a part of our religious program. It is designed to preserve the good Christian heritage of the institution and to maintain the religious life of the community. In celebrating the Christmas of 1941 we were brought to a clearer recognition of the urgent needs of the world for the message of our Savior and to a new endeavor to cooperate with all the Christian agencies in the world in carrying out the commission which He has given us:

"Go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and the Son and the Holy Spirit, and teaching them to obey all the commands I have laid on you. And all the time I will be with you, to the very end of the world."

Jen-mei Tan
Chairman of the Religious
Activities Committee

REPORT ON PROMOTION
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Introduction

The mailing list of Fukien Christian University numbers 870. Out of this total, 291 are present or past donors. It is apparent that the promotional program of the University must be carried out in a limited field. Activities must be intensive rather than extensive. There has been one general mail appeal, a follow-up, and numerous personal solicitations.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

1. When the Trustees voted to raise a Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of \$50,000, the following practical problems came to the fore: first, the Sustaining Fund must have precedence, therefore the Anniversary Fund would have to rely on an increase in individual donations; secondly, as an ex-officio representative of thirteen colleges, the Field Representative would not be in a position largely to increase the mailing list without disloyalty to the other twelve institutions.

2. The Anniversary Campaign procedure has been as follows: the general appeal and follow-up contained two pledge cards, one for the Sustaining Fund, the other for the Anniversary Fund, and donors were urged to give to the Sustaining Fund first, and send whatever surplus was available to the Anniversary Fund. The Field Representative has made it a point to interview as many people as possible.

Results of Promotion to May 1, 1941

The money received by the University falls under these headings:

1. Sustaining Fund

76 gifts	\$3,918.00
1 pledge	<u>7.50</u>
TOTAL	\$3,925.50

2. Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

25 gifts	\$20,215.00
4 written pledges	<u>160.00</u>
TOTAL	\$20,375.00

Also--

Oral pledges totalling about	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
TOTAL ANNIVERSARY FUND	\$30,375.00

3. Special

3 gifts	\$865.00
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Fukien Christian University

Shaowu, Fukien, China

March 20, 1941

To our Friends in Many Lands:

Fukien Christian University has had a birthday, and I have been asked to share with you some of the thrilling experiences that were part of the celebration. China is a great place for birthdays, and we look back upon twenty-five years of service and fellowship with real satisfaction. We press forward too into the unknown future with confidence and joy. Naturally we want to share our satisfaction and aspirations with all our friends.

TWENTY-FIVE CREATIVE YEARS

Twenty-five years in the life of a College may mean much or little. Mere survival and ability to grow during the last quarter century with a world in chaos, and in a nation which has passed through a whole series of revolutions in that time means something. Since we believe that our College now has its roots firmly planted in the land to which it once came as a stranger, and its face set toward a tremendously challenging future, of course celebrations are inevitable. We recall the early beginnings in rented quarters with borrowed faculty, no endowment and almost no income with deep gratitude and with new understanding of the function of faith in human achievement. The acquiring and building up of the Foochow campus, the transfer of the College to Chinese Christian leadership in 1927, the steady growth up to the time of uprooting and transplanting to Shaowu under the stress of war conditions in 1938, have all been remembered with deep gratitude to God. We have gained new strength for our future tasks by recalling the creative leadership of Edwin Jones, John Gowdy, and President C. J. Lin and reflecting on how God has used them during these eventful years.

NATIONAL RECOGNITION

In one sense there is nothing new about the national recognition of F.C.U. Almost from the start the A. B. Degree

given under the authority of the University of the State of New York has meant full recognition abroad, and our alumni who have turned to the West for graduate study have fully held up those standards. We were among the first of the privately established colleges to be given full recognition by the National Government of China. We have now completed the formal organization into three Colleges—Arts, Sciences, and Agriculture—and thus met the Government requirements for promotion from the status of a single College to that of a fully equipped University.

The Chinese have an interesting custom of giving scrolls and mottoes on their anniversaries, and the Anniversary Memorial Volume (in Chinese) contains eighteen pages of such memorials—mostly facsimiles of beautifully written characters—beginning with that of President Lin Sen of the Chinese Republic and finishing up with our own alumni and present student body. The list includes leading cabinet members of the National Government, the highest officials of our own and neighboring provinces, and the Presidents of the leading universities of China.

We were honored at the anniversary ceremonies by the personal attendance of the Governor of Fukien, the Commissioner of Education, and other high civil and military officials, who warmly complimented the University on its past achievements and expressed their good will and desire to cooperate in the future. We were rich not only in the numbers of nearby prominent alumni who were able to come back for the Anniversary in spite of the difficulties of war time travel, but also in the much larger numbers scattered all over China, Europe and America who are celebrating locally and raising money for student scholarship funds to enable even more students to come to their Alma Mater in the future.

MEETINGS AND SPEECHES

Our program of events began with a track meet and ball games, but most of these were called off due to rain. The first real event was the musical Service of Worship. Some of the world's best religious music and appropriate Scripture readings

were woven into a sacred concert around the central theme of Light and culminating in an impressive candle lighting service which symbolized the function of F.C.U. in bringing light to those who sit in darkness. A formal flag-raising ceremony began the second day at 7:00 A.M., followed at 9:00 by the Anniversary Celebration with its processions, its congratulatory letters and telegrams, and long speeches from three of our most distinguished guests. Four hours of speech making cannot well be condensed into a paragraph. We were told that F.C.U. has gained in every way since it became a "refugee" College, and that we are more fortunate in our circumstances than most other such schools. The mission of such an institution as ours to take the lead in solving the pressing problems of collaboration between East and West in building a new world culture was stressed, as was the fact that Fukien has on several different occasions become a center of national culture when foreign invasion has tried to destroy Chinese culture in North and East China. One of the best speeches of all was made by an alumni representative who stressed the contribution of the Christian spirit to national upbuilding in these days.

This meeting was followed by a community dinner. In the evening an enormous crowd came two hours ahead of time in spite of the rain to see the patriotic play given by the students. The next morning a smaller but very earnest group met in a more formal Anniversary Worship Service where deep gratitude for God's leading in the past and confidence and courage for the future under His guidance were the central themes.

WE AMAZE OURSELVES

The Anniversary exhibition was a revelation of recent achievement and present resources which amazed us all from President Lin down to the farmers who came in from near-by villages. Except for the scientific instruments brought up from Foochow for teaching and research purposes, every-thing on exhibit represents new collections made since coming to Shaowu. There were ten separate exhibits, and a mere list of headings covers two pages of fine print. Outstanding was the Chemistry exhibit (15 departments in addition to demonstra-

tions) showing the contribution made in many industrial fields to China's present needs, and the Biology exhibit with a remarkable collection of North Fukien economic plants, economic insects, parasites, and vertebrates, including a wonderful collection of mounted birds. The Physics Department had a good exhibit, including demonstrations of general principles, useful applications of the same, and special demonstrations of radio and related fields. The several departments of the Agricultural College all made a good showing of flowers, grains, farm animals, etc. The Department of Agricultural Economics sent out a number of students during the winter vacation to gather samples of the hundreds of economically important products now being produced in North Fukien. Last but not least was an impressive exhibit of university publications, books published by members of the faculty, student's graduation theses, etc.

LOOKING AHEAD

It is characteristic of the China of today where "Self-Defense" and "Nation Building" are the twin slogans which serve to unite all classes in this day of testing, that the major enterprise undertaken by alumni, faculty, students and friends alike in connection with this Anniversary is a drive for greatly increased scholarship funds. Urgent as other needs are, (e.g. for teachers, equipment, and housing) it is even more necessary that we provide without delay the scholarship funds which will enable boys and girls with more intellectual than financial ability to come here and secure the training that will send them out to serve their own people in the Spirit of Christ. Already over \$80,000 has been pledged toward the \$250,000 Chinese Currency being raised, while additional funds amounting to \$120,000 have been promised by the Provincial Government. The sacrificial giving on the part of those nearest to the College—faculty, students, alumni—proves their confidence in the future mission of Fukien Christian University. The campaign is to go on until June 30, so friends abroad still have an opportunity to share in this great enterprise.

(5)

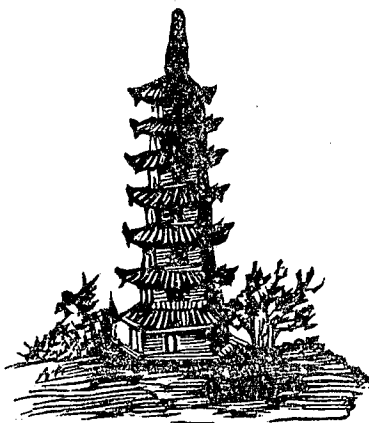
A GOODLY FELLOWSHIP

The present scribe as a new-comer in the F.C.U. faculty has been much impressed by the wealth of personal and spiritual resources of this institution, where East and West share on a basis of complete equality and warm fellowship in building the great democratic China of the future. Already our alumni literally encircle the world and labor in practically every province of China. Loyal friends abroad have built better than they knew in founding and in helping to enlarge the usefulness of F.C.U. by their gifts and their prayers. Faculty and students have never been better either in quality or quantity, and the College has reached a new high in its recognition by and friendly relationships with the educational authorities of the land. Looking forward to another twenty-five years of happy fellowship and fruitful service as an internationally sponsored Christian University, F.C.U. sends you greetings. In behalf of the College, I remain.

Sincerely yours,

Samuel H. Leger

Professor in Rural Sociology



MAY 1
1941

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REPORT ON PROMOTION

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Introduction

The mailing list of Fukien Christian University numbers 870. Out of this total, 291 are present or past donors. It is apparent that the promotional program of the University must be carried out in a limited field. Activities must be intensive rather than extensive. There has been one general mail appeal, a follow-up, and numerous personal solicitations.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

1. When the Trustees voted to raise a Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund of \$50,000, the following practical problems came to the fore: first, the Sustaining Fund must have precedence, therefore the Anniversary Fund would have to rely on an increase in individual donations; secondly, as an ex-officio representative of thirteen colleges, the Field Representative would not be in a position largely to increase the mailing list without disloyalty to the other twelve institutions.

2. The Anniversary Campaign procedure has been as follows: the general appeal and follow-up contained two pledge cards, one for the Sustaining Fund, the other for the Anniversary Fund, and donors were urged to give to the Sustaining Fund first, and send whatever surplus was available to the Anniversary Fund. The Field Representative has made it a point to interview as many people as possible.

Results of Promotion to May 1, 1941

The money received by the University falls under these headings:

1. Sustaining Fund

76 gifts	\$3,918.00
1 pledge	<u>7.50</u>
TOTAL	\$3,925.50

MAY 1 1941

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2. Twenty-fifth Anniversary Fund

25 gifts	\$20,215.00
4 written pledges	<u>160.00</u>
TOTAL	\$20,375.00

Also--

Oral pledges totalling about	<u>\$10,000.00</u>
TOTAL ANNIVERSARY FUND	\$30,375.00

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