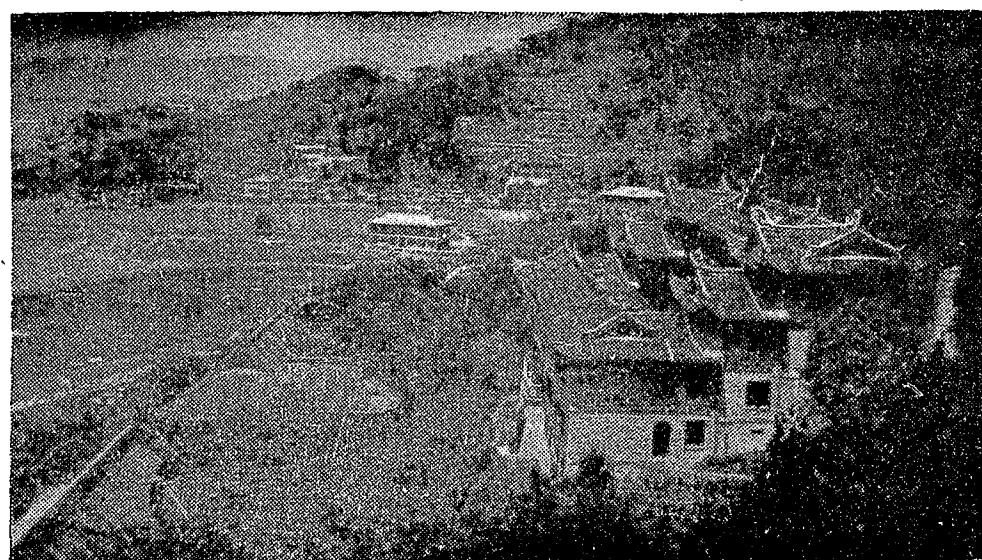


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Publicity / reports  
1947 - 1948



**Fukien Christian University**  
in the  
**Methodist Centennial**  
**1947**

## THE METHODIST CHURCH IN FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Methodism has from the outset taken a leading part in the development of Fukien Christian University. It was a Methodist statesman, John Goucher, who in 1916, brought the mandate of "Edinburgh, 1910," to establish a union college in Foochow. The first president was a Methodist, E. C. Jones, that indomitable man, whose resources overcame all the obstacles to setting up a first-class college from the start. The second and last Western president was a Methodist, John Gowdy, whose greatest act was to prepare for his own withdrawal, and who thus became the first missionary executive in China to turn his office over to a Chinese administration. Both of these men left an indelible impression of what a Christian leader should be upon the three nationals who have succeeded them, C. J. Lin, called by a colleague, "the foremost Chinese Christian educator of his day," who carried the load through the decades of revolution and war until his death in 1947; Theodore Chen, whose tact and devotion restored a college shaken by war and the leader's passing; and the present acting president, C. T. Yang, again a Methodist, upon whose broad shoulders has fallen the task of re-establishing Fukien Christian University's greater leadership of the future.

But this roll of the few would not be complete without mention of the many teachers, students, alumni and alumnae, and friends of two hemispheres, by whose service and support, Methodism has been honored in Fukien Christian University.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED  
BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN  
COLLEGES IN CHINA  
New York

Rev. F. T. Cartwright, D. D., Chairman

Four Boards Cooperating:

The American Board  
The Board of Methodist Missions  
The Church Missionary Society  
The American Reformed Board

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE PLACE

Fukien Christian University embraces three colleges with ten departments. There are also an experimental farm, a rural extension service, the Institute of Fukien Culture, and the University Church, connected with the university.

The teaching staff consists of about eighty full-time members.

The student enrollment for the Fall semester, 1947, is 590, including 102 women.

The campus, located on the north bank of the Min River six miles east of Foochow City, consists of 60 acres of plain and hillside. There are fifty buildings, college halls, dormitories, residences. Communication with the city is by means of the college launch and the college truck; also by public bus and launch service.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Foochow, Fukien, China

Rev. C. T. Yang, Ph. D., President  
Prof. C. P. Chen, Ph. D., Dean  
Miss Y. Y. Chang, M. A., Dean of Women  
Arts College,  
Prof. R. Scott, Ph. D., Dean  
Science College,  
Prof. T. H. Cheng, Ph. D., Dean  
Agricultural College,  
Prof. L. Y. Li, Ph. D., Dean



THE EDWIN C. JONES  
MEMORIAL SCIENCE HALL

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

Foochow

The Rt. Rev. Michael Chang, Chairman

Delegates from four Churches:

The Church of Christ in China  
The Methodist Church  
The Sheng Kung Hwei  
The Reformed Church

Representatives of the Alumni  
Foochow Citizens

COMMUNITY LIFE

Faculty life on the campus centers in the Faculty Council, the Deans' Council, the Faculty Women's Club, and in the bi-weekly prayer meeting.

Student life finds organized expression in the various departmental clubs, which in turn elect representatives to form a Student Self-Government Association; in the Student Christian Association and Christian Group Fellowships; in the Glee and Musical Clubs, the Dramatic Clubs, the Athletic Association.

Faculty and students unite in the daily chapel service, and the whole campus takes part in the University Church.

## UNION IN FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Fukien Christian University has been one of the fine flowers of the ecumenical spirit, long active among Christians in Fukien. The Chinese name has been prophetic, *hsieh*, 協, unity, and *ho*, 和, peace.

Thus there was at first the unity of schools and mission boards; later a unity of churches in the administration and of nations on the staff; still later a unity of sexes on the staff and in the classroom, then a growing unity of students from the provinces adjacent to Fukien and from Formosa and the Fukien outposts of the South Seas; a unity of cultures in our international philosophy of education; and a unity of the theoretical and the practical in the three colleges from arts to agriculture. The latest unity is the new University Church which is not a unity of sects, but a unity of Christians. A significant unity lies in the fact that all four boards this year, for the first time, feel the need of contributing both funds and personnel. The next unity must be Fukien's leadership in a united program of Christian work for the province, especially as unifying rural and urban work and as unifying the training of leaders through the projected co-ordinated colleges.

That unity has ever been our vision is attested to by the lines in our college song (written in 1922)

作 世 界 大 同 之 先 聲

That is, "To be the first voice to proclaim the World's Great Society" (the United Nations?).



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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China

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January 28, 1947

Dr. Robert J. McMullen,  
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

I would like to report to you, and through you to the Board of Trustees, the recent student agitation in Foochow and in other parts of China following the incident in Peiping involving an American service man who attacked a co-ed from the University of Peking on Christmas Eve. You have probably read in the American papers of the student demonstrations in Peiping, which spread to other parts of the country and gave rise to organized student strikes and demonstrations throughout the country early this month. Because the girl involved in the case was a college student, the students of colleges and universities were the first to act in organized protests and demands.

The Peiping students sent telegrams to students of colleges and universities throughout China asking for sympathetic action. Our students were approached on New Year's Eve and were asked to join the students of other colleges and professional schools in Foochow in some public demonstration of disapproval of the behavior of the American service man in question. We tried our best to calm the students down, and to persuade them to await official action by the responsible authorities. Agitation, however, continued in Foochow and on our campus. Finally, the joint committee of student representatives from colleges in Foochow recommended a strike as a tangible expression of their concern over the matter. Accordingly, our students went on strike for two days, January 5 and 7, and returned to classes on January 8.

During the demonstrations in this city and throughout the country, there were definitely anti-American slogans and placards. Vociferous demands were made for the immediate withdrawal of all American service men from China. The more hot-headed leaders shouted slogans against American imperialism, and referred to the criminal act of one service man as an expression of a general attitude of disdain on the part of Americans. In mass meetings, emotional speeches were made stressing the importance of national dignity and arousing the public to the danger of continued violation of Chinese sovereignty by western imperialists.

I think many Americans during the past few weeks have probably wondered how the act of one service man could have been rationally interpreted as an incident involving Chinese-American relations. They have also been puzzled by what seems to be a rather general anti-American attitude in China, and they will wonder how this picture can fit into what is often described as a traditional friendship between China and the United States.

Previously I wrote at some length to you and to Mr. Evans expressing our satisfaction with what we considered a very fine spirit on the campus this semester. In previous letters, I reported with thankfulness, and even some pride, that we had had no student troubles, and that we found a genuine spirit of cooperation and cordial relations on the campus. In spite of the two-day strike on January 6 and 7, I still feel that the campus spirit has been very good. During the strike, and in the agitation preceding the strike, student leaders came to us to report everything that was transpiring and to assure us that they held no grudge of any kind against the university administration or the faculty. From their point of view, they were joining in a national movement and were not making any demonstration against the

university. During the two days they were on strike we could see no tension at all on the campus. Students studied in the library and in their rooms. The campus was surprisingly calm and quiet, and the smiling faces we saw around us seemed inconsistent with the idea of a student strike until one realized the psychology of the students, who felt that they had to join in what they considered a national patriotic movement, and who believed that their action was no reflection at all on the cordiality that had marked faculty-students relations since the beginning of this academic year.

In order to understand the real meaning of recent student demonstrations, it is necessary to look into the general political background in China today. There is no doubt that much of what happens on college and university campuses is very closely related to the current political trends. More specifically, the struggle between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party has its counterpart in almost every educational institution in China, not only on the college level, but also in secondary schools. Even before this particular Peiping incident involving the American service man, one could hardly go over the newspapers of any one week without reading about some violent student agitation in some college or another. Student agitation was expressed in strikes, in organized opposition against faculty members, in demands for new presidents, or for some change in administrative policy. In all such cases, it is safe to say that agitation was started by a very few hot-headed leaders, and the rest of the student body followed without giving much careful thought, with many unthinking students joining just for the fun of excitement or the possible benefit of a brief holiday.

The technique of agitators is to look for any possible cause of discontent and to capitalize it for their selfish and secret desires. In almost every educational institution, one finds a few such individuals waiting for an opening and taking every opportunity to make a mountain out of a mole hill. Thus insignificant little incidents often lead to serious trouble and student strikes.

To gain a clear insight into this background, may I cite an example or two for your reference? A Christian middle school for girls had a student strike in the last week of December. The cause of it was ridiculously simple and unimportant. The government had asked all the schools in the city to join in an educational exhibit for New Years Day, and the students in the secondary schools were asked to present material for the exhibit. It happened that in this particular school, one class in the Junior Middle School had long planned to give a play on the Saturday night preceding the exhibit. The students complained to their class advisor that it was too much work for them to be preparing for the exhibit and to be concerned about the play at the same time. The adviser suggested in response that it might be wise to postpone the play so that the students might devote all of their energy to the exhibit. The suggestion was welcomed and gladly accepted. As soon as this decision was announced, however, a few agitators in the school saw a good opportunity to start something. They went to the girls of this particular class and convinced them that the faculty was being high-handed in putting pressure on students and urging them to change their plans. They talked in big terms and started grandiloquent slogans about student freedom and vicious faculty dictatorship. The result was that the faculty woke up one morning to find slogans pasted on the walls of the school buildings denouncing faculty interference in student affairs, and proclaiming that the play would be given at the regular time. The agitators went further; they presented demands to the faculty and wanted assurance that student freedom would not be violated again. In further protest, they went on strike. It was later learned that there were only a couple of girls in the Senior Middle School who were responsible for the whole affair. It is also known that these girls belong to leftist political groups, and like others of the same background



they are planted in schools and colleges to take advantage of every little opening to engender discontent and to create disturbances.

I offer another example from our own campus. Ever since the beginning of the semester we have tried to emphasize the need of raising the standard of scholarship. I have already reported to you how in the first convocation of the student body, and in the first faculty meeting, I stressed the importance of quality rather than quantity in the development of Christian higher education, and how we have in our academic policies emphasized the necessity of enforcing stricter requirements and expecting from the students and the faculty a higher standard of scholarly work. During the first month, the atmosphere of the entire campus was unbelievably calm and cordial, particularly unbelievable in view of the very great disturbances of the past semester. We had no doubt, however, that we still had a few agitators on the campus, and that they were waiting for a chance to start up some disturbance. By the second month, they were getting impatient because the student body in general was still extremely cooperative and there were no signs of unrest or discontentment. The agitators then found it necessary to be creative. They first began to find fault with our policy of raising the educational standard. They wrote anonymous articles suggesting, rather mildly at first, that it was unfair to put the responsibility for scholarship on the students, and that the main responsibility should be on the shoulders of the faculty. That sounded reasonable enough, but it did not create any disturbance. A little later, rumors began to float around that in order to enforce our policy we were planning to eliminate half of the freshman class by the end of this semester. Freshmen who had got poor grades in the monthly examinations became greatly worried. The agitators went to them and assured them that they would not be able to return to F.C.U. next term anyway and, therefore, they would have nothing to lose if they should join in trouble-making. Fortunately, student leaders who were definitely on our side informed us of the situation, and we promptly took steps to squelch the false rumors and to calm down the freshmen. Then another rumor was started. It was reported that we had sent a secret order to the faculty asking faculty members to give no grade for the semester higher than 79, so that we might find it easier to eliminate any students we did not like. The figure "79" became for a few days almost a magic number on the campus. It appeared mysteriously on bulletin boards and in student publications. Again, the agitators were trying their best to find some means to cause general discontent and to interrupt the normal functioning of college life.

It was at this time that news came of the Peiping incident. You can imagine how happy the agitators were that they now had a real good opportunity to start something. The agitators in other colleges in the city got a head start, but the few on our campus lost no time in demanding a mass meeting of the entire student body. In every mass meeting of this kind the agitators had made careful preparations beforehand and planted fiery speakers in different parts of the room. Many unsuspecting persons fell into their trap easily and applauded their big words and their grandiloquent mouthfuls. The speakers tried to sway mass emotions by means of such emotionalized phrases as patriotism, national solidarity, violation of sovereignty, danger of imperialism, etc. When emotions were stirred up it was difficult for calm and sane speakers to get any hearing. The student body thus voted to join the Foochow schools in a strike and a citywide parade. One agitator even proposed that the strike should continue until all American service men had left Chinese soil, but even in the tense emotions of the day that motion was lost.

It is worth noting that as soon as the Peiping affair became available as a means of agitation, the trouble makers immediately dropped the matter of grades and standards which they had tried to use as a means of arousing fear and discontentment. They found in the Peiping affair a red-hot issue which would serve

their purpose much better and would yield much quicker results. For the last three weeks we have heard no complaints and no distorted rumors in regard to our policy of raising the educational standard of the university.

I have given these examples to show that the American affair was not the entire cause of the student demonstrations. Throughout the country, trouble-makers had been waiting for an opportunity. I feel sure that the predominant sentiment in China is still very friendly towards the United States. As a matter of fact, we have been very much impressed since our return by the very keen interest, on the part of our students, in the United States. The students listen with great eagerness to any report on current events in the U.S., and more students than ever before now cherish the ambition for going to the U.S. for study some time or other. The apparently anti-American outburst, therefore, should not be taken very seriously on its face value. Just as the rumors in regard to our policy on strictness came only from a very few persons and the majority of our students were in favor of our policy of raising the educational standard, so the anti-America slogans were the results of the deliberate designs of a small group of agitators while the majority of students, temporarily swayed by mass emotions, were basically still friendly to the U.S. and appreciative of American help to China.

The American members of our faculty will bear witness to the fact that during the days of agitation, there were no signs of personal antagonism against the Americans. One of the students who made a fiery speech in the mass meeting found Mrs. Overholt at the jetty a couple of hours later and sat down under the tree for a long visit with her. He belongs to the Christian fellowship group which asked Mr. and Mrs. Overholt to serve as advisors. The next morning this same boy went to visit the Overholts and talked for a couple of hours about the mass meeting without feeling any guilt of having taken part in an anti-American campaign. I have no doubt that among most of the students who joined in the strike there was not the slightest feeling of anti-Americanism. Our American friends in the community were cautious enough not to take offense at the slogans and, therefore, personal relations remained very friendly throughout the crisis.

We have little doubt that the agitators were politically inspired. Just as the ring leaders in the girls' school mentioned above were known to be connected with leftist political parties, the most fiery speakers in our mass meeting were also agents of a leftist political party. Their technique has always been to foment discontent and to disturb peace and order. Many of them worked entirely behind the scene, preferring not to show their identity.

I would like also to call your attention to the similarity between the slogans used in recent demonstrations and the speech that had just been made by Chou En Lei, the official representative of the Chinese Communist Party, in which he severely criticized American policy in China and blamed the United States for prolonging civil war in China. Those very words were used in the slogans of recent demonstrations.

During the days of agitation we had many fine student leaders, some of whom were among our best Christian students, who kept in close touch with us and tried their best to stem the tide. It was their conviction that it was impossible for them to forestall any demonstration at all. In view of the mass emotions which had been aroused, the sane leaders felt that it was their main duty to prevent public demonstrations from going too far, and to prevent public emotions from being shifted and turned against the faculty and the university administration. It was clearly the intention of the trouble-makers to continue the crisis as long as possible, and if necessary to shift to other objects of attack. They would have been pleased if student demonstrations had been directed against the university administration as

well as against American service men. Thanks to the patient efforts of many sane student leaders, there was no disruption at all of friendly relations between the students in general and the faculty and the university administration. During the two days of the strike the students came to chapel and convocation as usual. Sunday Vespers drew a larger congregation than usual. When at the close of the two-day strike a few hot-headed persons tried to extend the strike, their proposal was promptly voted down by the students.

I hope this report will help you to see a little bit more clearly not only the forces behind the recent demonstrations, but also the forces that will continue to work in Chinese schools and colleges for some time to come. Since the strike there has been no mention of American service men in China. Public emotions have calmed down. There is no indication of any anti-American sentiment in the public mind. It would be a mistake, however, to think that the educational scene is now calm and quiet. Under the surface, disrupting forces are at work all the time. It is our hope and intention to build up good morale on the campus and a wholesome college spirit that will make it difficult for the disrupting forces to come to the surface. We are perfectly sure, however, that the trouble-makers are waiting for the next opportunity and for the next little pretext that will enable them to appeal to mass emotions in the name of some big cause, such as the protection of national sovereignty, the preservation of individual freedom and democracy against authoritarianism, etc. Any school regulation is apt to be considered as an oppression of freedom and a violation of democracy. I still feel that we have much to be thankful for this semester, and that in spite of the strike the college atmosphere has been good. I am, however, under no delusions. It is quite possible that at any time in the coming months we may see another outburst originating from some very insignificant little trifle magnified into huge proportions by clever and organized propaganda. With political parties more and more active in the national scene, we shall see more and more politics on school campuses. Few educational institutions can manage to stay completely out of this tumultuous scene for any length of time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Theodore H. E. Chen

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China

January 28, 1947

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Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York 11, N. Y.

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The Peiping students sent telegrams to students of colleges and universities throughout China asking for sympathetic action. Our students were approached on New Year's Eve and were asked to join the students of other colleges and professional schools in Foochow in some public demonstration of disapproval of the behavior of the American service man in question. We tried our best to calm the students down, and to persuade them to await official action by the responsible authorities. Agitation, however, continued in Foochow and on our campus. Finally, the joint committee of student representatives from colleges in Foochow recommended a strike as a tangible expression of their concern over the matter. Accordingly, our students went on strike for two days, January 5 and 7, and returned to classes on January 8.

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The American members of our faculty will bear witness to the fact that during the days of agitation, there were no signs of personal antagonism against the Americans. One of the students who made a fiery speech in the mass meeting found Mrs. Overholt at the jetty a couple of hours later and sat down under the tree for a long visit with her. He belongs to the Christian fellowship group which asked Mr. and Mrs. Overholt to serve as advisors. The next morning this same boy went to visit the Overholts and talked for a couple of hours about the mass meeting without feeling any guilt of having taken part in an anti-American campaign. I have no doubt that among most of the students who joined in the strike there was not the slightest feeling of anti-Americanism. Our American friends in the community were cautious enough not to take offense at the slogans and, therefore, personal relations remained very friendly throughout the crisis.

We have little doubt that the agitators were politically inspired. Just as the ring leaders in the girls' school mentioned above were known to be connected with leftist political parties, the most fiery speakers in our mass meeting were also agents of a leftist political party. Their technique has always been to foment discontent and to disturb peace and order. Many of them worked entirely behind the scene, preferring not to show their identity.

I would like also to call your attention to the similarity between the slogans used in recent demonstrations and the speech that had just been made by Chou En Lei, the official representative of the Chinese Communist Party, in which he severely criticized American policy in China and blamed the United States for prolonging civil war in China. Those very words were used in the slogans of recent demonstrations.

During the days of agitation we had many fine student leaders, some of whom were among our best Christian students, who kept in close touch with us and tried their best to stem the tide. It was their conviction that it was impossible for them to forestall any demonstration at all. In view of the mass emotions which had been aroused, the sane leaders felt that it was their main duty to prevent public demonstrations from going too far, and to prevent public emotions from being shifted and turned against the faculty and the university administration. It was clearly the intention of the trouble-makers to continue the crisis as long as possible, and if necessary to shift to other objects of attack. They would have been pleased if student demonstrations had been directed against the university administration as

well as against American service men. Thanks to the patient efforts of many sane student leaders, there was no disruption at all of friendly relations between the students in general and the faculty and the university administration. During the two days of the strike the students came to chapel and convocation as usual. Sunday Vespers drew a larger congregation than usual. When at the close of the two-day strike a few hot-headed persons tried to extend the strike, their proposal was promptly voted down by the students.

I hope this report will help you to see a little bit more clearly not only the forces behind the recent demonstrations, but also the forces that will continue to work in Chinese schools and colleges for some time to come. Since the strike there has been no mention of American service men in China. Public emotions have calmed down. There is no indication of any anti-American sentiment in the public mind. It would be a mistake, however, to think that the educational scene is now calm and quiet. Under the surface, disrupting forces are at work all the time. It is our hope and intention to build up good morale on the campus and a wholesome college spirit that will make it difficult for the disrupting forces to come to the surface. We are perfectly sure, however, that the trouble-makers are waiting for the next opportunity and for the next little pretext that will enable them to appeal to mass emotions in the name of some big cause, such as the protection of national sovereignty, the preservation of individual freedom and democracy against authoritarianism, etc. Any school regulation is apt to be considered as an oppression of freedom and a violation of democracy. I still feel that we have much to be thankful for this semester, and that in spite of the strike the college atmosphere has been good. I am, however, under no delusions. It is quite possible that at any time in the coming months we may see another outburst originating from some very insignificant little trifle magnified into huge proportions by clever and organized propaganda. With political parties more and more active in the national scene, we shall see more and more politics on school campuses. Few educational institutions can manage to stay completely out of this tumultuous scene for any length of time.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Theodore H. E. Chen



M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. McMullen  
Mr. Corbett  
Mrs. Mills  
Promotional Department

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following cablegram has just been received from  
Miss Asher of Fukien Christian University:

"CHEN GOING SHANGHAI TODAY SPRING ENROLMENT 652 INCLUDING 98 WOMEN  
SEND BERCKMAN CURRENT HYI FUND IF AVAILABLE AND ALL SCHOLARSHIPS  
IMMEDIATELY INFORMATION DESIRED RE STATUS GENERATOR ORDER."

March 17, 1947

[17]

List of Pictures Sent to the N.Y. Office April 22, 1947

1. In connection with Agricultural Work

- 3 showing plots of wheat experiments
- 3 wheat hybridization (2 class at work, 1 individual)
- 1 general view of part of university farm - faculty residence in foreground
- 1 horticultural garden in foreground, with 2 large residences and Kushan peak in distance
- 1 Pomology class at work
- 3 vegetable growing laboratory work, one with only girls and one boys, one with individual
- 3 arrival of cattle to Fukien Province on SS "Dan Chung Hwa", March 10, 1947; 2 cattle in the hold of the ship, one in the crate for unloading
- 1 showing Holsteins being unloaded on the university campus with Overholt and Lin Ching
- 1 Bill Overholt milking
- 1 Bill Overholt trying to coax a calf up the hill! one with calf in
- 1 " " with calf in front of cow barn

2. Buildings

- 1 Science Hall as it was after V-J Day
- 1 Arts Hall " " " " (burned)
- 1 Ruins of "B" Building (frame and plaster building)
- 1 Close up view of ruins of "B" Building
- 1 Faculty Residence as it was after V-J Day (big house in valley)
- 1 Arts Hall after rebuilt (showing boards in windows)
- 1 Science and Arts Hall after partially rehabilitated (boards in windows)
- 1 Pres. Res., Science Hall, Arts Hall, with men's Dorms. and citrus fruit orchard foreground
- 1 Corner of Science Hall after repaired (boards in windows)
- 1 Men's Dorm with two students on steps
- 1 Men's Dorm showing more of the same building

3. Misc.... 1 Three Men's Dorm (only corner of one seen) with student walking up path

- 1 Students under Banyan tree at the F.C.U. Jetty
- 1 Min River scene from Jetty (including water intake)
- 1 Boy ringing the bell

24

Sent in letter April 19, 1947:

- 1 picture of Dean Tso-Hsin Cheng
- 1 " " Dr. Li Lai Yung

March 1947 61

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China

Animal Husbandry

Monday, March 10, was a memorable day in the history of agriculture in Fukien. On that day the steamer Dah Chung Hwa anchored at the Pagoda Anchorage made famous by the Clipper Ships which raced from that port with choice tea from the Boha Hills. Tea trade now languishes and the hills once green with tea grow indifferent crops of sweet potatoes and sparse grass. The Dah Chung Hwa brought in blood to strengthen a new industry for these hills. That blood was the blood of 58 head of dairy cattle allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to the Christian institutions of North Fukien, from the 800 head of cattle assembled by the Church of the Brethren in the United States and shipped from New Orleans for China last December. These cattle were distributed as follows: - to the Catholic Missions of North Fukien, 18 head, for distribution in four of their orphanages and rural centers; to the Union High School, Foochow, 15 head; to the Foochow Christ's Hospital (Anglican), 4 head; to the Hinghwa Methodist Orphanage, 6 head; and to Fukien Christian University, 14 head of Holstein cows, a Holstein bull, and two calves.

The ship got in too late to unload any cattle on the day of arrival, but early Tuesday morning, the ship's crane began swinging the cows one by one in a crate to the lighters pulled alongside the ship. The cattle and the feed sufficient to last them three or four weeks, were loaded without mishap by noon. The lighters were towed away with the tide to land the cattle about two miles upriver in the yard of a temple occupied by Chinese Marines, and their barbed wire barricade formed an ideal place for sorting the cattle. Arrival at the temple was timed exactly right so that the decks of the lighters were flush with the stone retaining wall, and the cattle walked off the lighters as easily as they walked out of their barn doors in California, North Dakota, or Maine three or four months ago.

The cattle were trucked the remaining six miles in CNRRA trucks, and by three o'clock our Holsteins were exploring along the canal on the University Farm and scratching their backs on orange trees, their first opportunity in many long weeks. School farm hands started to herd the new arrivals up the hill to their new home, with many misunderstandings on both sides, but they were housed in time for milking those which had already borne their calves enroute.

Many are the problems to be worked out in establishing a dairy herd without the facilities of dairying in the United States, with inexperienced hands to teach, and without alfalfa and corn silage that form the basis of most dairy rations. The project must succeed, and from this center should come the foundation for many dairy herds. Several requests for bull calves have already come in. Most of all, we must succeed if we are true to the hopes and ideals of the donors, who placed the following message in the aluminium capsule suspended in the ear of one of the cows received:-

"'Claribel' -- produced on the Claribel Stock Ranch, Oakdale, California, a gift of the Methodist Church, Oakdale. Hope, courage, strength, health and happiness is our wish for you. Write us."

Ref. CORRESPONDENTS PUBLICITY HANDBOOK. Sect IV. page 5.

As we have no idea what is required to fill out what Walter Lippman in his "Public Opinion" called the "pictures in your minds" which you and we use to see any reported facts, it occurs to me it might be well, in addition to several special articles, we are sending you, to attempt some systematic answers to these questions, even though that is probably not intended by you.

R. Scott

A. On Relocation (An article on "the Return" planned)

Our return was of course not from West to East, but just "down river" The students left first, travelling in the usual way by bus; the staff then packed furniture & equipment, and took apart several of the buildings on the Shaowu campus for rebuilding in other form on the home campus; all had to be loaded on rafts; rafts were difficult to obtain; and well finally secured only at ruinous prices; the water was "wrong" and when the flotilla finally set off it encountered several dangerous rapids; several rafts were shipwrecked, goods being either water-soaked or lost; and at least one death by drowning occurred, that of the wife of Prof. Tsai Hsin Chou (of Educ.). The trip was about 250 miles. .. when college reassembled on the home campus it had been gone 8 yrs and had trebled in size! This increased has been shared by all educational institutions due to sober realization of the importance to the nation of education; it was further due in our case to Shaowu being geographically open to five provinces, whereas Foochow was formerly pretty confined to itself and Amoy... The equipment brought back was the same as that taken up river in 1938 save for use, deterioration & loss by shipwreck.

B. On Rehabilitation. (article planned). To a "newcomer" - returning after years in Jan. 1947, our "recovery" seems little short of miraculous; no other president in China surely as commendable record to that of our late president, C. J. Lin. To have planned for the building and rebuilding the repair, reconstruction, painting, to recover from the Japanese occupation (Oct. '44 to June '45) and the looting by surrounding villagers, to provide housing and classrooms for a faculty twice the size and a student body three times in three colleges not two, all apparently within less than a year. To have coralled an architect, builders and contractors, and the mountains of material needed, with river transport still dislocated and the roads not yet repaired after the scorched earth policy, to overcome the objections of those who said "it could not be done" and the obstructions of those who sought to discredit successful work (the undercover student agitation), to have done it all when wearied by the war years and entirely with Western help, passes comprehension and spells greatness in the performer, and his loyal colleagues.

Of damage: one large building burned, several half-temporary structures demolished, most of the residences gutted, to obtain fire wood, all looted clean; all mechanical and metal fixtures, including door knobs, all electrical wiring and fixtures, all above-surface water-pipes (a year and a half later still using oil lamps), all glass. And hundreds of trees cut down. Little loss of library & equipment as most had been taken away by ourselves all brought back (see above) Textbooks damaged by use and water (on rafts).

Of repair: student beds and desks, dining tables, staff desks, lab. tables, mostly new; much damage to old equipment in transit. The diesel engine from Shaowu reset up for light for the library and President's house; the water system under repair at this moment; a pump ~~broken~~ and an engine but so far no generator; pipe still lacking. Livestock (chickens, goats, hogs) all lost.

C.Home Campus . A skeleton staff of foremen and workers to maintain gardens and "keep the jungleback," but they left during the occupation. However they returned within three days of the enemy evacuation.

#### D.Contribution

The home campus (and the city of Foochow) was occupied in Oct. 1944; the enemy evacuated in June, 1945; reconstruction work began at once but the college did not get down until February of 1946. Work for two terms the last of 1945 and the first of 1946 was very choppy, interrupted in Shaowu by a plague epidemic and a strike, and in Foochow by the half-finished buildings, the unsettled faculty, the restless student spirit, the need to run the spring term far into the summer heat to make up lost time, etc. The fall of 1946 and this opening spring of 1947 find the institution running on even keel again, with a fine faculty and student spirit; many fine new teachers have replaced the time-servers who were the only material available in the last war year to maintain departments at regulation size. (All Westerners had left in June 1944 in response to Embassy pressure, although there were a few later ones in the ensuing year). Many of the student trouble-makers have flunked themselves out; the present students are settling down to good work now they find the administration means business with new standards of honor and efficiency. "Forgetting the things which are behind" has become our motto! But the consequence of the demoralization that our institution shared with the entire nation (and from which we have recovered faster than the nation!) is that we can not be said to "helped Chinese reconstruction" yet in any material way; few students in positions of leadership (I mean graduates), few projects of social recovery or even survey. We have helped in our degree to have set up and set out to make real ideals ~~where~~ obedience to which would make of China a new nation. The NCC report for Dec. 1946 says, "Social responsibility in China is almost non-existent." Not here. Perhaps in the economy of God, the decease of the president threw his ideals into such bold perspective ~~and~~ that faculty and students alike are compelled to become changed men and women. Surely this is help!

E. Administration & Faculty. (reported details elsewhere)

F. Alumni. We are planning stories here.

G. Statistics. Same.

#### H. Special activities

(a) athletics. During the war years athletics fell to a low-ebb, equipment was unobtainable, students could hardly get enough food to consume energy needed for study and mere living in exercise, intercollegiate contest were out of the question due to bad transportation. And with the return the football grounds were planted in food; but plans are afoot for remaking the athletic fields and setting up wholesome programs. Concerts and musical activities were a bright spot in the Shaowu days as were student plays; but return to full strength in these lines awaits the general recovery; our pianos had fortunately been taken to Shaowu.

(b) The SCA has continued to be healthy, self-directed organization thru the war years and since the return; it has a large membership. One of its most popular activities is the "fellowship": thirty students gather together invite a teacher to be their advisor, and then they meet weekly for 1½ hours, ½ devotions conducted by themselves, ½ hour Bible study by the teacher and ½ hour games. 14 are now in action. The formal religious services, thrice-a-week chapels, the Sunday church service, the faculty prayer-meeting, have been well-attended during the war and since. The religious

life of the campus felt the general deterioration of course but it seems now pretty well to have recovered. A college pastor (Rev. Thomas R. Wilkinson, Sheng Kung Hwei, CMS from No. Fukien) has been appointed and he with interested faculty members is engaged in restoring the FCU Union Church begun in 1943, with the purpose of uniting within the confines of a "union university" the various denominational groups, for whom, without such a union church, separate denominational centers would have been a source of disunity, and of training students in "church business" before they should leave the campus, just as they are trained in "citizen business" in their courses. The ideal is that of Yale University and the organization resembles Battell Chapel in that institution, though our church is a good deal more self-conscious about its job than Battell; or rather it has really a different job. In our union church faculty and students, workers and wives will work together as equal Christians.

(c) Special holidays are few, Christmas and Easter periods shorter than at home (USA). On the other hand there is no longer any military drill in the China colleges and few military regulations.

#### I. Specialized projects.

Some of these are reported in material now being sent; others as they develop.

#### F. Other

There seems to be no rubric under which the education program as a whole can be discussed & I therefore propose a few remarks for what they are worth.

Before the Ministry of Education took a hand in the universal regularizing of the national life (in the late 30s) we at Fukien, followed our Christian liberal American ideal of general education (such as the Harvard and Yale reports seem to hark back to; see also Bonham, "Education for Responsible Living, USA, 1945"). We balanced science and a combined English-philosophy minor for our best students. Some of these men are coming back to our faculty now; and they are very superior men; such a man is our president, our dean and many another of the older faculty men. The new crop will not be like that. The Ministry's program for education is narrowly and strictly specialized on the ground that China's need for technicians in immense numbers can admit of practically no graduate study so that a man must be trained to Master's degree level as an undergraduate. To choose a major is to have chosen a meal ticket. Thus much of the freedom traditionally associated with liberal education is missing. Also there have been in the past but six free elective hours in the total 138; we at Fukien are trying to increase this number. Specialization trains the technician; general education the critical thinker, especially the political leader. Has China declared a moratorium on these types for a decade or so she will suffer for it. (So far of course Christian presidents have been too busy just keeping alive to do more than obey the rules with as much free interpretation of them as wit could find (considerable at Fukien))

Meanwhile another problem has arisen that should interest the Associated Boards but not perhaps the Promotion Committee: The only way a student without special privileges can obtain enough English to handle American graduate work is to major in China in English (outside the English dept. where he takes 60 to 70 hours of English, he is required to take or at most 13) but few wish to study graduate English in USA; meanwhile the American universities will expect graduate study in the undergrad major subject. Perhaps the Board can persuade the Association of American Universities to waive their rules in our behalf. At the moment the man who knows most English can't go to America to study because ~~there~~ he's not allowed to study other subjects that his graduate English! R. Scott



20 May 1947

Dr. R. J. McMullen  
Associated Boards for Christian  
Colleges in China  
180 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Re: Foochow

Dear Bob,

I enclose two formal reports on the situation in Foochow. I don't feel satisfied with either one, for reasons which should be obvious but will become clearer as I go on in this more informal and confidential report.

I returned from my visit to Foochow with increased dissatisfaction with the proposed plan of coordination between F.C.U. and Hwa Nan. (I leave F.U.T.C. out because its relationship with F.C.U. is different and relatively simple.) In the case of Hwa Nan, the plan is supported, if at all, because it is to be preferred to more far-reaching plans which might be evolved were action delayed. In the case of F.C.U., it is clearly a poor alternative to either complete independence or complete union. In both cases, approval has been given under duress and fear. I found little if any enthusiasm for it among those most deeply involved.

As you know, I am not averse to duress. But I cannot persuade myself that the gains possible under the arrangement proposed can possibly justify either the financial or the psychological cost. The degree of independence which appears a sine qua non seems to me to preclude any effective coordination. An independent administration and maintenance of existing departments, especially when accompanied with a high-wall policy, spell not cooperation and economy but friction and waste.

Nor is it fair to encourage either party to believe that nothing further is contemplated or that "coordination" can be limited to the proposed low level. On the one hand are those who enter despite fear that this is but a step toward union; on the other are those who feel that, if this is all, it isn't worth the trouble. Few if any believe that this is both a feasible and a desirable end of itself.

At the same time, it is wishful thinking, besides being unfair to one party, to hope that this will lead to closer bonds. Everything in the plan is designed, unconsciously of course, to increase mutual irritation rather than allay it. Many articles will preserve the very psychological obstacles which dictated them.

Only if this plan is a step toward closer union is it justified. But if it is that, one party is being misled and a devious route is being followed. One cannot honestly justify this as both a step and a no step.

Furthermore, those who are concerned for the education of women in Fukien should realize that assignment of all girls to Hwa Nan will send

to non-Christian colleges many girls who would otherwise choose F.C.U. Under the proposed plan, education of all girls will remain very largely of the Hwa Nan type, and the fact is that many girls do not want that type.

You can see that I still believe that the choice is between complete independence and complete union. Hwa Nan accepts coordination on condition, and in the belief that, it means 90% independence. F.C.U. accepts it reluctantly because neither complete independence nor union is offered. Taking the four types of cooperation proposed on pp 16-17 of the Committee's Report, with independence as a fifth (e), the two institutions, relieved of pressure, would vote as follows:

	HWA NAN	F.C.U.U.
First Choice	e	e
Second "	d	a
Third "	c	b
Fourth "	b	d
Fifth "	a	c

I believe more fundamental agreement is necessary, if coordination is to work.

My considered recommendation is that, unless the United Board is prepared to insist on union, it should make it clear that the two institutions are free to remain independent, thus withdrawing the pressure now being exerted to accomplish so little. If, under such conditions, they wish to implement the present plan, the cost may possibly be justified. If not, it should be scrapped.

It is this uncertainty about the relations between the two institutions that makes the report on agriculture hard. Or rather, it is the failure to accept the Planning Commission's recommendation that does. If the two institutions were to unite, a third college would be easy. As it is now, we are committed to four colleges at a time when we are trying to reduce costs.

But I think I've said enough. Perhaps too much. There's little that is new, which may give the impression of inflexibility of my part. I can only assure you that I have tried on both my visits to persuade myself that the coordination scheme is possible and desirable. I simply can't.

Use all this as you see fit. Unless something unexpected develops, it will be my last report on Fukien.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

(signed) Bill  
William P. Fenn

I have not sent either of the enclosed reports to Foochow.



AGRICULTURE AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

It is important that a decision be reached quickly in regard to the future status of agricultural work at F.C.U., especially if any change is contemplated. I discussed the problem thoroughly when in Foochow in an effort to discover a mutually satisfactory solution of the conflict between the desires of the University and the policy of the Associated Boards. These are my conclusions:

- 1) The needs of Fukien and of the Church in Fukien justify a degree of rural-mindedness in the University. It is unlikely that the University will ever develop a national significance or that the province will soon lose its agricultural character. If F.C.U. is to meet the needs of the Church in Fukien which are its main raison d'être it will have to prepare many men and women for rural service.
- 2) This statement, however, does not justify a college of agriculture. The specific agricultural needs of Fukien can be met by training programs in Nankin and Lingnan and by a very limited amount of research on purely local problems.
- 3) Moreover, it appears unlikely that F.C.U. could develop a first-grade agricultural college if it so desired. Even with increased funds, this would be difficult; without a substantially increased budget, qualified personnel cannot be either secured or retained. A rough estimate of the required budgetary increase is at least 150% for a minimum program with the practical certainty that that would grow until it involved the university in at least a 200% increase.
- 4) Any support from the province, as experience has proved, is a most uncertain thing. Substantial support is extremely unlikely.
- 5) The essential training in the technical aspects of agriculture could probably be provided by a department of biological sciences in the College of Science; or at most by a department of agriculture. Limited experiments in plant breeding, fruit-improvement, and goat-breeding do not require departments of agronomy, horticulture, and animal husbandry (planned) qualified to train specialists.
- 6) The other departments of the present College of Agriculture - agricultural economics and rural education - can easily fit into the College of Arts. The department of economics and a department of education, both with rural emphasis, can meet all needs. There are now two departments of education, one in Arts and one in Agriculture.
- 7) The most logical course would be to place technical agriculture in Science and agricultural economics and rural education in Arts. However, a solution which reduces F.C.U. to two colleges and the status of a haush yuan will meet with great resistance from all concerned.
- 8) Unless the recommendations of the Planning Commission be revived, there remains only the solution proposed by the Planning Committee. The University, with a College of Rural Reconstruction (a name of which the Ministry does not approve), might have the following departments:

ARTS

Chinese  
History  
English

SCIENCE

Biology  
Chemistry  
Physics

RURAL RECON.

Agriculture  
Agric. Economics  
Rural Education

This would mean the combination of Agriculture and Agronomy in one department of Agriculture; the combination of two departments of Education in one. However, a College of Rural Reconstruction may easily prove as costly as a College of Agriculture. Indeed, it may differ very little in its actual make-up unless definite limits are set and enforced.

9) Another possible solution is worth considering. In view of the difficulties and dangers involved in this agricultural or rural college, it is possible that a substitute should be found which shares the rural emphasis with the other colleges. Instead of being concentrated in one college, this rural emphasis might well permeate the programs and activities of departments in all colleges. For example, development of rural outlooks by all departments of the College of Science, and cooperation in meeting rural problems, might prove more fruitful than unrelated programs no matter how fine.

For consideration and possible action, it is suggested that the University substitute for its College of Agriculture a College of Public Affairs (or any name satisfactory to the Ministry) composed of departments of education, economics and sociology.

ARTS

Chinese  
History  
English

SCIENCE

Biological Sciences  
Chemistry  
Physics

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Education  
Economics  
Sociology

This would involve the addition of a department of sociology, but, since the University already has two or three qualified sociologists, this would not mean much additional expense.

10) Whatever the final organization, every effort should be made to limit the number of departments to nine, the minimum essential for three colleges,

(signed) William P. Fenn

A REPORT ON COORDINATION IN FOOCROW - MAY 1947

The situation in Foochow has reached a stage where further decision and action appear essential. Despite the existence of the Joint Council and a certain amount of consultation, little real coordination is possible without removal of the barrier of distance. Meanwhile, uncertainty in regard to the long-term future handicaps all three institutions in making decisions even for the next year or so.

As things now stand, the Associated Boards and the Joint Council are each waiting for the other to act; The Associated Boards for concrete proposals in terms of buildings and money; the Joint Council for some indication of the amount to be expected.

The next step would appear to be up to the Joint Council, for there is no likelihood of the Associated Boards making any financial commitments without clearer indication than it now has of what is likely to be involved. Consequently, the Joint Council should present to the Associated Boards detailed and definite estimates of the buildings and other physical changes or additions involved in moving Hwa Nan to a site adjacent to F.C.U.

While there is nothing to prevent the submission of estimates for more than one site, there is much to be said for previous agreement on one or the other of the two sites so far considered: 1) that on the upriver ridge, with joint academic buildings on the flat between the two ridges; and 2) that in the downriver bay, with additional buildings on the main ridge. It is only fair to add that, because of greater economy and efficiency, the latter appears more likely to meet with sympathy and to come within the limits of the resources available.

Whatever site is preferred, it is suggested that the Joint Council determine very carefully the additional buildings which will be needed to provide for Hwa Nan's independent interests and the joint needs of both institutions. This will require the following:

- 1) Decision as to the maximum desirable size of the combined student bodies and the relative numbers of men and women. It is suggested that the total should not exceed 800, one-third (if) whom would be women.
- 2) Determination of the minimum additional dormitory space, over and above the present F.C.U. Girl's Dormitory, required to house this number of women. It is assumed that the present men's dormitories are sufficient to house 400 men in reasonable comfort.
- 3) Determination of the total requirements in classrooms and laboratories for the combined student bodies. It is suggested that, with the elimination of chapel and library from the present F.C.U. Arts Hall, that building and the Science Hall may prove very nearly adequate.
- 4) Decision as to the housing and management of the two libraries. It appears that one joint collection in one jointly owned and used building is clearly indicated.
- 5) Determination of the most effective way of providing Hwa Nan with needed administrative offices in connection with such building or buildings as may be required for other purposes.

- 6) Determination of the most satisfactory way of providing a joint auditorium and joint chapel.
- 7) Determination of the additional housing required for staff members.

Prior to such decisions, however, it would be wise to reach some clearer understanding as to the nature and extent of the coordination proposed. What, for example, is involved in avoiding duplication while maintaining existing departments? In the case of each department, what are the minimum combined requirements in staff and classes after as many courses as can effectively be combined have been combined? The answer will require a careful and detailed analysis of departments, both as to staff and as to courses offered.

It is suggested that the gain in both efficiency and quality to be achieved by physical proximity must be substantial to justify the very heavy outlay involved. A clear statement of the gains to be achieved is certainly needed.

This suggests a still more fundamental question: What is the purpose of these efforts toward coordination? One gains the impression that, despite their unquestioned sincerity, neither of the major parties involved is entering the proposed scheme with either enthusiasm or assurance, but largely under duress. The plan appears to be accepted as the minimum which will guarantee continued support but the maximum which can be endured for the sake of that support. It is suggested that a more constructive and positive point of view is desirable if coordination is to accomplish anything.

There also appears to be little certainty and some difference of opinion as to the ultimate objective of the proposed coordination. Before any further steps are taken, it seems evident that further thinking should result in an unequivocal statement of present and ultimate objectives.

This report does not attempt to say what must or should be done. Its purpose is to aid in the crystallization of opinion and to end, if possible, the statement which appears to exist.

(signed) William P. Fenn

20 May 1947

Dr. R. J. McMullen  
Associated Boards for Christian  
Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Re: Foochow

Dear Bob,

I enclose two formal reports on the situation in Foochow. I don't feel satisfied with either one, for reasons which should be obvious but will become clearer as I go on in this more informal and confidential report.

I returned from my visit to Foochow with increased dissatisfaction with the proposed plan of coordination between F.C.U. and Hwa Nan. (I leave F.U.T.C. out because its relationship with F.C.U. is different and relatively simple.) In the case of Hwa Nan, the plan is supported, if at all, because it is to be preferred to more far-reaching plans which might be evolved were action delayed. In the case of F.C.U., it is clearly a poor alternative to either complete independence or complete union. In both cases, approval has been given under duress and fear. I found little if any enthusiasm for it among those most deeply involved.

As you know, I am not averse to duress. But I cannot persuade myself that the gains possible under the arrangement proposed can possibly justify either the financial or the psychological cost. The degree of independence which appears a sine qua non seems to me to preclude any effective coordination. An independent administration and maintenance of existing departments, especially when accompanied with a high-wall policy, spell not cooperation and economy but friction and waste.

Nor is it fair to encourage either party to believe that nothing further is contemplated or that "coordination" can be limited to the proposed low level. On the one hand are those who enter despite fear that this is but a step toward union; on the other are those who feel that, if this is all, it isn't worth the trouble. Few if any believe that this is both a feasible and a desirable end of itself.

At the same time, it is wishful thinking, besides being unfair to one party, to hope that this will lead to closer bonds. Everything in the plan is designed, unconsciously of course, to increase mutual irritation rather than allay it. Many articles will preserve the very psychological obstacles which dictated them.

Only if this plan is a step toward closer union is it justified. But if it is that, one party is being misled and a devious route is being followed. One cannot honestly justify this as both a step and a no step.

Furthermore, those who are concerned for the education of women in Fukien should realize that assignment of all girls to Hwa Nan will send

to non-Christian colleges many girls who would otherwise choose F.C.U. Under the proposed plan, education of all girls will remain very largely of the Hwa Nan type, and the fact is that many girls do not want that type.

You can see that I still believe that the choice is between complete independence and complete union. Hwa Nan accepts coordination on condition, and in the belief that, it means 90% independence. F.C.U. accepts it reluctantly because neither complete independence nor union is offered. Taking the four types of cooperation proposed on pp 16-17 of the Committee's Report, with independence as a fifth (e), the two institutions, relieved of pressure, would vote as follows:

	HWA NAN	F.C.U.U.
First Choice	e	e
Second "	d	a
Third "	c	b
Fourth "	b	d
Fifth "	a	c

I believe more fundamental agreement is necessary, if coordination is to work.

My considered recommendation is that, unless the United Board is prepared to insist on union, it should make it clear that the two institutions are free to remain independent, thus withdrawing the pressure now being exerted to accomplish so little. If, under such conditions, they wish to implement the present plan, the cost may possibly be justified. If not, it should be scrapped.

It is this uncertainty about the relations between the two institutions that makes the report on agriculture hard. Or rather, it is the failure to accept the Planning Commission's recommendation that does. If the two institutions were to unite, a third college would be easy. As it is now, we are committed to four colleges at a time when we are trying to reduce costs.

But I think I've said enough. Perhaps too much. There's little that is new, which may give the impression of inflexibility of my part. I can only assure you that I have tried on both my visits to persuade myself that the coordination scheme is possible and desirable. I simply can't.

Use all this as you see fit. Unless something unexpected develops, it will be my last report on Fukien.

With best wishes,

Cordially yours,

(signed) Bill  
William P. Fenn

I have not sent either of the enclosed reports to Foochow.



AGRICULTURE AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

It is important that a decision be reached quickly in regard to the future status of agricultural work at F.C.U., especially if any change is contemplated. I discussed the problem thoroughly when in Foochow in an effort to discover a mutually satisfactory solution of the conflict between the desires of the University and the policy of the Associated Boards. These are my conclusions:

- 1) The needs of Fukien and of the Church in Fukien justify a degree of rural-mindedness in the University. It is unlikely that the University will ever develop a national significance or that the province will soon lose its agricultural character. If F.C.U. is to meet the needs of the Church in Fukien which are its main raison d'être, it will have to prepare many men and women for rural service.
- 2) This statement, however, does not justify a college of agriculture. The specific agricultural needs of Fukien can be met by training programs in Nanking and Lingnan and by a very limited amount of research on purely local problems.
- 3) Moreover, it appears unlikely that F.C.U. could develop a first-grade agricultural college if it so desired. Even with increased funds, this would be difficult; without a substantially increased budget, qualified personnel cannot be either secured or retained. A rough estimate of the required budgetary increase is at least 100% for a minimum program with the practical certainty that that would grow until it involved the university in at least a 200% increase.
- 4) Any support from the province, as experience has proved, is a most uncertain thing. Substantial support is extremely unlikely.
- 5) The essential training in the technical aspects of agriculture could probably be provided by a department of biological sciences in the College of Science; or at most by a department of agriculture. Limited experiments in plant breeding, fruit-improvement, and goat-breeding do not require departments of agronomy, horticulture, and animal husbandry (planned) qualified to train specialists.
- 6) The other departments of the present College of Agriculture - agricultural economics and rural education - can easily fit into the College of Arts. The department of economics and a department of education, both with rural emphasis, can meet all needs. There are now two departments of education, one in Arts and one in Agriculture.
- 7) The most logical course would be to place technical agriculture in Science and agricultural economics and rural education in Arts. However, a solution which reduces F.C.U. to two colleges and the status of a hsueh yuan will meet with great resistance from all concerned.
- 8) Unless the recommendations of the Planning Commission be revived, there remains only the solution proposed by the Planning Committee. The University, with a College of Rural Reconstruction (a name of which the Ministry does not approve), might have the following departments:

ARTS

Chinese  
History  
English

SCIENCE

Biology  
Chemistry  
Physics

RURAL RECON.

Agriculture  
Agric. Economics  
Rural Education

This would mean the combination of Horticulture and Agronomy in one department of Agriculture; the combination of two departments of Education in one. However, a College of Rural Reconstruction may easily prove as costly as a College of Agriculture. Indeed, it may differ very little in its actual make-up unless definite limits are set and enforced.

9) Another possible solution is worth considering. In view of the difficulties and dangers involved in this agricultural or rural college, it is possible that a substitute should be found which shares the rural emphasis with the other colleges. Instead of being concentrated in one college, this rural emphasis might well permeate the programs and activities of departments in all colleges. For example, development of rural outlooks by all departments of the College of Science, and cooperation in meeting rural problems, might prove more fruitful than unrelated programs no matter how fine.

For consideration and possible action, it is suggested that the University substitute for its College of Agriculture a College of Public Affairs (or any name satisfactory to the Ministry) composed of departments of education, economics and sociology.

ARTS

Chinese  
History  
English

SCIENCE

Biological Sciences  
Chemistry  
Physics

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Education  
Economics  
Sociology

This would involve the addition of a department of sociology, but, since the University already has two or three qualified sociologists, this would not mean much additional expense.

10) Whatever the final organization, every effort should be made to limit the number of departments to nine, the minimum essential for three colleges,

(signed) William P. Fenn



A REPORT ON COORDINATION IN FOOCHOW - MAY 1947

The situation in Foochow has reached a stage where further decision and action appear essential. Despite the existence of the Joint Council and a certain amount of consultation, little real coordination is possible without removal of the barrier of distance. Meanwhile, uncertainty in regard to the long-term future handicaps all three institutions in making decisions even for the next year or so.

As things now stand, the Associated Boards and the Joint Council are each waiting for the other to act: The Associated Boards for concrete proposals in terms of buildings and money; the Joint Council for some indication of the amount to be expected.

The next step would appear to be up to the Joint Council, for there is no likelihood of the Associated Boards making any financial commitments without clearer indication than it now has of what is likely to be involved. Consequently, the Joint Council should present to the Associated Boards detailed and definite estimates of the buildings and other physical changes or additions involved in moving Hwa Nan to a site adjacent to F.C.U.

While there is nothing to prevent the submission of estimates for more than one site, there is much to be said for previous agreement on one or the other of the two sites so far considered: 1) that on the upriver ridge, with joint academic buildings on the flat between the two ridges; and 2) that in the downriver bay, with additional buildings on the main ridge. It is only fair to add that, because of greater economy and efficiency, the latter appears more likely to meet with sympathy and to come within the limits of the resources available.

Whatever site is preferred, it is suggested that the Joint Council determine very carefully the additional buildings which will be needed to provide for Hwa Nan's independent interests and the joint needs of both institutions. This will require the following:

- 1) Decision as to the maximum desirable size of the combined student bodies and the relative numbers of men and women. It is suggested that the total should not exceed 600, one-third of whom would be women.
- 2) Determination of the minimum additional dormitory space, over and above the present F.C.U. Girl's Dormitory, required to house this number of women. It is assumed that the present men's dormitories are sufficient to house 400 men in reasonable comfort.
- 3) Determination of the total requirements in classrooms and laboratories for the combined student bodies. It is suggested that, with the elimination of chapel and library from the present F.C.U. Arts Hall, that building and the Science Hall may prove very nearly adequate.
- 4) Decision as to the housing and management of the two libraries. It appears that one joint collection in one jointly owned and used building is clearly indicated.
- 5) Determination of the most effective way of providing Hwa Nan with needed administrative offices in connection with such building or buildings as may be required for other purposes.

- 6) Determination of the most satisfactory way of providing a joint auditorium and joint chapel.
- 7) Determination of the additional housing required for staff members.

Prior to such decisions, however, it would be wise to reach some clearer understanding as to the nature and extent of the coordination proposed. What, for example, is involved in avoiding duplication while maintaining existing departments? In the case of each department, what are the minimum combined requirements in staff and classes after as many courses as can effectively be combined have been combined? The answer will require a careful and detailed analysis of departments, both as to staff and as to courses offered.

It is suggested that the gain in both efficiency and quality to be achieved by physical proximity must be substantial to justify the very heavy outlay involved. A clear statement of the gains to be achieved is certainly needed.

This suggests a still more fundamental question: What is the purpose of these efforts toward coordination? One gains the impression that, despite their unquestioned sincerity, neither of the major parties involved is entering the proposed scheme with either enthusiasm or assurance, but largely under duress. The plan appears to be accepted as the minimum which will guarantee continued support but the maximum which can be endured for the sake of that support. It is suggested that a more constructive and positive point of view is desirable if coordination is to accomplish anything.

There also appears to be little certainty and some difference of opinion as to the ultimate objective of the proposed coordination. Before any further steps are taken, it seems evident that further thinking should result in an unequivocal statement of present and ultimate objectives.

This report does not attempt to say what must or should be done. Its purpose is to aid in the crystallization of opinion and to end, if possible, the statement which appears to exist.

(signed) William P. Fenn

Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
One Hundred-fifty Fifth Avenue . . . New York, N. Y.

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Dr. McMullen  
Mr. Corbett  
Mrs. Mills  
Mrs. Dixon  
Dr. Winfield

FROM: Mr. Evans

The following cable has just been received from Fukien  
Christian University:

"DLT EVANS ABCHICOL NEWYORK

FACULTY DECIDES CLOSING SEMESTER JUNE FOURTH BECAUSE STUDENT UNREST  
DUE TO NATIONAL SITUATION CAMPUS QUIET AFTER CLOSING - CHEN."

C. A. EVANS

June 6, 1947

June 9, 1947

LATEST NEWS FROM FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

A cable just received from China reports that Dr. Chan-tung Yang has been elected president of Fukien Christian University in Foochow.

Dr. Yang holds master of arts and bachelor of divinity degrees from Yenching, and a Ph.D. degree from Drew University, Madison, N.J. A Methodist, he had been since 1945 president of Fukien Union Theological College.

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The following cable has just been received from Fukien Christian University:

"DLT EVANS ABCHICOL NEWYORK

FACULTY DECIDES CLOSING SEMESTER JUNE FOURTH BECAUSE STUDENT UNREST DUE TO NATIONAL SITUATION CAMPUS QUIET AFTER CLOSING - CHEN."

\* \* \*

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The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions

Mr. Wm. P. Fenn  
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road  
Shanghai, China  
19 June 1947

Dear Friends:

This will be the last of my reports from China, as I take off next week for Japan and Korea and - at long last - home.

I VISIT THE COLLEGES IN FOOCHOW.

During the early part of May I made a trip to Foochow by air. As our plane took off from the mudflats at the mouth of the Yangtze River and headed toward the mountains of Fukien, I recalled my previous trips. Four years ago in the midst of war I travelled from Chengtu (near the Tibetan border) to Foochow (on the Pacific) and back, using plane, train, bus, truck and riverboat, and taking three months. Last May I made the round trip from Shanghai in eight days, including two there. The vessel both ways was the "Chusan," literally "Boat Mountains." We skirted the coast, threading the inside channel, among the thousand and one islands of the archipelago after which the ship was named. Not only was the sea dotted with sails; the islands themselves seemed to be sailing the waters muddied by the silt of the Yangtze, the Chiengang and other great rivers.

How they pack these small coastal steamers, barely larger than tugs. Between decks one has to thread his way among hundreds of bodies, bundles and boxes. At night even the exposed decks are strewn with figures. I travelled in luxury, three passengers to a nine-by-six stateroom! The food, all Chinese, was heavy with fish, squid being a staple. Going down we stopped at Ningpo, the scene of the earliest Presbyterian work in China opened in 1844. On the return trip we put in at Tinghai, a smaller town, the county seat of a hsien that includes several hundred islands.

At Foochow, I was thrilled by the magnificent approach up the Min River - one of China's loveliest and most famous rivers - and the final dropping of anchor at famous Pagoda Anchorage. Shades of the lovely clippers and their youthful captains and crews! The same junks throng the muddy waters, but the picturesque queues and slant eyes, and the glamor of tea and teakwood and lacquer have largely disappeared. A crowded coaster drops anchor and a Diesel-powered launch chugs the wealthier passengers up to the city between banks dotted with ruined forts, rotting ways, crumbling warehouses and an occasional dilapidated bus. But the encircling mountains retain their grandeur. And Foochow maintains a certain happy combination of thronging river traffic and unhurried leisure ashore.

There three Christian institutions of higher learning are striving to work out the wisest combination of their resources for the most effective Christian service. Hwa Nan and the Union Theological Colleges are thinking of moving out of the city and joining F.C.U. where it watches the varicolored junk sails tacking to and from the sea. There it is hoped that a well rounded program of higher education can continue to send into the life of Fukien Province young men and women with Christian vision and a Christian spirit of service. On my latest trip I stayed on the F.C.U. campus in the home of President "Teddy" Chen and his wife. They are delightful people - he an alumnus and former professor of F.C.U., she a Yenching graduate. For many years they have been in the United States. He is professor and director of Far Eastern studies at the University of Southern California, and a very popular lecturer throughout the Pacific West. She has almost completed work for a doctorate in sociology. This year he secured a year's leave of absence to answer an SOS from F.C.U., carrying on while

Mr. Wm. P. Fenn - Shanghai, China

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the late President Lin took a long overdue leave. He has done a splendid job, healing breaches in morale, raising standards after the wartime slump and helping the university re-establish itself.

The most important event during my five day visit was a meeting of the Board of Directors at which a new president was elected to replace Dr. Lin, who died of cancer in New York last winter, and to take over from Dr. Chan when he leaves. He is President C. T. Yang of the Foochow Union Theological College, an F.C.U. alumnus with B.D. and M.A. from Yenching and Ph.D. from Drew. A fine, consecrated rock of a man. The nomination will be submitted to the Board of Trustees in New York for approval.

When I arrived rice had started upward, moving in a few days from 180,000 to 300,000 (Chinese dollars) a load (150 lbs). Before I left, it had reached 480,000 and was practically unobtainable. Students paying board bills in advance every week or two, were finding themselves foodless. Mass meetings resulted in a decision to demonstrate before the governor's office. Though President Chen was able, with the help of the governor, to secure rice at the "official" rate of 160,000, the students having voted to parade couldn't back out. So the parade was held, quite peaceful and orderly. Think of the strikes and parades taking place all over the country as indications of a wholesome discontent. The immediate causes are usually unimportant, the real issue is peace and stability. The frequent childishness of behavior shouldn't be permitted to hide the fundamental patriotism.

Much time and thought and money has gone into the rehabilitation of the campus. Buildings have been patched up and cleaned, students no longer have to sleep on the floor, and experimental gardens are in bloom. But water still has to be carried up from the river because the Japanese took away all pipes leading from the reservoir, and only an occasional window frame is filled with glass. It will be years before all wounds are healed.

Usually I don't make many speeches, but I can't turn down requests to address students. So I spoke at the student-faculty chapel service on Tuesday. Attendance at all religious services is voluntary, but I had an attentive audience of well over a hundred. I spoke on "The Truth shall make you free," pointing out that only an acceptance of God's will can free one from the fears that enslave us today. To speak to students most effectively, however, I should see more of them than my present work, which is almost entirely with teachers and administrators, permits.

That night, at a faculty party at his home, Teddy introduced me by telling how disappointed he had been, after all the weighty warnings he had received from me, to find me an ordinary mortal! The party was very much like many a "homeside" affair - stories, songs, general hilarity, light refreshments. I was glad to be an ordinary mortal. There is a splendid spirit of good fellowship in a group closely knit by common suffering and common loyalties.

Very cordially yours,

William P. Fenn

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RADIOGRAM FROM PRESIDENT C.T.YANG OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

RECEIVED OCTOBER 17, 1947

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FOOCHOW, OCTOBER 16

ABCHICOL NEWYORK

GOOD OPENING SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE 590 INCLUDING 102 WOMEN

DISTRIBUTED ARTS COLLEGE 184 SCIENCE 144 AGRICULTURE 255

UNCLASSIFIED 7 NOTIFY MARGUERITE DIXON

YANG

Enclosed in a letter to  
Mrs Evans from Dr. Theo. Chen

Mr. Corbett 117

June 20, 1947

Dr. William P. Fenn  
Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road  
Shanghai

Dear Dr. Fenn:

I herewith submit to you an estimate of our Rehabilitation needs in accordance with your instructions. We are also submitting a summary of Rehabilitation Income and Expenditures from September 1945-March 1947. In considering future needs, we have made estimates for the months in 1947 after March and for the year 1948. We trust that the data here submitted are being presented in acceptable form.

Up to the present time, our rehabilitation work has been confined to the most immediate repairs necessary to make the buildings ready for immediate occupancy and to projects for screens and glass for windows and doors in the buildings and residences. We have not yet begun to install the light system and to re-establish our water system, and these, together with telephone and transportation facilities, will constitute our most urgent needs in the immediate future.

It is, naturally, hard to submit estimates of cost in view of current conditions. We have followed your instructions and based our estimates, as nearly as is possible, on current prices. Since we are at the same time also submitting a special project for the consideration of the Harvard-Yenching Institute, we have omitted from this request the needs of the departments in equipment, books, and other restoration projects. Unless we are assured of help from the Harvard-Yenching Institute, it would seem necessary to add to this report what is being submitted to the H.Y.I. In other words, this request and the request to the H.Y.I. must be put together in order to make a complete picture of our rehabilitation needs.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore H. E. Chen  
Acting President



STATUS OF REHABILITATION FUNDS AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

I. REHABILITATION SEPT. 1945- MARCH 1947

A. INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES

A.B.C.C.C.(including US \$15,000	CN\$	
from H. Y. Institute 1946)	114,519,729.00	
Ministry.....	<u>50,000,000.00</u>	164,519,729.00

B. EXPENDITURES

FOR GOODS RECEIVED(and payment made)

Repairs.....	68,181,970.20	
Equipment.....	40,444,885.00	
Plant Replacements.....	139,592,896.65	
Others.....	<u>7,879,376.50</u>	256,099,128.35
Overdrawn on field account.....	CN\$	<u>91,579,399.35</u>
FOR GOODS RECEIVED, but not yet billed.....		US\$13,634.00
(Diesel engine, glass, screening, etc.)		

We have available against these two items and further rehabilitation work to be done US\$ 54,725 in New York.

II. ESTIMATED REHABILITATION NEEDS

(Over and above item "I". Limited to actual replacement at current costs.)

A. FROM APRIL- DECEMBER 1947

MINIMUM CONSIDERED  
ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL

Repairs.....	CN\$171,050,000.00	US\$35,755.50
Equipment (Included in application to H. Y. I. for restoration funds)		

B. DURING 1948

Repairs.....	---	35,390.00
Equipment (included in application to H. Y. I. for restoration funds)		
	<u>CN\$171,050,000.00</u>	<u>US\$71,145.50</u>

C. ADDITIONAL EXPENDITURES FOR BUILDING NECESSITATED BY CHANGED CONDITIONS.

New Dormitory.....	US\$ 40,000.00
Faculty Apartment (two buildings).....	50,000.00
Library.....	155,000.00
Power House.....	<u>5,000.00</u>
	<u>US\$250,000.00</u>

These buildings are needed to accommodate the increased student body and faculty during the last ten years. We had a little under 200 students when we moved to Shaowu, and returned with 700. We now plan to keep the student body down to 600.

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RADIOGRAM FROM PRESIDENT C.T.YANG OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

RECEIVED OCTOBER 17, 1947

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YANG

C O P Y

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, Fukien

Oct. 20, 1947

[17]

*Cur Fukien file*

Answer to Questionnaire from United Service to China

✓ 1. ENROLLMENT. Approximate total. How does this compare with last year's? There are 590 students this year, including 102 women, as against 653 last year, including 98 women.

2. MEN AND WOMEN STUDENTS: What is proportion of women students. Which schools or departments have the greatest number of women?

✓ Approximately 1/5 of the student body, is 102 women. They are distributed by colleges as follows: Arts College 45, Science 34, Agriculture 21, Unclassified 2. By departments: Chinese 9, History 3, Western Language 17, Education 16, Physics 2, Chemistry 14, Biology 18, Horticulture 5, Agricultural Economics 11, Rural Education 5, Unclassified 2.

3. TRENDS OF STUDENT INTERESTS: Does the enrollment by schools or departments indicate a trend toward a greater interest in cultural subjects, professional training, science, sociology, religion?

✓ For a long time Agricultural Economics drew the largest number of students, as the best training for "bank jobs" and some government experimental station jobs. Then with the bad financial conditions, this outlet stopped and Economics enrollment slowed down. But now it is said that "the demand in Formosa exceeds the supply" and Agricultural Economics has become popular again (160 this fall, Western Language with 70 being the next largest department, Biology 60, Chemistry 56, Chinese 49, Agronomy 47, Education 45, Horticulture 35, Physics 28, History 20, Rural Education 13, Unclassified 7). Hence the departments which seem to offer nothing but teaching jobs, such as History, are small. Chemistry has been high, and now Physics is rising. It is interesting that English seems to lead to careers other than teaching, and English is now the second largest department in Fukien. English helps one to go abroad most easily, to get into journalism, become a secretary, but the greatest number of English students become English teachers because the demand exceeds the supply.

4. WARTIME HANDICAPS: Does the university begin a new academic year under handicaps which are a hangover from the war period, i.e., reconstruction and repairs uncompleted; still great need for new teaching equipment, etc.?

No, Fukien was fortunate in this regard. Her moving was up a river 250 miles in the same province. She had only to load rafts with her equipment and float them down. That equipment was quite largely worn out, the books got spotted when waves broke over the boxes, but at least new Chemistry, Biology, and Physics supplies have come from abroad. Not much relief as to books. As to reconstruction, visitors still marvel at the miracle of rebuilding accomplished by the late President C.J.Lin. It is said, "President Lin would never take no for an answer to his demand for supplies and labor." We do start under handicaps of another sort: a new president, a new dean, and the ever-looming "student agitation" (what is new there? who knows?)!

5. TEACHING STAFF: Are there still too few teachers in proportion to size of classes, requiring heavy teaching schedules or omission of some courses? How many of the staff are abroad?

With orders from New York to "retrench" the answer to this question is in the affirmative. For a long time we have held that our teaching load was 12 hours. Few actually did more than 10. The government universities' teachers did less than we. Now, to make 15 a standard has required great will-power on the president's part, but I can say that most of our staff has loyally risen to the new "way". It must be remembered that even with the peace, food is difficult to get and all China is undernourished; even the Westerner (the writer) continues to lose weight; the main problem for the Westerner is that the food has lost taste.

It is impossible in China to "omit courses" - since the Ministry of Education sets up a rigid schedule of the courses required for the degree in the various lines. Some teachers must be found. The courses that can be omitted then are those which do not count toward a degree, purely elective courses. For Fukien, these are Music (Theory, Appreciation), and Religion. For even if we had a "professor of religion" we should have to draft him, as we have drafted our chaplain to be acting head of the Chemistry Department.

Five members of the faculty are abroad this year.

6. NEW COURSES: Are you beginning any new courses this year?

What is new at Fukien is (a) the development of the Education Department. This was closed by government order in 1943 (only national universities "could be trusted to train the nation's teachers"), but we were allowed to re-open in 1946. (b) The reorganization of the College of Agriculture. This has been overweighed on the side of the single Department of Agricultural Economics (see page one). It will now be orientated toward Agronomy with Economics secondary to the "farm or rural outlook". The problem, or opportunity, according as one looks at it, for Fukien at this point in its program is pretty vital. The New York office, apparently, looking at China as though it were America(?) seems to think one or two "Ag" Colleges can serve the country, and so several persons have suggested that our Ag. College be given up. Apart from the absolute necessity for having three colleges in order to qualify for a Ta Hsueh, or University, the peculiar aims of Fukien should be considered. They are to function as a provincial college, working for a province and setting a model for such work. Let other institutions be cosmopolitan. (We do have a peculiar cosmopolitan orientation too. We are best placed for connection with Formosa. At the moment Formosa is all business and "government"; culture seems at a low ebb to judge by the showing in our entrance exams, but when it gets up we can serve it. Fukien has also had "one foot" in Nanyang (the South Seas, witness "New Foochow" in Borneo) and we too might become a South Seas College, along with Lingnan, but all of that is in the future.) Fukien is a farming province. The church is largely a rural church. The "Ag" College setting out on a Christian-scientific (or scientific-Christian) basis to serve the people, is making a plan for true extension work, long talked but long neglected. This has the blessing and cooperation of church forces, through the efforts of Dr. Irma Highbaugh, NCC Secretary for Rural Churches, who recently spent several months in Fukien. In short, Fukien feels it would not be Fukien Christian University if it were deprived of this contact with the soil of Fukien!

7. TUITION: Has tuition been raised this year? What resources does the university have for helping needy students?

Tuition was raised from \$90,000 last spring semester to \$600,000 this semester. We have a small scholarship endowment which is wholly inadequate to meet present-day needs. We used approximately 11% of the tuition fee income for scholarships this fall.

8. THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COMMUNITY: What departments of the university are serving the community, i.e., medical students to practice work in city hospitals, sociology, students work in rural or city welfare centers, etc.

This accords with our ideals, but so far we have little to report. We moved down to the old campus in the spring of 1946. The year 1946-47 was spent in getting started again and overcoming the slump that might develop after the death of the late President C.J. Lin, (in New York, January 6, 1947). Plans for extension are described above. The Student Christian Association was active in the town of Shaowu. So far it is active only within campus limits, schools for campus children, workmen's classes, etc. All this calls for (a) organization and (b) student interest. Both are lacking: (1) because of faculty preoccupation with new problems, and (2) because of student unrest. All China has slipped back (all the way to the pre-revolutionary Ching dynasty days in the opinion of this writer) including Christianity and the tendency of the follower of the Faith is to prefer personal to social religion.

Oct. 1947

*Ant. F. U. file*  
[initials]

Answers to Questionnaire from Publicity Department, United Board for Christian Colleges in China

1. TYPICAL KIND OF HOUSES YOUR CHINESE PROFESSORS LIVE IN, FOOD THEY EAT, RECREATION, BUDGET, CLOTHES

It has long been a policy to treat both races equally, thus avoiding many conflicts of other colleges. The exceptions are: those missionaries whose boards have built houses on the campus get a "whole house". The Chinese president and dean each get a "house". All others, either West or East, have apartments, in houses of foreign or semi-foreign style, though the Chinese will have Chinese 'kitchen stoves' using the shallow iron pan or diang fitted over the fire for most cooking, and the Westerner will have a fire-lace of iron bars set in brick on which charcoal is burned for the heating of pots and kettles.

In South China, the meal is any number of bowls of rice (very well cooked) flanked with side dishes of vegetables, scrambled eggs a-la-Chinese, a bit of fish and soup, with no dessert. Breakfast is rice gruel. Chinese who have been abroad generally build up these meals somewhat; the Chinese in our area are eating more white potatoes which are grown especially in our valley. A hundred years ago the missionaries who wanted Irish potatoes had to go down to the mouth of the Min River and buy them from the opium-smuggling boats.

Chances for recreation have been few and far between in war-time China. Under-nourished and quite a lot overworked, the professor if he has leisure simply rests. Music is recreation for the musically inclined and there is quite a lot of music on the campus. "The ministry of music" takes on a new meaning on the college campus.

Modern Chinese wear western clothes or the relics of the universal uniform, but Chinese gowns when resting; the gown is a masterpiece in clothing, being graceful, yet without confining belts, etc. The 'typical budget' - this is too delicate a subject. With the steadily rising inflation, who knows how much money he has and what has become of what he didn't have?

2. CHINESE STUDENTS. A pertinent question: where do they come from?

Well, we remind ourselves constantly to look to the "pit from which they were digged", the impossible village conditions of the poorer students, and we think with pride of how far they have gone; yet how many on graduation have to slip back. Something more than energy and money are needed to change the old family-home customs; but China does change nevertheless. Many do come from well-to-do homes; many now are children of the faculty and especially the alumni and they are different. We can see from this second generation that the leaven is working. Christian homes leave their mark without question. Dormitory life is not so different from American, mutatis mutandis, wooden double-deckers for beds, common wash rooms, often in another building, etc... Recreation is athletics, coming back down from the war-slump, chiefly basketball and volley ball; little tennis, due to the deterioration of courts and the expense of equipment; little (soccer) football. At Fuki we had to plant the football field in rice during the war. The Chinese boy is too undernourished now for the running required in football. Our fine swimming pool survived the occupation. You can't loot a pool! So there is swimming. Besides athletics, you may take a walk by the river bank, or over the mountains on Saturday afternoon, to the famous Buddhist Monastery (Kushan) which has all the appearances of a fine part with century old pine trees a couple of hundred feet high, water-falls, shady nooks, etc. So far there are no movies, but those inclined there is music, and there are quite regular lectures. The Chinese student likes to orate and he seems to like to listen to lectures. In general, as is well known, the Chinese student is more seriousminded than his American brother; he has had to assume responsibility early; every one has experienced death in the family. If occasionally we get a "collegiate youth" who breaks all the rules, we enjoy him as much as we can.

CHRISTIAN ACTIVITIES AND TEACHING IN F.C.U., BIBLE CLASSES, CHAPEL, STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASS'N. For years now the student Christian movement has run under its own steam, organizing and activities but with the aid of selected faculty as advisors. (The ...)

word for advisor contains the word for question; rather good to expect questions from the advisor!). At F.C.U. for several years, the Bible study has been conducted as part of a unique institution, the fellowship. It works this way: 15 to 20 band together and invite a professor to "advise their fellowship". They meet biweekly at his (or her) home and conduct a somewhat complicated 1½ hour program of worship, Bible study (conducted by the professor) and a social time with games, run by themselves, with or without refreshments. The core of the group is usually devoutly Christian, but there may be many in it who are not Christians. This is a healthy state of things, though also difficult to control. Some students belong to many fellowships, and with the student departmental clubs, their evenings are taken up. Some go to fellowships just to "improve their English". There is no way of keeping tab on the number who are Christians.

However, at Shaowu, the community banded together and organized a Campus Church along the lines of Battell Chapel in Yale. This has fallen in disuse during the moving but it is planned to revive it now, and our new Chaplain, Rev. Thomas R. Wilkinson (of the Church Missionary Society, London) is charged with that duty. The plan is a common faculty-student-workmen, democratic religious community in which students especially learn how a church is run so that when they leave school they can either organize or reorganize the churches in their communities. A committee of the Church advises the Student Christian Association and runs the college chapel and the Sunday Vespers. The plan this fall is to have a large more or less formal Sunday morning Bible class conducted by the Chaplain. Ever since (20 years ago) the chapel services in the Christian colleges were compelled to become voluntary, our F.C.U. chapel has been a fine and healthy meeting. All through the years we have kept up three chapel services a week. I would set our chapel services against Yale, Pomona, and many another American college. In an American college (with the exception of Wellesley and Smith) no one seems to know what religion is about; here we do!

Fukien, in company with other colleges, is weak on the teaching of formal classes in the religious field. The reason for this is that the Chinese do not allow courses in religion to be used as a major college subject, and until recently there has not been above six hours of elective subjects in the whole four years. Few students are interested enough to sacrifice some of these precious "free" hours to take religion. We hope, however, to begin this year.

#### 4. LIST FORMER ALUMNI WHO, AFTER STUDYING ABROAD, HAVE RETURNED TO TEACH IN THEIR ALMA MATER...

An interesting topic; the great resource. The writer of these lines has been in Fukien 31 years. His old students are back now as President, Deans, colleagues, equals, fast friends. To run down through the various departments to list a few of these:

##### a) Administration

The President, Chang-tung Yang (see biographical recently sent)

The Dean of Freshmen: David Chang, eight years experience as a student Y secretary in Amoy and Hongkong; B.D. from Crozer (Chester, Pa.), Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. Now professor of sociology; very charming, very reasonable, very fine.

##### b) Departments: (Arts College)

1) Western Language: the only returned alumnus is Yu-ying Chang, a woman student, with a certificate from Oxford University in Education, got during the 1939 blitz in England! She has proved herself to be a superior Freshman English teacher, although she majored in Physics and Education. She faces a difficult dilemma; the Chinese rigid rules forbid her to be an English teacher, but she can do that best of all! This fall she is concurrently acting dean of women.

##### 2) Chinese Language and Literature

No returned students, a matter of regret. This, too, should have the advantage of the returned student.

##### 3) Education. No members of the faculty, though returned students, are alumni.



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c) Science College:

- 1) Biology: The head, Dr. T. H. Cheng, very brilliant scientist, prolific producer of monographs and textbooks, active member of the China Zoological Society, tireless researcher; honored by the U.S. State Department as one of the scholars given special privileges in the U.S. in 1945-46; worked in the Natural History Museum, New York City; degree from University of Michigan.
- 2) Chemistry: The head, T. H. Wang (Wang Tiao-hsin), in the United States now for the second time, at the California Institute of Technology; has M.S. from Cornell; one of Fukien's greatest teachers; clever at production of ersatz material during the war years, such as alcohol, ink, chalk, etc.
- 3) Physics: There is an alumnus, Kao Tse-en, now in The United States (Univ. of Washington or

d) Agricultural College:

- 1) The dean, and head of the Horticulture Department, Dr. Li Lai-yung, Ph.D. Pa. State Col. who has already been written up, the man who was torpedoed in the South Pacific, etc. Brilliant research man, tireless teacher, fine organizer of his program.
- 2) Agronomy: No returned alumnus in this department.
- 3) Agricultural Economics: The head, Wang Hsin-pao, Ph.D. From Columbia University; long alumni secretary of the university; long also member of the Provincial Bureau of Education, organized the provincial mass education movement; now preparing to head up the new extension program, F.C.U.

Coordination between Fukien Christian University and the Foochow Union  
Theological College

WANTED EDUCATED CHRISTIAN MINISTERS.

Who has the answer? Once Dean Weigel of Yale Divinity headed an extensive commission to come to China and study the subject, the commission wrote a report. Nothing changed.

Then there arose a young Anglican bishop in Fukien, a man of frail body but indomitable and imaginative spirit, a man of vision, Christopher Sargent. When he first heard of Fukien Christian University, he thought it was just another college. Then he made his first visit (in Shaowu he thought he was coming to minister to the spiritual needs of the few Anglican students. When he left, he said the Sheng Kung Hwei must get into Fukien, it was the supreme opportunity of the hour in China to share in the highest Christian leadership; a Church that ignored such an opportunity was derelict in its duty. The Bishop of Fukien went on dreaming about Fukien and he finally dreamed up the plan for the Coordination between Fukien Christian University and the Foochow Union Theological College.

When an untimely death by pneumonic plague in 1943 put an end to a brilliant career, his colleagues could only pledge themselves to actualize this dream.

How does this new plan solve the old question that the \$64,000 commission could not solve? In this way. Argument: We must have an educated Christian ministry because we now have so many educated Christian laymen. That seems to mean a 4-year college course and a 3-year seminary course, a graduate seminary as in the United States with Union or Yale or Oberlin. But that also means in China very few men and too high priced ones also. They try a 4-year seminary course as at Nanking. (The college-plus-seminary is the Yenching School of Religion plan which has its place for the best men, especially those who do well in English). But the Nanking plan ignores the subtle fact that the college degree is now the open sesame not only to nearly every secular job in China but the password to any kind of social standing. Now China grants freedom of worship but she has not got to the point where the Ministry of Education will recognize a theological degree. In other words, the seminary can not be registered. To be a minister in China, where the profession is unknown (there are no Buddhist ministers, no churches that are not Christian) is a tough assignment under any terms; there is no shame in at least the educated minister desiring the social status of a registered A.B. Can we then get a quick, relatively inexpensive double course?

Yes we can, they can in the new plan. How does it work? All candidates for the double-degree major in Education; this department furnishes the educational and psychological courses needed by the minister free of charge so to speak, better than any other major. The first two years are spent in both colleges, when the student completes the requirements (50 hours) for the major according to the college regulations; he also takes the elementary theological subjects, chiefly the study of the Bible. The second two years are spent exclusively in the theological college, when the student pursues the higher theological courses. What is to prevent the student calling quits at the end of four years and his secular degree? Well, if he didn't have enough conscience, there is this and this is one of the keys to the plan. The Chinese system of higher education now allows 18 elective hours (so much concession to a liberal education). And Fukien has obtained a promise from the Ministry that certain specialized theological courses, provided they are taught by "registered" professors may count as these 18 elective hours toward the educational major. <sup>the</sup> student takes in his fifth year in the seminary. These registered professors are counted as professors of the university faculty, and the students in the scheme are registered as university from the start. And three students have already started on the new career.

Many things remain to be done before the scheme will be in perfect working order. The several Churches must increase their quota of faculty members on the staff and their quota of students in the Theological College; the college must build and move to the Fukien University campus. That is the end of the dream, theological students studying on a University campus as they do in New York and New Haven and Cambridge; but also theological professors teaching occasional courses (e.g. religion, philosophy) in the university. Secular students learn what ~~theological students learn~~

Woying .MM

File  
Oct. 1947

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, Fukien

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TAXONOMICAL CHECK-LIST

By Tso-hsin Cheng, Head of Biology Department

In preparation for the forthcoming Chinese Zoological Society Conference in Shanghai, Dr. T. H. Cheng, of the Fukien Christian University Biology Department, has been working at and has completed several checklists of considerable importance:

1. A Checklist of Chinese Birds recently recorded from the Chinese Republic, Mongolia, Manchuria and Formosa
2. A Preliminary Checklist of Birds recorded from Kwangtung and Hainan Island
3. A Summary of the number of species comprised in the Chinese Vertebrates
4. Some Preliminary Studies on Shaowu Vertebrate Fauna
5. Some Studies on an Indian River Porpoise from Foochow

The numbering of species is of particular interest to the Westerner. There are 1598 species of fish in China, 1087 species of birds, 338 species of mammalia, only 210 species of reptiles, and 87 species of amphibia.

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NEW ENGLISH DEPARTMENT TEXTS

The practice began in 1940 when the blockade made it impossible to get books from abroad of composing our own Freshman and Sophomore "College Readings". Some of these volumes have run to several reprintings. Now even though books might be obtainable it is proposed to compose our own books in order to get ones better adapted to the Chinese student mind. The use of Western texts in the Chinese colleges has long been felt to be a very awkward business. They have the wrong orientation; allusions and illustrations are often highly localized and obscure. The teacher finds himself teaching Americanism or American customs when he should be teaching literature or universal ideas.

The Western Language department has just had printed on the University press, three books, "College Readings in Modern Literature", Book I, edited by Prof. Eunice Thomas "Selected English Essays", edited by Prof. Mary Carleton, and a Syllabus for the Writing and Correcting of Advanced English Compositions", by Prof. Roderick Scott. The first book is for Freshmen, the second for Sophomores, the third for Juniors and Seniors. Hwa Nan College has long used our Freshmen books also.

Oct. 1947

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Fuchow, Fuchien

Mrs. Dixon

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# TAXONOMICAL CHECK-LIST

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China

February 17, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N.Y.

My dear Dr. McMullen:

I hope it is not too late for me to make a rough report to you of our student strike toward the end of last semester. The fall semester ended on January 10, and the university will open for the spring semester on February 26.

The strike began roughly as follows. On the evening of December 30, 1947, the Student Self-Government Association called a mass meeting of the study body. In that meeting they passed twelve resolutions, asking the administration of the university to give them an answer within five days, otherwise they would call another mass meeting to consider other measures how to deal with the university administration. These resolutions included such items as that the students should be given the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, and the right to establish a democratic wall, or bulletin, the re-admission of some students who were dismissed by the university last summer for misconduct, the modification of the regulations of discipline, the limitation of the student fees for the spring semester to \$1,200,000 per student, etc.

Of course, the faculty could not give a satisfactory reply to such demands issued in the form of an ultimatum. Therefore, the students held another mass meeting on the evening of January 5, and voted to begin the strike on January 6. When the strike had lasted for several days many of the students began to feel impatient as if they knew that they were misused by a minority group. Three or four days later the students called another mass meeting. Before this meeting many of the good students felt that they could swing the bad fellows so that the strike could be broken. This third mass meeting lasted for more than three hours. During the first  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours of the meeting almost no mention was made about continuing the strike. The good students, especially the girls, thought that naturally classes would begin the following morning, that there was no possibility of prolonging the strike. With this idea in their minds, they left the mass meeting and went to the dormitory for the night. Then just ten or fifteen minutes before time for the electricity to be turned off for the night, a motion was made to continue the strike and this was hurriedly passed by the remainder of the student body. The good students who were still in the meeting raised the question about the miscount of the vote, and they voted again. The tellers reported that the majority of the students present voted to continue the strike. The good students were still not convinced that they were in the minority but that was the report of the tellers and it was too late for them to do more.

On January 10 the Board of Managers had a meeting. As regarded the fees, they could neither grant the request of the students re limiting the fees to \$1,200,000, nor announce to them any definite amount at that early date. As you read the minutes, you will know that the Board would have liked to close down the university unless the students returned to classes on January 13. The Board sent their representatives down to announce to the students their decision. These representatives after coming down felt that there was too much difficulty and risk involved in carrying out such a firm decision as to close the university, so they changed their minds and did not make the announcement, though they did speak to the student body.

As you read the minutes you will know that the Board finally decided that the tuition fee alone should be \$2,000,000. This was announced just a day before

Feb. 17, 1948

(2)

the end of the semester as was originally planned. All fees put together will amount to between three and four million dollars per student. Hence in spite of their demand to limit the fees to \$1,200,000, the college raised the fees to almost the amount it should.

A few days after the strike started the University Faculty Council decided not to give students any chance for make-up examinations if they did not go to classes and take the examinations as scheduled, and the Board of Managers had the same idea. Later on, however, because there were so many requests from parents and the alumni, as well as a petition from the Student Self-Government Association, to give the students an opportunity to take the exams, the faculty considered it was too much of a loss to the good students and to the parents of all the students, not to permit the students to have a further opportunity to get credit for the semester's work. Therefore, we definitely decided to give them the opportunity for make-up exams at the beginning of the spring semester. This is the only chance for them to take last semester's final examinations. In case any of them fail to appear they will have no further opportunity to take the exams.

We sent letters to the parents asking them to reply whether their sons and daughters would be willing to register and pay fees before they took the examinations. More than two hundred replies have been received to date showing their support to the college, and more replies are still coming in every mail. I have read many letters written by the parents or elder brothers to the college, as well as to the students, showing their sympathy with the college and telling their children in strong language that they must follow the discipline of the college rather than being misled by a minority of bad students.

Although our fees are slightly lower than those of Christian Colleges in other parts of the country, most of our students really come from poor families and they are not able to pay the fees as small as they are. Many of the poor students will have to drop out of school because of not being able to pay fees on registration day. It is a tragic thing for me to read such letters from day to day.

We are fortunate in being able to report that our new dean, Dr. Chen Chin-pun, has been with us for about a month. We have also appointed Paul Chang, M.A. from Michigan State College, to be our Assistant Dean of Discipline. A new Physics teacher, M.A. from Yenching with teaching experience in Yenching and government institutions in the North, is on his way to us. We also have a new Chemistry teacher, Mr. Hu, Ph. D. in Chemistry from the University of Paris, who is coming from Amoy University. Mr. Chen Huai Cheng, M.A. from Duke University, who recently returned to Foochow, will teach some courses in Education and be in charge of the Registrar's office. We expect to have two or three more teachers on a part-time basis for our Chemistry and Biology Departments. Our teaching staff will be comparatively much stronger than last semester. We shall hope to have less disturbances than last semester, now that our dean's office has been considerably strengthened.

With all good wishes to you and your colleagues,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Chang-tung Yang

Acting President

CTY:A

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China

February 17, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Dr. McMullen:

A meeting of the Joint Conference Committee to consider the coordinated plan of the three colleges was scheduled to meet on February 14, but was called off because of the sudden death of Dr. Harry W. Worley of the Methodist Mission in Foochow, the previous evening. We are now planning to meet on February 20, to explore where we stand in the matter.

Of course, you know from the very beginning the F.C.U. people have been strong for cooperation. All of the important members of our staff now are even more forward in this program. We consider that the coordinated plan will not only make it possible for us to give better support to our best teachers, but that it will also give very special significance to our Christian educational movement in this province. In other words, we will have a greater unified impact on the life of Chinese society around us. Both Bishop Lacy and I have the idea that the actual step of cooperation should not be too long delayed until the idea is cold and will again require some great initiative to pick it up.

It would be better if some plan could be evolved whereby some temporary buildings could be built in the near future, so that our cooperation could actually begin, say, by August, 1949. This is my personal idea. We should not think the temporary buildings are bad. Our chief aim is the work and the Christian influence it can bring to bear on the people. Buildings are secondary. I remember when I moved to this new campus as a student, we had two temporary buildings with which to start the university, nothing more. Those two buildings were built around 1922. They were just "temporary" buildings, but they lasted until the fall of 1944, and they would still be in existence and in use had not the rascals in the surrounding villages destroyed them during the second Japanese occupation. So I feel there is great significance in the so-called temporary buildings. I hope you and other friends in America will agree with me and will give our coordinated plan immediate active support.

With kind personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Chang-tung Yang

Acting President

CTY:A



Fukien

CU432/260/VX INTL

FOOCHOW 25/21 MAR 26 1948 0M30 VIA GLOBE WIRELESS

DLT MCMULLEN ABCHICOL NEWYORK

TOTAL STUDENT ENROLLMENT SPRING 582 INCLUDING 98 WOMEN ARTS

184 SCIENCE 137 AGRICULTURE 249 SPECIAL 12

CHANGTUNGYANG

The Church in Fukien Christian University

*See file*  
April 1948

At the end of last semester, the Board of faculty and student representatives was elected by the congregation to plan the organization of the church work. About the same time the University service was moved to the mornings on Sunday, and this has now established itself as a feature of our college life (the service was previously held in the afternoon).

The turning on of our electric light plant meant that students could read in their own rooms at night and the chapel is no longer used as a reading room, but can be devoted entirely to its intended purpose and a beginning has been made in decorating and furnishing it more worthily.

Special services were arranged each evening during Holy Week with Holy Communion on Maunday Thursday night, and in the morning on Easter Day. On Good Friday a service of special music and Bible readings led our thoughts to the Passion of our Lord.

On Easter Sunday many of the students ~~many of the students~~ had taken the opportunity of a holiday to go home for the week-end, so we had a smaller congregation than usual, but there was a joy and freshness in our worship that brought to our minds the reality of the Easter Message.

In the midst of the cynical disillusion of China today there is the constant steady pressure on the Christian Church for it to produce its message - relevant to immediate personal and national needs. By its corporate worship and individual witness the Church in F.C.U. is making its contribution to that need.

The Rev. Thomas R. Wilkinson  
College Pastor

*Picture enclosed*

For Publicity

April 27, 1948

Mr. John F. Melby  
Acting Executive Director  
United States Educational Foundation in China  
American Embassy  
Nanking 8, Kiangsu

My dear Mr. Melby:

Thank you kindly for your letter of March 25 giving us information concerning making application to the United States Educational Foundation in China for financial assistance for special projects designed to strengthen our present work. We greatly appreciate your desire to strengthen the hands of those who are trying to keep the Christian universities alive during this difficult period of uncertainty. We are in hearty accord with your suggestions of how this can best be done, and have summarized for your consideration several projects which we are already carrying on in a limited way, but in which we are much handicapped for the lack of better equipment and more personnel. This additional assistance would greatly strengthen our present program.

I enclose herewith a copy of the three projects we are submitting, together with budgets for the same, the total of which amounts to US\$19,312.00. We have kept our askings in connection with each of the projects down to minimum essentials. The projects are:

1. Practice School for strengthening the Department of Education, under the direction of Dr. Chen Chin-pan, Professor and Head of the Department. The Department of Education has long been one of our core departments with the exception of the period, 1943-46, when the Ministry of Education did not permit private institutions to have a part in the training of teachers. We have from time to time maintained a practice school for Education majors on a very temporary basis. This phase of the work of the department has lacked continuity because of the lack of adequate facilities. Now that we are putting forth every effort to raise the standard of our work, we keenly feel the need of a practice school on the campus which can gradually develop along with the Department of Education. In order to make the practice school a permanent part of our educational program it is necessary to have a building with proper equipment for that specific purpose. For details please see the attached sheet, page 1, and the plan for the building and detailed budget at the back of the projects.

2. Systematic Socio-Economic Studies of Rural Communities in Fukien looking towards adequate planning for rural reconstruction, under the direction of Dr. Yang Hsi-pao, Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, College of Agriculture.

The College of Agriculture was established in 1936 with the definite purpose of helping to meet the urgent needs of the rural population of this province. We opened a Rural Service Center in a village five miles from the campus in 1933 and rendered creditable service to the surrounding villages through it until we moved inland in 1938. We returned to the Foochow campus in 1946. After having partially rehabilitated the campus we again turned our thoughts to rural extension service and we made a small beginning last fall in a village nearer the campus. We hope to gradually develop this program in such a way that all of the villages on the Foochow plains will eventually receive benefit from it. After all, the greater part of China's millions live in the rural areas and any permanent benefit to be derived from rural reconstruction must begin with the people in those areas.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Student Summer Conference, July 8-14, 1948

Fukien Christian University was host to the Student Summer Conference of the North Fukien Lien (regional unit) of the Student Christian Association for the week July 8 - 14, inclusive. There were more than 200 delegates, men and women, representing 26 school associations, together with some 20 odd advisers.

The main theme of the conference was taken from Matthew 7:7, "Seek and ye shall find", which was divided into two sets of four sub-topics each, one for the morning lectures and one for the group discussions.

The dominating note of the conference was greatly influenced by the existing political turmoil. A large majority of the delegates expressed a deep concern for the deterioration of national affairs, and were vigorously critical of the weakness and corruption of the present government. Some were disillusioned by the American policy toward Japan. There has been a gradual and steady growth of a general sense of Christian duty as citizens to participate in all political activities. There comes, however, the controversial question as to the ways in which the Christians students should take part in political activities.

To bring out this thesis of active participation in sharper relief, two service projects were organized in which every delegate had to enlist himself. One afternoon was devoted to visits to the rural families in the vicinity of the university. These families were taught how to keep their homes clean and how insects carry all kinds of diseases, especially flies and mosquitoes. Another afternoon the delegates actually put their hands on the hoes and built a road for one of the villages.

On the social side of the conference, there was an hour of group singing every morning. Many of the folk songs which were discovered during the war years have become popularized. There was also an informal concert and stunt night in which one of the most popular American folk dances - the Virginia Reel - was introduced and enjoyed by all.

The climax of the conference was a consecration service held on the evening of July 13, in which more than twenty students dedicated themselves to the service of the Christ our Lord. It is a most heartening fact to know that there are Chinese young men and women who are will<sup>ing</sup> and ready to answer the challenge<sup>with</sup> "Here am I, send me."

More seeds have been sown. May we all join together in asking God to give the increase.

David Cheng  
Faculty Adviser to the Student Christian  
Association at F.C.U.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Student Summer Conference, July 8-14, 1948

Fukien Christian University was host to the Student Summer Conference of the North Fukien Lien (regional unit) of the Student Christian Association for the week July 8-14, inclusive. There were more than 200 delegates, men and women, representing 26 school associations, together with some 20 odd advisers.

The main theme of the conference was taken from Matthew 7:7, "Seek and ye shall find", which was divided into two sets of four sub-topics each, one for the morning lectures and one for the group discussions.

The dominating note of the conference was greatly influenced by the existing political turmoil. A large majority of the delegates expressed a deep concern for the deterioration of national affairs, and were vigorously critical of the weakness and corruption of the present government. Some were disillusioned by the American policy toward Japan. There has been a gradual and steady growth of a general sense of Christian duty as citizens to participate in all political activities. There comes, however, the controversial question as to the ways in which the Christian students should take part in political activities.

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David Cheng  
Faculty Adviser to the Student Christian  
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CHRISTIAN COLLEGES OF FUKIEN  
Foochow, Fukien, China

(In U.S.A.)  
150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

August 10, 1948

Dr. Robert J. McMullen  
150 Fifth Ave., New York City

My dear Bob:-

Your letter of May 4th has been buried in a big pile of letters, and I am now beginning to try and dig out from under, and am taking yours first.

In regard to the matter of a living index figure, I do not know how we are going to come at a figure that indicates the same thing in different part of the country. Even here in Foochow the government puts out several different figures for different things, and I hardly know what from their description of the index. A couple of weeks ago the government issued a figure which they said was the commodity price index for July which came to 2,454,709. A few days later they issued the figure which was to be used as the multiple for salaries for teachers in the schools at 1,600,000. A few days before this last figure was published I was in at the provincial bureau of statistics and they told me that the figure for the month of July would be 2,195,335. So there you have three figures from the same office. With a median of about 2,000,000 and an average of 2,083,348.

For our faculty salaries in the two colleges we are taking the latest government figure, this time 1,600,000 and adding to that the increased cost of commodities between the date the figure was published and the time that we pay salaries, and making our own multiple thereby bringing it up to date. For this mid-August payment we will pay on the basis of the government figure of 1,600,000 plus the increase between the 1st and 10th of August which will be between 30% & 40%. So that our multiple this time will be about 2,100,000. But the whole salary is not multiplied by that figure, one the 1st \$30 of the basic salary. The balance of the salary is multiplied by 1/10 of the full multiple. So that each different salary gets a different multiple. Now where do we stand? I don't know myself but I do know that on the basis of the CN rice is to-day selling at more than 3,000,000 times the price of August 1939, and about 4,500,000 that of August 1937.

We surely appreciate all that you are doing for us in helping us out financially. Our reports of the success of the USC are not encouraging, nor that of CWS, but we hope that the UBCCC will be able to get the support they seek for the colleges without the drag of the other organizations. I believe they can.

You will be pleased to know that President Wang is making very marked improvement, and I hope now that James Ding is back that she will improve even more. We little realized how much she depended on him in all of her work, and when she ran up against some difficult problems without him here to consult, it was very difficult for her. Now he is back, and I hope he will accept the position that has been offered him here in Fukien. We need him very much.

The Hwa-nan Board considered the By-laws for the co-ordination of the two colleges, and adopted them with several amendments, improving, I believe on the amendments that had been proposed by the F.C.U. Board. I am hoping that

it will not be long now until the Theological College will consider the by-laws and then all three institutions will have them ready to re-submit to the joint body.

I think you were quite right in the position that you took regarding the payment to Mrs. C. J. Lin. I find that I have to stand up to President Yang in such matters very frequently. He is not one who can stand firm on a policy after it has been adopted, and is always anxious to accede to the requests of those in whom he has an interest. Miss Asher has been coming to more and more to support her in positions which the institution must take in opposition to the wishes of the sitting president.

The two institutions have been discussing the matter of tuition fees for the coming term. F.C.U. is suggesting to their Board of Managers a fee of 300 catties of rice. Hwa-nan did not want to put it in terms of rice, but suggested \$75,000,000 which at the time was about 350 catties of rice. But to-day the \$75,000,000 will be only 250 catties of rice, and it will be less than that in a few days. Mr. Hayes and I have both been urging upon the administration that they publish their fees in terms of rice, or it will be so low by the time school opens that they will find difficulty in financing the institution during the coming semester.

Both institutions are expecting to more than crowd during the coming semester. F.C.U. said they would not be able to take more than 1 in 20 of those whom took admission exams, and Hwa-nan has had about twice as many take the entrance exams as they can possibly admit. The demand for education is climbing very rapidly even with the high cost of education. I don't see how these folks can manage it where the cost of living is mounting at the rate of from 3% to 5% per day. If they have US currency backing it would be easier to understand, but with their own currency it is very difficult to see how they get along.

We were glad for the June 30th statements of accounts from Mr. Evans which showed that both institutions, so far as their relationship at home was concerned were in such good financial positions. I think the final figures here will show that they came through the year better than they had feared. As soon as the accounts are closed we will be forwarding them to Mr. Evans.

We often think of and pray for you folks at home, and while you may not have some of the difficulties that we have here, I think you have the harder job. My wife joins in greetings to you and yours.

Cordially yours,

Henry V. Lacy



OFFICE OF THE TREASURER  
室計會

September 9, 1948

*File*

Mrs. Marguerite Mallory Dixon  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Dixon:

I found your letter of July 7 upon my return from a two weeks visit to Formosa on September 3. In this letter you ask for certain information re the opening of the fall semester, etc.

1. Registration. I am afraid figures for this will be too late for the September News Letter, as our classes do not begin until Sept. 27, and registration for the late-comers extend beyond that date for a week or two. However, I shall do the best I can by cabling the results as soon as the time limit is up.

Tuition for Fall Semester, GY\$50.00. Other Miscellaneous fees, such as dormitory, light, library, examination paper, athletics lumped together amount to GY\$12.50.

New Students. We expect a new Freshman Class of around 100. We are fishing for a hundred, but will probably get a few more. 1,440 applied to take our entrance examinations in the summer. 1,350 actually took the same, out of which we accepted 222. Since we want only 100 new students, we sent notices of acceptance to only 172 and required them to send in a guarantee payment of GY\$17.00 if they planned to come, the same to be deducted from fees when paid in full. Many students take entrance examinations to three or four colleges. Out of the 172 notices we sent out, 103 have responded with the guarantee payment which more than likely mean they will actually show up. Had we not got the 100 out of this number we would have sent notices to enough of the remaining of the 222 to make up 100.

2. 1948 Graduates. We do not, unfortunately, have accurate data on the employment of 131 graduates in 1948. I have talked with all of the officers around here, who would know the most about it, and they are of the opinion that far more than half are already employed, and that within the next month all will be employed. There is a tendency now for our graduates to go into teaching in contrast to some of the war years when the tendency was toward government jobs. They delay in accepting jobs, because the majority of them prefer to stay in the larger centers ~~in rather than~~ to going out in the rural districts. If they are finally convinced that they can't get a job in the place where they want it, they will eventually go out into the rural places. High schools throughout the province are clamoring for teachers. It is more difficult for high school graduates to get jobs than college graduates. We do not consider unemployment among our graduates a problem at the present time.

3. Student Summer Conference on F.C.U. Campus, July 8 - 14. I enclose herewith an account of this conference with a few pictures. I am sorry I have no really good pictures for this.

4. Baccalaureate and Commencement. I enclose a few pictures of each in case they may fit in anywhere. Governor Liu of Fukien Province and Mr. Liang, Commissioner of Education were the commencement speakers. (Baccalaureate June 20, Commencement June 24).

5. Founder's Day, May 25, Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main, Hwa Nan College, was the guest speaker. About 100 alumni were present. Student activities such as open dormitories with prizes, the best dormitory, room, etc., and athletics. Pictures enclosed.

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6. F.C.U. Faculty in America, 1948-49 (not including those who went last year and have not yet returned). ~~Eight~~ faculty and staff members went to America in the summer of 1948 for further study, three under a United Board Fellowship as follows:

Professor Lin Yu-Chi, Head of Physics Dept. and Dean of General Affairs, will be at Michigan State College (picture enclosed)

Mr. Chin Yun-min, Librarian, will be at the School of Library Science, Columbia (Picture enclosed)

Mr. Lin En-chin, Lecturer in Education, will be at the University of Pa.

Three others who got scholarships on their own are:

Miss Edith Chen, Prof. of Education, at the University of North Carolina

Miss Lin Lan-ying, Lecturer in Physics, will be at Dickinson College

Mr. Chao Hsiu-fu, Lecturer in Biology, will be at the University of Mass.

Mr. Pan Hsi-lung, Graduate Assistant in Chemistry, will be at the College of

Mr. Lin Huang, Registrar and Alumni Sec., Univ. of Washington Puget Sound

In addition to the above there are five who went in the summer of 1947 who are staying on for another year.

7. Dr. Yang Hsin Pao, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics, resigned at the end of July to accept a position with the FAO, Washington, D. C. He will leave Shanghai with his family around the middle part of September enroute to Washington by air.

8. Lychee Investigation by Dr. Dean Li Lai Yung and Mr. Chou Chu-ying. A short report on this together with a few pictures is enclosed.

The above items constitute all that I have up my sleeve at the present time. I will, of course, try to gather up other news bits and pictures through the year. We are greatly handicapped in the matter of pictures by not having a good photographer on the campus. I have to "beg" everybody who makes a stab at picture-taking to try to get something good!

I found Formosa a very interesting place. Miss Reik, a teacher at Hwa Nan, and Dr. Doris Hsu, Acting President of Hwa Nan, ~~made~~ made the trip together. We flew both ways. It requires only one hour and five minutes each way, while at least a day and night are required for the trip by boat, a very dirty boat at that as well as small and most unsteady. We visited from the northern part, Keelung, down through the Central part of the Island. We hope to do the Southern part and the East coast at some later date. All of the places we saw look very modern and progressive in comparison to Foochow and other places in Fukien Province. I saw a number of our alumni who helped us to see the right places and were most hospitable to us in a number of ways. F.C.U. has around 120 graduates in the Island.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

*Eva M. Asher*

Eva M. Asher

PRICES MOUNTING WHILE EXCHANGE IS FIXED

Prices in Foochow are quite out of bound. The government tried to hold them to the government ceiling price, but everything went underground and there was nothing in the market for sale. Though there was no rice in sight for sale it was quoted at \$400,000,000 per load, and people who went to the country to buy directly from the farmers had to pay about that much. the price was pegged at \$80,000,000 on August 19. Such changes as this play havoc with our income. Salaries must be adjusted to help meet the big jumps, but there is no increase in exchange to help meet the salary increases. Last year the increase in prices and exchange went along somewhat together. The Chinese view the present general situation in China as very serious. Some think it comparable to conditions in 1926-27 which means that anything might happen at any time.

October 25, 1948

Eva M. Asher

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
Foochow, China.

December 8, 1948

Dr. William P. Fenn  
United Board for Christian Colleges in China  
169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road  
Shanghai

Dear Dr. Fenn:

I do not know whether any one has reported to you on the goings on here during the last month. Students started on an anti-this and anti-that campaign early in the month of November while President Yang was in Shanghai. First it was an all-out attack against the Dean of Personnel, who finally resigned and would not return to the office. As soon as the president returned from Shanghai they demanded that he accept the resignation. In the meantime, they had had a three-day strike over rice while the president was still in Shanghai. They pulled the second strike of three days, beginning November 18th over the Dean of Personnel resignation not being accepted. They went back to classes for a few days, and struck again on November 25 over the resignation not being accepted. Really, many students were sick and tired of the whole thing and wanted to return to classes, but could not break the strike. They held mass meetings three evenings in succession. The first two meetings did not have a quorum. The third evening the vote to continue the strike was 110 and to return to classes the next morning 129, but the minority would have none of it. They said the meeting had not been finished and would continue the next morning. In the meantime, they worked on the 129 to win them over to continue the strike. Many of the 129 went to Foochow the next morning to avoid attending further meetings. But there was a meeting practically all day Dec. 2. From the beginning of that meeting they turned their full attack on the president, dropping everything else they had been agitating about. Their decision was that if the president had not left the campus with all of his belongings by Monday, December 6, they would move him out.

The President left the campus early the morning of December 2 for an ACC Board of Managers meeting. Dr. Scott tried to persuade him that the campus was in a state of emergency and that he should stay here, but he went, and he has not returned yet. His wife kept him informed as to what the students were planning, so he called a meeting of the Board of Managers on the evening of Dec. 2, at which time they granted him a two months leave of absence, which of course means accepting his resignation. His wife moved their belongings to Foochow on December 5. Personally, I have no idea that the students would have gone into the house and moved his things out, but the President and his wife thought they would.

I think it is the general concensus of opinion that from the beginning it was the aim of the students to overthrow the president. If he had accepted the Dean of Personnel's resignation, they would have attacked another administrative officer or faculty member and kept on doing so until the president would have to give up. During this period, the history students were attacking one of their teachers demanding that he should leave, and the Physics students one of theirs, all of which was a part and parcel of the whole thing. At the same time the students had a finger in faculty agitation for higher salaries and workmen. The radical minority succeeded in convincing many of the students that they were fighting for a righteous cause. While they were all fighting to oust the president, they had quite different ideas as to whom they wanted or did not want for the next president. The Anglo-Chinese College students quite openly had James Ding in mind, but the others said they would fight him too!

The Board of Managers sent several representatives down on December 3rd to

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consult with the Deans Council (not an official body, only advisory to the president) to see if some of them would be willing to come out and form an Administrative Committee to run the university to the end of this semester at least. They left feeling that it could be done. On December 5 the Board put up an official notice on the campus that school would be temporarily suspended until the administration could be reorganized. The students were non-plussed as they had already said they were ready to go back to class the next morning, Monday. In fact, they were quite upset. They went to call on the President of the Board of Managers, but he gave them little information re ultimate plans. The idea is not to start up immediately, so as to give the students time to realize how serious it is to overthrow a president. I think we shall be ready to start classes again on Monday, December 13, unless there is some unexpected hitch in forming the committee. The delay so far in forming the committee is due to the deliberate delaying action policy of the Board in order to give the students a little lesson in what might happen when they take too much into their own hands.

I think practically all of us, if not all, had come to the conclusion that the president's resignation should be accepted at the end of this semester, but we feel that it is most unfortunate for all concerned that he had to get out in the middle of the semester.

I believe it is no secret to you that the faculty in general lacked confidence in President Yang as a leader and administrator at the time he was elected president, and for that reason it has been difficult for him to get the best men to take responsible posts under him, and when they did they did not keep them very long. I am sure the faculty will still say that he is a good man, but a poor administrator. It is my opinion that they hold no malice toward him, nor do the students now that he is gone. In fact, yesterday the student leaders took down all of the old propaganda posters and put up new ones asking three faculty members (Dr. Tan Jen Mei, Dr. Li Lai Yung, and Dr. Joseph Chen) to come out and form a committee to carry on temporarily, one saying they hoped President Yang would devote his time to the spiritual development of the youth of China, and another saying they were ready to welcome the new president when he came.

You will, no doubt, receive an official report from the Board of Managers re these developments. This is only my personal report.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Eva M. Asher