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Annual report of President
1931-1937

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEAN FOR 1931



FOOCHOW, FUKIEN
CHINA

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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
1930—1931

To the Managers and Trustees:

I. The Year 1930-1931

The year 1930-1931 has proved to be the most successful one of the last three or four years. The faculty has been greatly strengthened; the spirit of the students has been the finest we have ever had. Although we did not have enough material provisions to meet our needs, yet certain important improvements and additions in buildings and equipment were made during the year.

The public celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of this University took place on January 17, 1931. It was the first public event of this kind in the history of this institution. It was dedicated to the commemoration of the founders, through whose vision, courage and sacrifice this University has come to what it now is. The occasion served to bring a clearer consciousness of the main object of our work to the present members of this institution, and inspired them to dedicate themselves more unreservedly for the important task they have been entrusted to carry on. It incidentally brought much publicity, to the people throughout the country, of the kind of work Fukien Christian University has been doing. The wide interest as expressed by congratulatory messages throughout the country and personal attendance at the meetings of that day, marked the general good will toward us in this land.

Our registration with the Ministry of Education in Nanking in January, 1931 gave us a definite legal relationship with the government and put us formally into the national educational system of China. It gives our graduates an equal standing with state colleges and universities for all fields of service, whether government or private. It stops hostile agitation which has been

going on against us during the last four or five years; for non registration had been a pretext through which our opponents could make false propaganda against us before the public. It increases our service to education in this province, as there is no government college for the whole of Fukien. We are serving a very large educational population. Through our admittance regulations we will be able to bring about many needed reforms in the schools of Fukien and raise their academic standards. In general, the registration insures us a permanent place in the education of this province and of this country. It enhances our growth, and provides us infinite possibilities for the education of youth in Fukien and for the advancement of general culture in this section of the country.

II. Board of Managers

Mr. Nga Geng Guong, Dean of the Foochow College, was elected by the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China to be a member of our Board in the winter of 1930. Mr. Nga has a long and splendid record in Christian education in Foochow. Since his graduation from Foochow College in 1910, he has been teaching there for nearly twenty years. He spent two years studying education in Oberlin College, U. S. A., from which he also received a degree. Rev. Lin Yu Shu was re-elected in the spring of 1931 by the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China to take the place of Mr. C. D. Sing, who resigned on account of his new appointment in Amoy, as General Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. there. Rev. Lin has been chairman of our Board for the last few years. He is the General Secretary of the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China.

During the year, the Board held three meetings; on November 8, 1930, February 14, 1931, and April 4, 1931 respectively. Besides the transaction of regular business such as approval of new appointments and granting of financial appropriations, it adopted a building program for 1931-1932. A part of the program has been carried out. We are still waiting to secure enough funds

to put into effect the unfinished part of the program which is necessary for our work for the immediate future.

III. The Staff

During the year we have had an unusually strong faculty. This is due to the addition of several new members. Dr. Wen-Yung Chen returned to us after four years of further study at Duke University, U. S. A., Cambridge University, England, and the University of Berlin, Germany. He has again taken up the work in Religion and Psychology. Dr. Tso Hsin Cheng, '26 (January) joined our Biology Department after making a splendid academic record as a student and research scholar in the University of Michigan, U. S. A. Our new lecturer in Sociology, Mr. Arthur S. Y. Chen, is a graduate of St. John's University with three years of post-graduate studies at Cornell, Iowa, and the University of Chicago where he received his Master's degree in 1930. Mr. C. Chen was our lecturer in Mathematics. He has B. S. from Knox College, Illinois, 1926, and M. S. from Iowa, State University, U. S. A., 1927. He taught Mathematics and Physics in the Anglo-Chinese College and Hwa Nan College, Foochow, and also Wen Hwa College, Shanghai, before he joined us. Mr. Kao Wen Chen, '22, came to serve his Alma Mater as a lecturer in Secondary Education. He has made a splendid record as a teacher since his graduation. He is now principal of a private middle school in Foochow. He has his Master's degree in Education from Oberlin College, U. S. A.

In our Treasurer's Office, in the absence of Mr. Robert R. McClure on furlough, we were particularly fortunate in securing the service of Mr. James H. McCann, who had for more than thirty years been engaged in business administration for the Congregational Church in North China. He came down last year to help the American Board Mission in Foochow. After Mr. McCann's return to the north in June, 1931, Mr. Henry V. Lacy of the Methodist Church in Foochow kindly undertook to continue the

work. Mr. Lacy is the superintendent of the Foochow Union Christian Hospital.

It is gratifying to report that we have now secured a group of well trained and competent Chinese teachers. Our faculty members are expected to be teachers in the traditional Chinese sense of the term: they teach in as well as out of the classroom; they are full time resident teachers on the campus—most of them here with their families—and are ready to do all that is desirable and possible in the interest of education of the young students here. They also have the responsibility of general supervision over the institution as a whole. Our older members have set fine examples of unselfish living, and the younger members have proved to be their worthy colleagues. Much of what Fukien Christian University has achieved so far in the fine family spirit on the campus is due to the loyalty and devotion of our faculty, both foreign and Chinese.

IV. Departmental Work and Research

The Dean's Report gives the conditions of the various departments during the last year. You will note the increased strength of our Science Department in 1930-31. I wish also to call your attention to the Dean's comments on the work of the Chinese Department, which, through special lectures and coordinated courses, has improved steadily the quality of the work done. Through its activities in helping organizing clubs in the study of Chinese Philology and Language, and particularly the club on the study of Fukien Culture, a great many students have been stimulated to greater effort in investigating into the culture, the customs and the history of their own province. Prof. M. F. Farley has moved his collection of archaeological and Chinese art specimens to the Arts Hall in order to make them available for the use of the University. About three thousand volumes of Chinese books have been added to the Library during the last year.

The most marked growth takes place in the School of Edu-

cation. With the return of Profs. F. P. Beach and W. Y. Chen and the addition of Mr. Kao Wen Chen, the School has its foundation well laid, with Dean Theodore H. E. Chen as the head and Prof. E. M. Stowe in the Department of Religious Education. We hope in our School of Education not only to train teachers for the schools in this province, but also to help directly the primary and secondary educational institutions in Fukien in their teaching methods and curriculum adjustments in order to meet more adequately the needs of the people.

Considerable research work has been carried on by the various faculty members during the year. Prof. C. R. Kellogg, of the Science College, has made successful research into the economic aspects of the Chinese honey bee. Fruitful research was also carried on by Dr. T. H. Cheng on Chinese frogs; Prof. N. Beeman, in colloid Chemistry; Prof. W. J. Sutton, on Fukien clay and ceramics; Prof. T. H. Wang, on the protein content of various Chinese food and on the Min River water; Prof. F. C. Martin, along the line of centrifugal pumps and in constructing several important pieces of Physics apparatus in our Work Shop. Prof. C. S. Wang, of the Chinese Department in the Arts College, has two new books in press; one on Dr. Sun's Three Principles, and the other the Development of Religious Thought in China. The departments of Social Science and Religious Education have undertaken investigations into the actual conditions of the people. We encourage research as an effective means of improving teaching and to bring education closer to the life of the people so as to meet their needs.

The Chinese staff continued to hold their bi-weekly study conferences on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings. The subject for last year was the material reconstruction of China through development in communication and industry. The foreign staff put themselves to the study of Chinese during the summer months. Prof. E. M. Stowe spent the whole spring semester at the North China Language School in Peiping. Through a clear understanding of

Chinese thought, and its historical and social background, they make themselves more effective in helping the alert youth in this country in their earnest effort to solve the perplexing problems of present-day China.

V. Student Life

I wish to refer you to the section of the Dean's Report dealing with the subject of student life. We have had a most wonderful year of faculty-student cooperation in planning for the general welfare of the students. Through joint committees and club activities, much has been done to stimulate constructive planning and mutual service. The religious life is something for which we also felt grateful. Over 85% of our students joined the student Y. M. C. A. activities. Eighty-two per cent of our student body were professed Christians. The college atmosphere was filled with a feeling of mutual confidence and a unity of spirit.

There has been much danger recently in the college in China of conducting higher education on a more or less mechanical basis. There is little faculty guidance given to students. The teachers go to give lectures in classes and are seen no more. Modern college education seems to have lost the traditional Chinese idea of intimate personal relationships, through which the teachers know their students not only in the matter of class room work but also with respect to their personal problems. We in Fukien wish to combine modern educational efficiency in group learning and adequate scientific equipment with individual attention from teachers. We are not giving education to students through the class room alone, but also in the life on the campus in general. We are glad to report that we have been quite successful in this respect during the last year, although accomplishment still falls far short of our ideals.

The completion of the Kuan Kuo unit of the new dormitory giving better accommodations to a number of students, although many of them still live in the temporary building room.

On account of the lack of larger dormitory space, as well as for academic reasons, we stopped taking in a mid-year class of students in the spring of 1931. We hope that funds will be forthcoming to complete the other units of the dormitory before long.

VI. Alumni Service

In our Secretary's Office, we began to maintain an alumni service last year. It issued fourteen Bi-Weekly Bulletins and four special reports. The alumni service aims to give further education to our young graduates who are serving in the various walks of life throughout the country and abroad. On account of the lack of public library facilities, most of the graduates do not have the opportunity of pursuing their studies further. Through our Bulletin service, we are trying to introduce to them new developments in thought and in discoveries in the various branches of knowledge. The service also brings our alumni to closer contacts with each other as well as with their Alma Mater.

Three new branch alumni associations have been organized during the year; one in Shanghai, another in Peiping and the third one in Amoy. The Hinghwa alumni have considerably strengthened their existing organization; the Foochow branch was active. Each of the branch associations has rendered some conspicuous service to Fukien Christian University. The Shanghai group, through its energetic secretary, was responsible for a certain amount of publicity for the University in the newspapers there. While Amoy and Hinghwa branches conducted our fall entrance examinations for new students in their respective localities. The Foochow and Shanghai members gave much assistance in spreading information for prospective candidates for admittance. The Peiping group joined all the other branches in conducting a financial campaign for the Alumni Fifteenth Anniversary Commemoration Fund. It has been most encouraging to often receive financial contributions toward our new building and scholarship funds from far away alumni in Singapore and in the United States.

Many of our graduates are still young and have yet to fight their way through the world, yet many of them have already done much for their Alma Mater. Their constant expression of loyalty and gratitude through substantial means indicates the lasting "F. C. U." spirit of which all of us are so proud.

Our graduates have also shown a fraternal spirit toward their fellow alumni. Last winter when one of the older alumni was in serious danger of life, and later was in need of heavy financial assistance, many came to help and enough money was collected from free contributions to pay off a considerable part of his financial obligations. Fukien Christian University has become a spiritual unity, a bond in fellowship even after years of graduation and in spite of the difference in academic generations.

VII. Visits to Schools in the Province

During the year we made frequent visits to the various schools in or around Foochow for the purpose of giving lectures or holding conferences. We also made official visits to the various school in South Fukien. This is the first time that we have done this kind of work for several years. It helped a great deal in understanding the curricular ¹⁹³¹ students and other educational provisions and equipment of the various schools. We wish to help all of them in securing better teaching and a higher standard. It also gives us opportunity for presenting the University work to the secondary schools, and bringing to those young people who intend to go to college a better knowledge of the facilities we have here.

There is much need of a better coordination of work done by the Christian middle schools. There is also need of closer relationship among the schools of the same grade in the same locality, but established by different denominations. Greater efficiency, better education, and more valuable results can be had if the Christian educational forces in the Province will come to a better cooperation than at the present time. Fukien Christian University

ty ought to serve as a connecting link to bring together all who are interested in a better China to work in harmony for His Kingdom through Christian education.

VIII. Our Immediate Task

There were many reasonable demands on us last year which we could not meet. We did not have enough graduates in the year to meet half of the requests for teachers, school administrators, etc. Our dormitory space was too small to accommodate a larger student body and consequently to turn out more graduates. I have already mentioned that we had to cut out a new class of freshmen in the spring, 1931. Therefore, one of our immediate tasks will be to complete the two other units of the new dormitory. That will need a minimum amount of about \$25,000 local currency (or about \$6,000 gold).

For the last few years women students have knocked at our door with increasing force. A year ago the principle of admitting women students was passed by our Board of Managers and last spring our Board of Trustees gave definite consent to this undertaking. But there was no dormitory, neither was there any financial provision for a dean of women. Through the effort of Mr. R. W. McClure, our Treasurer, a small sum of money has been secured recently toward this purpose. The cost of a small dormitory unit with dining room together with the necessary furniture for the building, will be about \$32,000 local currency (or about \$7,500 gold). The tuition from the additional women students will meet at least a large part of the salary of the new dean. This University can not afford much longer to neglect the need of a great many women in this Province for Christian higher education at this University.

IX. A New Path

For a generation modern school education in this country has not produced its desired results, namely, the up-building of a

new and better China. On the contrary, the political and economic exploiters and oppressors of our people, as well as the present large group of "social parasites" come from the so-called new student class. We have copied and tried to transplant western systems and curricula on a whole-sale scale without considering the entirely different cultural and economic conditions of the Chinese society. The students are put to learn subjects the significance of which they do not appreciate. When they have graduated from their course they may not know what to do with their education, although all expect to secure positions that will yield large financial returns. Modern education as now existing in China is too far divorced from actual life and has consequently produced some serious maladjustments in the nation.

What China demands from the new education is a new force for service. Education ought to serve the youth of the nation by making them intelligent, upright and happy persons through work in self-sacrifice; and to serve the country by transforming it into a new social order for justice, freedom and mutual helpfulness. Education can effect these by two closely related means: (1) By giving youth an inner urge to serve, and (2) by giving them an intelligent understanding and technique of how to render effective service. True Christian education, presenting the life and moral ideals of Jesus in an effective way, will give proper motivation for moral conduct. Meanwhile, a thorough knowledge of the actual conditions of the people to whom the service is to be rendered is necessary for intelligent expression of good will.

Fukien Christian University has from the beginning set itself to the task of building in the young people of this country a strong Christian character. Judging from the lives of a number of our alumni we have reason to believe that we have been partially successful. Our science departments provide good training in modern methods of dealing with new problems. In recent years we have been using more and more local materials and native problems instead of relying chiefly on foreign text-books in

teaching. We should increasingly make the Province of Fukien our special field of study. The science departments can inquire into the various problems of the land which modern natural and physical sciences can be used to solve. Our arts departments can concentrate their efforts in investigating the cultural, social, religious and economic questions in the Province. The matter of devising a better system of education so as to meet the intellectual, professional and spiritual needs of the people of Fukien should be the main task of our education and psychology departments.

To give elaborate discourses on the heritage of western civilization and on the wonderful discoveries and developments in Europe and in America in the modern times is very interesting and highly profitable to our young students. But to be ignorant of the achievements in their own history and literature, and to be blind to the existing conditions and possibilities of the people and land around them is something that an educational institution, especially of higher learning, should not tolerate much longer. By concentrating the efforts of all of our departments of learning in tackling vital and concrete problems of life and thought in the Province we may go far in giving a truly liberal education to youth as well as rendering effective practical service to our people. Here seems to be an obvious and yet untrodden new path for courageous educators. Will Fukien Christian University lead the way?

C. J. Lin
President.

August 26th, 1931

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DEAN OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

1930—1931

The Board of Managers,
Fukien Christian University,

Gentlemen:

The academic year just drawn to a close has been a happy one, marked by a high quality of community spirit which both the students and the faculty members have greatly enjoyed. the F. C. U. spirit proved to be greater than its foes. Within the campus there was an atmosphere of mutual trust and co-operation which made impossible the misunderstandings and troubles of the previous year. Outside of the college walls the wrong impressions created by unfavorable propaganda were slowly being replaced by a closer knowledge and a keener appreciation of the kind of work being done by F. C. U. The outstanding event of the year was the celebration, on January 17, 1931, of the fifteenth anniversary of F. C. U. The occasion was made even more significant by the fact that on that day the college was formally registered with the Ministry of Education of the National Government. For more than three years we had bent our efforts towards this end, and the only reason why success was not achieved earlier than this year was that the truth had been temporarily shrouded out of view by the smoky clouds of false propaganda. The fact that the National government has now put its stamp of approval upon our educational program is evidence that the real facts are now better known than before and that many of the former misunderstandings have already been dissipated.

In the last report I mentioned our newly adopted policy of restricting the student body. This was put into effect last September. Besides eliminating a number of students who were known to have been instigators of trouble, we subjected the new applicants to a rigorous process of selection. As a result, we

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started last September with a small but select student body of 126. No class was admitted at the beginning of the Spring Semester. This policy of admitting a new Freshman class only once a year was given a trial in accordance with a vote of the faculty. Whether it ought to be continued or not is a question which requires more study. There were quite a few students who applied last spring and were denied the opportunity of entrance examination. As long as some secondary schools still have graduating classes at the end of the fall semester, we may be obliged to accomodate the students of these classes by admitting a new Freshman class in the Spring.

I. Student Life

The peaceful and harmonious spirit which marked student life and other phases of college life presented a sharp contrast to the unrest of the previous year. The newly erected dormitory unit not only increased the physical comfort of the students but also helped to elevate the general tone of morale. The large faculty, including four new teachers and three families just returned from their furlough year, made a very good impression upon the students and was an important factor contributing towards a wholesome college spirit.

Student activities of various types were launched with unusual vigor and enthusiasm. The class-units were organized shortly after the opening of the fall semester and out of these class organizations finally emerged the student self-government association, organized and managed in conformity with the new regulations of the National Government, which prohibited the "Student Union" of former years and made more definite provision for the guidance of student activities. Early in the spring, the Self-Government Association prepared a very good program of entertainment to which students from all the schools in Foochow were invited. The occasion brought to the campus an enthusiastic crowd of more than five hundred young people. Under the direc-

tion of the Association, the dining-room committee rendered valuable service by drawing up a system of rules calculated to maintain better order in the dining room and better adjusted relations between the students and the cook. The rules were approved by the majority in a mass meeting.

In co-operation with a faculty committee, the Sanitation Department of the Self-Government Association introduced bean curd milk as a regular supplement to the daily diet. It is, perhaps, worthwhile to give a somewhat detailed account of this affair as an example of the student-faculty co-operation so characteristic of the F. C. U. spirit. The matter of diet had long challenged the thought of the faculty. Committee investigations discovered the fact that the food served in the dining-room was not sufficient for the students, but in proposing any reform we were confronted with the difficulty that a more balanced diet would increase the expense of student board to an extent beyond the financial ability of most of our students. During the fall semester the faculty committee on Student Welfare appointed a sub-committee to make further study of the matter, and at the beginning of the spring semester the sub-committee reported the proposal of a supplementary diet of bean curd milk. As soon as there were enough known data to warrant the practicability of the proposal, a joint meeting of student and faculty representatives was called for a detailed discussion of the matter. The students responded enthusiastically. Immediate steps were taken by the Sanitation Department towards the launching of a "Bean Milk Campaign", the purpose of which was to disseminate information regarding the dietetic value of bean milk. From then on, the entire responsibility was assumed by the students themselves, the faculty committee standing by to give help only when needed. Within two weeks, an expert on the making of bean milk had been employed to make the milk and sell it to students at mid-morning every day. The management of the affair was entirely in the hands of the Sanitation Department of the students. Al-

though the time available for serving the milk was very limited, yet there was no confusion at all. No faculty management could have produced more efficient results.

Bean milk almost equals cow milk in dietetic value. It costs less than one-third as much as cow milk—two cents per bowl. It was so much welcomed by students and faculty families that, towards the end of the semester, it was served no less than four times a day. There is no doubt that the plan will be continued next year.

Under the auspices of the Self-Government Association, athletic activities gained a new impetus. Two athletic programs were undertaken during the year, and teams from schools in Foo-chow were invited to participate. Our teams and individual athletes also took part in the Provincial Athletic Meet organized by the Bureau of Education and the record they make was very commendable.

In music we missed the presence of Mrs. Scott. Mrs. Beach assumed the burden of teaching piano pupils and of directing the Glee Club. The Glee Club, together with the Orchestra, directed by Professor Farley, gave three entertaining programs during the year.

Among other active Clubs were the Natural History Club, the Rural Service Club, the Dramatic Club, the Religion Club, the Society for the Study of the Culture of Fukien Province, and the Education Club. The last mentioned one was just organized during the spring semester, and the enthusiasm of its forty odd members holds great promise for future growth.

II. Faculty Guidance of Students

The faculty discussed at length the possibilities of introducing some form of advisory system to make possible closer personal contacts between individual students and members of the faculty. Various plans were proposed aiming at having every student register under a faculty adviser, but they were all found to be too

mechanical. Finally, the faculty voted to build upon the already existent scheme of departmental guidance and to enlarge the scope so that the guidance would include not only the selection of courses but also all kinds of personal problems. The professors in each department were urged to have frequent interviews with the students of their respective departments. Social gatherings, group hikes, and informal conversation were among the means suggested. The aim is to develop personal friendship to such a degree that students will feel free to go to their faculty-friends for consultation on all kinds of personal problems.

III. Religious Life

The student Y. M. C. A., in co-operation with the faculty committee on Religious Activities, succeeded in maintaining a very fine religious spirit throughout the year. The membership of the Y. M. C. A. totalled more than 85 per cent of the entire student body. During the fall semester the Religion Club followed a comprehensive plan of study, which included such topics as "philosophy and religion", "education and religion", "science and religion", "sociology and religion", and the like. Members of the faculty were invited to speak on these subjects, and a special pamphlet containing these lectures has been published by the Y. M. C. A. A continuous program of morning watch was kept up for the benefit of a steady group of devoted Christians who felt the need. The daily chapel services and the Sunday services were attended regularly by more than one third of the student body.

The visit of Dr. T. Z. Koo during the fall was turned into an occasion for an effective acceleration of spiritual growth. Dr. Koo held fruitful conferences with Y. M. C. A. officers and other Christian leaders among the students, and from these conferences flowed forth the energy and inspiration required for the prosecution of the program just mentioned in the last paragraph. Another event of consequence was an all-day retreat during the spring in which about forty students took part. We had with us

on that day Mr. Y. T. Wu, of the National Y. M. C. A., and Dr. T. C. Fang, of the National Council of the Church of Christ. The afternoon session was devoted to an open discussion in which many significant problems were brought forth and very valuable opinions expressed without any restraint whatsoever on the part of any one present. Concrete suggestions were made along the line of closer personal contacts and of more intimate fellowship among the Christians of the community. The Christian students were unusually active during the year. They constituted 82 per cent of the entire student body. Their leadership accounts for the fine spirit of the year.

The leadership of our students in the formation of the "Union of Christian Students of Foochow City" is worthy of mention. A central organization of Christian students in all our schools of Foochow was effected last fall, and the two persons who have served as Chairmen of the Union are both F. C. U. students. Our students have been active leaders in all the activities of the Union. Shortly after the close of the spring semester, there was held on this campus a summer conference of more than 160 Christian students from different schools of North Fukien. The conference lasted for a week. The entire management and preliminary arrangements were all in the hands of the students, and many visitors marveled at their efficiency. Then, as on other occasions, our students assumed leadership.

One of the results of this conference was the formation of the "Union of Christian students of North Fukien". The conference also elected representatives to attend the meeting of the preparatory Committee of the National Student Movement, held at Peiping in August, and the National Conference of the Secretaries of the Church of Christ, to be held at Hangchow in September. Of the three representatives elected, two were F. C. U. students.

IV Aidships

The receipt of a few small donations enabled us to do a little more in giving financial aid to needy students. During the year, aidships of about \$500.00 a year were given to more than forty students. We are very much in need of a larger fund for aidships. Some of our most worthy Christian leaders come from families which are not able to support them in college. Each year sees a number of them drop out on account of their being financially unable to continue. Some of them study till they exhaust all their resources and then go out to work for a few years in order to save enough to enable them to continue for another year or so. Others need only the assistance of twenty-five or thirty dollars per semester but the very lack of that much assistance has forced them to drop out. Unless we find means to have a larger reserve for aidships, we are keeping away from our doors a large number of students of the very type which will profit most from Christian college education.

V. Notes on the Departments

Excepting the department of Physics and Mathematics, the science departments were stronger than during the previous year. With the return of Prof. W. J. Sutton, the Chemistry department had the benefits of a full staff, though it missed the service of a full-time assistant. The arrival of Prof. T. H. Cheng (Sc. D., University of Michigan) brought great relief to Prof. C. R. Kellogg, who had shouldered the entire responsibility of the Biology Department during the previous year. Biology was very popular last year. Such a large number registered for first-year biology that there were not enough microscopes for use and it was necessary to divide the class into two sections. In the Department of Physics and Mathematics, the vacancy left by Prof. C. Y. Chung was filled by Mr. C. Chen, who graduated from Knox College, Illinois, and later received his Master's degree from Iowa State Uni-

versity. There was no assistant to help in laboratory management, and this greatly increased the work of Prof. F. C. Martin.

In the college of Arts, the return of Prof. Malcolm Farley was a great blessing to the English Department. A course in elementary French was offered in answer to the demands of a small group of eager students. The absence of Prof. Roderick Scott was not only a great blow to the Department of Philosophy but also a loss to the English Department. The Department of Philosophy was in bad shape during the year. Courses in religion and religious education were given by Profs. E. M. Stowe, C. S. Wang, and W. Y. Chen, but the fundamental courses in philosophy were left untouched.

Of the social sciences, economics and political science were most popular. There was an increasing demand for courses along these two subjects, and, inasmuch as Prof. K. H. Tseng was the only person giving such courses, the needs were only partially met. Sociology was taught by Mr. Arthur S. Y. Chen (M. A. University of Chicago) in place of Mr. S. L. Fu, who left us in the summer of 1929. History remained neglected. The lack of a history teacher not only seriously handicaps the department of social sciences, but also leaves an important hole in the program of the whole college.

During the spring term, a special committee was appointed to study the needs and possibilities of the social science unit. It was felt that a closer co-ordination could be effected among the courses in economics, political science, sociology, and history. The committee drew up a very good program for the next two years, but the program is still inadequate on account of the lack of definite provision for courses in history.

One of the important accomplishments of the Chinese Department during the year was the formation of a Society for the Study of the Culture of Fukien Province. The project is of such great interest and is so promising of growth and expansion that it has enlisted the co-operation of other departments in the Uni-

versity. A comprehensive program has been proposed for a systematic study of many different phases of Fukien life: social customs, family life, economic conditions, educational opportunities, etc. The members of the society have already divided themselves into study groups on the basis of personal interest, and, though no systematic investigation has yet been made, the first steps have already been taken.

In April, the Chinese Department invited a well known scholar, Professor Chung-Fang Chen, Dean of the College of Arts of Chinan University, Shanghai, to come for a special series of lectures on Chinese literature. The lectures further stimulated the interest of students in the study of Chinese literature.

The return of Prof. F. P. Beach from furlough and the arrival of Prof. W. Y. Chen (Ph. D., Duke University) greatly accelerated the growth of the School of Education. A comprehensive plan is being worked out whereby each person on the staff will have charge of a particular phase of the curriculum. Roughly, the division of work falls along these lines: Prof. F. P. Beach, social psychology and philosophy of education; Prof. E. M. Stowe, religious education and character education; Prof. W. Y. Chen, elementary psychology and abnormal psychology; Prof. Theodore H. E. Chen, educational psychology and method. During the spring term, we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Wen Chen Kao, an alumnus of F. C. U. ('22) who later went to Oberlin College for post-graduate studies in education. Mr. Kao is now principal of a good secondary school in Foochow. His consent to be a part-time lecturer in the School of Education means the beginning of closer contacts between our students and the actual conditions of schools in Foochow.

The proposal to offer an elementary course in general psychology, open to Freshman, was approved by the faculty and given first trial during the spring. It was a success. In the past, students were not permitted to elect elementary psychology until the sophomore year. Inasmuch as elementary psychology is a pre-

requisite to all other courses in education and psychology, the old plan made it impossible to begin a major in education until the second term of the sophomore year. By offering elementary psychology during the Freshman year, we now make it possible for education students to make a definite start in their major as soon as they get to the Sophomore year.

The year witnessed a noticeable increase in library books. There were altogether an increase of approximately 650 English books and over 3000 Chinese books, magazines and current periodicals not included in these figures. The predominance of Chinese books was due to at least three reasons. (1) With a large budget for books, the Chinese Department was able to obtain some valuable volumes and collections. (2) During the first years of the history of F. C. U. the books acquired by the different departments were mostly English books, with the result that outside of the Chinese department there were very few Chinese books for use as references. In the past year or so, the Chinese staff of every department keenly felt the need of more Chinese books which students could read much more rapidly than English books, and for this reason they have devoted a large portion of their budget to bringing the Chinese departmental library up to the standard of minimum requirements. Education and the social sciences have been conspicuous in the acquisition of new Chinese books. (3) The high rate of exchange and the limited budget (in silver) of the departments combined to reduce the number of English books purchased. Most of the departments have no more than about \$120—\$150 Mex. a year for books, and after one or two magazines from abroad are ordered, what is left will not buy many English books at the present rate of exchange.

VI. New System of Faculty Committees

The F. C. U. tradition recognizes the supremacy of the faculty in all matters academic. In the early years of the history of the college, the faculty as a unit considered and decided upon

all matters large and small. As the growth of the college increased the size of the faculty and the number of regular details which demanded attention, it became more difficult for the faculty to act as a unit. Gradually there evolved a system whereby the faculty governed through a number of committees elected by its own members. The committees were created one by one in answer to particular needs. In the last year or so, it was felt that the number of committees had become too many and that there was considerable overlapping among the duties of different committees. In the spring of 1930, a special committee was appointed to make a thorough study of our committee system and to make suggestions with regard to possible improvements. This investigating committee later on presented to the faculty a plan for a re-organization of the committees by eliminating or merging old ones and also creating new ones. The plan was voted upon by the faculty and put into effect during the last year. The standing committees of the faculty are as follows:

1. *The Committee on Academic Relations.* To this committee come all matters concerning the curriculum and the general academic life of the University. It recommends to the faculty the modification or creation of academic rules. To this body also belongs the duty of general supervision of instruction and of studying the ways and means of improving it.

2. *The Committee on student Welfare.* The problems pertaining to the general welfare of students and to the relationship between the faculty and students come to this committee for consideration. During the last year, a special effort was made towards the promotion of a happier student life by means of encouraging student activities of various kinds and the preparation of entertaining programs such as concerts, stunt nights, inter-faculty athletic contests, "open-house" of faculty families, etc. Student co-operation was enlisted as far as possible in all the plans made. It was this committee that initiated the "bean milk movement" described above. This committee appoints two sub-committees to

pay special attention to health problems and athletics. It also acts in close co-operation with the "Ladies' Club", which is an organization of the wives of staff and faculty members and is a body which has made important contributions to campus life.

3. *The Committee on Religious Activities.* This committee works in close co-operation with the student Y. M. C. A. in the promotion of religious life. It makes plans for retreats, prayer meetings, daily chapel services, Sunday services for the community (including special services for workmen), Sunday School for children from the adjacent village, etc.

4. *The Committee on Party Relations.* The many occasions which bring us into contact with the Nationalist Party Organization creates the need of a special committee to have charge of such affairs. With such a committee to give thought to this particular phase of our work, it is easier to avoid misunderstandings and to maintain friendly relations with the Party Organization. There were enough members of the Nationalist Party in F. C. U. last year for the formation of a local organization, so we now have a branch organization of the Nationalist Party.

5. *The Committee on Publications.* One of the important tasks of this committee is the publication of "Hsieh Ta Hsueh Shu", a journal consisting of articles written by members of the faculty. The first issue, published last September, attracted no small measure of attention, and its articles have been quoted or reprinted in a number of popular magazines in the country. The second issue is now in press and will be ready for circulation very soon.

6. *The Commencement Committee.* This committee makes plans for commencement and has charge of the program of commencement day.

VII. The Class of 1931

There were two graduates in the class of January, 1931, and ten graduates in the class of June, 1931. Among them, four majored in sociology, two in economics, two in religion and religious

education, two in biology, one in chemistry, and one in the pre-medical sciences. With the exception of the pre-medical student who is going to medical college, all the graduates have been employed for next year. Most of them were engaged a few months before the time of their graduation. Towards the end of the year, there came a number of requests for our graduates, but we did not have supply enough to answer all the demands. The demand for F. C. U. graduates is very great. This, as the Hon. S. K. Cheng, the Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province, remarks, is a distinguishing feature of F. C. U.

All the eleven graduates are going to teach. This fact brings up the problem of their preparation. That these students of sociology, biology, chemistry, etc. are well prepared in their subjects can be readily granted; but whether they are fully prepared to teach is a question which needs careful thought. The notion that all that is necessary for good teaching is the mastery of subject matter has been shown to be false not only by educationalists but also by many subject matter specialists who have had teaching experience. Inasmuch as the majority of our graduates take up teaching or some other form of educational work, should not their college course make more definite provision for the study of education—e. g., educational psychology, general principles and methods, etc.? The School of Education has ruled that every student majoring in education should have a minor, preferably a subject which he expects to teach. Should not the other departments make some similar ruling and require all prospective teachers to take a minimum number of courses in education and psychology? It would seem that there could be worked out a very close co-operation between the School of Education and the rest of the University in the training of teachers for our secondary schools. Here is an opportunity which has not been fully exploited.

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VIII. The System of Group Requirements

Our system of education requires every student, irrespective of his major, to so distribute his studies that he has at least one year of each of the following groups of subjects: Chinese literature, social science, education and psychology, and two laboratory sciences. Our requirement for a major is 36 semester-hours. The philosophy underlying this system is quite different from that which obtains in most of the Chinese colleges to-day, where specialization is the key-note and a major often consists of as many as seventy semester-hours. Our program aims at the fulfilment of the double purpose of a liberal education and a beginning of specialization.

In the last year, considerable time was consumed in the discussion of ways of improving the system so that it might become a more effective instrument for realizing our ideals. It was felt by some that the system is too rigid and fails to make adequate provision for individual needs and interests. One of the concrete suggestions was to reduce the science requirement so that arts students might be permitted to graduate with only one laboratory science. The ideal plan would be to give an orientation course the purpose of which is not to enable students to take more advanced courses in science but to familiarize them with the methods of modern science and to develop an appreciation of the contributions of science to the human race. Such a course would require the co-ordinated effort of all the science departments. This is not easy to realize on account of the fact that our science staff is already fully loaded with the present schedule and could not very well spare the time for such a new course. Would the faculty agree to reducing the science requirement to just one laboratory science, either biology or chemistry or physics? Perhaps an answer will be given during the next year.

The general question of "elementary" versus "introductory" courses was also discussed. Our system of group requirements places on each department the responsibility of making provision

for the needs of not only its own majors but also of students of other departments. The needs of the two groups are not the same. For the major student, what is expected from the first-year course is an introduction to the second-year course, a foundation for more advanced work in the department. For the student who majors in some other department, the need is not preparation for further study but that degree of acquaintance with the field which is needed for an all-round liberal education. In other words, his needs are more along the line of orientation and general survey. The first-year courses now offered by the different departments are designed primarily for the first group of students—the majors. It would be highly desirable if each department could offer, in addition to the introductory course for prospective majors, an elementary course taught with the specific purpose of meeting the needs of students who might never take any further work within the department. In order to fulfil the group requirements, students would, then, have the opportunity of choosing either this elementary course or the regular introductory course of the department. This would mean less rigidity.

IX. Outside Visitors

We had the honor of the visit in February of a member of the Board of Trustees—Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield, Associate Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Dr. Fairfield sat in a long session of faculty meeting in which a number of important problems were discussed.

We greatly enjoyed the visit of Dr. Edgar Knight and other members of the Fact-finding Commission of Laymen's Inquiry. Among other distinguished guests of the year were: Prof. and Mrs. George H. Betts of Northwestern University; Dr. Corley, of the World Sunday School Association, and his Commission of Experts in Religious Education; Dr. F. I. Johnston, Business Manager of the Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New York, and Mrs. Johnston; and Dr. Warren S. Thompson, Director of the Scripps Foundation for Research.

X. Co-Education

My last report mentioned registration with the government and co-education as two of the most important issues we faced. We are now registered, and our relationship with the Ministry of Education and the Party is being placed on a sound basis. The question of co-education still remains. The demand for it is more pressing than ever. In spite of repeated announcements to the effect that we are not yet in a position to admit girl students, we have during these months received many applications from girls who wish to enter F. C. U. next fall. The authorities of a number of girls' schools have also written for their graduates to ask if we could admit girls in the fall. The repeated negative answer we give justly opens us to the criticism that we are unsympathetic with the needs of so many girls who wish to come to F. C. U. for college education. It is therefore pertinent to close this report with a reiteration of the pressing need of taking more definite steps towards the beginning of co-education.

Respectfully submitted,

Theodore H. E. Chen,
Dean

August 22nd, 1931

CHRONICLE OF CHIEF EVENTS

1930

- August 28—29 Entrance Examinations.
- September 8 Faculty Conference, Prof. Stowe reports on the Conference on Religious Education, held in Shanghai, July 1—9. New Faculty Members introduced.
- 11—12 Registration for Fall Semester.
- 15 Classes begin.
- 16 Professors Sutton and Farley families arrive.
- 17 First Convocation.
- 22 Class-units organized; class officers elected.
- 23 Faculty Reception to New Freshmen.
- 25 Dean's Reception to Class officers.
Prof. and Mrs. Beach arrive.
- 26 Welcome Meeting, sponsored by student Y. M. C. A.
- October 1—8 Visit of Mr. N. Gist Gee, of Rockefeller Foundation.
- 3 Stunt Evening. Student-Faculty Reception to all the new-comers of the community.
- 7 First steps taken towards the organization of the Student Self-Government Association.
- 17 Faculty-Seniors Volley-ball Match.
- 18 Out-door picnic for faculty and families.
- 22—25 Visit of Dr. T. Z. Koo, Vice-president of the world Student Christian Federation.
- 24 Movies, sponsored by the Student Y. M. C. A.
- November 7 Movies, sponsored by the Student Y. M. C. A.
- 8 Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers, held at F. C. U.
- 10 Visit of the Inspectors appointed by the Party Organization and the Bureau of Education.
- 14 Visit of Dr. and Mrs. George H. Betts.
- 18 Faculty Discussion on the Ways and Means of

CHRONICLE OF CHIEF EVENTS

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- starting Co-education.
- 21 Evening entertainment given by the Student Self-government Association.
- December 19 Christmas program in Chapel.
- 1931 21—
- January 10 Winter Vacation.
- 11 Classes resumed.
- 16 Athletic Meet, sponsored by the Student Self-government Association.
- 17 Celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary. Registration with the National Government finally achieved.
- 24 Final examinations begin.
- 31 End of Fall Semester.
Prof. W. Y. Chen arrives.
- February 2—10 Registration for Spring Semester.
- 10 Visit of Dr. Wynn Fairfield, a member of the Board of Trustees.
Long faculty meeting in the afternoon.
- 11 Classes begin.
- 17 Visit of Dr. Corley and his Commission of experts. Religious Education.
- 20 Inauguration of New officers of Student Self-Government Association.
- 27 Faculty open House for all Students.
- March 3 President Lin leaves for Shanghai and Nanking.
- 5 Faculty Dinner.
- 24 President Lin returns.
Dr. Edgar Knight, of the Laymen's Inquiry, arrives.
- 25 Visit of the Fact-finding Commission of the Laymen's Inquiry.
- 28 Social Meeting and Athletic contests, sponsored by the Student Self-government Association; students from Foochow schools invited.

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| April | 2 | Communion Service in Chapel. |
| | 6 | Easter Holiday. |
| | 8—14 | Series of lectures on Chinese Literature by Dean Chen Chung-fang of Chinan University, Shanghai. |
| | 27 | Student-faculty Retreat. |
| | 29 | Tea given to new officers of the student Self-government Association. |
| May | 4—7 | Foochow Athletic Meet, sponsored by the Bureau of Education. |
| | 15 | Health Campaign Day. |
| | 22 | Farewell Meeting given jointly by the Student Self-government Association and the Student Y. M. C. A. |
| | 24 | Prof. and Mrs. Beeman leave for furlough. |
| | 31 | Mrs. Kellogg leaves for furlough.
President Lin leaves for southern Fukien. |
| June | 3 | Movies, sponsored by Student Self-government Association. |
| | 10 | Concert, given by the University Glee Club and Orchestra. |
| | 14 | Baccalaureate Sunday. Sermon by Dr. James Ding, Principal of Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow. |
| | 15 | Final examinations begin.
President Lin returns from Southern Fukien. |
| | 20 | Commencement Exercises. Address by Hon. S. K. Cheng, Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province. |
| | 22 | Spring Semester ends. |
| | 26— | |
| July | 4 | Summer Conference of North Fukien Students. |
| | 1—10 | Conference on Religious Education held in Shanghai. F. C. U. represented by Professors E. M. Stowe and W. Y. Chen. |

The Christian Herald Industrial Mission Press

47. C. Lin
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

1930-1931

August 26, 1931

To the Managers and Trustees:

1. The Year 1930-1931

The year 1930-1931 has proved to be the most successful one of the last three or four years. The faculty has been greatly strengthened; the spirit of students has been the finest we have ever had. Although we did not have enough material provisions to meet our needs, yet certain important improvements and additions in buildings and equipment were made during the year.

The public celebration of the Fifteenth Anniversary of the Founding of this University took place on January 17, 1931. It was the first public event of this kind in the history of this institution. It was dedicated to the commemoration of the founders, through whose vision, courage and sacrifice this University has come to what it is now. The occasion served to bring a clearer consciousness of the main object of our work to the present members of this institution, and inspire them to dedicate themselves more unreservedly for the important task they have been entrusted to carry on. It incidentally brought much publicity to the people throughout the country of the kind of work Fukien Christian University has been doing. The wide interest as expressed by congratulatory messages throughout the country and personal attendance at the meetings of that day, marked the general good will toward us in this land.

The registration with the Ministry of Education in Hanking in January, 1931 gave us a definite legal relationship with the government and put us formally into the national educational system of China. It gives our graduates an equal standing with the state colleges and universities for all fields of service, whether government or private. It stops hostile agitation which has been going on against us during the last four or five years for non-registration and been a pretext through which our opponents could make false propaganda against us before the public. It increases our service to education in this province, as there is no government college for the whole of Fukien. We are serving a very large educational population. Through our admittance

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regulations we will be able to bring about many needed reforms in the schools of Fukien and raise their academic standards. In general, the registration insures us a permanent place in the education of this province and of this country. It enhances our growth, and provides us infinite possibilities for service for the education of youth in Fukien and for the advancement of general culture in this section of the country.

II. Board of Managers

Mr. Nga Gang Guong, Dean of the Foochow College, was elected by the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China to be a member of our Board in the Winter of 1930. Mr. Nga has a long and splendid record in Christian education in Foochow. Since his graduation from Foochow College in 1910, he has been teaching there for nearly twenty years. He spent two years studying education in Oberlin College, U.S.A., from which he also received a degree. Rev. Lin Ya Shu was re-elected in the spring of 1931 by the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China to take the place of Mr. U.D. Sing, who resigned on account of his new appointment in Amoy, as General Secretary of the Y.M.C.A. there. Rev. Lin has been chairman of our Board for the last few years. He is the General Secretary of the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China.

During the year, the Board held three meetings; on November 8, 1930, February 14, 1931, and April 4, 1931 respectively. Besides the transactions of regular business such as approval of new appointments and granting of financial appropriations, it adopted a building program for 1931-1932. A part of the program has been carried out. We are still waiting to secure enough funds to put into effect the unfinished part of the program which is necessary for our work for the immediate future.

III. The Staff

During the year we have had an unusually strong faculty. This is due to the addition of several new members. Dr. Wen-Yung Chen returned to us after four years of further study at Duke University, U.S.A., Cambridge University, England, University of Berlin, Germany. He has again taken up the work in Religion and Psychology. Dr. Tso Hsin Cheng '26 (January) joined our Biology Department after making a splendid academic record as a student and research scholar in the University of Michigan, U.S.A. Our new lecturer in Sociology, Mr. Arthur S.Y. Chen, is a graduate of St. John's University with three years of post-graduate studies at Cornell, Iowa, and the University of Chicago where he received his Master's degree in 1930. Mr. U. Chen was our lecturer in Mathematics. He has his B.S. from Knox College, Illinois, 1926, and M.S. from Iowa State University, U.S.A., 1927. He taught

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Mathematics and Physics in the Anglo-Chinese College and Hwa Nan College, Foochow, and also Wen Hwa College, Shanghai, before he joined us. Mr. Kao Wen Chen '22 came to serve his Alma Mater as a lecturer in Secondary Education. He has made a splendid record as a teacher since his graduation. He is now principal of a private middle school in Foochow. He has his Master's degree in Education from Oberlin College, U.S.A.

In our Treasurer's Office, in the absence of Mr. Robert R. McClure on furlough, we were particularly fortunate in securing the service of Mr. James H. McCann, who had for more than thirty years been engaged in business administration for the Congregational Church in North China. He came down last year to help the American Board Mission in Foochow. After Mr. McCann's return to the north in June, 1931, Mr. Henry V. Lacy of the Methodist Church in Foochow kindly undertook to continue the work. Mr. Lacy is the superintendent of the Foochow Union Christian Hospital.

It is gratifying to report that we have now secured a group of well trained and competent Chinese teachers. Our faculty members are expected to be teachers in the traditional Chinese sense of the term: they teach in as well as out of the classroom; they are full time resident teachers on the campus--most of them here with their families--and are ready to do all that is desirable and possible in the interest of education of the young students here. They also have the responsibility of general supervision over the institution as a whole. Our older members have set fine examples of unselfish living, and the younger members have proved to be their worthy colleagues. Much of what Fukien Christian University has achieved so far in the fine family spirit on the campus is due to the loyalty and devotion of our faculty, both foreign and Chinese.

IV. Departmental Work and Research

The Dean's Report gives the conditions of the various departments during the last year. You will note the increased strength of our Science Departments in 1930-31. I wish also to call your attention to the Dean's comments on the work of the Chinese Department, which, through special lectures and coordinated courses, has improved the quality of the work done. steadily Through its activities in helping organizing clubs in the study of Chinese Philology and Language, and particularly the club on the study of Fukien Culture, a great many students have been stimulated to greater effort in investigating the culture, the customs and the history of their own province. Prof. M.F. Farley has moved his collection of archaeological and Chinese art specimens to the Arts Hall in order to make them available for the use of the University. About three thousand volumes of Chinese books have been added to the Library during the last year.

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The most marked growth takes place in the School of Education. With the return of Profs. F. P. Beach and W. Y. Chen and the addition of Mr. Kao Wan Chen, the School has its foundation well laid, with Dean Theodore H. W. Chen as the head and Prof. E. M. Stowe in the Department of Religious Education. We hope in our School of Education not only to train teachers for the schools in this province, but also to help directly the primary and secondary educational institutions in Fukien in their teaching methods and curriculum adjustments in order to meet more adequately the needs of the people.

Considerable research work has been carried on by the various faculty members during the year. Prof. C.R. Kellogg, of the Science College, has made successful research into the economic aspects of the Chinese honey bee. Fruitful research was also carried on by Dr. T.H. Cheng on Chinese frogs; Prof. N. Beeman, in colloid Chemistry; Prof. W.J. Sutton, on Fukien clay and ceramics; Prof. T.H. Wang, along the line of the protein content of various Chinese food and on the Min River; Prof. F.C. Martin, on centrifugal pumps and in constructing several important pieces of Physics apparatus in our Work Shop. Prof. C.S. Wang, of the Chinese Department in the Arts College, has two new books in press; one on Dr. Sun's Three Principles, and the other the Development of Religious Thought in China. The departments of Social Science and Religious Education have undertaken investigations into the actual conditions of the people. We encourage research as an effective means of improving teaching and to bring education closer to the life of the people so as to meet their needs.

The Chinese staff continued to hold their bi-weekly study conferences on Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings. The subject for last year was the material reconstruction of China through development in communication and industry. The foreign staff put themselves to the study of Chinese during the summer months. Prof. E.M. Stowe spent the whole spring semester at the North China Language School in Peiping. Through a clear understanding of Chinese thought, and its historical and social background, they make themselves more effective in helping the alert youth in this country in their earnest effort to solve the perplexing problems of present-day China.

V. Student Life

I wish to refer you to the section of the Dean's Report dealing with the subject of student life. We have had a most wonderful year of faculty-student cooperation in planning for the general welfare of the students. Through joint committees and club activities, much has been done to stimulate constructive planning and mutual service. The religious life is something for which we also felt grateful. Over 85% of our students joined the student Y.M.C.A. activities. Eighty-two per cent

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of our student body were professed Christians. The college atmosphere was filled with a feeling of mutual confidence and a unity of spirit.

There has been much danger recently in the colleges in China of conducting higher education on a more or less mechanical basis. There is little faculty guidance given to students. The teachers go to give lectures in classes and are seen no more. Modern college education seems to have lost the traditional Chinese idea of intimate personal relationships, through which the teachers know their students not only in the matter of class room work but also with respect to their personal problems. We in Fukien wish to combine modern educational efficiency in group learning and adequate scientific equipment with individual attention from teachers. We are not giving education to students through the class room alone, but also in the life on the campus in general. We are glad to report that we have been quite successful in this respect during the last year, although the accomplishment still fall far short of our ideals.

The completion of the Kuan Kuo unit of the new dormitory gives better accommodations to a number of students, although many of them still lived in the temporary building rooms. On account of the lack of larger dormitory space, as well as for academic reasons, we stopped taking in a mid-year class of students in the spring of 1931. We hope that funds will be forthcoming to complete the other units of the dormitory before long.

VI. Alumni Service

In our Secretary's Office, we began to maintain an alumni service last year. It issued fourteen Bi-Weekly Bulletins and four special reports. The alumni service aims to give further education to our young graduates who are serving in the various walks of life throughout the country and abroad. On account of the lack of public library facilities, most of the graduates do not have the opportunity of pursuing their studies further. Through our Bulletin service, we are trying to introduce to them new developments in thought and in discoveries in the various branches of knowledge. The service also brings our alumni to closer contacts with each other, as well as with their Alma Mater.

Three new branch alumni associations have been organized during the year; one in Shanghai, another in Peiping, and the third one in Amoy. The Hinghwa alumni have considerably strengthened their existing organization. The Foochow branch was active. Each of the branch associations has rendered some conspicuous service to Fukien Christian University. The Shanghai group, through its energetic secretary, was responsible for a certain amount of publicity for the University in the

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news-papers there, while ^{the} Amoy and Hinghwa branches conducted our fall entrance examinations for new students in their respective localities. The Foochow and Shanghai members gave much assistance in spreading information for prospective candidates for admittance. The Peiping group joined all the other branches in conducting a financial campaign for the Alumni Fifteenth Anniversary Commemoration Fund. It has been most encouraging to often receive financial contributions toward our new building and scholarship funds from far away alumni in Singapore and in the United States. Many of our graduates are still young and have yet to fight their way through the world, yet many of them have already done much for their Alma Mater. Their constant expression of loyalty and gratitude through substantial means indicates the lasting "F.O.U." spirit of which all of us are so proud..

Our graduates have also shown a fraternal spirit toward their fellow alumni. Last winter when one of the older alumni was in serious danger of life, and later was in need of heavy financial assistance, many came to help and enough money was collected from free contributions to pay off a considerable part of his financial obligations. Fukien Christian University has become a spiritual unity, a bond in fellowship even after years of graduation and in spite of the difference in academic generations.

VIII. Visits to Schools in the Province

During the year we made frequent visits to the various schools in or around Foochow for the purpose of giving lectures or holding conferences. We also made official visits to the various schools in South Fukien. This was the first time that we have done this kind of work for the last several years. It helped a great deal in understanding the curricular studies and other educational provisions and equipment of the various schools. We wish to help all of them in securing better teaching and a higher standard. It also gives us opportunity for presenting the University work to the secondary schools, and bringing to those young people who intend to go to college a better knowledge of the facilities we have here.

There is much need of a better coordination of work done by the Christian middle schools. There is also need of closer relationship among the schools of the same grade in the same locality, but established by different denominations. Greater efficiency, better education, and more valuable results can be had if the Christian educational forces in the Province will come to a better cooperation than at the present time. Fukien

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Christian University ought to serve as a connecting link to bring together all who are interested in a better China to work in harmony for His Kingdom through Christian education.

VIII. Our Immediate Task

There were many reasonable demands on us last year which we could not meet. We did not have enough graduates in the year to meet half of the requests for teachers, school administrators, etc. Our dormitory space was too small to accommodate a larger student body and consequently to turn out more graduates. I have already mentioned that we had to cut out a new class of freshmen in the spring, 1931. Therefore, one of our immediate tasks will be to complete the two other units of the new dormitory. That will need a minimum amount of about \$25,000 local currency (or about \$6,000 gold).

For the last few years women students have knocked at our door with increasing force. A year ago the principle of admitting women students was passed by our Board of Managers, and last spring our Board of Trustees gave definite consent to this undertaking. But there was no dormitory, neither was there any financial provision for a dean of women. Through the effort of Mr. R.W. McClure, our Treasurer, a small sum of money has been secured recently toward this purpose. The cost of a small dormitory unit with dining room together with the necessary furniture for the building will be about \$32,000 local currency (or about \$7,500 gold). The tuition from the additional women students will meet at least a large part of the salary of the new dean. This University can not afford much longer to neglect the need of a great many women in this Province for Christian Higher education at this University.

IX. A New Path

For a generation modern school education in this country has not produced its desired result, namely, the up-building of a new and better China. On the contrary, the political and economic exploiters and oppressors of our people, as well as the present large group of "social parasites" come from the so-called new student class. We have copied and tried to transplant western systems and curricula on whole-sale scale without considering the entirely different cultural and economic conditions of the Chinese society. The students are put to learn subjects, the significance of which they do not appreciate. When they have graduated from their course they may not know what to do with their education, although all expect to secure positions that will yield large financial returns. Modern education as now existing in China is too far divorced from actual life and has consequently produced some serious maladjustments in the nation.

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President Report

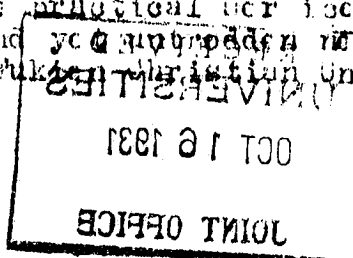
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What China demands from the new education is a new force for service. Education ought to serve the youth of the nation by making them intelligent, upright and happy persons through work in self-sacrifice; and to serve the country by transforming it into a new social order for justice, freedom, and mutual helpfulness. Education can effect these by two closely related means: (1) By giving youth an inner urge to serve, and (2) by giving them an intelligent understanding and technique of how to render effective service. True Christian education, presenting the life and moral ideals of Jesus in an effective way, will give proper motivation for moral conduct. Meanwhile, a thorough knowledge of the actual conditions of the people to whom the service is to be rendered is necessary for intelligent expression of good will.

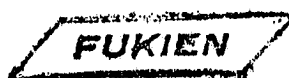
Fukien Christian University has from the beginning set itself to the task of building into the young people of this country a strong Christian character. Judging the lives of a number of our alumni we have reason to believe that we have been partially successful. Our science departments provide good training in modern methods of dealing with new problems. In recent years we have been using more and more local materials and native problems instead of relying chiefly on foreign textbooks in teaching. We should increasingly make the Province of Fukien our special field of study. The science departments can inquire into the various problems of the land which modern natural and physical sciences can be used to solve. Our arts departments can concentrate their efforts in investigating the cultural, social, religious and economic questions in the Province. The matter of devising a better system of education so as to meet the intellectual, professional and spiritual needs of the people of Fukien should be the main task of our education and psychology departments.

To give elaborate discourses on the heritage of western civilization and on the wonderful discoveries and developments in Europe and in America in the modern times would be very interesting and highly profitable to our young students. But to be ignorant of the achievements in their own history and literature, and to be blind to the existing conditions and possibilities of the people and land around them is something that an educational institution, especially of higher learning, should not tolerate much longer. By concentrating the efforts of all of our departments of learning in tackling vital and concrete problems of life and thought in the Province we may go far in giving a truly liberal education to youth as well as rendering effective practical service to our people. There seems to be an obvious and yet untraveled way path for courageous educators. Will Fukien Christian University lead the way?

August 26, 1931

C. J. Lin
President

C. J. Lin



JUL 1932

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
President of Fukien Christian University
1931 - 1932

To the Managers and Trustees:

I. The Year 1931-1932

We have had a most satisfactory year of service in what may be thought of as one of the most difficult times in the history of this country. Two weeks after the opening of the fall semester Japan invaded Manchuria, which immediately created a general disturbance throughout the whole nation. Two weeks before the opening of the college in the spring term Japan's "undeclared war" in Shanghai took place. The Japanese air bombardment of our largest city and the destruction of educational and cultural centers in the great metropolis could not fail to create an attitude of greater indignation toward Japan and more earnest activities for national defense on the part of our young students. Meanwhile, Fukien is not geographically located in a safe zone. It is near the Japanese-owned Formosa and has constantly been one of the immediate objects of penetration or attack by Japan. There are probably more Japanese subjects in this province than in any other, with the exception of the northeastern provinces in Manchuria. And all of these serious events occurred on top of the largest flood in central China during the last hundred years, which affected nearly fifteen provinces and 40,000,000 people.

Yet the work in F. C. U. has been steady and of very high quality. There were almost no serious interruptions in our educational program. A high tone of college morale prevailed throughout the academic year. We had the largest student body on record, 175, although we did not take in a new class in the spring, neither did we admit so-called "refugee" students from provinces affected by the Japanese invasion, with the exception of one student from Mukden. Considerable additions and improvements have also been made on buildings and grounds. The utter devotion of the faculty to their work and the intelligent cooperation of the student body were probably the most important contributory factors. For all these we are more than grateful to divine blessing.

II. Faculty

Two new instructors have been added to the Mathematics and Biology departments, respectively. Mr. Lin Yu Chi joined our Physics and Mathematics department after receiving his engineering

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training at Michigan State College. Mr. Cheng Ching Tuan joined our Biology department again after a year of graduate study with a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship at Yenching. Dr. T. T. Chung of the Provincial Educational Bureau joined our Education department as a part-time lecturer. The return of Professor and Mrs. Roderick Scott revived our work in the department of Philosophy and strengthened our work in Music. Professor C. R. Kellogg delayed his return to us on account of his teaching connection with the Massachusetts State Agricultural College in the United States.

On account of personal reasons Professor Norvil Beeman resigned from F. C. U. The loss of his service to us is very great. Professor Beeman had been connected with this institution since 1919. He had an active part in building up the Chemistry department, and for the last two years he was chairman of our science faculty. He has seen the college emerge from one of its most critical periods and has contributed much to its upbuilding. We hope that he and Mrs. Beeman may yet see their way clear to return to us.

On the administrative side, Rev. Robert W. McClure returned to us and resumed the responsibilities of the Treasurer's office. A new accountant of fine experience was added to this office in the second term. Mr. Yang Ming Sing, B.A., B.D., a former student of F. C. U., assumed the Business-managership early in the spring, thus relieving Professor T. H. Wang of the Chemistry department from that extra responsibility.

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The weekly faculty prayer meeting continued to be a source of spiritual power for all and served to maintain a unity of spirit in service. The monthly faculty study group served to stimulate study and research on important current national and international problems. Research work has been carried on by most members of the teaching staff and with good results. The second issue of the Hsieh Ta Hsio Shu was published.

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1. Chinese Studies. In two respects the department of Chinese has been most successful. It has increased its major students to 13, where in former years there were very few. It has also succeeded in stimulating greater interest in the study of Chinese culture in the entire student body. It is gratifying that a considerable number of students have deepened their interest to the extent of majoring in this subject. Through the organization and public meetings of the Fukien Culture Society over 80% of the student body joined in six voluntary study groups, namely: (1) The History and Geography of Fukien, (2) The Economic Products, (3) The Dialects, (4) The Racial Elements, (5) The Customs and Religious Concepts, and (6) The Folk Lore and Mass Literature. The results of these studies were published in the periodical, called "Fukien Culture" which reached its fourth issue at the end of the last academic year. Further plans have been made for research work, such as a comprehensive bibliography of Fukien literature, the publication by Professor C. S. Wang, head of the Chinese department, A History of Religious Thought, etc. A broader and richer curriculum was planned for general students. Special investigation into the life and works of great scholars of historical fame from Fukien was also planned. Beginnings have also been made in the strengthening of the Chinese library through further purchases and through solicitation of gifts from private collectors.

2. Science Work. The science department maintained their usual strength and high quality of work. Majors were offered in Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, and Pre-medical subjects, besides the usual elementary courses. They have had the largest group of major students. All of the 175 students took at least two of the first year courses in science. Twenty-five students registered in the pre-medical course.

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fifteen, and pure science journals sixty, including four in Chinese. In addition to having some of the general science journals, we have the leading journals in particular fields. We now have eleven of the leading journals in Biology, nine in Chemistry, and seven in Physics. Altogether we have a little over 4,600 volumes in pure and applied science.

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At present there are several special needs for the work of these departments. More books and technical journals should be added to this library. For advanced work back volumes of many science journals should be secured. There is a need of considerable additional apparatus, especially for advanced students and research purposes. Also a large amount of additional standard apparatus is needed to relieve the present crowded conditions of elementary students. Funds for meeting these needs are not yet available.

We need a well-trained Botany teacher in order to give our Biology major students an all-round training for both teaching and post-graduate studies. The agricultural experimentation work should be started as soon as we have sufficient funds. The latter will give the practical aspect of our science work as applied to the life of the people around us. The vacancy left by Professor Beeman in the Chemistry department will be hard to fill. Additional forces are needed in the physical and industrial chemistry field.

3. Education and Psychology. Further progress has been made by the faculty of education. The major students in that field increased during the last year to 35. A comprehensive and practical plan has been made and carried on by the section on religious and character education. It is hoped that in the future we can render more effective service to the secondary and elementary schools along the line of improvement in teaching method and curriculum making. A small beginning has been made in experimental psychology by Dr. W. Y. Chen.

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4. Group Instruction. Our weekly assemblies and convocations have been broadened to provide more facilities for general instruction during the year. On account of the national crisis many Monday memorial meetings were devoted to national and international problems as well as to citizenship training. A series of health talks were also given by a number of doctors in the city. Another series of cultural lectures were given during the convocation periods to the whole student body. Improvements in chapel services have been very marked. There was not only more variety in the ways of worship and a larger attendance, but also a deeper sense of spiritual fellowship and resourcefulness. The social and political difficulties which the young students are facing in this country may have led them to realize the value of seeking for truth and strength through the Christian religion. But the earnestness on the part of the seeker was quite apparent whatever the reason might have been.

5. Library. The library has served our general instructional purposes well. During the year there were nearly 20,000 volumes of books drawn out by the students and teachers. The Chinese library last year increased its collection by 5,712 volumes, making a total of 18,801 volumes in that department. We added 1,482 English books bringing our English library to 10,600 volumes. We need more funds to purchase a number of science books which are needed for special research work. The high gold rate of exchange makes it very hard for us to acquire more books published in English and other foreign languages, which are necessary to help our teachers and students keep abreast of the advances of knowledge in the various fields of learning.

IV. Alumni Service

1931-1932 concluded the second year of our attempt to serve our alumni. A closer connection between the college and its alumni has been effected. The alumni office sent out more than 1,200 letters to the graduates during the year, which was an increase of 66% over the previous one. The bi-weekly bulletin has been continued with a richer content. It has not only tried to disseminate college news, but has also attempted to effect further educational service to those young people who are scattered throughout the country. New books along various lines have been reviewed, and new discoveries in science and in movements of thought have been systematically reported. The office has also distributed to the alumni various types of literature and publications which it had on hand. It started an appointment service. But as most of our alumni have been steady in their work and our new graduates have, so far, been greatly in demand, not much time was spent by the alumni secretary in that field.

The alumni branch associations in the various sections of the country have been in general quite active. These organizations have helped much in keeping the ideals of F. C. U. before the eyes of the young graduates who have yet to struggle hard to make

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their places in the world. There has also been a strong indication of the need of providing further means of learning while out of college so as to keep in touch with advances in the various branches of knowledge. These organizations are trying to make this possible by means of a circulating library, to be managed by the alumni office in the college. These groups also serve to unite together people of similar training and idealism for effective social service in the localities where a number of them happen to reside.

V. Buildings and Grounds

Several new buildings have been added and a few old ones remodeled to meet the needs of the year. The two new dormitory units for men were completed before the end of the academic year. The new dormitory for women was started, and will be ready for the beginning of the fall semester. A new double residence was completed in time to accommodate Professor and Mrs. W. Y. Chen and Professor and Mrs. Scott, and a large older residence was remodeled for two families, namely, Professor and Mrs. C. S. Wang and Professor and Mrs. H. Kuo, both of the Chinese department. A new water reservoir has been built to provide water during the dry season. A general improvement of the grounds was effected. With the addition of these new dormitory units we shall be able to meet the needs of our strictly limited student body for the next two or three years. But there is an urgent need for providing more and better facilities for athletic purposes. On account of its low level our present athletic field cannot be effectively used. More volley ball and tennis courts should be provided for out-of-doors recreation of our increased student body. The lack of a proper swimming pool has been keenly felt. It is not only inconvenient for the young students to swim in the river, in front of the campus, but it is also unsanitary and dangerous, as proved by several casualties that occurred during the last decade.

A series of living quarters for our staff members is urgently needed. During the last year a number of the younger members on the staff were assigned to live in the old temporary frame buildings. Their duties compelled them to stay on the campus during the summer, and both the adults and the children suffered considerably from the heat. With the addition of a few younger families on the teaching staff we would soon not be able to find room for them even in the temporary buildings. We should look forward to providing more reasonable living quarters for our staff as soon as we can secure the funds.

VI. Some Urgent Needs

In addition to the various specific needs mentioned above, we need a teacher of English language and composition. For several years it has not been possible for us to give major work in the field of English Language and Literature. The increasing demand for the study of English as a tool adds to the weight of the need. The lack of staff personnel for our social science studies has been felt very keenly for sometime. We have not been able to give any courses in history other than Chinese history.

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The new political and economic movements in the world lead our students to demand better training in these subjects. The whole social and political life in China is undergoing revolution. A thorough reconstruction in our governmental and economic systems is in order. There is, therefore, a great need for better guidance to the youth in college education through more and better social studies. We at F. C. U. have not had enough teachers to meet these needs.

Another major need of the college is a new library. Our present library in the Arts Hall has reached the limit of its capacity for both stack-room space and general reading purposes. The promise of a gift of a large Chinese private collection containing 150,000 volumes makes this need the more urgent. It is also desirable that we should keep our library which has been increasing in volume, as well as in value, in fire-proof stacks. A new building will also help to house our museum collections, and education and arts classes. A sum of \$200,000 (gold \$50,000) will be needed for this purpose.

I have already mentioned in my last year's report that more scholarships for the aid of promising students with insufficient means should be provided. The cost of education has been rising very rapidly in this country. Although we at Fukien have been able to provide a high standard of college education at probably one-third to one-half the cost to students as compared with the cost in many other places in this country, there have been cases where worthy students have been prevented from taking advantage of higher education on account of financial difficulties. An endowment of \$1,000.00 gold would yield enough income to pay tuition and other college fees for one student. We need at least twenty-five such scholarships.

VII. Conclusion

The past year has added a fair record of service in the history of F. C. U. We are now facing an unprecedented national crisis in China; the Japanese invasion and the internal chaos and suffering present an unmistakable challenge to higher education in general and to Christian colleges in particular. We in Fukien believe that character is the key to China's regeneration, and that character building should be the central task of educational institutions of any kind and grade. A Christian college must maintain the highest standard of scholarship. Its graduates must be reasonably intelligent and capable of making certain definite contributions to society. But the present-day China calls for more than this; it needs men of clear vision and enduring courage with utter devotion to unselfish service to their fellow men. How can personalities with these traits of character be built? We dare not say that we have the final answer, but we have been making definite attempts along that general line. Judging from the lives of some of our graduates and students we have reason to think that we should carry on further the task we have set for ourselves in the past. The experience of last year gives further encouragement. By God's grace may we be able to discharge the chief mission of Christian higher education in the building of a new China in spite of the present financial difficulties and certain other material handicaps.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Bulletin XVII No. 8

August, 1932

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE DEAN FOR 1932



FOOCHOW, FUKIEN
CHINA

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During the last year many carefully selected books on the various phases of science were added to the library. We have subscribed regularly to many of the more important journals for many years, so that fairly complete files of some of these publications have been acquired. There are now bound volumes of from one to several years of applied science journals in English, fifteen; and pure science journals sixty, including four in Chinese. In addition to having some of the general science journals, we have the leading journals in particular fields. We now have eleven of the leading journals in Biology, nine in Chemistry, and seven in Physics. Altogether we have a little over 4,600 volumes in pure and applied science.

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At present there are several special needs for the work of these departments. More books and technical journals should be added to this library. For advanced work back volumes of many science journals should be secured. There is a need

of considerable additional apparatus, especially for advanced students and research purposes. Also a large amount of additional standard apparatus is needed to relieve the present crowded conditions of elementary students. Funds for meeting these needs are not yet available.

We need a well-trained Botany teacher in order to give our Biology major students an all-round training for both teaching and post-graduate studies. The agricultural experimentation work should be started as soon as we have sufficient funds. The latter will give the practical aspect of our science work as applied to the life of the people around us. The vacancy left by Professor Beeman in the Chemistry department will be hard to fill. Additional forces are needed in the physical and industrial chemistry field.

3. *Education and Psychology.* Further progress has been made by the faculty of education. The major students in that field increased during the last year to 35. A comprehensive and practical plan has been made and carried on by the section on religious and character education. It is hoped that in the future we can render more effective service to the secondary and elementary schools along the line of improvement in teaching method and curriculum making. A small beginning has been made in experimental psychology by Dr. W. Y. Chen.

4. *Group Instruction.* Our weekly assemblies and convocations have been broadened to provide more facilities for general instruction during the year. On account of the national crisis many Monday memorial meetings were devoted to national and international problems as well as to citizenship training. A series of health talks were also given by a number of doctors in the city. Another series of cultural lectures were given during the convocation periods to the whole student body. Improvements in chapel services have been very marked. There was not only more variety in the ways of worship and a larger attendance, but also a deeper sense of spiritual fellowship and resourcefulness. The social and polit-

ical difficulties which the young students are facing in this country may have led them to realize the value of seeking for truth and strength through the Christian religion. But the earnestness on the part of the seeker was quite apparent whatever the reason might have been.

5. *Library.* The library has served our general instructional purposes well. During the year there were nearly 20,000 volumes of books drawn out by the students and teachers. The Chinese library last year increased its collection by 5,712 volumes, making a total of 18,801 volumes in that department. We added 1,482 English books bringing our English library to 10,600 volumes. We need more funds to purchase a number of science books which are needed for special research work. The high gold rate of exchange makes it very hard for us to acquire more books published in English and other foreign languages, which are necessary to help our teachers and students keep abreast of the advance of knowledge in the various fields of learning.

IV. Alumni Service

1931-1932 concluded the second year of our attempt to serve our alumni. A closer connection between the college and its alumni has been effected. The alumni office sent out more than 1,000 letters to the graduates during the year, which was an increase of 66 percent over the previous one. The bi-weekly bulletin has been continued with a richer content. It has not only tried to disseminate college news, but has also attempted to effect further educational service to those young people who are scattered throughout the country. New books along various lines have been reviewed, and new discoveries in science and in movements of thought have been systematically reported. The office has also distributed to the alumni various types of literature and publications which it had on hand. It started an appointment service. But as most of our alumni have been steady in their work and our new graduates have, so far, been greatly in demand, not much time was spent by the alumni secretary in that field.

The alumni branch associations in the various sections

of the country have been in general quite active. These organizations have helped much in keeping the ideals of F. C. U. before the eyes of the young graduates who have yet to struggle hard to make their place in the world. There has also been a strong indication of the need of providing further means of learning while out of college so as to keep in touch with advances in the various branches of knowledge. These organizations are trying to make this possible by means of a circulating library, to be managed by the alumni office in the college. These groups also serve to unite together people of similar training and idealism for effective social service in the localities where a number of them happen to reside.

V. Buildings and Grounds

Several new buildings have been added and a few old ones remodeled to meet the needs of the year. The two new dormitory units for men were completed before the end of the academic year. The new dormitory for women was started, and will be ready for the beginning of the fall semester. A new double residence was completed in time to accommodate Professor and Mrs. W. Y. Chen and Professor and Mrs. Scott, and a large older residence was remodeled for two families, namely, Professor and Mrs. C. S. Wang and Professor and Mrs. H. Kuo, both of the Chinese department. A new water reservoir has been built to provide water during the dry season. A general improvement of the grounds was effected. With the addition of these new dormitory units we shall be able to meet the needs of our strictly limited student body for the next two or three years. But there is an urgent need for providing more and better facilities for athletic purposes. On account of its low level our present athletic field cannot be effectively used. More volley ball and tennis courts should be provided for out-of-doors recreation of our increased student body. The lack of a proper swimming pool has been keenly felt. It is not only inconvenient for the young students to swim in the river, in front of the campus, but it is also unsanitary and dangerous, as proved by several casualties that occurred during the last decade.

A series of living quarters for our staff members is urgently needed. During the last year a number of the younger members on the staff were assigned to live in the old temporary frame buildings. Their duties compelled them to stay on the campus during the summer, and both the adults and the children suffered considerably from the heat. With the addition of a few younger families on the teaching staff we would soon not be able to find room for them even in the temporary buildings. We should look forward to providing more reasonable living quarters for our staff as soon as we can secure the funds.

VI. Some Urgent Needs

In addition to the various specific needs mentioned above, we need a teacher of English language and composition. For several years it has not been possible for us to give major work in the field of English Language and Literature. The increasing demand for the study of English as a tool adds to the weight of the need. The lack of staff personnel for our social science studies has been felt very keenly for some time. We have not been able to give any courses in history other than Chinese history. The new political and economic movements in the world lead our students to demand better training in these subjects. The whole social and political life in China is undergoing revolution. A thorough reconstruction in our governmental and economic systems is in order. There is, therefore, a great need for better guidance to the youth in college education through more and better social studies. We at F. C. U. have not had enough teachers to meet these needs.

Another major need of the college is a new library. Our present library in the Arts Hall has reached the limit of its capacity for both stack-room space and general reading purposes. The promise of a gift of a large Chinese private collection containing 150,000 volumes makes this need the more urgent. It is also desirable that we should keep our library which has been increasing in volume, as well as in value, in fire-proof stacks. A new building will also help to

house our museum collections, and education and arts classes. A sum of \$200,000 (gold \$50,000) will be needed for this purpose.

I have already mentioned in my last year's report that more scholarships for the aid of promising students with insufficient means should be provided. The cost of education has been rising very rapidly in this country. Although we at F. C. U. have been able to provide a high standard of college education at probably one-third to one-half the cost to students as compared with the cost in many other places in this country, there have been cases where worthy students have been prevented from taking advantage of higher education on account of financial difficulties. An endowment of \$1,000.00 gold would yield enough income to pay tuition and other college fees for one student. We need at least twenty-five such scholarships.

VII. Conclusion

The past year has added a fair record of service in the history of F. C. U. We are now facing an unprecedented national crisis in China; the Japanese invasion and the internal chaos and suffering present an unmistakable challenge to higher education in general and to Christian colleges in particular. We in Fukien believe that character is the key to China's regeneration, and that character building should be the central task of educational institutions of any kind and grade. A Christian college must maintain the highest standard of scholarship. Its graduates must be reasonably intelligent and capable of making certain definite contributions to society. But the present-day China calls for more than this; it needs men of clear vision and enduring courage with utter devotion to unselfish service to their fellow men. How can personalities with these traits of character be built? We dare not say that we have the final answer, but we have been making definite attempts along that general line. Judging from the lives of some of our graduates and students we have reason to think that we should carry on further the task we have set for ourselves in the past. The experience of last year gives further encouragement. By God's grace may we be able to discharge the chief mission of Christian higher education in the upbuilding of a new China in spite of the present financial difficulties and certain other material handicaps.

Ching-fan Lin

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Dean of Fukien Christian University.

1931 - 1932

I. Introductory

No report of any type of work in China during the last year could be considered complete without reference to the affairs of the nation, particularly in connection with Sino-Japanese relations. The invasion of the Eastern Provinces by Japanese troops began on the 18th of September, less than two weeks after the actual start of the fall semester. To say that the event caused excitement and fury throughout the nation is to put it mildly. To expect students to go on calmly with their studies during such troublous times would be to underestimate their patriotism and concern for national welfare.

The year covered by this report has been, therefore, a year of abnormal conditions. Interruptions were many. Not only students, but more mature persons as well, were in the grip of tense emotions during a considerable period of the year. No one knew what news the next day would bring; the atmosphere held only uncertainty and anxiety. Academic routine frequently yielded to spontaneous discussion of the national peril and to the making of plans for national salvation.

Whenever there is any dispute between China and Japan, Fukien is generally very directly involved. This time was no exception. The situation in Foochow became so acute during the first week of January that the Provincial Government issued a sudden order to the schools to close immediately and send their students home. It later transpired that this order was issued in order to break up the student organizations and prohibit student campaigns in compliance with external demands. Had the demands not been accepted, a "Foochow incident" would probably have preceded the "Shanghai incident."

Nevertheless, despite such abnormal times, we are thankful for a comparatively peaceful year. While many other colleges in China had to close down for weeks and months during the academic year, we were able to follow the normal calendar with the exception of a few days of patriotic campaigning and the premature closing of the fall semester ordered by the Government; and since the later happened only a week before the calendar date of closing, the length of our entire academic year was not affected to a very great extent. In point of numbers, the last year was the most prosperous in the history of F. C. U. In contrast with 126 of the previous September, we started last September with a student body of 175. Three students graduated in January and fourteen in June. We could have expanded the enrollment during mid-year if we had so desired; for the sudden closing of the schools and colleges in Shanghai and Nanking sent many students to the colleges which were still open. But, with a Freshman class of 75, we felt we had enough new students to assimilate, and, moreover, there was no dormitory space for more.

II. Student Life

The problem of student morale was of particular importance during the past year. For those who are not close to the students of China, it is not easy to understand what they are thinking and feeling. These are days of great mental and nervous strain for them. They not only share the anxiety of all classes of people but also consider it their unshirkable duty to lead public opinion and to awaken the nation to a full realization of the impending peril. More than their fellow students in any other country of the world, they feel that the duty of saving their nation rests squarely on their shoulders. With agony they look upon the sorrowful sight of their nation struggling desperately under the yoke of militarism and imperialism. They burn with the passion to see the Eastern Provinces restored to their proper owner; their patriotism drives them to definite action when they see that neither their government nor the League of Nations, upon which it has banked its hopes, is capable of meeting the situation in any

satisfactory way. While they go to classes and attend to their routine duties, their hearts and their minds are on the crisis of their nation. They hold meetings, they go out to speak to the people on the streets and the farmers of the villages, they are constantly thinking and discussing what they can do to help their nation. They are in deep mourning for their nation; their campaigns and movements, though sometimes ill-advised from the point of view of cool-headed observers, come out of an earnest desire to help pull their nation out of deep waters.

Within a few days after the opening of the fall session, plans were already under way for a famine relief campaign. In the midst of the campaign came the news from the Eastern Provinces. From then on, there were several simultaneous demands upon the thought and effort of the students. Our students not only participated in all the campaigns and movements in Foochow but also assumed the role of leadership in many of them. Owing to our geographical location, our students also made plans which they carried out by themselves without the joint effort of other schools. Their campaigns revealed a few distinct characteristics which are worth special mention.

In the first place, our students showed a remarkable degree of intellectual control and a comparatively small degree of emotionalism. The mass meetings, which were frequently called on sudden notice and upon the receipt of some important news from the city or from the North, were very orderly and well conducted by able leaders. The students took pains to make careful plans before they started out on a campaign. For example, before going out to make patriotic speeches, they first elected committees to study the facts and search library books and magazines for accurate data, and the data thus obtained were immediately made available to the speaking teams. Speech outlines, posters, handbills, were all prepared beforehand by special committees. Out of the "National Salvation Fund," a sum was appropriated for the special purpose of buying books and magazines bearing upon Sino-Japanese relations, and the data gleaned from them were digested and made available for the common people.

Secondly, the students and the faculty co-operated in most of the important campaigns. It is sad but true that in many schools and colleges in China the students often felt that they could not obtain the sympathy of their teachers in patriotic movements, with the unfortunate result that they proceeded with secret plans and groped about without the benefit of mature advice. Occasionally, when school authorities did appoint faculty members to help, the students objected to their interference. We are happy to say that such a condition was not found in F. C. U. Our students not only did not object to the presence of faculty members in their meetings and their participation in campaigns, but eagerly welcomed their help and co-operation. In the National Salvation Association, students, faculty members, and laborers joined in a common enterprise and on equal terms.

Thirdly, our students were eager to find some constructive means of helping their nation. Realizing the meagre result of demonstrations and slogan-shouting they looked for some form of more solid work which could be kept up for some length of time, for China's problem is not one which could be solved within a few days or weeks. Among many of our students, the conviction is constantly growing that the only hope for China lies in the building up of a strong and intelligent common people, and as the majority of the common people reside in rural villages, the task of enlightening the village people becomes one of first importance. While students in Foochow went to the streets of the city to awaken the people, our students took upon themselves the task of enlightening the people of the neglected villages. For a while they concentrated their attention on the village nearest to us, where they carried on an extensive campaign including health information, political news, recreational activities, etc. Education of the masses, though a slow and laborious process, was considered fundamental to the strengthening of China.

III. The Student Welfare Committee

The problem before the Student Welfare Committee was not an easy one. The Committee had two aims: first, to keep the students mentally fit and save them from undue ex-

citement and emotional strain, and secondly, to help them map out a constructive program of work. The first proved difficult. For a long while, the Committee did not consider it wise to introduce any recreational activities, though they were badly needed to relieve the tension. Many students felt that recreational activities or any form of enjoyment was entirely out of place at a time of national mourning. Later in the year, however, the Committee had considerable success in maintaining a normal (or as nearly normal as possible) morale through a program of concerts, movies, mass games, open house, etc.

Notable progress was made in a closer understanding between students and the faculty. The Committee felt that in order to make successful plans to promote student welfare, the students ought to be consulted as to their needs and desires, and, moreover, their active co-operation should be sought. With this in view, the Committee arranged bi-weekly conferences with the Executive Committee of the Student Self-Government Association. The conferences were entirely informal. The representatives of the students and those of the faculty sat down at supper time as friends to talk freely about all phases of college life. Important results have come out of these informal discussions. Many student ideas, otherwise unknown, were thus brought to the knowledge of the faculty through the Student Welfare Committee; and faculty points of view, some of which were grossly misunderstood by students at large, were explained to the student representatives, and, through them, made clear to the student body. Such personal and informal talks were found to be much more effective than official public proclamations of university policy.

The Committee sponsored an inquiry of student opinion on different phases of college life, academic as well as non-academic. Frank comments, both favorable and unfavorable, were asked for. The inquiry revealed general dissatisfaction with conditions in the dining room, and, after some scrutiny of the causes of dissatisfaction with the help of student representatives, the Committee made some recommendations for improvement. These recommendations have been

accepted by the administration, and certain changes were immediately made while others will be introduced in the coming year. There is an urgent need of a good dining-hall, which, however, must wait until the administration obtains funds for its erection.

IV. Club Activities

At the beginning of the year, the usual club activities were interrupted by patriotic activities, but later on they managed to carry out a continuous program along with the patriotic movement. Among the active clubs were the Glee Club, the Chemistry Club, the Education Club, the Social Science Club, the Society for the Study of Fukien Culture, and the Natural History Club. The Chemistry Club was newly formed during the year, and is to be highly commended for its active membership and well-planned program. The Glee Club again proved its special worth and its valuable contributions to college life. The return of Mrs. Roderick Scott brought additional strength and enthusiasm to the Glee Club. Its concerts and its general spirit were important factors in maintaining a positive, constructive and healthful atmosphere on the campus. Under the guidance of Mrs. Scott and Mrs. F. P. Beach, music activities reached a high level. The number of piano students also increased.

V. Religious Life

The enlarged enrollment did not affect the religious atmosphere unfavorably. The number of students attending chapel regularly increased. The Y. M. C. A. was active; the Y. M. C. A. dinners were among the brightest spots of the whole year and helped the general morale of the students greatly. Early in the academic year, the Y. M. C. A. planned a student-faculty retreat on Kushan mountain in which a small but influential group of Christians took part. The group considered the formation of small fellowships as the best means of promoting religious life. Three principles were laid down for such fellowships: (1) fellowship under the banner of Jesus Christ; (2) personal spiritual devotion each day, and a group devotional meeting once a week; (3) mutual help and encour-

agement in the spirit of Love, slowly building up the kingdom of Heaven. Six fellowships were formed during the year.

The Y. M. C. A. also took an active part in patriotic activities. It co-operated with the Self-Government Association in raising funds for famine relief, and when the Sino-Japanese dispute arose, it advocated a policy of non-co-operation in lieu of hatred or violence. Our students continued to hold the leadership in the Union of Christian students of Foo-chow city. The Student Summer Conference of 1932 was again held on our campus.

Thanks to the careful planning of the Committee on Religious Activities, there was some progress in making the chapel service more varied and attractive. Every now and then, there was some special service marked by a new form of worship or some important topic for thought. One of the high lights of the year was a series of chapel talks by Prof. Roderick Scott under the title "The Pathway to God." Students and faculty members, who had eagerly awaited his return from furlough, greatly enjoyed this privilege of hearing him speak, profiting much from his deep conviction and rich religious experience. The four sub-topics under the general title were: (1) the ladder of value, (2) hunger, (3) effort, and (4) quest and conquest. Another notable feature of the chapel program was a series of services conducted by student leaders under the general title "The Welfare of our Neighbors." Emphasis was laid on our duty to promote the welfare of our brethren in the neighboring villages.

VI. Notes on the Departments

As a whole, the work of the different departments went on quite well.

The Biology department suffered from the absence of Prof. C. R. Kellogg, but fortunately, with the help of Mr. C. T. Cheng, who had just returned after a year of post-graduate study at Yenching University, Prof. T. H. Cheng was able to

give enough courses to keep the department going. The courses which belong to Prof. Kellogg's special line of study had to be given up temporarily, though they were much in demand.

The department of Physics and Mathematics was carried on by Prof. F. C. Martin and Mr. Y. C. Lin, the latter a new member of the staff. Mr. Lin is a graduate of Michigan State College, where he received the degree of Civil Engineering in 1929. After graduation, he was for two years in the employ of the Highway Department of Michigan State. He came to F. C. U. immediately after he returned from the United States.

The Chemistry department was slightly better off than Biology, for Prof. W. J. Sutton and Prof. T. H. Wang, with the assistance of Mr. I. Y. Li and Mr. I. Lin, were able to continue most of the important courses of the department. Still, the absence of Prof. Norvil Beeman crippled the department and made it necessary to give up some advanced courses much needed by its major students. We very deeply regret that Professor Beeman is not able to return to the University next year. He will be missed by not only the Chemistry department, but by the entire university. Fourteen years of untiring service made him an integral part of every phase of University life. He was chairman of the College of Science, a very valuable member of the Academic Relations Committee, and also a member of the Administrative Council. It was he who made the Business Management the efficient organization it is to-day, and his willingness to accept the onerous and tiresome responsibilities of Business Manager in addition to his duties in the Chemistry department is an example of his readiness to offer his services unreservedly whenever and wherever needed. We hope that it will still be possible for Professor Beeman to return to us in the near future.

Alongside of their teaching, the science faculty carried on research work along various lines. Prof. T. H. Cheng continued his research study on the genetics and life history of frogs, carrying further the study he began at the University of

Michigan. Prof. F. C. Martin made intensive study of the following problems: the problem of aligning the series circuits of radio sets in humid air; the making of cheap and simplified radio sets and also of supplying automatic voltage fluctuation reducers for all-electric radio sets; and the use of an ozoniser as a method of improving physiologically the effect of humid air in the Summer for indoor workers. He looks forward to making an automatically regulated aerodynamical windmill driving a specially designed centrifugal water pump which can withstand the hammering effect of typhoon winds. Such a windmill will be valuable to farmers in South China. Some study was made by Mr. Y. C. Lin on the suitability of soils as foundations for roadways, a problem which is becoming of increasing importance in modern China, where so many new roads are being planned and built.

In the Chemistry department, Prof. W. J. Sutton has done noteworthy work on the study of Fukien clays. These have been used in attempts to produce hard porcelain, and an excellent grade with fine color and translucency has been produced. Under Prof. Sutton's direction, the department has now assembled microscopes and accessories so that complete equipment is available for microstudy of porcelain, rocks, and metals. Within the same department, Prof. T. H. Wang has been working systematically on the water of Min River, with the aim of producing a chart of the chemical and bacterial content of the water showing all the seasonal variations. Such a chart will be useful to science, sanitation, and industry.

Among the Arts departments, Philosophy was revived after the return of Prof. Roderick Scott. The other departments carried on their work without any great change. Some progress was made in the co-ordination of courses in the social science departments, but that was only a beginning and ought to be followed by continued effort at better organization and co-operative planning. A continuous program of study feasible under present resources and enabling major students to develop some real understanding of their subjects within the

broad fields of economics, political science, sociology, and history still remains to be worked out. Perhaps we are too ambitious and trying to cover too wide a field with the limited resources now at hand. It would be a mistake to sacrifice intensive growth for extensive development.

The departments of Education and Psychology continued to grow. The number of major students increased to thirty-five. The maturity of the students is a special characteristic of the departments of education and psychology. Many of the students have had considerable experience as teacher or school administrator. Their presence exerts a wholesome influence on the college atmosphere and also helps to make the study of education more related to practical problems. We were fortunate during the year to secure the services of Dr. T. T. Chung, a well-known scholar on vocational education. Dr. Chung studied vocational education in Teachers College, Columbia University, where he obtained his Ph. D. in 1927. Dr. Chung was formerly Professor of Education at Amoy University and at the University of Anhwei. During the past three years, he has been in charge of the secondary school division of the Bureau of Education of Fukien Province. His experience provides him with an accurate knowledge of the problems of education in China. During the fall semester he offered a course in vocational education and during the spring semester a course in educational administration.

The Division of Character and Religious Education, under the direction of Prof. E. M. Stowe made a genuine effort to relate classroom study to actual conditions and needs in schools. The following are some of its important activities:

1. The preparation and sending out of a "Guide" to secure information as to current middle school practices on matters such as faculty problems, student organizations, student community service, extra-curricular activities, school and church relationships, personnel, and curriculum courses of an ethical or religious nature. Replies from 18 schools are at

hand, and the material will be worked up into a small handbook and published by the National Committee for Christian Religious Education for sale among middle schools in China.

2. Traits study. A list of character traits was prepared and distributed among middle school teachers in Foochow with the request that they choose from the 42 traits the 20 they regard of leading importance for Chinese students. From these 20, the five of greatest importance were to be chosen. The faculty of Fukien Christian University registered its opinion on the same list, and so did a group of teachers in Amoy. The results obtained represent the opinion of about 150 persons, and afford some guide to those traits where emphasis is most needed at the present time.

3. A third major study has been also the line of material for curriculum use. Students in Foochow middle schools were asked to co-operate by expressing their experience as to their hardest problems of right and wrong. To date replies have been received from 301 boys and 163 girls. The former presented 1054 problems, the latter 270. Analysis and tabulation of these problems afford material of considerable value for teaching purposes especially when combined with the traits study described above.

With the help and guidance of the Education department, the school in Hui Gie Village made notable progress. Our policy is to help the village people to build up their own school. For many years, the school had no adequate quarters of its own; the classes were held in an ancestral hall, which was often needed for other purposes, and interruptions were long and frequent. Last summer we suggested to the village people that they remodel a dilapidated temple and turn it into a schoolhouse, and we promised to help with one third of the cost of remodeling provided that the village people would raise funds to cover the rest. After some explanation and persuasion, this was agreed upon and carried through. The school had practically no equipment worth mentioning. The unsteady tables and broken chairs were not fit for children's

use at all. We deemed it wise, however, to introduce improvements slowly. We did not want to make any wholesale purchase of new furniture without any sense of need on the part of the village people. Moreover, we wanted the village people to have a share in every improvement made, so that they would consider the school as their own. Another principle which we have borne in mind is that the equipment should not be any more elaborate and expensive than an ordinary village could afford.

VII. The Academic Relations Committee

The Academic Relations Committee held many long and interesting sessions to discuss ways of improving our academic work. Emphasis was made on the need of closer watch on the academic progress of individual Freshmen. Each instructor with Freshmen in his classes was asked to make monthly reports to the Dean, who then notified the students and gave advice or encouragement or warning, according to the needs of each case. After such careful and frequent checking, the Committee felt justified in eliminating at the end of the year a number of Freshmen who had not shown promise of benefiting from higher education.

The system of group requirements was again brought up for study. My report of last year referred to the opinion of some that the requirement of two sciences imposed too heavy a burden on non-science majors. This opinion gained popularity during last year in both the student body and the faculty. The students registered their opinion through formal petitions by the Self-Government Association and by such clubs as the Education Club and Social Science Club. The Faculty considered such petitions well worthy of careful consideration. After some preliminary discussion in faculty meeting, the problem was referred to the Academic Relations Committee for study. The problem was not a simple one; many factors were involved. A few brief sessions during the academic year were not enough to give all the different phases of the problem due consideration. Therefore, the final recommendations of the Committee were delayed until vacation time,

when the members of the Committee would have ample time for thought and study on the subject. The recommendations of the Committee are now ready and will be presented to the faculty at the pre-session conference in September.

VIII. Plans for Co-education

Looking forward to the admission of women students in the fall, 1932, the faculty was conscious of the need of preliminary planning with regard to special provisions for women students and college life as a whole in a co-educational institution. A special Committee was elected to make careful study of the problems pertaining to co-education. The Committee made plans for the material equipment in the Women's Dormitory and recommended some important regulations governing the dormitory life of woman students, social relationships between men and women students, etc.

The Women's Dormitory is near completion and will be ready for use when the fall semester begins. The cornerstone-laying ceremony of the Dormitory was held on commencement day. Women students from outside as well as inside the province have already applied for admission. The Committee recommended to the faculty a small group of women students to begin with. The first "co-eds" of next year will very likely set the pace for coming generations and will be depended upon to start the good traditions which will make co-education a success. For this reason, great discretion must be exercised in their selection.

IX. Interest in Character Education

We in Fukien Christian University have always professed a special interest in character building. In previous conferences we often re-asserted the central aim of Christian education as the cultivation of a high type of personality. Recently the feeling has been growing that though we are pledged to the cause of character building, yet the program we carry on seems to stress only that part of education known as academic or scholastic and a close examination of the program reveals little definite provision for the building of personality

or, more specifically, the growth of moral character. It was suggested by some that while we are developing our departments and raising the standard of scholarship we may not be giving sufficient attention to the very thing we consider to be our highest aim. Last year witnessed a marked increase in interest in this problem. It was made the central topic of thought and discussion in the spring pre-session conference. The following brief outline of the program of that conference may give some idea of its nature:

1. Presentation of the program.
Roderick Scott, Secretary of Preparatory Committee
2. "The Psychology of Character"
Theodore H. E. Chen
3. Discussion
4. Report of findings on faculty estimates of character traits
W. Y. Chen
5. Discussion
6. "Modern Methods of Character Education"
E. M. Stowe
7. Discussion
8. "The Character Educator" - philosophical aspects, goals, resources, etc. of character education.
Roderick Scott

At the end of the above mentioned conference, the faculty elected a committee to consider practical steps for improving our program of character building. This committee of four co-opted six student leaders - three representing the Self-Government Association and three representing the Y. M. C. A. - and held meetings to study the present situation in F. C. U. in an effort to discover wherein weakness lies and what improvements are immediately feasible. The problem is such a vast one that a few meetings could not bring forth any concrete recommendations. Many important facts were brought to the open; what to do with these facts is the next question to study.

X. Again, the F. C. U. Spirit.

Self-criticism is a sign of health and the forerunner of self-improvement. We in F. C. U. often take time to examine our work critically. Critical studies do not always yield constructive recommendations immediately, but they often sow the seed for later improvements. Every year sees some important gain made as a result of months and years of seemingly fruitless discussions. Democracy may advance more slowly than aristocracy or oligarchy because a step is not taken without popular consent; but such advance, when made, is more safe and sure. Fukien Christian University is run and governed by its faculty, whose final authority supersedes that of committees and administrative officers. For this reason, the faculty takes a keen interest in all problems, whether large or small, academic or administrative. Since all have a share in the government, every one accepts his share of responsibility willingly and faithfully. This, again, is a manifestation of the F. C. U. spirit.

Respectfully submitted,
Theodore H. E. Chen, *Dean*.

August 26th, 1932.

Chronicle of Chief Events.

- 1931.
- Aug. 27-28. Entrance Examinations.
- Sept. 1-3. Registration for Fall Semester.
4. Arrival of Mr. Yu Chi Lin, new mathematics teacher.
- 5-5. Pre-sessional Faculty Conference.
7. Classes begin.
14. Faculty Reception to new students.
19. Welcome meeting in honor of the new-comers of the community; under auspices of the Student Self-Government Association and the Student Y. M. C. A.
21. Social gathering of students and teachers of the School of Education.
22. Special Convocation. Central Topic: The National Catastrophe. (a) Famine Relief (b) Japanese Invasion of the Eastern Provinces.
25. Meeting of the Society for the Study of Fukiens Culture, Election of officers.
27. President Lin and Prof. C. S. Wang leave for Peiping to attend a conference of the Harvard-Yenching Institute.
- Oct. 2. Election meeting of the Education Club.
5. Meeting of the Chemical Society.
- 6-12. No Classes. Students divide themselves into teams to go to villages to make patriotic speeches.
14. Organization of the F. C. U. National Salvation Association.
15. Uniformed drill of students from all secondary and higher schools in Foochow.
20. Prof. C. S. Wang returns from Peiping.
25. President Lin returns from Peiping.
- Nov. 4. Concert, given by the Dill Pickle Quartet of Foochow.
6. Edison Memorial Meeting, under auspices of Chemistry Club.

CHRONICLE OF CHIEF EVENTS

27

- Nov. 8-9. Visit of Dr. Sherwood Eddy.
19. Students organize speaking teams to go to villages.
27. Visit of Mr. O. R. Magill, student secretary of the National Y. M. C. A.
- Dec. 4. Y. M. C. A. dinner. All members take part.
11. Faculty Open House to all students.
18. Farewell meeting in honor of the graduating Seniors. Meeting sponsored by the Student Self-government Association.
23. Christmas dinner, sponsored by the Y.M.C.A. A Christmas Program after the dinner.
24. Special Christmas dinner for the workman of the community. Faculty members take part.
- 1932.
- Jan. 5. Winter vacation beings. All schools in Foochow closed by order of government, on account of the critical political situation.
23. Prof. and Mrs. Roderick Scott arrive from furlough.
- Feb. 9. Faculty conference on character education.
11. Registration for Spring Semester begins.
- 15-21. Final examinations for Fall Semester.
19. Arrival of Dr. Howard and Dr. Woodward of the Appraisal Committee of the Laymen's Commission.
23. Visit, again, of Dr. Howard and Dr. Woodward.
24. Classes begin.
26. Visit of Dr. Rufus Jones of the Appraisal Committee.
29. Social gathering of Education Club.
- March 4. First meeting of Chemistry Club.
- Inauguration ceremony of new officers of the Student Self-government Association.
14. Dr. Jarvis speaks on personal and sex hygiene.
21. Dr. Lewis speaks on contagious diseases.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| March | 22. Meeting of the Social Science Club. |
| | 25. Meetings of Education Club; Chemistry Club; Society for the Study of Fukien Culture. |
| April | 2. Dean Chen leaves for Amoy to speak to the Christian Teachers' Conference. |
| | 8. Faculty Open House to all students. |
| | 15. Movies, under auspices of the Self-government Association. |
| | 21. Dean Chen returns from Southern Fukien. |
| | 22. Community Sing. |
| | 29. Special Lecture on Fukien Culture, open to all. |
| May | 6. Piano Recital, by Miss Savage. |
| | 13. Movies. |
| | Prof. Sutton leaves for Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, to visit gas plants. |
| | 27. Y. M. C. A. dinner. All members take part. |
| June | 3. Glee Club Concert. |
| | 10. Mr. S. K. Cheng, the Commissioner of Education, speaks on "The Making of a Scholar." |
| | 11. Prof. Sutton returns from Shanghai. |
| | 12. Baccalaureate Sunday, Sermon by Prof. F. P. Beach. |
| | 14. Final examinations begin. |
| | 18. Commencement Exercises. Address by Hon. S. K. Cheng, the Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province. |
| | 22. Summer vacation begins. |

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Treasurer's Annual Report

BALANCE SHEET

June 30th, 1932

(All figures are in Chinese Currency unless otherwise indicated.)

*Dr.**Permanent Fund Assets*

New York Endowment Investments	\$325,992.78	
(G\$162,996.39)		
Harvard-Yenching Institute	400,000.00	
(G\$200,000.00)		
Local Endowment Investments	4,187.43	
1919 Class Loan Fund	287.50	
1922 Class Loan Fund	180.00	\$730,647.71

Plant Assets

Buildings	\$503,272.89	
Grounds and Fence	65,086.89	
Books	48,509.09	
Equipment	67,718.02	
Furniture	46,567.81	
Museum (Not including Private Collections & Gifts)	8,732.00	
Herbarium	15,524.25	
Water Works	18,006.03	
Gas Plant	5,280.00	
Electric Light	8,206.41	
Building Materials	4,403.78	
Cash on hand (New Building Fund)	17,847.17	\$809,154.34

Current Assets

Cash on hand	\$107,316.46	
New York Treasurer Special (Physics Special Fund)	1,222.48	
Suspense	39.02	\$108,577.96

TOTAL ASSETS..... \$1,648,380.01

Cr.

<i>Permanent Funds</i>		
Endowments.....	\$730,180.21	
Class Loan Funds.....	467.50	\$730,647.71
<i>Plant and Current Funds</i>		
Invested in Plant.....	\$791,307.17	
New Building Funds.....	17,847.17	
Chemistry Building Costs.....	1,000.41	
Land Purchases Funds.....	1,608.31	
Hall-Warner House Funds.....	11,538.46	
Gas Plant Funds.....	4,720.00	
Physics Special.....	2,913.45	
Fence Funds.....	4,962.80	
Furlough Fund Reserve.....	31,327.68	
Plant Mthce Reserve.....	3,009.03	
Sabbatical Reserve Funds for Chinese Professors.....	4,482.84	
Chinese Library Funds.....	9,932.05	
Botany Fund.....	2,000.00	
Scholarship Funds.....	2,092.18	
General Fund.....	147.23	
New York Treasurer.....	2,745.68	
Additional field Endowment.....	10,000.00	
Land Purchases.....	2,000.00	
Staff Residence Fund.....	14,097.84	
TOTAL LIABILITIES.....		<u>\$1,648,380.01</u>

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
Budget Receipts and Expenditures
1931 - 1932

INCOME

From Field.....	M\$ 44,141.20
New York Trustees.....	61,575.11
New York Trustees for Property Rent.....	139,000.00
Foundations.....	52,380.03
Cooperating Missions.....	38,259.00
Total	<u>M\$335,355.34</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

New York Treasurer's Office.....	M\$ 6,957.06
Administrative and General Expenses.....	18,789.96
Rent to Trustees for land and buildings.....	139,000.00
Operation & Maintenance of Physical Plant....	21,625.36
Instructional.....	108,844.42
Contingency.....	9.33
For specially designated objects not a part of strictly educational work.....	14,031.37
Addition to Field Endowment.....	10,000.00
Designated for land purchases.....	2,000.00
Designated for building staff residences.....	14,097.84
Total	<u>M\$335,355.34</u>

NEW BUILDING FUNDS

1931 - 1932

	Dr.	Cr.
By Balance Forward.....		26,207.32
By Glencoe Church G\$3,000.00.....		12,684.25
By Beeman Refund Travel G\$60.66....		242.64
By Dr. R. Kelly G\$50.00.....		203.00
By sale of coupon of Governor Bonds G\$11.25.....		44.80
By Trustees' surplus 1930-31 G\$4,500.00		20,172.79
By Mrs. H. Renskers.....		412.40
By Dr. W. J. Sutton.....		138.59
By Dr. S. Y. Li.....		200.00
By E. C. Jones Stamps.....		6.00
By Mr. L. Kellogg.....		25.00
By LeRoy J. Hess.....		490.80
By Exchange.....		339.67
By Warehouse Sales.....		4,455.69
By Bank Interest.....		3,589.63
To Hall-Warner House Cr. Bal.....	11,538.46	
To Electric Light Plant.....	235.28	
To Kuan Kuo Hall.....	2,861.90	
To Kuan Hua Hall.....	3,007.75	
To Residence 19/762A.....	1,440.46	

	<i>Dr.</i>	<i>Cr.</i>
To Residence 12/770.....	127.30	
To ,, 24/771.....	3,081.59	
To Women's Dormitory.....	29,072.67	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	51,365.41	69,212.58
Balance on Hand.....	17,847.17	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>69,212.58</u>	<u>69,212.58</u>

Respectfully submitted

R. W. McClure *Treasurer.*

Printed by
The Christian Herald Industrial Mission Press
Foochow, China

FULIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY UP TO DATE

In two respects education at F.C.U. of this fall semester is distinguished from that of last year. We admitted women students to our college for the first time this fall; and there has evolved a new "tutorial system" based on student initiative and interest.

There are nineteen women students in our college. We finished the first three stories of our new women's dormitory in time for use in September. We are fortunate to have secured Miss Marie Yu as Dean of Women. Miss Yu is a graduate of Ginling College and has had post-graduate studies at the Hartford Seminary and Yale University. She has been for several years teacher and principal of both Christian and government girls' high schools in Anhwei and Nanking.

For the last two or three years our faculty has been working on a system whereby each student can be personally taken care of by some members of the staff. Each department is to take care of all of its major students. The faculty member is not only to help the student in his studies, but also to do whatever he can in guiding him in personal problems. The freshmen are under the special care of the Director of the Personnel Department. When the present semester began there spontaneously rose up a series of departmental clubs, initiated and run by the students themselves. They have weekly, bi-weekly, or monthly meetings. The members of the various groups and societies make reports of their investigations as well as hearing special lecturers from outside. Practically all of these groups have their own publications. There has been much evidence of keen interest in investigation and research on the part of the students themselves. They often work long after their regular class-room and laboratory periods are over. Some of the science students are themselves making apparatus for exhibition. Faculty members in those departments have in all cases been invited as advisers. This spontaneous movement gives life to a new "tutorial system" which seems peculiarly fitted to our condition.

Our curriculum this year has been much enriched by the addition of several new teachers. The Chinese department is strengthened by the return of a former teacher who spent the last two years in post-graduate study in Japan. Two part-time lecturers from Foochow have been added. Our social science department has taken on new life in having a teacher each in History and Economics, and a part-time lecturer in Sociology. A few new applied

courses are being given in our science departments. Our course in Japanese language and literature remains popular. We approach all of our studies, as far as possible, through the background, the needs, and possibilities of the Province of Fukien. It is our belief that young students ought to know their own environment well first; through their intimate knowledge of, and interest in, the things that are vitally related to their own lives education can be most effective.

Our faculty has been putting its chief emphasis on character building. As a sequence to the themes of our pre-session conferences during the last two years we held a three-day conference of the whole staff at the beginning of the present term. Each individual teacher presented his view on, and program for, character education within his own field of work. Life outside of the class room was dealt with by examining the various agencies that can be made to contribute more effectively toward character building. Much improvement has been made with regard to student welfare. Social rooms have been established in each of the dormitory units, where students can meet for social purposes and to discuss common problems of the dormitory. A new dining room has also been fitted up with better supervision by the college, particularly as regards sanitation. More facilities for out-door sports and games have also been provided, and it is gratifying to see an increasing number of students playing in the open air after class hours. The Student Self-government Association is sponsoring a program for general recreation, and the Student Christian Association is emphasizing small-group fellowship life.

We have now a student body of 185, which is the largest enrollment in our record. We were able to take in more students this year because of the completion of an additional dormitory unit for men and a new dormitory for women. We are building a new gas plant for our science laboratories. We hope in F.C.U. to contribute to the forces of education in its race for national betterment against the present general despair and chaos.

Foochow, China
November 17, 1932.

CO-EDUCATION AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Co-education has just been introduced into Fukien Christian University, Foochow. 18 women students were admitted to the college at the beginning of the fall semester.

For sometime there has been considerable eagerness and insistence on the part of the public and the alumni that women should be given the opportunity of college education together with men in Fukien. This plan was approved by the faculty, and through the efforts of the Managers and Trustees of the University and interested friends in America, a new dormitory has been built at a cost of about \$40,000. This building consists of five stories. The ground floor is used for dining room, laundry and storage purposes. The kitchen is an additional wing at the East end of this floor. The second floor is designed for a large sitting room with living quarters for the women staff. The office of the Dean of Women is also there. The third and fourth floors are for student rooms, and the fifth floor will be used temporarily as a gymnasium. When there are funds for a separate building for gymnastic purposes that floor can be converted into bed rooms. The building will then accommodate about 70 students. It is located on the Southeast side of the college hill which commands a beautiful view from the Min River.

Miss Marie Yu, a graduate of Ginling College with several years of post-graduate study at Hartford Seminary and Yale University, U. S. A., is the Dean of Women. Miss Yu had had several years of experience as teacher and principal of government and Christian high schools in Anking, Wuhu, and Nanking before she came to Fukien. Her own special field is religious and secondary education. It is most fortunate that we can enter upon this new scheme with such leadership and enthusiasm.

Our first "co-ed" class came from almost every senior high school in this province. Jen Shan Girls' School of the Congregationalist church contributed 6; 1 each came from a government school and a private school, both of which are co-educational institutions; 1 each transferred from Yenching University, Peiping, Ginling College, Nanking, and Shanghai; 3 from the South Fukien region, and 4 from Hwa Nan. About 1/4 of them have already had a few years of teaching experience. By their earnestness in their studies, the women have shown their appreciation of the opportunity for college education at F. C. U.

November 17, 1932.

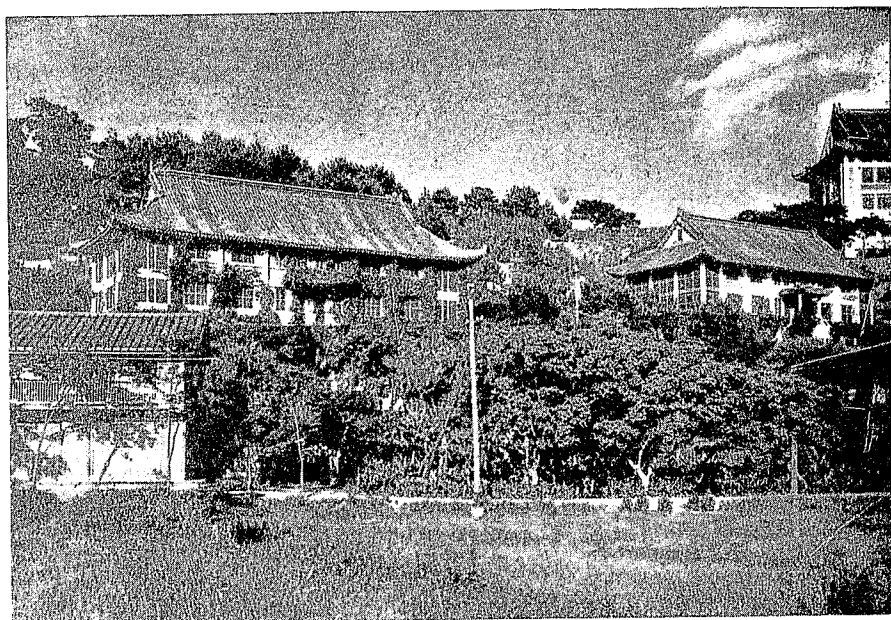
REPORT OF WORK AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.

1934 -- 1935

To the Trustees,

Ladies and Gentlemen;

Considerable progress has been made during 1934-35 along the lines of our educational policy in meeting the needs of the Province of Fukien and in preparing our students for life work in the rapidly changing China. Most conspicuously successful during the



past year have
been the following:-

Fukien Christian University
Men's Dormitory

I. Rural Reconstruction:

A Rural Service Department has been established; a balanced curriculum of studies and research has been projected, and an active rural service center established as a social laboratory. Dr. Francis Chen serves as the field director. The life in over a score of villages is being affected. Our students have discovered a new meaning in education in finding a challenging mission and an effective technique in serving their fellow countrymen.

The government of Fukien has closely cooperated with us in our rural service work by offering land for agricultural experimentation, making grants to meet expenses for adult education in the villages and advancing money for rural credit cooperatives. Private organizations



University Students
Prepare Village Playground

have also supplied material for experimentation in live-stock and crop improvement.

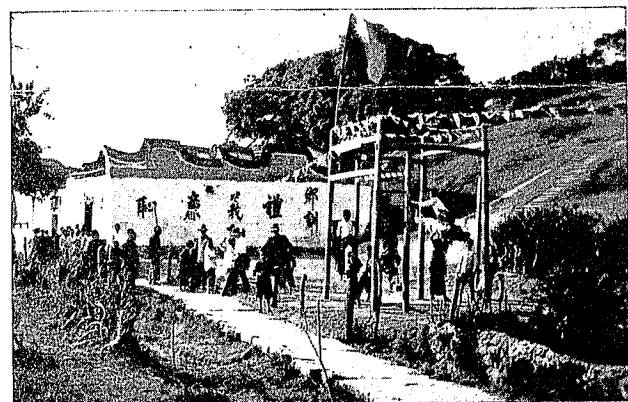
It is most gratifying to report that in all of the villages with which our rural service center has connections, the people have cooperated most heartily. They have turned

over certain temples for adult education centers, have made ancestral halls available for schools for village children, and have set aside common land and buildings as recreation space for children and adults.

The young farmers' clubs have undertaken large projects, such as building motor roads to connect with the public highways.

Work in community health and sanitation, as well as general

improvement in economic life, has been successfully pushed ahead.



Completed Playground

II. Teacher Training:

Our teacher-training program has also entered a larger field of service. Nearly 60% of our graduates are engaged in teaching. Practically all of the schools throughout the Province are directly influenced by our graduates, who serve also in other parts of China, and down to the South Sea Islands and the Straits Settlements. During the last year, in addition to our two-year training course for teachers, a course for special



Governor Chen I of
Fukien and
President Lin

training in educational principles, psychology, and the arts of teaching, has been offered to the students in all departments who intend to teach after graduation. We are definitely improving both the quality and technique of teaching for the new China. Dean Theodore Chen of our Education Department has served on several government commissions to study and improve the educational work in the Province.

Our work in religious education has achieved special recognition this year. Professor E. M. Stowe of our Religious Education Department served as Chairman of a special committee of the National Council on Religious Education for a study of religious education in the secondary schools of China. A handbook on the teaching of religion has been worked out; a survey list and a system of



Two of our
Women Students

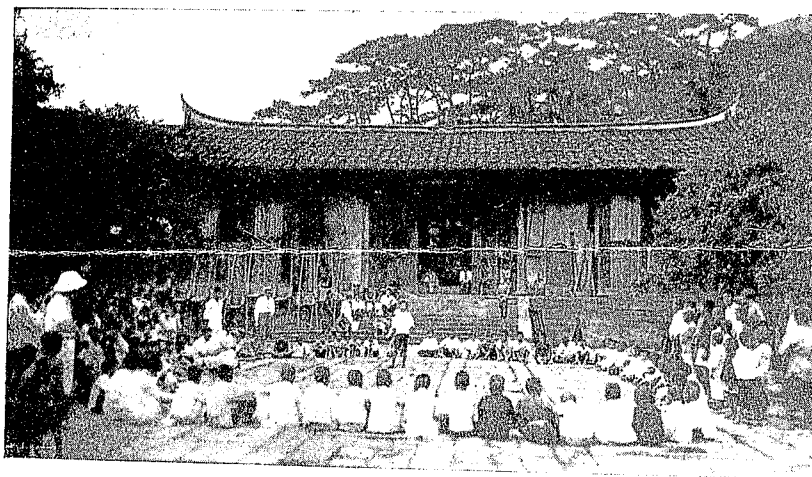
character records have also been published for the use of these schools. Several books and pamphlets on various phases of character education have been prepared by our staff members for general reference and study in connection with the national movement for religion among the youth in China.

Experiments in rural education are being carried on. Several schools for adults, as well as schools for village children, have been conducted under the supervision of our Department of Education. Our policy is to work out a type of education which will meet rural needs.

III. Study and Research in Chinese Culture:

A marked advance has been made in Chinese studies. Our publication of the new issues "Fukien Culture" and "Fukien Arts and Letters" have attracted wide attention and received warm commendation both in China and abroad.

A careful study of over seventy important libraries in China has been made by our Chinese Librarian during the last year. With that experience the large



A Village Children's Club

and unique Chen Collection, recently donated by the late Grand Tutor of the last Manchu emperor, is now being put into better shape for research and study by scholars.

Invaluable pieces of ancient porcelains and bronzes and other

objets d'art have been added to our museum during the last year. Among recent finds have been two sacrificial wine vessels from Kwantung, dating from the Chow dynasty (1150 - 221 B.C.) or the Han dynasty (206 B.C. - 220 A.D.). Some thirty pieces of what Laufer calls the beginning of porcelain in China have also been found. There have also been added to the collection many other examples of ceramic art: vases, incense burners, images of men and horses from the Han dynasty down, coins of equal antiquity, jade in many forms, and pieces of the beautiful Celadon pottery of a thousand years ago.

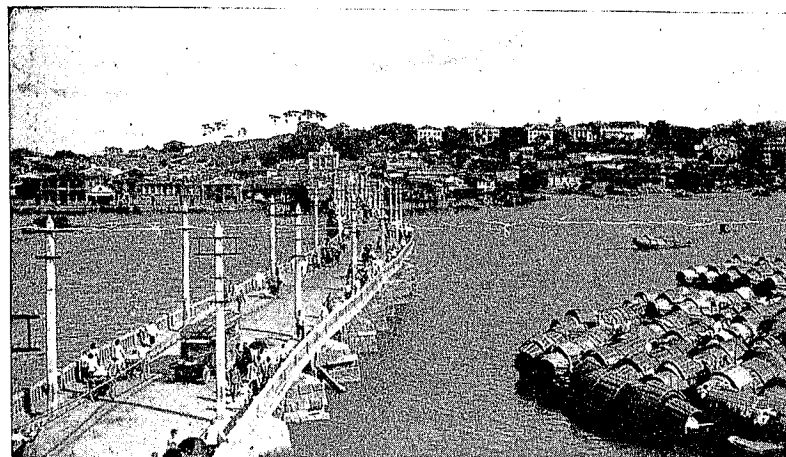
Professor Malcolm F. Farley is constantly making discoveries bearing on the cultural history of Southern China. He maintains a changing exhibit of the more famous finds for public education as well as for illustrations in teaching. Many of the old Chinese folk ballads and boat songs have been collected and put into written music. Our only regret is that this art collection is suffering, as is the Chen Library, in not having adequate space; it is in a small room, which does not permit full use by students or visitors.

IV. Science Work:

Our Science

Department continues to do important and

original work. Our physics shops make most of the apparatus for our own science work, as well as for the work of other educational institutions in the province. The shops not only render valuable scientific service



Bridge of Ten Thousand Ages
Foochow

1934-1935

to many of the educational institutions in China, but also give practical training to our students in handling modern tools.

In our Chemistry Department research on the vitamin content and nutritional value of Chinese foods has been carried on by Professor T. H. Wang. The content of various Fukien fish liver oils is being determined by experimentation with white rats. A two-year systematic study of the water of the Min river has just been completed. The work on pottery and porcelain wares is growing. A number of good Fukien clays have been discovered, and several excellent high temperature porcelain bodies and glazes have been developed by Professor Willard J. Sutton and his graduate assistants.

Our Biology staff is making a special study of Foochow birds, migration and eating habits, and frog parasites. A survey of domestic animals in the rural districts has also been conducted. Our Biology Department, besides having one of the best collections of birds, insects and plants in China, has organized a special supply service which provides at minimum cost microslides of commonly used specimens, mounted birds, plants, frogs, animal skeletons, and plaster models which are in common use in middle school laboratories. Professor

T. H. Cheng has been also



From the Chen Library
The Han Scripts of the
Chow Dynasty (1122-249 B.C.)

directing the biological study in the Government Institute of Science. He has published a laboratory manual for college biology, probably the first one in the Chinese language.

V. Conclusion:

During the last year I travelled over twenty-thousand miles in the United States, visiting about thirty cities and addressing more than two hundred and fifty church, college, school, and civic and service club audiences. Everywhere people have shown keen interest. During my absence from the campus, Dr. W. Y. Chen, Chairman of our Arts Faculty, has been Acting-President of the University. Professor Roderick Scott, a senior member of our faculty, writes of Dr. Chen: "He has thrown himself into the task of Acting-President with all energy and selflessness In spirit and devotion he leaves nothing to be desired." The loyalty and the spirit of cooperation that is so characteristic of the Fukien faculty has never been better demonstrated.

The Province of Fukien is more than ever looking to our University for leadership in educational and social reconstruction in a rapidly changing China. With our foundations already well laid, we have every reason to believe that we can make increasingly valuable contributions. We must further strengthen our faculty and improve our equipment, as well as continue adjustments and improvements in our curriculum. The kind of educational experiment which is being carried on at Fukien Christian University will also have a stimulating influence on the national educational

1934-1935

-8-

program of China. Unfortunately, our financial resources are far from being adequate to meet the needs and opportunities that are before us. Due to inflation of the price of silver we are in urgent need of \$20,000 in order to maintain the existing service for 1935-36. We hope this sum will soon be made available.

CHING-JUN LIN

President

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Fukien Christian University

FOOCHOW, CHINA
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AND ASSISTANT TREASURER

July 24, 1935

Miss Amy O. Welcher
796 Prospect Avenue
Hartford, Conn.

Dear Miss Welcher:

As Mrs. Lin and I sail for China, we send this word of greeting and appreciation to you as a friend of China and Fukien Christian University. Our furlough months of work in America have been happy ones, and we leave with gratitude for daily expressions of deep interest in Christian education in China. Despite her own deep problems, America continues to demonstrate the most generous spirit of any nation in the world.

Reports just received from China indicate that Fukien University has finished another year of educational achievement. Urgent requests continue to come from the Chinese government and the general public for more of our students in rural rehabilitation, teacher training, science work, and religious leadership. We face the greatest opportunity in our history to help China build a new nation.

We face also a crisis in our finances. The silver situation alone has had a devastating effect on our income, in reducing it almost fifty percent. The maintenance of our existing work demands an additional \$20,000 for the year 1935-36.

But we are returning to China to face our task with increased courage, knowing that friends like you will do whatever you can to cooperate with us in meeting the present opportunities and needs of our University in Foochow.

We shall be back in China in September, and we shall keep you in touch with conditions there. Meanwhile, we bid you goodbye, and again thank you for your kind cooperation.

Yours very sincerely,

Ching-jen Lin

CJL:HV

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

President's Report, 1935-36

1. A Year of National Crisis. The year under review found China in one of the most difficult periods in the history of the Republic. Japanese aggression in the North and the various forms of encroachments in other parts of the country were imminent during a greater part of the time. The people throughout the country, and especially the student group, were very indignant and at the same time were helpless. They wondered whether there was any justice left in the world. It seemed to them that might had actually become right and that only the strong had any claim for consideration by world public opinion. Furthermore, they were doubtful about their own government officials as to their ability and sincerity in making a definite stand for the nation. They were no less doubtful as to what they themselves could do to help China. There was a prevailing sense of agony and cynicism that turned into despair. This emotional storm could only be cleared up by some spiritual force, and the public naturally demanded a new educational program. Many educational institutions and the government spontaneously worked out some kind of emergency plan to meet this urgent need. F.C.U. was among the earliest to put such a program into effect, and the result was quite satisfactory. It gradually changed the psychology of both the students and faculty members. We in F.C.U. did not only not have any interruption of our work, but found the year one of the most fruitful in our history.

2. Educational Experiment. Our faculty worked out an experimental plan which was put into effect at the beginning of the spring semester. We offered special courses which were designed to help students better understand the national and international conditions. We provided facilities for strenuous physical training and self-discipline including manual labor. We arranged for instruction and practice in certain technical fields which would help the students in meeting emergencies. We mobilized the whole college, students, faculty, and workmen, in an earnest effort and systematic way to carry forward our rural reconstruction program in the surrounding villages. Training in group life and cooperative action were especially emphasized. Special chapel services were arranged, and systematic convocation lectures were planned. Due to the additional time required for the special training, classes were held on Saturday afternoon. There was generally earnest effort and hard work on the part of everybody. An immediate improvement in morale could be easily detected. There was a great gain in both intellectual understanding and character growth, and throughout the rest of the year a fine spirit prevailed. There was a definite recovery of self-confidence, courage, and hopefulness. The program was a spiritual triumph as well as an academic success.

3. Departmental Progress and New Personnel. In the regular departmental work there were a number of improvements over that of the previous year. The Physics and Mathematics Department enrolled more major students than at any time in the past. The addition of Dr. Henry Chen to our staff as the Acting Head of this department had much to do with this. There was a considerable increase in physics equipment made possible by the grant from the Ministry of Education, in Nanking. Many pieces of apparatus were designed by Dr. Chen and made in our own Work Shop. The work in the English Department was strengthened by the coming of Miss Eunice T. Thomas from America in the spring term. Her much needed service was made possible by a gift from one of our Trustees. We were fortunate in securing Miss Li Gwan Fang from Shanghai as Dean of Women and Lecturer in Sociology. Miss Li, with her training in China and America and her experience as a magazine editor and a Christian social worker, is a fine leader among our women students and a helpful factor in the campus religious life. We secured a very

experienced college teacher and administrator in the person of Prof. Lin Hsi Chien for our Social Science work.

4. Chinese Cultural Studies and Collections. Considerable progress was made in our Chinese Studies. Three issues of "Fukien Culture" on special topics particularly attracted the attention of scholars both in China and in the West. The annual publication of the F.C.U. Journal made public a number of articles of unusual quality. A large number of archeological specimens were secured for our museum from the excavation of two ancient sites in Foochow. Some of these finds reveal very important information with regard to the history of the people of Fukien Province. Our library received valuable additions during the year. Dr. G. Reynolds Turner of Hwoian, South Fukien, donated to the University his collection of books on China by Western scholars which he had accumulated during the last thirty-five years. The collection consists of nearly 1000 volumes. In recognition of this gift the Ministry of Education, Nanking, issued a special certificate of commendation in honor of the donor. A complete set of the Chinese literary works, Shun Shu Chi Chong, which is being published in 4000 volumes, was ordered as a gift to the University by our alumni in Shanghai; 400 volumes were received before the end of the year.

5. Rural Reconstruction. The year under review should mark a new page in our rural work. Our humble success in the Nieu Tien Rural Service Station attracted much wider attention than its scope deserved. At the beginning of the fall term, 1935, the Government of Fukien turned over the Wu Li Ting Rural Experiment Station consisting of thirteen villages to our administration. Work in adult education and a program for the improvement of production were undertaken. Schools for adult men and women and for the young people, who had not had a chance for an elementary education before, were established in a number of villages with crowded attendance. A plan for health service was installed with the cooperation of the Foochow Christian Union Hospital and the Government Midwifery School. Clinics were opened regularly for the villagers and training classes for rural health service were held for village girls to prepare them for voluntary service in their respective communities. Health pictures were shown, educational plays were produced and given by the F.C.U. student clubs, and several health contests were held including a baby contest in which more than 180 children participated. At each of the several large public gatherings there were more than 1000 villagers present.

In the production service the promotion of poultry and pig raising was especially successful. The improvement of chicken stock was worked out on the University campus and the improved eggs were introduced to the farmers by a system of egg exchange; the farmers would exchange their own eggs for the improved eggs on one condition, that the improved eggs would be used only for setting purposes. It is now quite common to see the good stock of chickens prospering in 20 or more villages. This service has so much improved the quantity and quality of chickens and eggs that a cooperative marketing organization had to be established for the distribution of the increased product. Pig raising also received much stimulation from our Station which supplied the farmers with improved stock. Young pigs were distributed to farmers for breeding purposes on a cooperative plan which proved to be very beneficial to the people. Agricultural fairs for better rice seed selection and wheat production were held. With the good harvests the farmers have had recently our program in agricultural improvement has gained much confidence and appreciation, and as a result there is a great demand for our agricultural extension service.

6. Contribution to the Youth and Religion Movement. An outstanding service rendered to China during the year was through the work of Prof. W. Y. Chen of our Department of Religion and Psychology. He served as the platform

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President Lin's Report

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Appendix B

speaker of the Youth and Religion Movement in the fall and winter of 1935. He traveled through 13 cities covering the North, South, and Southwestern parts of the country. During that time Dr. Chen spoke to more than 150,000 students of whom more than 7000 definitely dedicated their lives or decided to inquire further into the ways of Christian living.

7. Students and Graduates. We graduated one of the largest classes last June, 30 students. All the graduates are in satisfactory employment. Some of them received offers for work several months before they graduated. We had a number of calls which we could not properly fill. It was an unusual compliment to our institution that during this year of general economic difficulty which made it hard for so many college students in other centers to find work we were not able to meet all the demands for our graduates.

8. Finances. When we were making up the budget for the year we were threatened with a deficit of about \$20,000 Local Currency, due to the decrease in income. Thanks to the generous efforts of the many friends of the University and the rise in the exchange rate after the National Currency Reform in China last fall, our Treasurer's office was able to close the books in June without a deficit.

9. Summary and Conclusion. The year 1935-36 gave F.C.U. a fruitful experience in an educational enterprise. Our attempts in putting into effect a new educational program to meet the needs of our students in the time of national crisis proved to be very effective and beneficial. Our rural service opened a greater field of work which brought in hopeful results. The work in the various departments made creditable progress. The spirit of both students and faculty as manifested in their loyal cooperation and earnestness in work in the time of great difficulty has been most gratifying. But the needs of China are more urgently presented to us as the national crisis is not only not over but is steadily increasing in its intensity. The responsibility of F.C.U. as a Christian institution of higher learning in meeting these needs is more clear than ever. We are, therefore, going forward into another year of work with a deep sense of humility and a strong conviction of our mission. We earnestly pray that our strength may be equal to our task.

C. J. Lin
President

Foochow
October 31, 1936

During the year under review the work in all the departments of the university was very satisfactory. For this we are grateful. The educational service of F.C.U. has long been held in high esteem by society and has repeatedly received the commendation of the Ministry of Education. We always try to put forth our best efforts, and the reputation and the influence of the university have been growing steadily. One of the results is the increase of applicants for admission. But on account of the Japanese military and economic aggression the financial ability of the people has been steadily decreasing. Many worthy students could not manage to come; and others later found it impossible to continue. We need, therefore, to greatly increase the number of scholarships and aidships, so as to help those worthy students who otherwise are too poor to finance themselves for further study with us.

Our student guidance policy during the year centered chiefly around (1) the building of character through special emphasis on spiritual cultivation; (2) training of physical strength through military drill, modern physical exercises, required athletics, and manual labor; and (3) the cultivation of their ability to serve the people by encouraging them to participate in the rural reconstruction work. We also paid special attention to other agencies, such as departmental clubs, collection and observation trips, publications, and the activities of the Student Christian Association and the Student Self-Government Association for the development of their will and the widening of their experience. The general spirit of the faculty and students was very good throughout. The following will give a brief account of the work of each department.

1. Arts College. There was a reorganization of the Arts Departments. The work in the Departments of Political Science and Economics was combined with the Chinese and History Departments and the Department of Rural Economics, respectively. The Department of Foreign Languages and Literature was combined with the Departments of Western Philosophy and Religion. We have, therefore, only three departments in the Arts College; namely, (1) the Department of Chinese Literature and History, (2) the Department of Western Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and (3) the Department of Education and Psychology.

The Department of Chinese Literature and History gives special emphasis to the study of Fukien culture and literature. It has started the collection of local records from the various counties and districts of the province, and has prepared a History of Fukien Literature. The Department of Western Languages, Literature and Philosophy pays special attention to modern western thoughts and the training of teachers in English. The Department of Education and Psychology offered new courses in Secondary and Primary Education, Methods in Teaching, Educational Administration, Rural Education, and Character Education. To provide facilities for practice teaching for the students in the department, we effected a reorganization of the Hui-Gie Village School and made better readjustments of the other village schools in our rural experiment stations.

2. Science College. The work and equipment of our Science College has, for sometime, been recognized as being of the very highest grade. With the additional grant from the Ministry of Education, we have further strengthened our work in that field. The Department of Biology gave comparatively more time this year to the investigation and classification of the flora and fauna of the Province of Fukien, and to a careful study of economic birds and economic entomology. Prof. Tso-Hsin Cheng has published a standard Manual for publication. Both of these works use chiefly materials and illustrations from Chinese sources.

The Department of Chemistry has made noteworthy contributions in the field of applied and industrial chemistry. Last winter we sent Professor

T. H. Wang and Mr. Lin I of this department to the National Research Institute, Nanking, to participate in the research work of Applied Chemistry. Successful experiments have been conducted in the study of the Min River Water, the Fukien soy bean sauce, the manufacture of fish liver oil, and the analysis of the quality and fragrance of Fukien tea. Satisfactory results were also recorded in the analysis of Fukien clay and in the improvement of manufacturing Fukien porcelain. In both of these we contributed to the efforts of the Fukien Government along the same lines. Professor Willard J. Sutton is now on furlough and will take further work in Ceramics at Alfred University.

The Department of Physics and Mathematics concentrated on the making of apparatus for the first two years of college laboratory work. The results show that the articles made in our own Work Shop are not only cheaper than the purchase price of the same abroad, but that they are often superior in the convenience of use and adaptability to conditions here.

3. College of Rural Reconstruction. This university has been working on rural improvements for a number of years. Favorable records have been established in reforestation, rice selection, studies in injurious insects, sericulture, and apiculture. On the extension side, science extension clubs have long been organized to educate and guide the farmers in improving their farm crops. Later on we organized a Rural Service Department and established the Wu Li Ting Rural Experiment Station.

In the fall of 1936 the Ministry of Education approved our organization of a Department of Agriculture and a Department of Rural Economics, for the improvement in agriculture and the training of rural service leaders for the province. The Fukien Government took great interest in this plan and made substantial grants towards the establishment of several teaching chairs. The Fukien Bureau of Reconstruction cooperated with the university in establishing a Horticultural Experiment Station for the improvement of citrus fruit, jasmine, and some of the outstanding Fukien vegetables. The new Horticultural building was completed last spring. We also carried on work in the improvement of stock for chickens and goats.

The Provincial Bureau of Health came in to do public health and sanitation work in our Wu Li Ting Rural Experiment Station, which was a great help in this service to the villagers. The division of Entomology in the Agriculture Department has gained much confidence from both the people and the government by a successful movement for the extermination of stink bugs which for the last few years destroyed a large percentage of the lychee fruit which is one of the chief products of Fukien Province. The new college faculty rendered a valuable service to the province by conducting a survey of waste land and its utilization in three counties south of Foochow last spring. Their report was published by the Fukien Government in a special volume of 114 pages.

4. Publications and Library. Members of our faculty have generally undertaken some research work in addition to their regular teaching work. Hence, we have several publications, such as the "Hsieh Ta Journal," "Fukien Culture," "F.C.U. Literary Journal." The fourth volume of the "Hsieh Ta Journal" was issued during the year. It is the general publication in which the special research articles of the faculty are published. "Fukien Culture" has reached its 24th number. This publication specializes in the study of history, the social system and customs of the province. The fifth number of the "F.C.U. Literary Journal" was issued under the Department of Chinese Literature and History. This magazine makes a special study of literature, history, and geography.

The archaeological collection which Professor Malcolm F. Farley has accumulated during a number of years had added to it a number of specimens of

historical significance made available during the period the government was carrying on extensive excavations of land and graves in connection with the construction of public buildings in Foochow. The collection is quite unique in many ways. It grows also in volume. It now fills every space in the Museum Room in the Arts Hall and the Farley house. There is need for better accommodation, if it is to be made available for study and research purposes.

We have in our library the valuable Chen collection of Chinese works numbering nearly 30,000 volumes. Dr. G. Reynolds Turner donated to the library his thirty-five years collection of nearly 1000 volumes on China by foreign authors. With the books we already had and the additions of the year, there is no space left in our library. It was, therefore, necessary for us to plan the building of a new library. The plan of the building and the location for same had more or less been decided upon. A campaign was earnestly launched to raise the necessary funds, but on account of the Japanese invasion the work along this line has been temporarily suspended.

In summarizing, we may state that the education of F.C.U. during 1936-37 has been an attempt to adjust our program to meet the needs of the people during the time of national crisis. We may mention the following three lines of effort for emphasis:

1. The Reorganization of Departmental Work. We have reorganized the original seven departments in the Arts College into three departments; namely, the work in History, Political Science, and part of Sociology is combined with the Department of Chinese Literature to form a new Department of Chinese Literature and History. We combined the Department of Economics and a part of Sociology into a newly established Department of Rural Economics. Because of the frequent interchangeable personnel in the Department of Philosophy and Religion and in the Department of Foreign Languages and Literature, we combined these two departments into one of Western Languages, Literature, and Philosophy. The division of Economic Entomology in the Biology Department was transferred to the newly established Department of Agriculture. With the deduction of a number of departments and the concentration of personnel, departmental organization has become more systematic and the courses of studies generally enriched. Teaching efficiency under the new arrangement has also been noticed.

2. Establishment of two more Departments in the College of Rural Reconstruction. We have considerable foundation in the rural reconstruction work. Improvement in agriculture has been recognized in this country as one of the most urgent needs. Taking into consideration all the difficulties involved, we started a Department of Agriculture and a Department of Rural Economics for the advancement of practical education in production and in the training of leadership for rural service. The Government of Fukien has given us substantial support, and society in general earnestly approve of our move. There has been an enthusiastic response from the students in this new field of education. This is, of course, just a beginning, and we shall have to continue our efforts along this line for the next few years before we can really make contributions of a permanent nature to the economic life of the people in this province.

3. Emphasis on the Spiritual Education of the Students. F.C.U. has always upheld character education as one of its foremost objectives. During the time of a great national crisis the building of character among the students should receive increased attention. During the year we have made careful plans and quiet, but effective, execution of same in the various gatherings, such as the daily flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremony, daily chapel service, Vesper Service, and the Monday morning Memorial meeting for spiritual cultivation and character building. Those who participated in these meetings received considerable help. Spiritual forces are an

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essential part of the reconstruction of a new nation. Christ-like character which manifests itself in love, sacrifice, and service is the source of those spiritual forces. This training is probably the most valuable contribution which the university can make to China.

C.J.Lin

The fall term found F.C.U. opened on schedule time, September 13, although there were possibilities of delaying the work on account of the invasion of the Japanese forces both in North China and in Shanghai, and the possibility of air raids on Foochow. The work was started with a faculty retreat lasting for two and a half days at which time we planned for curriculum adjustments and some precautionary measures against air bombing. We have made the basement and the sub-basement rooms of the Arts Hall and the Science Hall as places of safety by piling up sand bags in the outside windows and prepared some dugouts along the hill-sides. Means for fire protection and arrangement for the safety of the more valuable equipment and books have also been effected.

During the first few days registration moved very slowly, but in the end our student enrolment mounted to 175 which is about the same as last fall. About two-thirds of the new students and one-fourth of the old students were prevented from returning on account of communication difficulties and financial handicaps. All of our faculty members are on the campus. Prof. Edwin Chen of the Rural Economics Department returned from a year of study in America, and two part-time lecturers have been added to the Departments of Chinese and Education, respectively. We have considerably lowered the tuition charge to help relieve the financial burden of the students during this time of great difficulties.

Adjustments have been made in our educational program to help meet the present crisis. Besides our regular work as it is carried on in normal times, we have added the following three lines of training which have worked out quite satisfactorily so far.

1. The War-Time Knowledge Course. This course is required of the whole student body, and is conducted by seven members of the faculty. The course consists of six units: (1) First Aid and Public Health in War Time, (2) Gas Defense, (3) Communication and War Engineering, (4) War Economics, (5) International Law in War-Time, (6) Food Production and Conservation. The student body is divided into six groups, each group attending each of the above units for seven successive sessions, by rotation. The course is conducted according to regular academic standards, reading, experiments, and examinations all being required. Three credit points will be given to all students who at the end of the semester have satisfactorily completed the work.

2. Special Military and Physical Training. In addition to the regular military and nurses training required of all freshmen, the whole student body is required to give two afternoons a week, after 4:30, for special training and drill in military science which has not been included in the regular course. The authorities in the city are giving us assistance and aid in this work. Beginning with last year physical training and athletics were required of the whole student body. This semester in addition to the usual morning group exercise and required athletics, all students must spend two afternoons after 4:30 in physical training under the guidance of the athletic director. Faculty members also participate in this which has helped to increase the interest of the students and to create a fine spirit of comradeship.

3. Practical Service to the People. This is one of the most important parts of our new educational plan. We suspend regular classes one day a week for students and faculty to work in the neighboring villages. The student body is divided into two main divisions: (A) Regional Service Units, and (B) Mobile Units. Division (A) is first subdivided into seven groups for special training in the morning in (1) First Aid and Health, (2) Food Production, (3) Current Events,

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(4) Military Knowledge, (5) Citizenship Training, (6) Gas Defense, (7) Communication. Then the students in these groups are redistributed into seventeen regional service units. Each unit is made up of one student from each of the seven training groups, with one, or more, faculty member as advisor. Each unit is assigned a special region consisting of a group of villages which it visits regularly once a week in the afternoon. The object of the service is to train the people in the regions car-marked along the six or seven lines of knowledge mentioned above.

Division B consists of five mobile units; namely, (1) Drama, (2) Mass Singing, (3) Demonstration in Gas Defense, (4) the Arts and Technique of Organization, and the (5) Technique of Communication. They move from one region to another as it is ready for such presentations. These units vary in the number of students according to their respective needs. All the divisions and units are formed by the students choosing the field of their own particular interest and ability. There are already many signs of initiative, self-education, and enthusiasm on the part of the students in the service rendered.

It will be of interest to mention that the regular student-activity organizations remain in active operation. All departmental clubs, as well as the Student Self-Government and the Student Christian Association, are functioning as usual, except that their activities are coordinated along the main objective of national defense. The Student Christian Association is doing an unusually good piece of work this semester.

The Japanese invasion of China presents new problems and new challenges to F.C.U. education. The Chinese people have confidence that they will win in the long run, because their cause is just. But in the long drawn-out struggle against Japanese imperialism there is urgent need of leadership to mobilize the masses to work and to sacrifice for the national cause. Technical knowledge along various lines is required in this struggle both for defense purposes at the front and for production and care of the ordinary daily life of the people throughout the land. Then there is the constant need of maintaining a high morale in the nation in carrying on the resistance. There is need of real spiritual resources, such as courage and endurance in face of defeat and suffering; kindness and sympathy in face of a furious and desperate struggle for existence. We, therefore, need a true and strong religious faith to sustain ourselves in all of this.

We believe that Christian education should, and can, meet such needs. The students in the Christian colleges should constitute the main stock from which such needs can be met. They should also be prepared for the great task of reconstruction after the war is over. F.C.U. is one of the very few Christian colleges which has been able to carry on its educational service without serious interruptions thus far, so we should face the opportunities and responsibilities with greater effort and courage than ever. We are constantly working for better adjustments in our curriculum, in our methods of teaching, and in our direct service to the people and the nation. We are also preparing for the possibility of Japanese invasion of the province. Japanese militarism may succeed for the time being in occupying some of our land, destroying our property, buildings and equipment, and killing our people. But it will not be able to destroy the spirit of F.C.U. or to prevent the upbuilding of a new and better China.

C.J.Lin

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
FOOCHOW, CHINA

Office of the President

December 21, 1937

Dear Dr. Garside:

Enclosed herewith I am sending you a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Managers which was held on December 11. I am enclosing a copy of my report for 1936-37 and a copy for the Fall Term, 1937.

Budget for 1937-38. The budget was made last January, at which time we sent you a detailed copy. We have, however, revised it several times on account of changes in income and expenditure. The income from the government, as you will notice, has been considerably reduced due to the war, and because of the war we did not engage several teachers for our Department of Agriculture as we had planned. The enclosed copy is a summary of the final budget which we submitted to the Board of Managers and which was approved at the last meeting. It is very likely that some further reductions will be made in the income from the government sources. For instance, the grant from the Ministry of Education, Central Government, has already been reduced 30% beginning with September. That is, instead of receiving \$1000 per month as we did for July and August, we received only \$700 for the month of September. The grants from the Fukien Government, beginning with September, have been reduced by 45%. The item of income under Fukien Government in the budget summary is the reduced figure while the item under Nanking Government is the original figure as we did not receive the notice of change until after this summary had been made. You will also notice that we have an item in income from Sabbatical Reserve, the fund that we have accumulated on the field for such purposes, to meet part of the expenses of the Farley and Sutton families. By cutting off several teachers whom we were prepared to engage, we shall still be able to balance the budget with some money left for Contingency. Of course, we do not know how much we may need from Contingency during the next two or three months.

Bishop John Gowdy. Sometime ago, that is before the war started, I talked with Bishop Gowdy of the possibility of his returning to America in the spring for a short visit, at which time he might approach some of his personal friends who are now quite advanced in age for gifts for endowment for the university. He was willing to consider it. He is not definitely going to America right now on account of the war, but he may do it a little later. This explains our Vote #828.

Substitute for Professor F. P. Beach. We have already reported to you about the death of Professor Beach. We are very sorry to have this loss. He made great contributions to F.C.U. education. We have asked the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China for a substitute and the Executive Committee of the Synod has voted in favor of our request. They are also in sympathy with our desire to have a missionary if possible who is trained for work in Agriculture, as well as one who has been in China before, so as to save time in making adjustments. Although we did not mention officially the candidate, we discussed rather freely both in the Executive Committee of the Synod of the Church of Christ in China, at which I was invited to be present, and in our Board of Managers' meeting, that if the American Board has no ready candidate, and if agreeable to the Board,

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they might appoint Mr. William Overholt of the Methodist Mission. Mr. Overholt has been in China for two terms of service doing agricultural work in the Yenping Conference in the Northern part of Fukien. He worked at F.C.U. for about three months last spring before he left for furlough. Bishop Gowdy suggested that on account of the need of the Yenping Conference for a general evangelist that Conference would not be able to give support for the return of Mr. Overholt, but suggested that the American Board might consider supporting him.

Mr. Overholt graduated from Ames State College, Iowa, specializing in Animal Husbandry. He did some work in Plant Pathology during his first furlough in America, and has since carried on some agricultural work single-handed in Yenping. He is a married man with three children, and I believe he would be glad to come back to China if there is an opportunity. He is now taking further work in Animal Husbandry at Ames. We believe that he would be a very good man to have, for in the whole of China very few Chinese are trained along this line. We have had a hard time in securing persons for our staff in the College of Rural Reconstruction. Mr. Overholt is quite well acquainted with the climate and soil conditions in this province. He speaks the language, and there is every advantage in having a man who has already developed his love for China and his work here. We wish, therefore, that if it is possible he might be recommended for appointment.

Emergency Measures. We have already written you about the Shaowu property which the American Board has kindly offered to us for emergency use. It seems to be very desirable that we prepare a place in North Fukien for our agricultural extension work. In case Foochow is suddenly invaded by Japanese forces we might also have a place to carry on our work. The Government of Fukien offers every facility to us in case we want to move the necessary things on short notice. They will also keep us informed as to when we should do it. For the time being, we are not thinking of moving anything up there except to make the necessary repairs to some of the buildings, and some small equipment which may be needed for elementary agricultural service. We consider that it is safer to leave our things here even under the most difficult circumstances. We shall send some of the more valuable pieces of equipment to be stored in the Methodist go-down, and shall pack up the rest of the things and put them in some of the strong rooms in our larger buildings, should we have to leave the place. Our thought is that even if the Japanese should succeed in occupying our place, we would come back eventually and the things kept here would still be available for educational use upon our return. But we do not want to stop F.C.U. education entirely even in case that happens, therefore we secured the authorization of the Board of Managers to carry on work in Shaowu should we not be able to continue our work in Foochow.

We would need additional funds in connection with opening up the Shaowu work. There is no provision for that in our budget. There is some possibility of the Government of Fukien granting us some money for that purpose, but we have not specifically asked them to do so, because we have not made definite plans. It is not likely, however, that the government would give us enough of a grant to cover all of the necessary expenses of repairs and moving. Therefore, we are informing you of our possible additional needs for that purpose, and we hope that our Trustees may have some money reserved should we have to call for the same. We shall, of course, always try to find the necessary money here first, but in case of serious trouble here we might not be able to meet all of our financial obligations.

Present Conditions in Fukien. The conditions in this province are still quiet, but since the fall of Nanking into Japanese hands there is much speculation as to where Japan will strike next. There is a probability that Japan will attack South China, which includes Fukien and Kwantung. Large cities such as Amoy and Foochow would presumably have military operations, for we

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Chinese will not give up an inch of land without a struggle. It is because of this possibility that the Government of Fukien has asked the more important educational institutions to move from the seacoast to some interior places. Amoy University has recently become a national university, and it has been asked to move to Tingchow on the Western border of Fukien. All of the government educational institutions in Foochow are taking steps to move to interior towns within the next month or so. The government has also expressed the desire to assist privately established schools to move. Our present plan is to stay in Foochow as long as we can and to make the best contribution we can through our Chinese staff and students towards the defense of our land before we leave the place. We consider it a duty and an opportunity for educational institutions to put forth their best efforts to help in the great national cause rather than to flee to some place of presumable safety before other people do.

The Winter Vacation and Spring Semester. We plan to conclude our fall semester's work around January 4. This will be two weeks earlier than originally scheduled. This is due to the special effort of the Government of Fukien to train and organize all the people in this province during the next few months. Besides military training for national defense, the masses of the people will be given citizenship training and other lines of knowledge and technique which will help them to improve their living conditions. Therefore, a large number of instructors are needed. Students above second year Senior High School grade are thought to be the best for this purpose. The government will select the students above second year Senior High for two weeks of concentrated training after which they will be distributed to practically all the districts in this province to assist in citizenship training. The period for such service will be three months. The girls of high school grade will be trained in a separate camp and will be charged to do work in the districts near their own schools. The first-year high school students, as well as students in the Junior Middle School and below, will be carried on as usual. Both college men and women will participate in this movement. Most of the teachers will also go out with the students to help them in their work. We will, therefore, probably not start our class work for the spring semester until the end of April. Our faculty has been working quite hard to see whether we can adjust our education to our students' needs while they are serving the people. This has been an ideal for us for many years, and we hope that we may take this opportunity to make a worthwhile educational experiment.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) C. J. Lin

CJL:A