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FUKIEN
Administrative
Annual report of President
1938-1947

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT, 1937-38

The beginning of the academic year 1937-38 almost exactly coincided with the start of the Sino-Japanese war in North China. Within the year under review nine-tenths of the higher educational institutions in this country have been directly affected by the Japanese war, either by having their academic buildings destroyed or being forced to close. This university has not suffered much material loss, but our educational program has been considerably affected and we have made important changes. These can be described in three groups, according to the three stages of time through which we have passed, as follows:

1. Adaptation of our Educational Program to the Needs of the Time. During the Fall of 1937 the fighting was centered chiefly in North China and around Shanghai. We, therefore, could carry on our regular work with a normal enrolment. We have, however, adjusted our program of studies to meet the needs of the time. The most important of these adjustments were (1) a course in War Time Knowledge, which consisted of seven subjects taught by the same number of instructors in a co-ordinated program of study. It was required of all students. (2) Special physical training in bodily fitness and in military knowledge for self defense. We had regular physical exercises for the whole student body, and practical training for gas and air defense, as well as first aid, was given to all students and also to the teachers of the local high schools. (3) Practical service to the people. The whole student body and instructors were divided into groups with specific work to be undertaken and certain territories were assigned to them. All of these three educational experiments proved to be quite successful both from the educational point of view for the students and with respect to the benefits that came from the service rendered to the people around us.

2. Training of the Masses in the Interior. Before the closing of the fall term the provincial government of Fukien and other leaders all felt very keenly the importance of working among the masses. It was decided to mobilize all the educational institutions to educate the people in the interior districts and to help them understand the meaning and policy of our resistance to the Japanese aggression and the simple ways and means of affecting the great task of national reconstruction. The work of the university was, therefore, concluded two weeks before the scheduled time, so as to allow the whole student body and the majority of the instructors to join in that important service. The period of such service covered about four months, from the fourth of January to the end of April, 1938. The territory covered by our students consisted of eight hsien (counties). The work involved the education and training and organization of the village people, both men and women. On an average our students walked 350 miles apiece. They have dared the rain and cold, and worked among the people under all sorts of conditions, sharing in their daily life. The men students chiefly worked with the adults and children in the villages, while the women students made house-to-house calls engaging the women in conversation and forming training classes for all who would come. They used dramatic presentations and mass singing as their preliminary approach to the people. When they got them organized into classes they gave them regular courses in citizenship and elementary military training and other forms of general knowledge with regard to sanitation, health, and, to a limited extent, improvement in agriculture and in home duties. Our students and teachers gained

much in vital educational experience for themselves. At the same time they helped greatly to strengthen the morale of the people, as well as to increase the national resistance to the Japanese aggression.

3. Moving the Class Work to Shaowu. The spring term began on May 4, 1938, in Foochow, but within the next three weeks the Japanese aeroplanes were constantly bombing Foochow and Japanese gunboats were shelling points on the coast of the province; several attempts were made to land their marines in Fukien. An island outside of Amoy was first occupied, and on May 10 - 13 Amoy City itself. In order to carry on our educational work uninterruptedly and to avoid the possibility of being bottled up in Foochow in case of Japanese invasion of the city, we followed the advice of the government to transfer and carry on our work in Shaowu. The entire Chinese faculty, most of them with families, and about 90% of the student body moved to Shaowu the first week in June. We especially asked the Western members of the staff to stay on the Foochow campus. With our quite thorough preparation beforehand, the buildings, furniture, and a minimum library and equipment were ready in Shaowu when the students arrived. Three days after our arrival we were able to resume our regular educational program again. The records of our students for the last semester were unusually good, and in some ways better than in the fall term, as they had no other place to go, and therefore spent all of their time in study besides carrying on the same service to the people they had learned during the long winter vacation.

The general morale among our students in Shaowu has been maintained on a very high level. Everybody there realized the critical nature of the time and the value of the opportunity they had, and hence worked hard along all lines. The Student Self-Government Association and other student societies did much in patriotic service. They co-ordinated all the dramatic clubs in Shaowu and gave public presentations a number of times. They also headed up the mass singing movement in the hsien and gave training in that kind of work to the young people. They opened a night school with more than 200 enrolled. They published eight issues of the F.C.U. Weekly which has been widely circulated not only in Shaowu, but throughout the province. The Student Christian Association has also done splendid work. Besides cooperating with the Student Self-Government Association in the service mentioned above, they conducted three Sunday Schools for the children in Shaowu, and every Sunday afternoon and evening they conducted evangelistic meetings, both in the city and in the villages.

We also began our new systematic advisor system in the latter part of the spring term. The major students in each department were the basis of division for advisors and students. F.C.U. has always had the fine tradition of close relationship between teachers and students. With the new system in operation there was a more balanced development of spirit and morale, and we hope even greater results are awaiting us.

The school closed with the baccalaureate service on August 21 and commencement on August 22. A service group has been organized for the summer. Students who remain on the Shaowu campus are carrying on educational service for children who are not in school, youth groups, adult classes, and a general educational program to be given an hour each in the afternoon and evening in the chief theater in the city, in connection with the professional performances. They have organized teams to go to the villages to work with the people and they are also assisting in the training of the volunteer police corps in Shaowu. Special emphasis is laid on the general mobilization of the

cultural associations, the women's clubs, and the youth organizations in Shaowu, so that their energies can be co-ordinated for a wider field of service among the people.

For the coming year, we shall endeavor to strengthen our general educational program in Shaowu by adding to the equipment and possibly by increasing the personnel. We are paying special attention to the following:- (1) strengthening of our educational program for production. We are carrying on agricultural experiments which will help develop agriculture and forestry in North Fukien. An experimental farm for rice selection, and a nursery for forestry in connection with our plan for the reforestation of the surrounding hills has been started. Our work in horticulture and improvement in chicken stock will also be continued. (2) The inauguration of an educational program for manual labor. Beginning with the fall semester we shall have our workmen help in the opening up of areas outside the campus, and their duties inside the campus will be assigned to the students themselves. We are also putting into effect a system of student self-help whereby students can earn enough to pay their living expenses while they are studying at college. During the national crisis there has been great economic pressure and many students feel the difficulty of continuing their education because of the lack of financial resources. We have increased the number of free tuition scholarship by twenty, and we hope to provide enough work for those students who need self support. With a free tuition scholarship and work for ten hours per week, a student can carry on regular college work without much expense to his family.

For service to the locality we are cooperating with the hsien government in establishing a school for the training of farmers selected from each sub-county for a period of six months. They will then be sent by the government to the various localities as local leaders to promote improvement in production, health, and cooperative work. Our Agriculture Department is also cooperating with the hsien government in carrying on work for the selection of rice in Shaowu with a view to improving the seeds for the farmers, experiments in growing and using green manure for fertilizer, and also in horticultural work for the improvement of vegetables and fruit production. A plan is also under way to cooperate with all the existing organizations in North Fukien to raise the general cultural and educational level of the people, to mobilize the forces for service to the villagers, and to increase in general the spiritual and material resources for national defense.

We are in a great national crisis. The independence and very life of China are threatened. This university is one of the few institutions of higher learning which remains near the front lines of free China. We realize the heavy responsibility that is ours. We shall, therefore, strive to continue our educational service in spite of the most difficult circumstances in order to make our contribution toward the strengthening of the morale of the people for national defense and the training of leaders for reconstruction. But we also recognize that (1) this university was established for the service of China and for the Chinese people. It cannot take an indifferent view by maintaining a neutral position apart from the general interest of the Chinese nation, and (2) that ours is a Christian institution whose highest educational principles are (a) the building of strong character -- sending out personalities that have in them the love of justice, truth, and beauty; loyalty to the highest ideals with courage to sacrifice one's life for them; service to their fellowmen in the common sharing of joy and suffering;

(b) the building of a better social order where injustice and oppression would not be tolerated. We would not compromise in any way with the forces or powers of evil. We would not sell our soul in order to maintain our mere physical existence. After more than a year of national resistance to the Japanese aggression, the Chinese have achieved a unity which has never been witnessed before. The great sacrifices which the people are making for their self-respect and for peace have shown to the Japanese militarists, with their scorn for all rules of international law and justice, that they cannot conquer the Chinese by brute force. Nor can they make might right. Indeed this is a supreme opportunity for Christian education. If F.C.U. lives up to these principles in its educational service she will discharge her sacred mission to the Chinese youth no matter what may happen to the material side of the institution. May God grant us the grace to go forward to the year ahead of us with a deep sense of responsibility, and courage, and strength to meet the challenges and opportunities that this university cannot evade.

C. J. LIN

President

Foochow, China
August 29, 1938.

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Rec'd from L. J. ...
letter of 5/21
May 10, 1938

President's Report for the Spring Term, 1938.

I reported the work of the fall term at the annual meeting of this Board on December 11, 1937, at which time I emphasized the fact that we had tried to adjust our educational policy so as to meet the urgent needs of the present national crisis. I especially mentioned the War-Time Knowledge course, certain special training pertaining to physical fitness, and a practical program of service to the people by our students and staff. This educational policy was much enhanced by the government policy of training the people of the whole province. We, therefore, concluded our fall term's work on January 5, and practically the entire student body participated in three weeks of intensive training to prepare themselves for work among the people in the interior districts.

Two groups of our students were sent to South Fukien, and one group to North-west Fukien. About a dozen of our teachers accompanied the students in their work. During the past three months both the staff and the students, men and women, have gained much education by actually serving the people and meeting their needs. It was something that they never could have learned through their regular work on the campus. From various authoritative reports we also know that they have done much good for the people. They have not only aroused the people to a consciousness of the national situation arising from the Japanese invasion, but have also helped organize and train them to a certain extent to meet emergencies in case of military operations, and opened the way for improvement in sanitation and agricultural production. The students have also served as a valuable and quite effective organ through which the people could express their long cherished grievances against oppression of various kinds. They made themselves such good friends of the people

MAY 10
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that every time when leaving a place the people gave them most affectionate farewell parties and walked miles with them to show appreciation and their reluctance to have their visitors go. Practically all of the students improved in health, as well as in ability to meet and help the people. On an average each student walked more than 1000 miles.

The spring semester opened on April 26 with entrance examinations for a new group of students, and classes begun on May 4. Two new lines of educational experiment have been put into effect. One is the division of courses of study into two sections. Courses in each section can be completed in two months time by taking half the number of courses usually taken in a full term and doubling the periods of meeting. This is an experiment which aims to meet sudden emergencies when the school might not be able to function and to make it possible for students to complete the subjects taken in a short period. The other is a new tutorial system which aims to provide personal guidance to each student by an especially appointed faculty members, both with regard to studies and to the problems of personal and social adjustments. We have had some sort of advisory system operating in F.C.U. for a number of years. The fine results from the close relationship between the students and faculty members during the three months' work in the villages show yet some better ways. The present system is to incorporate such improvements as regular parts of our educational program and to systematically carry them out. This idea is further strengthened by the recent promulgation of an outline for a tutorial system by the Ministry of Education for all grades of students above the Middle School.

Due to the extraordinary circumstances prevailing in this province and the neighboring regions, many students who intended to come to F.C.U. did not appear during the period of registration. We now have 146 students, 36 of whom are women. The students came back from their

service to the people with the finest of spirit. They appreciate their experiences and have returned to college for further education with great eagerness. They have been hard at work since almost immediately upon their return to the campus.

Our faculty members and administrative officers were kept busy during the last few months either as directors of the students' work in the villages or by engaging in other emergency work throughout the province. All of the administrative offices were open during the entire period. The faculty issued a special pamphlet to guide the students in their work among the villagers, and through correspondence and issuance of study and investigation blanks we almost carried on the university work for the students in their places of service. To fill some of the vacancies on the teaching staff, we have made a few new appointments, so that we are quite well staffed for the present. All the teachers were on the campus ready to take up their work when the spring term opened.

The reduced income, due to certain cuts during the national crisis, made it necessary to reduce the salary of the faculty and administrative staff on a progressive scale of from 5% to 15%, and to reduce departmental budgets to some extent. With these adjustments we hope to come to the end of the fiscal year without any deficit. All of our staff members have accepted these reductions in a fine spirit. They all wish to have a share in the tremendous suffering and sacrifice which our people are making to defend the nation against Japanese invasion.

Ching-Jun Lin



Foochow Campus

Fukien Christian University

in the Second Year

of the War

1939

**Foochow and Shaowu
Fukien, China**

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

*Abstracts from the President's Report for the
Spring Term, 1939*

I. THE WINTER RECESS

The fall term of 1938-39 closed on January 22, 1939, for a ten-day recess. Seven seniors, finished their graduation requirements. All of them were engaged several months ahead, and are now quite happy in their respective fields of service. Most of the student body and faculty remained on the Shaowu campus during the brief vacation. The Student Self-Government Association and the Student Christian Association cooperated with the local government in organizing teams for carrying on emergency educational work in the villages. Other faculty members and students cooperated with the provincial government in conducting a month's training institute for over one hundred officers of the local farmers' cooperatives for three neighboring hsiens including Shaowu.

Taking advantage of the brief winter vacation, our business management's office moved six truckloads of books and science equipment from Foochow to Shaowu. More buildings were repaired in order to provide for the accommodation of additional students and staff members. Our educational equipment and physical accommodations are now better than at any time since we moved to Shaowu. The teaching and general educational work has thus been proportionately strengthened.

II. THE SPRING TERM

Student Enrollment. The spring term began on February 3, 1939. There is a 20% increase in the student body. The ratio between men and women remain about the same; namely, one-fourth women.

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New Faculty Members. Several vacancies in the faculty were filled before the beginning of the spring semester. Miss Ruby Sia, M.A., Ed. D., of the W. F. M. S., is teaching English Literature and Composition. Mr. Li Chung-Shih, B. A., M. A., Soochow University, and Ph. D., Cornell University, joined our Biology Department. Mr. Sung Chang Chi, B.A., F. C. U., 1936, and Waseda University, Japan, 1936-38, joined the Rural Economics Department. Rev. Samuel H. Leger, Ph. D., Columbia University, American Board missionary of the Mid-Fukien Synod of the Church of Christ in China arrived at Shaowu on March 5, and is now lecturing on the "Psychology of Rural Reconstruction." Rev. and Mrs. Charles L. Storrs of the North Fukien Synod arrived at Shaowu on March 15, and Mrs. Storrs is teaching a course in English Composition.

Curriculum. A general readjustment in the curriculum was effected for the spring term. The government standard for general requirements has been along the lines which a number of our faculty members have advocated for the last few years. So we have not had much difficulty in making the adjustment. In general, liberal college education is emphasized. For example, the study of History and Philosophy, both Chinese and Western, is on the required list. So are Logic, Political Science, Economics, as well as certain physical and natural sciences. Our faculty has actually offered more courses of study at Shaowu than when we were in Foochow, in spite of our depleted teaching staff due to war emergency leaves and to the divided campus. The students have also done better work than before.

III. STUDENT LIFE AND ACTIVITIES

The student life on the Shaowu campus remains on the same high level as stated in my last report. Daily chapels are well attended. In the plan of the services, devotional talks are

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often alternated with a music and worship service. Special serial discussions are sometimes introduced, such as a series of services on the Madras Conference, another for the Easter seasons, etc. Students are also active in church work. The college choir sings in the city church. Sunday schools are being taught with increasing pupils, now numbering several hundred each time. A Christian youth fellowship has been formed in the government middle school. Preaching bands go to many places in and beyond the city. The Student Christian Association has a definite program to strengthen private and group devotional life.

The various departmental clubs continue to prosper. We devoted three convocations near the beginning of the term for the different organizations to present their objectives and programs for the semester. And they are realizing them. Through the leadership of the Student Self-Government Association patriotic service is effectively rendered in a wide range of activities with the hearty cooperation of the local government authorities and community leaders. The student self-support system has worked quite well, especially with the experience of last semester behind us. More opportunities of this kind are needed.

IV. SPECIAL PROJECTS

Research Program. A number of our faculty members have been seriously engaged in studying the various problems confronting the people in North Fukien and in seeking proper solutions for them. Special studies are being made on rice insects, soil acidity and fertilizer needs, the quality of the water from numerous springs and the river, rice selection and experiments on double cropping. The Chinese faculty has been making intensive studies on the cultural materials found and collected in the surrounding regions. The education group is much

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absorbed in working out elementary and secondary educational problems for the people among whom we live and in making tests of life attitudes of the youth in school.

Primary School. The Church Primary School at Shaowu was reorganized in February under the auspices of our Department of Education. It has been raised from a lower to a full primary school, including two higher grades of work. It has been duly registered with the local government which in turn donated for the use of the school an additional public building and a large vacant lot which was formerly occupied by the city temple. The school now has about 200 pupils with five full time teachers. The students of our Department of Education have already found it a good place for practice in teaching and in observing school management.

V. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

The Farmers Institute. The Farmers Institute which we started in cooperation with the local government at Shaowu opened on December 1, 1938, with about fifty students. It has proved to be a very successful piece of social educational work. The students will be graduated on March 31. They will then go to serve in the local government units in promoting and carrying out further rural improvements in two hsiens besides Shaowu. Arrangements have been made to supply them with further information and assistance through the extension service of our Departments of Agriculture and Rural Economics.

Rural Experiment Station. A Rural Experiment Station was established in February in a village about two miles East of Shaowu city. The work is chiefly carried on by the student organization for Rural Reconstruction under the joint auspices of the departments of Agriculture and Rural Economics. The program at present includes projects to effect improvements in public health and general sanitation, the people's morale, and

1939

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education for better ways of economic production. It has already made a good start. Certain types of cooperatives by and for the farmers are in the process of being organized.

Agricultural Work. The Forestry Division of our Department of Agriculture has reclaimed about 300 mow (50 acres) of general hill land, and has planted about 800,000 trees there. Our nursery has also furnished seedlings for both public and private organizations to use. The various kinds of rice seeds which were collected during the fall and winter are being planted for further experimentation. The fruit orchards and vegetable gardens have been enlarged. Our Animal Husbandry Division has been supplying better chicken stock to the people at Shaowu, and is breeding better stocks of goats and rabbits with a view to introducing same to the farmers. Weather and climatic conditions in Shaowu have been scientifically observed and systematically recorded.

VI. THE FOOCHOW CAMPUS

Extension Service. On the Foochow campus the agricultural experimental work in citrus fruits, chicken stock, goat raising, corn breeding and study in economic insects has been kept going on a normal level under the general supervision of Professor C. R. Kellogg. Professor Kellogg, relieved of regular class work, has also been carrying on much valued extension service in the various surrounding hsiens, showing the farmers how to select the best rice seeds, make bee-keeping profitable, raise better chickens and goats, and helping in setting up plans for production by the members of the rural churches.

Ceramic Service. Professor Willard J. Sutton of our Chemistry Department returned to Foochow during the latter part of October, leaving his family in America. He assumed the duty of general supervisor of the Foochow campus, thus

1939

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releasing Professor R. Scott to leave with Mrs. Scott for their much needed furlough. Dr. Sutton has been helping the Fukien Government in studying the problems of the manufacture of Tehwa porcelain and introducing improvements in that industry. He is continuing his research on Fukien clays and porcelain, which he has studied during the last ten years.

VII. THE OUTLOOK

The war in China is entering a new stage of development. Not only is the invading nation much more exhausted, and other nations are putting a stop to supplying Japan with war materials, but there is also increasing unity and strength in China. Plans for national reconstruction on various lines are being put into effect along with the national reconstruction scheme. Education has been increasingly considered as one of the chief objects of attention. And emphasis is definitely laid on the side of spiritual regeneration and character building. There does not seem to have been another period in the history of this country that offered more opportunities for Christian education than the present. May God grant us vision, strength, and resources to be able to help bring about a truly great age in China and throughout the Far East.

C. J. Lin

President

Foochow

March 27, 1939

NEW YORK OFFICE: FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
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217

Fukien Christian University
Foochow, China
April 8, 1939

Dear Friends:

Please find enclosed a copy of my report of the conditions of Fukien Christian University for the spring of 1939.

The war in China is taking a new turn. The Japanese invaders are further in, and they have been devastating a much larger area of Chinese territory than that reported in my last letter. The indiscriminate bombing and the atrocities by the Japanese soldiers among the civilian population within occupied territory have been on a larger scale and even more horrible than were reported from Nanking and other cities in the early part of the war. The Japanese have fostered prostitution and what amounts to forced opium smoking and heroine injections. But there is a steady increase in strength on the part of China; our people, in spite of great suffering, are solidly backing the Central Government and Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in their policy of long resistance. We are not only trying to repulse the Japanese forces from the front, but we are also fighting them behind their own lines. We believe time is on our side and our cause cannot be defeated.

We are very grateful for the sympathy and efforts of you friends abroad. Through your incessant protests there is some decrease in the amount of war material America and Great Britain are sending to the Japanese militarists. New loans have been made available for China, and relief funds have been sent for the vast numbers of our war refugees.

We also want to thank our friends for remembering us and our work with encouraging messages during the Christmas and New Year season. Some have been able to contribute toward the Fukien Emergency Fund to keep the university work going in this period of difficulties. Through the student relief and self-help project gifts, we are able to continue to provide opportunities for Christian higher education for a large number of promising young men and women whose homes or sources of financial support have been greatly affected by the present war.

Yours faithfully,
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Ceramic Service - Professor Willard J. Sutton of our Chemistry Department returned to Foochow during the latter part of October, leaving his family in America. He assumed the duty of general supervisor of the Foochow campus, thus releasing Professor R. Scott to leave with Mrs. Scott for their much needed furlough. Dr. Sutton has been helping the Fukien Government in studying the problems of the manufacture of Tehwa porcelain and introducing improvements in that industry. He is continuing his research on Fukien clays and porcelain, which he has studied during the last ten years.

VII. THE OUTLOOK

The war in China is entering a new stage of development. Not only is the invading nation much more exhausted, and other nations are putting a stop to supplying Japan with war materials, but there is also increasing unity and strength in China. Plans for national reconstruction on various lines are being put into effect along with the national reconstruction scheme. Education has been increasingly considered as one of the chief objects of attention. And emphasis is definitely laid on the side of spiritual regeneration and character building. There does not seem to have been another period in the history of this country that offered more opportunities for Christian education than the present. May God grant us vision, strength, and resources to be able to help bring about a truly great age in China and throughout the Far East.

C. J. Lin
President

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
Shaowu, Fukien

March 11, 1941

To the Trustees and Managers:

I am reporting to you the conditions of the University during the first month of the Spring semester, beginning February 10, 1941.

1. Students. The Spring semester opened its classes on February 10. The faculty decided to refuse a new class on account of the congestion in the dormitory and the lack of teaching personnel. The total enrollment for the semester is now 235, men 184, women 51. This is still a little too large for our present building accommodations. We hope to increase our housing provision so that we shall be able to take care of a student body of over 300 in the Fall of 1941.

2. Faculty and Instruction. There has been only a very slight movement of faculty members. Professor Willard J. Sutton left Foochow on February 16 for America. Mr. Lin Chen Chi arrived with his family in January and is now taking care of the Chemistry courses left by Professor Sutton. Mr. Marlin A. Bishop took up his work with us on February 1. A new Assistant Professor has been added to the Horticulture Department in the person of Mr. Ku Hua Sun. Mr. Ku has been on the teaching staff of the National Chekiang University, and is a special student on tea culture and manufacturing. As the Fukien tea is the best known to the world, we are glad to have this field of our agricultural service in the hands of such an authority. Courses offered by the other faculty members are mostly continuations of the Fall semester.

3. The Twenty-fifth Anniversary Celebration. The big event of the new semester has been the celebration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the opening of the University. Four major meetings were held in commemorating this occasion. The first one was the candlelight carol worship service on the evening of February 27, symbolizing the out-going of light from the University through the alumni and students to the public. The Anniversary meeting of the morning of the 28th was attended by the representative of the highest authorities of the five southeastern provinces, the Governor and the Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province, alumni, and friends. A third public meeting was held in the evening of the same day, the main feature of which was a dramatic presentation by the students. The last general meeting was a worship service of thanksgiving. The alumni held additional conferences both for their own group and with the students and faculty. We published three bulletins in connection with the celebration, one describing the work of the University in general; another by the students expressing their sentiments of love and loyalty, and third, a brief bulletin in English. It is gratifying to notice that the University has so many sincere friends and loyal supporters as was revealed by their enthusiastic participation in the celebration in spite of the pouring rain throughout the entire period, and in their generous response to our campaign for a \$250,000 Anniversary Fund.

One of the special features of the celebration was the exhibition of our work by each of the ten departments of the University. It was not only valuable for social education for the public at large, but it was a revelation to our own faculty, alumni, and students to see the quantity and quality of our present educational resources. Most of the specimens and instruments have been collected and made since we moved to Shaowu. They show both the ingenuity, effort and creativity of our faculty and students.

MAR 11
1941

-2-

4. Building Projects. We are pushing forward as rapidly as we can the building accommodations to meet the steady growth of the University. A building to be used as a chapel and an extension to the library was started in December. It will have two stories, the upper story to be used exclusively for religious services and the ground floor for the extension of the library reading room. This building has mud walls strengthened with brick pillars. A wooden frame infirmary is being built, and the ground is now cleared for two more faculty apartments each to accommodate four families. A plan is also under way to increase the men's dormitory space so as to accommodate 120 additional students. Another building for general Agriculture and Horticulture laboratories and offices is in the process of being built. All of these latter buildings are to be of wooden frame. With our own sawmill in operation we hope to have them ready for use in the Fall of 1941.

5. Campus Policy. While doing all we can to meet the growing needs of the University on our new campus, a plan has been submitted to the Trustees for providing adequate accommodations for the University when we shall move back to our Foochow campus. The thought is to use the temporary buildings which we have built at Shaowu together with those which can still be loaned to us by the American Board Mission for the Agricultural High School and a part of our agricultural program in North Fukien. The Arts and Science colleges will do their main work in Foochow because of the better equipment down there. It is with this in mind that our building and agricultural programs in Shaowu are being formulated and carried out.

We are just completing the first month of the spring semester. The general spirit of both the faculty and students is high. Everything indicates that we shall have a fine year of work. The only disturbing factor is the increase in the cost of living, and the consequent hardships on the staff members and the students. The administration would strongly recommend that the estimated budget income for 1941-42 passed by the Board of Managers on January 21, and which we have submitted to the Trustees, should be increased by at least one-third.

/s/ Ching-Jun Lin
President

MAR 11
1941

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

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

The second purpose was to critically examine the present work. There are now three faculties, namely, Arts, Science, and Agriculture, with ten departments, staffed by fifty instructors. During the last twenty-five years over a thousand students have passed through the college gates, over four hundred of whom completed the whole course. About one hundred persons have participated in the work as teachers or staff members, many of whom have remained here a considerable length of time to make their effective contribution in teaching, research and guidance to the young people. Their record has been recognized by society at large. Among the graduates, most of them are scattered in Fukien and other provinces, and in the South Sea Islands. About 75% of them are engaged in educational and cultural work, 16% in business, agriculture and industrial work, 12% in public service, and about 11% in medical and other walks of life. They have won for themselves and their Alma Mater good reputations for being loyal, steadfast, and responsible for the work they are entrusted to do. But the University is still far short of realizing the hopes which should be expected of a University. The students who are sent out can meet only a very small part of the needs of the nation. We are conscious of our weaknesses, and the celebration served to set the needs in sharper relief and to challenge creative efforts of the staff and the student body to work for the University's greater and more valuable contributions to the church and society.

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

And finally, it was to make the celebration an occasion for the formal beginning and the first report of the financial campaign for scholarship and educational endowment. Higher education takes comparatively a longer time, and many a promising youth owing to the limited financial resources of his family cannot afford it. The scholarship endowment is to make available the kind of education

MAR 11
1941

-2-

this University gives to those who deserve it. Equality in higher educational opportunities is a guarantee for the progress of a nation and is a necessary condition for true democratic leadership. Furthermore, it costs a great deal to maintain a university. Although there is a fairly good foundation in personnel and equipment in the present three faculties of the University, there are many places which urgently need strengthening. Our educational endowment movement is to establish a new source which will help to conserve the work we have started and to make possible our new educational program. We are especially grateful to our Trustees and friends and to the Governor of Fukien Province that the campaign has nearly reached nine-tenths of its goal.

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

C. J. Lin
President

137
MAR 11
1941

MESSAGE TO THE TRUSTEES

AMIDST the alarms, the sufferings, and the stern disciplines of a people in the double task of self-defense and nation-building, -

On this twenty-eighth day of February, 1941,

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Looks back upon the first quarter-century of its career, and sends this message of appreciation and gratitude to you as the representatives of the Founders:

FOR the broad vision with which, twenty-five years ago (1916), the Trustees set in motion the program of expansion toward a full-sized University, with adequate campus, buildings, equipment and faculty, -

FOR the superb courage with which, at a crucial moment (April, 1927), you committed the University to Chinese Administration thus making it one of the first Christian institutions to apply the new principle of national leadership in the Christian movement, -

FOR the steadfast support and encouragement with which, in another crisis (June, 1938), you endorsed the removal of the University to this border town and the present campus in Shaowu, -

FOR your persistent enthusiasm, confidence and unfailing support in the mission of Christian higher education for China in general, and for Fukien in particular, -

WE ADMIRE, WE THANK, WE HONOR YOU.

INSPIRED by this record of your loyal interest,

AND cheered by the success in our Anniversary Scholarship Campaign,

WE rededicate ourselves to the great cause in which we are proud to have a part, and

WE resolve to double our humble effort in the task of providing, through your continued guidance and cooperation, leaders who shall serve and build up the great Republic of China on Christian principles.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY: Board of Managers,
Faculty, Alumni,
Students.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

The President's Annual Report, 1940-41

The year 1940-41 will remain a land-mark in the history of Fukien Christian University. In February, 1941, we completed twenty-five years of service in Christian higher education; and in June the first three-year plan of our work at Shaowu was satisfactorily achieved. There have been difficulties arising from the great national crisis of China's war of resistance against Japan, but they have so far served to show in greater relief the loyal spirit of our faculty and staff who have been most faithful in carrying on the work, and the value of the contributions which the university has been making to higher education in China.

I. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Teaching Staff. There were fifty full-time instructors, of whom 54% were of professorial rank, 30% lecturers, and the remaining 16% graduate assistants, on an average of five persons to each department. This is a new record in our teaching strength. Among those who returned from America after furlough were Professor Roderick Scott (Head, Western Language Department), Mrs. Roderick Scott (Associate Professor in Music), and Miss Eva M. Asher (Secretary-Treasurer, and Lecturer in Accounting). Among the new instructors were: Lecturers, Mr. Liu Sung-ching (Chinese), Mr. Kuo Hsun-lin (History), Miss Leona L. Burr (English), Mrs. Mabel Logor (English), Mr. Lin Chon-chi (Chemistry), Mr. Ting Eon-f. (Biology), Mr. Hsu Tien-tai (Agricultural Economics); Associate Professors, Dr. Joseph Chen (Education), Dr. Tan Jon Mei (Education); Professor, Dr. Samuel H. Logor (Agricultural Economics). All of these instructors have special qualifications in their respective fields and a number of years of teaching experience behind them. Their addition to the staff has meant a great deal to the institution.

We are especially grateful for the loyal cooperation of the western members of our faculty and staff. They have made much personal sacrifice, and undertaken great risk and danger in coming to join our work in the interior under war conditions. We can offer very little in the way of conveniences for modern living. There is even difficulty in providing adequate food supplies. But they are always cheerful in sharing the difficulties which the Chinese naturally meet in time of war for national existence. They carry on their work with regular efficiency, and are thus unconsciously contributing a great deal to the courage and steadfast effort of the entire faculty and student body.

2. Student Enrollment. With the increase in the teaching staff we were able to enlarge our student enrollment. There were 297 students in the fall semester and 235 in the spring, a little more than 20% of whom were women. This gave a 38% increase in the student enrollment over that of the previous year, and established a new record. The students were almost equally distributed among the three colleges - Arts, Science, and Agriculture. The majority of them came from Fukien, 70%. Those from Kiangsi, Chekiang, and Kwangtung constituted 26%, the remaining 4% coming from five other provinces further away from Fukien and from the South Sea Islands. Shaowu is on the border line of three of our neighboring provinces, and as the main motor road which connects the east coast with the interior passes through here and many people travelling in "Free China" by land stop over to see us, the work of F.C.U. has become more widely known than before.

We graduated twenty-five students. Our alumni office received, however, over 150 requests for persons to fill technical and professional positions. These graduates are now engaged in various kinds of work, about 50% in education, 25% in agricultural economic service, and 10% in industries. The others are in Y.W.C.A. work, research work in cultural studies and in advanced study of medicine.

3. Buildings and Equipment. The installation of electric power on our campus proved to be a great boon in carrying on our educational service in the interior. There was no supply of electricity in Shaowu. The people use kerosene lamps. With the blockade of the seaports by the Japanese navy, not only has the price of kerosene gone way up but the sources of supply are almost entirely cut off. Our Physics staff members worked out a method by which Shaowu charcoal is used to generate gas fuel for an engine salvaged from an old Ford car, and an old 10 kilowatt dynamo was made to yield electricity. After three months of installation and experimentation, we had adequate electric light in our library, chapel, student living room, and faculty residences by the middle of November, 1940. The electricity has also greatly increased the efficiency of our work-shop in the manufacture of science instruments. It serves to drive our small sawmill and rice-polishing machine, both of which helped to solve a part of our daily problem of providing materials for living accommodations and food.

We have completed the following buildings: A small frame infirmary with twelve beds; a two-story mud-wall building, the upper floor of which is used as a chapel and the lower floor for administrative offices; a frame Horticulture building; an apartment house to accommodate three families, and a combined power house and physics workshop building. Fifty mou of land have been opened up for a new fruit orchard outside the South Gate, and a workmen's hut has been erected thereon for quarters and work rooms. A green house for Floriculture work and a place for tea manufacturing with new equipment for refining North Fukien tea were constructed.

There was some increase in equipment and in the collections of all of the science departments. With the exception of a part of the Physics instruments which were purchased abroad, all of the science instruments for Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Analysis of Soil, Plant Pathology, and Animal Husbandry were made in our own shops. They made enough to supply our own needs. If the supply of materials and workmen were available we could meet the demands of other institutions. We find the instruments we have made in our workshop give the same standard of service as imported ones.

Very few of the books which we ordered from abroad were received. The various technical magazines, however, continued to come, though much delayed with some missing copies. There has been equal difficulty in increasing our Chinese library due to the limitation in postal service under war conditions. Among the Chinese books the County Gazetteers are among the most valuable.

II. INSTRUCTION

1. Courses of Study. During the year under review we were able to offer sixty new courses, most of which were related to Chinese Literature, History, Education, English, and Agriculture. During the previous two years we gave only a few courses in Philosophy and Music as general electives, and this year we were able to add some new ones.

This college has always emphasized the value of self-study and student research, and has been strict in its academic requirements. Our regulations with regard to examinations and the grading of student work were revised so as to make them more objective in character and more uniform in the standard of evaluation. The students academic work has been very satisfactory. 45.72% of the entire student body attained grades of 80% or more, and 33.72% had grades between 70-79%. Those receiving marks below 60% constituted 3.78%.

2. Extra Curricula Studies. The work of most of the departmental clubs was very intensive during the year. Each of them held regular bi-weekly or monthly meetings. The departmental instructors met with them. They discussed study problems, presented thesis and papers, and reviewed news, new books and magazine articles in their respective fields. Weekly public lectures by specialists were given in convocation for the entire student body. Debates, essay competitions, public speaking in English, and dramatic presentations and music recitals drew large numbers of students into active participation. Most of the clubs published proceedings.

The agricultural students, in addition to their class work, spent several weeks during the summer in practice work. Some of them made rural economic surveys in our new rural experiment station about five miles outside of Shaowu City. Other groups went to the neighboring counties of Kienning and Taining to promote the increase of food production.

The Ministry of Education conducted the second national competitive examinations for all college students except seniors. We sent eleven representatives, one for each department, to Lung-chuan, Chekiang, to participate in these examinations.

3. Comprehensive Examinations. For the first time we put into effect a system of comprehensive examinations for the graduating class. The purpose is to get the students to gain a general view of their specialized field and to improve the quality of higher education as a whole. Our faculty discussed this subject a number of years. And in 1940 the Ministry of Education promulgated a regulation to this end. We organized a committee of examiners made up of professors from both inside and outside of the college. The students must pass all the work of the final semester including at least two-year courses; and in addition, they must take at least three subjects in their major field covered by all the previous college years. They were also required to hand in their graduating theses as usual. Five seniors passed these examinations in the first semester, and twenty in the second.

III. STUDENT GUIDANCE

1. Freshman Week. There is a distinct difference between college education and middle school work, both as to the curriculum content and teaching methods. To enable the new students appreciate the meaning of college education and to obtain a better understanding of the spirit of this university we began this year a Freshman Training Week just before the opening of the regular classes. A special committee was organized to direct the work, and professors from all the departments were assigned to act as Counsellors. The subjects of this special training were Citizenship, Guidance in Study, Character Education, College History and Regulations. There was also military training, athletic exercises, and music. The students were divided into small groups for discussion led by professors, and personal interviews were held by the Head of each department. In this way students came to know more about themselves and their own particular interest, and to have

a better understanding of what this university can do for them. On the other hand, the instructors got to know more about the student and his family conditions, his special abilities and possibilities, as well as his hopes and aspirations. Our experiment gave encouragement, and we plan to continue the practice.

2. Group Activities. The Student Self-government Association brought the whole student body together with the teachers and staff members twice each semester in the form of a welcome to new-comers and a farewell to the graduating class. During the semester they organized and promoted discussion groups on current subjects, held athletic contests of various kinds, made inspection of the sanitary conditions of the dormitories, dining hall, etc. Our student units participated in various movements for possible improvement and service in Shaowu throughout the year. They rendered various kinds of patriotic service and raised considerable funds for wounded soldiers, for winter clothing to needy people, and for relief of war refugees. The student dramatic club gave a number of public performances which always drew very large crowds. Our Glee Club gave a concert twice during the year, both of which not only drew much admiration from the general public but helped our own students to appreciate good music.

In addition to the departmental clubs there are regional clubs and other social groups. The university has allowed these groups to register and carry on activities on the ground that they help the students who come from their respective localities or institutions and lead them into college life more readily. In order to prevent too much clannishness in such groups the college allows them to hold general meetings not more than three times each semester, so that they can have more time to form broader friendships by mingling with students from other provinces through more frequent meetings in departmental clubs and other activities.

3. Religious Activities. Bible Classes have reached between one-third to one-half of the student body, and the influence has been quite effective. The university continued to join with the local church through our students in the choir and through our professors as speakers, and a number of students served as superintendents and teachers in the Sunday Schools. Each semester we have a religious emphasis week on the campus to focus the attention of the students on religious problems. Our daily chapel service and monthly university church worship were regularly attended by 15-20% of the entire student body.

The faculty has regular prayer meeting, alternately with social gatherings. The Student Christian Association was active throughout the year. They held an early Sunday morning fellowship meeting regularly. They were responsible for the Sunday School of the church and organized night classes for workmen. They carried on a number of community services, such as visiting and preaching to the men in jail, and rendering assistance to the people in the Old Folks Home. With a growing student body and an enlarged faculty personnel, we need a more effective religious program with additional regular personnel forces. There is too small a margin of time from our existing teaching staff to guarantee adequate attention to the religious needs of the whole college community.

4. Student Relief. Four years of war have created many economic problems for our students. The question became very serious during the Japanese occupation of the coastal cities of Fukien and Chekiang Provinces, including Foochow. A number of students were cut off from their regular family support. We are grateful for the help from a number of our friends, especially the generous contribution of Dr. Wm. Bancroft Hill which made possible the continuation of college education for a number of students. The Ministry of Education also made a special grant to help in this work.

We carried on the relief work in the form of work scholarships. During the term students were assigned work according to their preference, in the laboratory or in the offices not to exceed ten hours a week, and we paid them a special rate which helped to meet part of their board expense. During the summer they worked six hours per day, so as to earn more money than was needed for board in order to have some to take care of the expenses of the coming semester. Other grants were made in the form of tuition scholarships. This has worked quite well and has helped most of the needy students to support themselves while acquiring college education.

IV. RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

1. Chinese Studies. A number of historical studies were made, particularly relating to Fukien. Fourteen such special studies were published in our Fukien Culture Quarterly and the F.C.U. Literary Journal. We also conducted the excavation of a Sung Tomb found fifteen feet below the surface of the ground on one of our new building sites. We found a number of articles of archaeological interest, - porcelain ware, coins, brass and lacquer work and other kinds of articles in daily use 800 years ago. In spite of difficulties in printing, we published two issues of the Fukien Culture Quarterly and one issue of the F.C.U. Literary Journal.

2. Science Research. Most of our science research work was related to the practical needs of the country during the war. Our Chemistry Department cooperated with the Fukien Model Tea Factory in the study of fluoride content of the Bohea Hill tea and completed studies in soil and the best fertilizer for tea growing. They also succeeded in adapting the old Chinese method of making alcohol which not only met the needs of the Chemistry Department but the needs of other departments of the University. Studies have been carried on with regard to food values of plants commonly used in North Fukien, as well as the soil and fertilizer problems of the Shaowu land. Professor T. H. Wang contributed one paper each to the American Journal of Science and the Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society. Our Biology staff conducted an introductory zoological survey of North Fukien, and the findings were published in the F.C.U. Biology Department which covers ten pages. The Physics Department has been working on the practical problems of electricity and the utilization of water power in Shaowu.

3. Agriculture. A number of worthwhile experiments have been carried on by our Agricultural departments which yielded valuable results. Research on rice growing indicates the possibility of increasing the yield of the crop by 40%. Studies on better ways of fertilizing for the Shaowu farmers in connection with soil improvement reveal tentative possibilities. The Horticulture Department made studies on the preservation of citrus fruits, and the relation between the season of grafting and the rate of plant growth. They also conducted experiments on the breeding of a disease resisting tomato and a study on the best time for the growth of Irish potatoes in North Fukien. In Animal Husbandry a study has been carried on for the last two years on the use of rabbit fur and skin for clothing purposes. And the discovery and breeding of a new type of pastoral feed for animals from the wild plants on the Shaowu hills. Report of most of the completed research work on agriculture have been published in the F.C.U. Agriculture Journal which is now in its 12th issue.

4. Education. Intelligence tests on elementary pupils have been carried on by Professor Chen I Chueh during the last two years with the purpose of discovering the genetic development of the child through repeated annual tests.

Standardized English vocabulary tests were also carried on by Professor E.M. Stowe which helped to determine the correlation of entrance examination records and the academic achievement of the first semester. A list of common terms in Chinese literature as read by middle school students was prepared with a view to constructing a standardized test in Chinese vocabulary in connection with college entrance examinations. Reading material based on the minimum vocabularies for the common people has been worked out by Professor Chu Pe in connection with our mass education work. Most of the completed research work was published in the F.C.U. Educational Quarterly which has had 2 issues. Professor E. M. Stowe has also written a bulletin on "The Technique of Study in College".

IV. EXTENSION SERVICE

Our agriculture staff cooperated with the Fukien Government in making an extensive survey of the soil of North Fukien. Another contribution was in the form of cooperation with the government authorities in a preliminary study of the grading of the rice and wheat in this province. A third distinct contribution was a survey made by the Agricultural Economics Department of the agricultural resources available for industrial work in the northwestern part of Fukien. The reports on these services have been published for public reference.

Most directly connected with the present need of the country is the successful research work by a member of our Chemistry Department on the production of motor oil from pine roots for war time land transportation. The government has now invested a large amount of capital for large scale production. Our Agricultural College staff also carried on a price index which served to show the movement of prices and the changes in the cost of living during the war period. Our Meteorological station is reputed to have made the best contribution towards the study of weather in this province. The Horticulture Department contributed towards better ways of canning the famous Fukien fruits and the manufacture of Fukien tea. Agricultural products exhibits and local farm fairs have been conducted three times during the year.

Our Education Department sponsored a monthly meeting of elementary school teachers in Shaowu throughout the year thus helping in the teaching of elementary pupils. The Department also continued its program in mass education work which was conducted in afternoon and night schools regularly throughout the year for adult men and women and for children. The average enrollment was about 140. A special school for refugee children was conducted during the period when so many families came to Shaowu. Besides this, a number of faculty members contributed personal service to the government and public organizations on special call for specific services.

V. SPECIAL OCCASIONS

1. Two special occasions of the year need to be mentioned. First, the farewell visit of Bishop and Mrs. John Gowdy before their return to and retirement in America and the dedication of the Gowdy Library in Shaowu in November, 1940. Bishop Gowdy was a member of the Preliminary Committee for the founding of this university and served as the second president, 1923-27. He continuously served as a member of the Board of Managers, and is now President-emeritus. He has made such a lasting contribution to the development of the university that we took the occasion of his final visit to our now campus in Shaowu for extended meetings and the dedication of our new library in his honor.

2. The second occasion was the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the university. It was made an occasion of unusual significance in that the staff members and students took time to reexamine our educational objective and rededicate themselves to the cause of Christian higher education in China. Everybody connected with the university including alumni, former teachers and friends throughout this country and abroad, took part in this. Besides the various meetings, exhibits, dramatic and music presentations and a worship service, we started a scholarship endowment campaign. The alumni pledged a part and the faculty and the general public made up the rest. The generous response which we met making the campaign a success during the time of war and economic difficulties throughout the country was a most adequate indication of the appreciation of what Fukien Christian University education means to the public. Our Trustees undertook to raise a sum for general endowment and have made satisfactory progress.

VI. NEEDS

The problems arising from the war situation in connection with higher educational work as mentioned in my last report have been much accentuated this year. The cost of living has since increased 500%. The difficulties of communication, due to the blockade, prevented the addition of new equipment, chemicals, and books from abroad. It also prevented the coming of a number of teachers whose services were much needed. We are still in need of additional teaching staff in Chinese, History, Physics and Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany and Entomology, English Literature, and Agriculture. There is the urgent need of a medical doctor to help in the care of the university community of over 1000 people in the interior city of Shaowu. We are also in need of two more faculty apartment houses to accommodate six to eight families. More adequate science equipment and books are needed. We need 20 microscopes for Biology and Horticulture, 4 balances and chemicals for the Chemistry and Agronomy Departments; instruments for a Light and Electricity Laboratory for the Physics and Mathematics Department, and new books for the entire university. We hope that these needs can be met during the coming year.

VII. LOOKING FORWARD

In May, 1941, the Ministry of Education at Chungking for the first time since the war started sent Councilor Chen Pan-shao to inspect the university. Dr. Chen who has been doing this work for the last ten years and who came to see us after having been to most of the institutions of higher learning in the northwest and southwest sections of the country, made the following statement on his return to Chungking with regard to this university: "Fukien Christian University has made great progress since its move to Shaowu, both with regard to the quality of the work done and the spirit with which the work is being carried on. The record of its achievements is not only the most outstanding among the institutions under Christian auspices, but it has few equals among all the government and privately established universities which have now moved to the interior."

We are grateful for the recognition of our effort which serves to mark both a fitting conclusion of our first twenty-five years of work in higher education and the beginning of a new page in the history of the university. We are making a second three-year plan for the development of the university. It calls for more adequate accommodations on the Shaowu campus to accompany the growth of the student body and teaching staff. There is need of strengthening the faculty by additional personnel and revised schedule of salaries. The faculty is constantly

working on the readjustment of the curriculum to meet the new needs of the nation as developed by the war. As we look forward to the time when the Sino-Japanese war is justly concluded plans for accommodations and other needs on our Foochow campus should also be considered. Our student body has tripled since we moved to Shaowu and the faculty and staff about doubled.

In carrying on the work of self-defense China is trying to accomplish the two-fold objective of her program of national revolution: the resistance to foreign aggression, and the reconstruction of a new nation. The bitter experiences gained by the 450,000,000 Chinese during the last fifty and more months of desperate struggle have strengthened their conviction of success in that effort. Only a strong and truly democratic China can save the people in the Far East from further oppression and wars. The key to the new social order is Christian education. This university has been taking an active, although yet but a small, part in this noble task. With a distinguished record of the last quarter of a century, Fukien Christian University is looking forward, with the help of God, to making greater contributions to that cause for which it was founded.

C. J. LIN, President

Shaowu, Fukien
November 17, 1941

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Proposed Budget - 1942-43

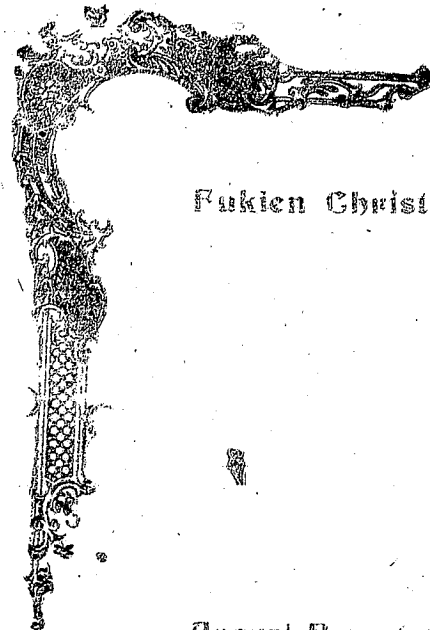
INCOME

<u>From New York Treasurer</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>NC\$</u>
Mission Board Appropriations	\$ 4,870.00	
General Endowment	6,800.00	
Special Gifts	250.00	
Special Funds		
Harvard-Yenching Institute	8,947.40	
Directors - Current	759.50	
Pierce Dormitory Fund	350.00	
Scholarships	1,054.00	
Special Endowment	275.00	
Sustaining Fund	23,980.00	
Special Request	10,000.00	
Special Items	<u>800.00</u>	
Total exchanged at 10:1	58,085.90	580,859.
Additional exchange above 10:1		<u>350,456.</u>
Total New York Treasurer		<u>931,315.</u>
<u>From Field Treasurer</u>		
Mission Boards (salaries & approp.)		63,850.
<u>From University Income</u>		
Student Fees		82,740.
Miscellaneous		14,500.
<u>Other Sources</u>		
Ministry of Education		9,240.
Field Special Endowment		3,550.
Agricultural Middle School Fees		<u>6,400.</u>
Total from Field Sources		<u>180,280.</u>
Total Income		\$1,111,595.

1942

EXPENSE

<u>In China</u>	<u>US\$</u>	<u>NC\$</u>
Staff salaries and allowances		
Administration & general		\$106,702.
Liberal Arts		139,735.
Agriculture		92,100.
Science		<u>114,280.</u>
Total Salaries		452,817.
Office and Departmental		
Administration & general		81,476.
Operation & Maintenance		92,400.
Liberal Arts		95,530.
Agriculture		110,984.
Science		34,068.
Special Designated Items		47,820.
Middle School		55,000.
Wages & Special Emergency Items		67,000.
Contingency		<u>10,000.</u>
Total Office & Departmental		<u>594,278.</u>
Total in China		\$1,047,095.
<u>In America</u>		
Trustees	\$6,450	
Exchange at 10:1		<u>64,500.</u>
Total Expense		\$1,111,595.



Fukien Christian University

Annual Report of the President
1942-1943

Fukien Christian University Printing Press
Shaowu, Fukien
November 30, 1943

Fukien Christian University

President's Annual Report, 1942-43

To the Board of Managers and Trustees of
Fukien Christian University

I. GENERAL BACKGROUND

The year under review is the fifth year since we moved to Shaowu and the sixth year of war in China. Both during and after the Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign all the road connections out from Shaowu were completely destroyed and were not repaired for the better part of the year following. This greatly handicapped communications for our teachers and students, as well as the securing of books, magazines, and other materials for educational purposes. The price of things increased about five times during the year which affected very seriously the living conditions of our staff. Their salary and special emergency subsidies could hardly cover the daily living expenses of their families. This in turn affected them physically and psychologically which had a tendency to decrease the efficiency of some of our members. We are happy to report, however, that many of our people, realizing the difficult conditions of the nation, as well as those of the university, have carried on the work bravely with real loyalty. Their whole-hearted cooperation shows their sincere love for the work and for the students who are with us. Most of the students were also conscious of their responsibilities and were studious in their work, diligent in their social service, and cooperative with their teachers. So on the whole when we take a general stock of the year we still have some progress to report.

1. Teaching Staff. There were sixty-one full-time teachers and two part-time lecturers. Among the full-time teachers seventeen were women. Twenty-eight of the teaching staff were of professorial rank, nineteen lecturers, and fourteen assistants. Two teachers left the university before the end of the year in order to take up other work, three returned to America for treatment, one died after a long illness, and one was killed in a

(2)

bus accident. Fourteen of our teaching staff received a money award from the Ministry for long and meritorious service.

2. *Student Enrollment.* The total student enrollment was 406 consisting of 319 men and 87 women, not including Hangchow College students taking our courses. This is about the same as the 1941-42 enrollment. About 32% were in the Arts College, 29% in the Science College, and 37% in the Agricultural College, the remaining 2% being classified as special students. Fukien students topped the list, 72%; Kiangsi, 10%; Chekiang, 7%; Kwangtung, 5%; Anhwei, 4%; and the rest from Kiangsu, Hupeh, and Hopeh.

3. *Graduating Class.* We graduated thirty-two students among whom seven were women. Of this number seven were majors in the Arts College, eleven in the Science College, and fourteen in the Agricultural College. They were all offered several jobs before they graduated and they are now all rendering their respective service to the nation.

II. INSTRUCTION

The aim of our academic training is to offer the students a general liberal education supplemented with practical knowledge. Our curriculum, therefore, emphasizes subjects relating to literature, history, and pure science, so as to turn out students with clear thinking, broad interests, and scientific spirit to seek truth. The increase in the agricultural subjects shows our efforts in meeting the needs for increased economic production.

1. *Curriculum Offered.* We were able to offer all the required courses for the ten departments in the three colleges, a total of 243 courses totaling 620 credit hours. To comply with government regulations and to meet the needs of the students we offered eight new courses during the year. A course in Ethics is now, by government regulations required of all freshmen. Other new courses were Economic Entomology, Poultry Breeding and Feeding, Bee-keeping, Rabbit Raising, Tea Growing and Manufacturing, and Rural Survey. This shows our

(3)

efforts to meet the need for agricultural production. The classes were in general larger than usual. This was especially true of the lower classes. This was because our student body has increased during recent years and additional teachers were hard to get. In the meantime, Hangchow College students were taking our courses. They elected 68 courses from our curriculum with a total of 1079 students credit hours.

2. *Printing of Textbooks.* It has been a real problem to supply textbooks for the elementary courses since the war began. We continued the practice of former years of having our faculty prepare mimeographed outlines and more complete syllabi. Those which have been printed in book form during the year are: (1) "A Guide to the Study of San Min Cu I" (C. J. Lin and C. C. Tsao); "Materials for the Study of Chinese Literature" (Kuo Yu Lin); "On the Eve of Great War II" (H. C. Lin); "Freshman English Readings in Modern Literature" (Eunice T. Thomas); "Progress Book in Grammar and Rhetoric" (Lulu E. Stowe); "Vertebrate Zoology" (T. H. Cheng); "A Guide to Laboratory Work in Crops" (C. Y. Lin).

3. *Reference Library.* During the year more than 25,000 books were circulated, not including the reference books assigned by individual teachers. The Economic Research Material room established the year before and the Education Research Material room established during the year provided over 200 papers and magazines on their respective subjects. They also prepared clippings, classified materials, and index files for research aid.

III. STUDENT GUIDANCE

In the matter of student guidance we followed closely the spirit of our motto,—"Love, Sacrifice, and Service"—to cultivate character which will have the aspects of responsiveness, initiative, and self-government, and to produce group life which will be family-like both with a sense of fraternal love and mutual helpfulness. In our morning assemblies and weekly convocations, as well as special meetings, we encouraged this in talks.

and reports. The following are some of the methods we have used with profit.

1. *Tutorial System.* We modified the system of distribution of students to tutors. Student of the sophomore year and above were given the privilege of selecting their own tutors with the help and advice of the Student Guidance Office. The circle of selection of faculty members was also enlarged from within the department to which the student belonged to that of the college in which the department belonged. For the freshmen we had a special Freshman Guidance Committee to take care of the new students. When discussion on disciplinary cases arose the tutors of the students concerned were invited in to give their opinions. Besides the personal relation between the student and his tutor there was an informal organization under each tutor for all the students in his group. Thus the student not only received the benefit of his tutor but also the friendly criticism and fellowship of his follow-students.

2. *Departmental Clubs.* There were eleven departmental clubs. They were run under student auspices with advice from the departmental faculty. All majors in the department are required to join the club and students from other departments can and often do join. All the clubs have regular meetings. Their programs center on professional subjects, with special lectures, discussions, and reports. They also have recreational programs, picnics, and collection trips. In the process of pursuing scholarly interest their intellects are sharpened and their ability for organization and business management trained. This has proved to be quite an effective way of guidance which we have used for the last few years.

3. *Student Self-Government.* This includes the entire student body with faculty advisors selected by the faculty. The Executive Council and its officers are elected every semester on the basis of the departmental clubs according to their numerical strength. The officers in charge during the year were very responsible and they did good work. The ordinary business was

divided into eight departments which carried on service on the campus such as supplying and supervising student food, sanitation, editing weekly notes and news bulletins. They also organized special lectures, debates, public forums, and athletic contests, and conducted a night school for the workmen. Their activities outside the campus included service to the wounded soldiers, presentation of dramatic plays to raise money for public projects, dissemination of information on national topics, promotion of patriotic service, and aid in public sanitation and productive enterprises. They have repeatedly received commendations from local and national authorities.

4. *Other Student Activities.* During the year the Three Principles Youth Corps was formerly organized as a branch of the provincial organization. We cancelled the registration of all the clubs based on geographical lines with the aim of decreasing local cliques and encouraging the spirit of higher loyalty to the university and the nation. All the class organizations were carried on as usual. The freshmen were assigned to a special dormitory where they had a planned group life with faculty guidance.

5. *The Honor Book.* Beginning with this year there is a special book kept in the Dean's office in which to record names of students whose character, academic achievements, athletic and social service records are of a superior kind. Nomination of candidates are by student votes with final selection by the faculty. The result is announced at commencement time. There were four names added in the book during the year.

IV. PHYSICAL ACCOMMODATIONS

Accommodations for the life of faculty and students are intimately related to educational work. Since we moved to Shaowu we have made continuous efforts to improve our living conditions. On account of the increase of the student body and teaching staff and of the fact that the whole student body of Hangchow College were with us, numbering about 100 at its height,

we were more crowded than usual. Unfortunately, a faculty residence was burned in the middle of the year and temporary living quarters had to be found for the five families affected. Then we had the rapid increase in prices and the shrinkage in the supply of daily necessities. Due to the effort of our business staff and the friendly cooperation of all concerned we were able to maintain the minimum means of livelihood during war time.

1. *Buildings.* We rebuilt a recitation hall consisting of seven class rooms accommodating about 260 students. The temporary assembly hall was extended to double the size of the original with a seating capacity for 800. A temporary building for men's dining room and services was completed before the end of the year. We also added two laboratory rooms to the agricultural building and six rooms for poultry raising experiment work. A temporary building was repaired for a faculty residence.

2. *Supply Service.* After the Chekiang war not only prices increased several times but there was also a scarcity of daily necessities. With some very difficult adjustments we were able to establish a supply service through which we supplied rice, fuel, oil, etc., to students and faculty. Because of the shortage of capital and the limited materials which could be bought, as well as the difficulty of securing competent managers and adequate storage space this service is still in its embryo stage.

3. *Foochow Campus.* The campus has in general been in good shape. For this we must give credit to the service of Mr. R. W. McClure and his assistants living on the campus. Their loyalty and perseverance could not be bettered. One of the temporary buildings at the foot of the hill is in very bad condition and there seems to be nothing to be done but tear it down in order to save some of the material. A cottage on Kuliang was occupied by the Japanese in 1941 and since then has been almost completely destroyed.

V. RESEARCH WORK

Under the increasingly difficult conditions of war we are grateful to report that research work has been carried on during the year with some praiseworthy results. We will mention the work under the respective faculties.

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VI. RELIGIOUS LIFE

If Christian activities are expressions of the spiritual life of the community, our group has been quite healthy in this respect. The Christian students constituted about 54% of the entire enrollment. This is a lower figure than in former years, but the religious life proved to be the more vital than usual. The weekly chapel service and the special celebrations of Christian festivals marked new high records of achievements. Religious Emphasis Week each semester brought to the campus speakers from various parts of China. This year we had Mr. S. C. Liang, General Secretary of the National Y.M.C.A., with Rev. Victor Heywood, and Bishop W. Y. Chen of the Methodist Church, coming from West China; and the late Bishop C. B. R. Sargent and Archdeacon W. P. W. Williams also came on different occasions for special religious meetings and communion services. The following few items may be of special interest.

1. *The Student Christian Association* carried on special work with the war orphans in Shaowu, paying special attention to the nutrition of the children, conducting Sunday School, and attending to their general welfare. They held weekly services in the prisons and in the wounded soldiers' camps with marked success.

2. *Fellowship Groups.* The Devotional Department of the association conducted an early Sunday morning devotional service in the chapel throughout the year without interruption even during the vacation periods. Seven fellowship groups for Bible study and discussion were organized. They met every Sunday evening in the residences of their respective faculty advisors. There were over 130 students in regular attendance, or about one-third of the entire student body.

3. *The Union Church.* On April 11, 1943, a Union Church was established on the University Campus. The 160 chartered members were from the Fukien Christian University and Hangchow College students and staff members. Several months were

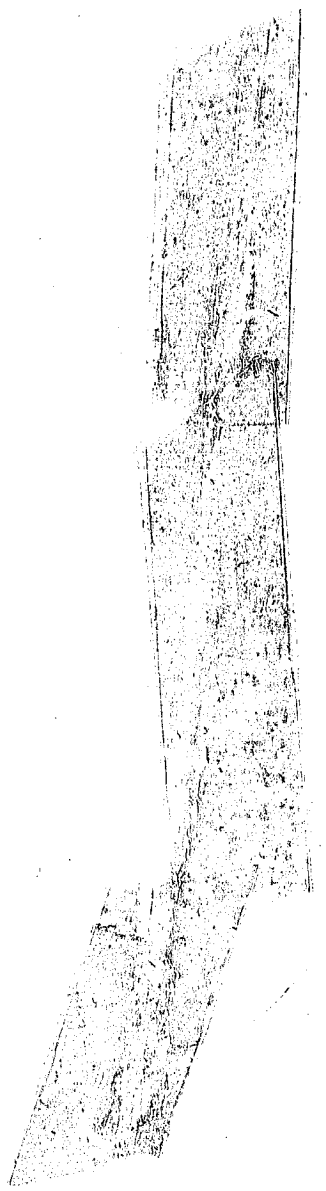
spent in discussion and preparation, and after due approval and encouragement from the leaders of the cooperating churches, the formal organization was effected with Professor E. M. Stowe as pastor. The work of the church was divided into seven departments. Two learners classes were conducted. After two weeks the seventeen new members were admitted with nine baptisms.

VII. CONCLUSION

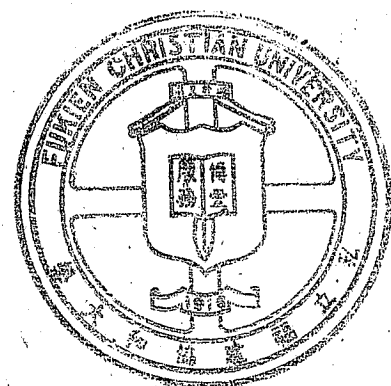
China has had her share of difficulties during the six years of war of resistance. The final victory is now drawing nearer. But the work of post-war reconstruction and new-nation-building will prove to be even more difficult than most people think. Educational institutions of the country have suffered the same fate, and of necessity they must participate in the nation's further struggle for peace and progress. The responsibility for service of an institution like F. C. U. will certainly be great and hard. How to bring the impact of Christian ideals to bear on the establishment of a new nation according to Dr. Sun's three principles, and how to implement our educational forces to meet the demands of the new era, are some of the most important problems we must face. We can visualize the dawn ahead of us. But darkness before daybreak will probably be harder to bear than the long night through which we have been passing. This will be a test on the watchmen as to whether they are true to their trust and strong in their faith. It is our earnest prayer that all those who are connected with the work of Fukien Christian University will by the grace of God continue to exert their efforts to help meet the new situation with its infinite possibilities and unprecedented opportunities.

C. J. Lin
President

Shaowu, Fukien
November 4, 1943.



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16

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

President's Annual Report, 1942-43

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1. The Student Christian Association carried on special work with the war orphans in Shaowu, paying special attention to the nutrition of the children, conducting Sunday School, and attending to their general welfare. They held weekly services in the prisons and in the wounded soldiers' camps with marked success.

2. Fellowship Groups. The Devotional Department of the association conducted an early Sunday morning devotional service in the chapel throughout the year without interruption even during the vacation periods. Seven fellowship groups for Bible study and discussion were organized. They met every Sunday evening in the residences of their respective faculty advisors. There were over 130 students in regular attendance, or about one-third of the entire student body.

3. The Union Church. On April 11, 1943, a Union Church was established on the University Campus. The 160 chartered members were from the Fukien Christian University and the Hangchow College students and staff members. Several months were spent in discussion and preparation, and after due approval and encouragement from the leaders of the cooperating churches, the formal organization was effected with Professor E. M. Stowe as pastor. The work of the church was divided into seven departments. Two learners classes were conducted. After two weeks the seventeen new members were admitted with nine baptisms.

VII. CONCLUSION

China has had her share of difficulties during the six years of war of resistance. The final victory is now drawing nearer. But the work of post-war reconstruction and new-nation-building will prove to be even more difficult than most people think. Educational institutions of the country have suffered the same fate, and of necessity they must participate in the nation's further struggle for peace and progress. The responsibility for service of an institution like F. C. U. will certainly be great and hard. How to bring the impact of Christian ideals to bear on the establishment of a new nation according to Dr. Sun's three principles, and how to implement our educational forces to meet the demands of the new era, are some of the most important problems we must face. We can visualize the dawn ahead of us. But the darkness before daybreak will probably be harder to bear than the long night through which we have been passing. This will be a test on the watchmen as to whether they are true to their trust and strong in their faith. It is our earnest prayer that all those who are connected with the work of Fukien Christian University will by the grace of God continue to exert their efforts to help meet the new situation with its infinite possibilities and unprecedented opportunities.

see C. J. Lin's letter of 9-10-45 *Struck off*
11/25/45
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
President's Annual Report, 1943-44

The year's work has been the most satisfactory one since the University was moved to Shao-wu from Foochow. We had a full teaching force; more courses had been offered than ever before; research program had been carried out according to schedule; and the students' work was good. There was a clear manifestation of the F.C.U. family spirit on the part of the faculty and student body in their common endeavor to meet the exigencies of the war time. The swift increases in price had greatly embarrassed our budget, but the minimum needs for teaching had been met. Our faculty members were able to concentrate their efforts in teaching, student guidance, and in some research work, in spite of their own hard living conditions.

I Personnel Statistics: The total student enrollment was 474, marking an increase of 17% over that of last year. The Arts and Science Colleges had 28.5% of the student body each, and the College of Agriculture had 43%. There were 98 women students, which is about 21% of the student body. We graduated fifty-one students (Arts, 31; Science 6; Agriculture, 14) sixteen of whom were women; It was an increase of 59% over that of last year.

There were sixty-five persons on the teaching staff, including 13 women. This was two more than last year. There were 19 professors, 14 associated professors, 19 lecturers, and 13 assistants. There were 28 in the Arts Faculty, 18 in the Science Faculty, 15 in the Agriculture Faculty, and 4 for general courses.

II Instruction: In the year, two hundred and seventy-six courses were offered, totaling 4775 credits hours. It was an increase of thirty-three courses and 155 credit hours over that of last year. There was an increase of 25% in teaching work. Most of the additional subjects offered were in the Arts and Science curricula. We have been trying to correct the current tendency of over emphasizing vocational training by paying more attention to subjects of study that would promote liberal education. The students' academic records were up to our usual standard.

Text books and syllabuses completed during the year were, (1) Selected Readings in the Songs of the Yuan Dynasty, (2) A History of Chinese Drama, (3) A History of Novels, all by Prof. Liu Shun-ching; (4) Literary Studies on the Books of Poetry by Prof. Chiang Shi Keng; (5) A guide to Laboratory work in Embryology; (6) Systematic Vertebrate Zoology, both by Prof. Cheng Tso-Usin; (7) Genetics, by Prof. Tan Wen-tung; (8) Tea Studies, by Prof. Chang Tien-Fu, and (9) School Administration, by Prof. Huang Yu-shu. We added to the library 3430 books in Chinese language and over 2500 in English. There were over 200 kinds of periodicals and papers subscribed. Due to war conditions, communications to Fukien have been practically cut off; no literature has come from abroad, and new publications in other parts of China were not easy to collect. But the fairly good library we possess has been quite efficiently utilized. Besides the assigned reference readings in the library, books issued for home studies amounted to 43,322 copies.

Special lectures from outside speakers and visiting scholars help to stimulate and broaden intellectual interest and improve teaching efficiency. In our weekly convocations we often have speakers from other

1943 - 1944

institutions besides special lectures on certain definite fields of study by our own professors. In 1944 Prof. George B. Cressey of the Syracuse University U.S.A., and Prof. Joseph Needham of Cambridge University, England; came to visit us in Snaowu, each for about a week. Besides giving general public addresses they lectured on their specialized subjects to qualified classes; and had informal forums with our teaching staff. Commissioner Ting Chao-wu of our Board of Managers lectured several times on the Book of Exchange, Miss Helen Smith of the Wen Shan School, Miss Edith Simister of the Anglo-Chinese College, and Miss Kung Pu-shen of the National Y.W.C.A. had each come for a period of several days to talk on and discuss with us the tendency of youth education in America in war time, and the problems of India. The Commencement Addresses were given by Commissioners Chu Chiu-yu and Chen Shih-nung of the Fukien Provincial Government.

Beginning with this year, we were ordered to stop admitting new students into our Department of Education, and to start a new Department of Rural Education instead. This is a new educational policy adopted by the Central Government, that normal education should be conducted by the State, and that training for vocational teachers be encouraged. This university had made distinct contributions toward training of educational workers in Fukien. It has also built up a good foundation in rural service. The new adjustment offers opportunities for greater contributions toward the reconstruction of the nation in its most fundamental aspects. Members of the new department have therefore more specific objectives with an unlimited field for service. In the whole China there are only three institutions that have a department of Rural Education, and F.C.U. is along ~~the~~ in the whole South-Eastern section of the nation.

III Student Guidance: The student guidance work was put under the direction of the Dean of Studies. It had the advantage a centralized administration. It is not easy to divide the functions of the student guidance and studies. We had always combined the two branches of administration, and the teachers assumed the responsibility as tutors. Two years ago the Ministry of Education ruled that there should be a separate personnel division headed by a Dean of Students. It is an indication of China's educational tendency that greater attention should be paid to character education of the students. But there is the difficulty of securing right combination of personnel who can carry out the functions effectively without some duplication of work, and certain complications in procedure. Our past experiences shows us that such combination is possible, it simplified the organization side, and is quite effective in service, with the size of our student body. When the divisional staff can be properly strengthened, the system may still work satisfactorily with a much larger student group.

One of the heavy duties of the Personnel Office during these years is the administration of government fellowships, loan funds, and relief money. The number of students that need such help increases with the prolongation of the period of war. Owing to the inflation we have to constantly adjust the University scholarship funds; and the tasks of making detailed monthly reports with the sudden rises in prices, to the Ministry of Education and student relief committees, on student war loan and board funds, the distribution of relief money to worthy and deserving students, and the planning of work projects for the same, occupy a large part of the office forces. It is gratifying to report that government and friends of the University both in China and abroad have contributed so generously that over 76% of our student body had

1943-1944

received some sort of aid toward their college expenses. It is an indebtedness the whole Chinese Nation owes to the donors, for by their generosity the education of China's future leaders has been made possible.

Extra-curriculum training was afforded students by their participation in the various departmental club activities, and by the personal guidance given by the tutors. The officers of the Students Self-Government Association and those of the Christian Students Association were faithful in the discharge of their duties, and helped much in promoting the spirit of self-government, cooperation, and public service among the students. The departmental clubs had an unusual record of achievements. The program of their regular meetings, the papers they presented, and the services they rendered showed much hard work, and considerably ability in planning and organization. The success of the Personnel Office this year rests chiefly on its ability to help coordinating the activities of the various clubs, so that each one could present its best contribution in properly planned schedule to secure the best results.

The special emphasis weeks proved to be a good way of arousing general interest and mobilizing the thought and effort of the whole student body on special subjects. The spring semester of the year was divided into several emphasis weeks, each with a special subject for general attention. The India Week may serve as an example. It was started with an address in convocation by a speaker who had recently returned from India. It was followed with two public forums on India problems. The Library arranged books and other reading materials on India on special shelves. All meetings in that week, including daily chapel which discussed the history and systems of religious thoughts in India, took India as their central theme. The Students papers, about one dozen of them, reported the results of group and personal opinions. It was concluded with a movement to raise funds for famine relief in India, and practically everybody on the campus made substantial financial contributions. The other weeks marked for special emphasis were on Religion, Music, Tutorial System, Fine Arts, Natural Sciences, Public Health, etc.. The program varied in each case, but all attained good results in being able to mobilize special talents and to attract the attention of the whole university community.

IV. Religious Education: A number of courses relating to the study of religion had been offered. Besides the general courses on Philosophy, Logic, Ethics, and Music, there were, the English Bible, Buddhist Classics, Religious Philosophy, History of Religion in China, History of Chinese Philosophy, History of the Christian Church, the Medieval History of Europe, and the Rural Church. Most of these courses had over thirty students in each class. This is a general need among the students for religious intelligence.

Religious life and activities were under the general auspices of the University Union Church. Week day chapels and Sunday Services had an evenly good attendance, averaging 30% to 40% of the total Christian student body. There was a Religious Emphasis Week each semester, and special Christian festivities were celebrated. The attractiveness of the religious programs presented, helped to bring the thought of the students to their life problems. The weekly Students Sunday Morning Devotion and evening Fellowship, Evangelic bands, Sunday School work, and Social service projects had been carried on with usual high endeavor, and without interruption.

during vacation periods.

Among the Church leaders especially invited to meet our faculty and students during the year were, Bishop K. H. Michael Chang, Arch-deacon W.W.P. Williams, Rev. Pan Hung-Tn, all of the Anglican Church; Rev. Frederick Bankhardt of the Methodist Church; Rev. Robert W. McClure of the American Board Mission, Associated General Secretary George K. W. of the National Christian Council; Secretary Kung Pu-shen of the National Y.W.C.A.; Secretary Lin Kwang-ten of the National Y.M.C.A.; and Miss Olive Bell of Kienyang.

Chief among the factors for character building is the central faith in a person's life. While religious understanding and sympathy play important parts in bringing inter-racial harmony and international peace and cooperation. The Chinese Government has recently put emphasis on moral training. But little has yet been done on religious studies and on character building through spiritual uplift. F.C.U. promotes religious studies in the spirit of the freedom of belief, and conducts character education in the light of Christian experiences. We have been doing this for thirty years, and the persons passed through our gate have earned respect for their integrity of character. In the fall of the year under review we consulted the church leaders, and worked out a program of religious studies which would offer prospective religious workers both a four and a five years courses of training with a bachelor's degree. The plan would strengthen the religious work on the University Campus and give facilities for higher education for church workers.

V Research: The research work as conducted in F.C.U. may be divided into two groups; namely that of investigation and collection, and that of experimentation. In the former, there are the (1) Biological Survey of Fukien Province, and Entomology and Parasitology Researches; One issue of the Biological Bulletin was published; (2) the Economic Information Service, which issued two reports; (3) the Education Reference Room, which published two issues of the F.C.U. Educational Quarterly; (4) the Committee on Chinese Studies, which published four issues of "The Fukien Culture", and two monographs. In the latter group, we have our Agriculture Gardens, the Farm Manufacture Room, and the Plant Pathology Room; (3) the Animal Husbandary Farm, and its Research on Duck and Geese Feeds; and (4) the Tea Projects. The results of the above branches of research together with the papers from the Departments of Agriculture Economics and Agriculture Education were published in four issues of "The F.C.U. Agriculture"; (5) Our Chemistry Laboratory; and (6) our Physics Laboratory with its Work-Shop, have their respective special research projects. There were over twenty papers by our faculty that received the Class A Price Awards from the Ministry of Education.

VI Financial Situation: The total expenditure of the year amounted to \$5,820,000 National currency; namely, for instruction, 54.5%; educational equipment and maintenance, 23.5%; administration, 11%; students welfare, 5.5%. The annual cost per student was about \$12300. The income came from the following sources, from the student fees, 5%; from the Trustees Fund, 13%; from endowment income and other university receipts, 30%; from Government grant and scholarship gifts, 2% (not including government student war loans and Free Board Fellowship Fund). The rest came from the special war fund from abroad; 42% from the United China Relief Fund in America, and 7.5% from the British Aid to China Fund.

1943-1944

Post War Reconstruction: The war situation in China is getting more critical, and yet the final victory is drawing nearer every day. Educational work should prepare before hand to meet the new conditions if it is to make timely contributions. F.C.U. has been building up the foundations for the post war reconstruction service throughout the war period. Practically the whole library and all the science equipments, and specimens, are intact; and they have been in full use, with some additions. The college buildings and land, farms and gardens we now use in Shaowu, are about one and a half larger than those in Foochow. The student body has increased three times since we moved to Shaowu, and the teaching staff, one and a half times. Our agricultural work has grown up from one department and a rural service station to a college of four departments during the last six years. In the past, about 96% of our student body came from Fukien. Now the five other provinces in the South-Eastern part of China send over 30% of our students. F.C.U. is better known and more highly regarded to-day than ever before.

Our post war reconstruction program should continue to center on our two-fold objective, namely, the up-building of Christian character, and the development of studies along the special features of the Fukien culture. There will be tremendous demand for trained leadership, and the government would put effort in establishing more departments and colleges to meet the increasing needs of the nation. The sole justification of the existence of any privately managed institution of higher learning lies therefore, in its distinctive qualities. F.C.U. must be faithful to the original purpose of the founding of the institution, to bring up youth in Christ's spirit, and to seek the truth in all branches of studies.

To develop studies along the special features of the Fukien culture is the best means of extending the services of the university in this province. It is not proposed however, that F.C.U. could any longer limit its field of educational service to the Province of Fukien alone. When China was under the bandage of the unequal treaties, a few of our sea coast commercial ports had become regions of special political and economic interests, and colleges and universities tended together in them. This situation would be changed, and the distribution of the seats of learning and of students would be more judiciously effected. Moreover, secondary education has developed enormously during the last decade, and a much larger number of youth seeks for college education. With the means of communication greatly improved after the war there would be more students who would come to F.C.U. for education from other provinces, and they should not be refused, as Fukien possesses some of the best source materials for study and research, which was not available in the past because of its geographical inaccessibility.

Fukien, with its topography, climate, history, and cultural traditions offers many facilities for study that are available in other regions. Fukien is the most developed area in the country in Christian work. This province should make valuable contributions in the future adjustment of Christian service in China. Being located on the sea coast, and in the semi-tropical region Fukien is an ideal laboratory for the Biologists; and with its special products in fruits, and vegetation, it is a paradise for the Horticulturist. Specially rich in forestry, tea, bamboo, and sugar, sea products, hydraulic power, and certain minerals, Fukien possesses many lines of superior material conditions. Then there would be the reinstitution of Formosa, and the reopening of the whole South Sea Islands under new conditions. All these will certainly enlarge the fields of study and service

1943-1944

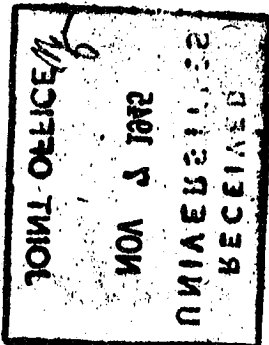
to F.C.U. as never being dreamed of. In those great space of rich territories over the seas, the overwhelming majority of the immigrants have their ancestral homes in Fukien, and their language and customs are of the same as those in this province.

In our plan program for the post war development in Fukien Christian University we should aim at greatly strengthening the work of the Colleges of Arts and Science, enlarging the field in the College of Agriculture; and especially, we should study the work of the Christian Church, the problems of the South Sea Islands, and the training for new educational, industrial, and commercial leadership.

The reconstruction of a nation requires many lines of new development. The efforts of one single institution may be very small, but the expectation of the public from a university is high. We see the unprecedent opportunities for service before us; and we also realize the heavy responsibilities. We should rededicated ourselves to the task that is given us by the fullness of time, and pledge to march forward in cooperation with all other forces for good to achieve our common objectives. We pray that by His grace we may not fail.

C.J. Lin, President

October 29, 1944
Shanghai



FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
President's Annual Report
1944-1945

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The opening of the fall term, 1944, found the Japanese making big offensives in the Hunan and Kwangsi Provinces. There were constant air raids and attempts in invasion along the coasts of Chekiang and Fukien; and a few cities, including Wenchow and Foochow, had fallen into the enemy hands. But the work at F. C. U. was carried on as usual, and, with certain progress.

The students' enrollment was 591, including 110 women. This is an increase of 24% over that of last year. Its distribution by the colleges are: Arts, 22%, Science 29%, and Agriculture 48%. The Freshman class of 185 members came from a group of over 1500 candidates who took our entrance examinations. 107 persons received their bachelors degree on last Commencement Day. It is the largest class yet graduated from this University.

There were fifty-two teaching members. This is a decrease of 17% from last year's. It was due to the total evacuation of the Western members of our faculty, and to some sick leaves. Dean Cheng Tse-Hsin was appointed to go to America in the spring to represent the University on a U.S. Government's invitation. Owing to the difficulty in personnel selection and our policy for retrenchment, practically no replacement for those vacancies was made. However, with the efforts of the remaining teachers, more courses were offered than that in the Fall of 1943.

In the spring of 1945 an additional class of over forty students were admitted into the Department of Agronomy under a special grant from the Ministry of Education. By a general order of the government, beginning with the fall semester, military training courses were stopped.

The research work of the teachers has been carried on practically according to our original plan. The Agronomy Department has added its work on Cotton and Sugar crop experiments besides the old work on rice and wheat and plant diseases. Research work in Chinese culture and pure sciences have also been continued. Publication of journals was carried on as usual. Three monographs on Chinese literature, history, and biology have been issued.

The students showed good spirit in their self-governing life. Club activities, social education and public service projects were conducted with good effect. There was a genuine earnestness for hard study and good fellowship. Both the forms and contents of the papers issued by the various departmental clubs show some improvement. The athletics and the general health situation were fair. We tried the students "group-board system" to solve our board problem, and it worked out most satisfactorily. The students rendered splendid patriotic services and raised considerable funds for the welfare of the wounded soldiers. Volunteers to join the army numbered one fourth of the entire student body, and fifty percent of the men applied were found qualified, and they are in the military services.

The various departments of the University Church have been active. The church took in over a hundred new members including a number of new baptisms. Rev. E. M. Norton, Pastor of the Church, put special emphasis on the Holy Communion Service and Bible Studies. The Christian Students Association conducted the Sunday morning devotions and evening fellowships with fervor. The issuing of "the Morning Star", a by-weekly paper, and the "F.C.U. Youth", a semi-annual publication, the continuance of the City Sunday School work, the Evangelical work in the county prison, and the Welfare services at the wounded soldiers camps, have made fine new records. The program of the faculty prayer meetings have been improved, and the regular attendance greatly enlarged. The Religious Emphasis weeks and the celebrations of the Christmas and Easter seasons represented the best tradition of F.C.U., and they made quite deep impressions on the entire campus.

1944-1945

Foochow was invaded for the second time in the first part of October, 1944. The chairman of the University Board of Managers and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. Lin Yu-shu, were murdered, and their home burned. Rev. Lin served as Chairman of our Board for the last seventeen years. His tactfulness and sagacious judgment helped much both in the deliberations of the Board and the consultations from the administration. A memorial service was held in their honor at the University Assembly Hall on Nov. 11th, 1944. Our Foochow Campus was occupied by the Japanese. Five framed buildings were torn down, and the roof of the Arts Hall was burnt. The content in all the remaining buildings disappeared together with all the windows and doors, and in some cases, floors also. These will increase the difficulties in our rehabilitation work, but they did not have much effect on our educational program.

The Fukien Provincial Government has increased its scholarship endowment at the University by \$400,000. A friend of the University, who for a number of years contributed regularly to our student aid fund, has made a scholarship endowment of \$600,000, and another donation of \$1,200,000 for a chair in Chemical Engineering. The Ministry of Education gave us a grant of \$1,000,000 for the opening of an additional class in Agronomy, and another \$850,000 for its maintenance.

We are most grateful to the American United China Relief Fund through the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China in New York, and the British Aid through the China Christian Universities Association, London. Without these two sources of financial help the budget of \$15,000,000 could never been met, and the work at the University would not have been possible. Our students received \$1,000,000 during the year from the National Student Relief Committee in Chungking.

The thirtieth Anniversary of the Founding of Fukien Christian University was celebrated on May 25, 1945. Owing to the war conditions there were guild services of Thanksgiving by the Faculty and Students on the Campus in Shaowu, and by the alumni in their respective localities of residents, without inviting outside guests. There was a prevailing deep sense of gratitude for what the Founders had done, and what the loyal faculty members and friends had made possible our present position in the realm of higher education in China. There is a general recognition and genuine appreciation for the contributions made by this university during the past generation. This makes us both more humble and dedicated to face the tasks that are before us. There are only such little parts that one institution can play in the stupendous work in national reconstruction in a country like China. But with God, nothing is impossible. May F.C.U. continue to be made to serve as a mustard seed or as yeast for His Kingdom's sake.

C. J. Lin, President

August 29, 1945
Shaowu

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

President's Report on Conditions, Fall Term, 1945

The fall term of Fukien Christian University opened on September 10th, 1945, in Shaowu, for the Freshmen Week with 251 new students. The total enrollment is 715, including 113 women. This is an increase of about 20% over that of last year. More than 64% of the student body are professed Christians. There are 46 full time teachers. It is a decrease of 13% from last year's number.

The Japanese troops left Foochow in May, 1945; and China's general war with Japan was practically over on August 10th. But still we could not return to our original campus in Foochow because the place was quite badly damaged during the Japanese occupation. We started the preliminary repair work on the damaged buildings right after the authorization by the Board of Managers on July 31, 1945. Owing to the lack of funds and building materials the Foochow campus will probably not be ready for use before March 1, 1946.

The Han-Mei Dormitory (one of the four men's buildings on our Shaowu campus) was destroyed by fire in the night of Sept. 22. The cause of the fire is still unknown. The Fukien Provincial Government made a grant of \$1,000,000 for relief; and the University, Faculty and students raised an additional sum of about \$350,000 to help the students affected. There was a students' strike between Oct. 24 and 31, because of the change of the sitting room in one of the two women's dormitories. All classes were stopped on November 24, and a general vacation was declared for the students and faculty members to leave the Shaowu campus on account of the serious plague situation in our own compound. The moving of the university to Foochow has also begun. We shall resume our class work on our Foochow campus as soon as the buildings are ready for occupation in the spring.

Two defects in education at F. C. U. during the war period have been apparent, namely, the lowering of academic standards and the lax in discipline. Students have to be selected mostly through the means of entrusted regional examinations due to the communication difficulties. Qualified teachers have been hard to secure, and due to the war economy, and also psychology, many of them spend much time in other things than teaching and student guidance work. In the society in general war conditions provide excuses for otherwise honorable people to do unreasonable things. And this has its effects and even counterpart among the educated classes. Irritability almost to the point of pugnacity, covetousness to the point of dishonesty, irresponsibility to the point of disloyalty and betrayal, have not been uncommon.

But the war is over. Tested teachers will be returning, and new ones are available. F. C. U. is to return to its old campus on the Min with its serene beauty and rocky strength. The sacrificial love and unselfish service as exhibited by the lives of our founders and devoted faculty should inspire all those who follow them to rise up to higher standards of educational concept, and to be noble in their tasks. The strengthening of the faculty is therefore the first thing to be done in our new set up for post-war reconstruction. Spiritual depth, moral height and intellectual breadth should be our standards of selection of our teaching and administrative staff. Quality before quantity should be our policy in admitting students. F. C. U. with its foundation so firmly laid is bound to grow in increasing importance in its contributions toward the upbuilding of a new nation in the new age that is before us.

F.C.U. President's Report on
conditions, Fall Term, 1945

- 2 -

This is the thirtieth report of the University in service, and my nineteenth report as the President of the University. To the Board of Managers in Fukien and to the Founders in America and Great Britain, I wish to express my deepest personal gratitude. It has been a rare privilege to have worked with a group of so devoted Christian men and women who have been unselfishly giving their time and money for the development of a Christian institution of higher learning that will be both a light and strength to China, and a glory to His Kingdom. You have always stood ready to give aids to meet the University's needs. You have never failed to support and encourage me in times of difficulties. Here I can honestly assure you that your efforts have not been in vain. F. C. U. has made a noble record during the past generation, and its future cannot but be even more glorious. May we fervently pray and confidently hope that by His grace, for F. C. U. "the best is yet to be."

C. J. Lin
President.

November 30, 1945
Shaowu, Fukien

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

President's Annual Report, 1946-47

To the Board of Managers and Trustees
Fukien Christian University

Gentlemen:

Education in any given place and time is always affected by existing political, economic, and social conditions. China today is in the midst of political disturbances and instability, economic poverty and tensions, social disorganization and turmoil, all of which results in a prevailing psychology of frustration, restlessness, and rebelliousness. Education in China today cannot escape the influence of such conditions.

If China is to take her rightful place in the family of nations, she must as quickly as possible take up in earnest the urgent tasks of national rehabilitation and reconstruction. We cannot be satisfied with the make-shifts of the war years, although we do not cease to pay tribute to the glorious efforts to keep the schools and colleges going in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties during the war. Now it is not enough to be able to keep educational institutions going. We must launch a positive program of educational reconstruction stressing the improvement of quality, the raising of the educational standard, and long-range plans for meeting the urgent needs of the Chinese nation. To try to carry on such a task in the midst of unfavorable political and economic conditions is no easy task. It is often necessary to make temporary detours in deference to the great pressures of immediate events. It is often necessary to compromise in order to save as much of our original plan as possible.

Fukien Christian University moved from Shaowu back to Foochow campus in the latter part of December, 1945. The first few months were attended by many difficulties. We moved the university in great haste under very unfavorable conditions. The move was made at a time when national psychology was just going through the first stage of depression following a period of high hopes and keen anticipation. We had to crowd two semesters' work into a few months. When the present academic year started in October, 1946, it was our determination to try our best to overcome the difficulties of the transitional months and to carry on a normal program of education as far as conditions would permit.

I. Physical Rehabilitation

Under the leadership of the late President C. J. Lin the task of repairing and rebuilding was carried on with great success and marvelous speed. By the beginning of the current academic year all school buildings and residences had been made ready for use to accommodate the entire student body of more than 600 and housing facilities for all faculty and staff members who wanted to live on the campus. The Arts Hall, which had been burned at the time of the Japanese occupation, had a new roof put on it which suited very well the architectural plan of the building. Many faculty residences had to be remodeled so as to provide for smaller flats for families, and we were thus enabled to take care of many more faculty families, as well as a greatly increased student body, as compared with pre-war days.

We had less than 200 students before the war. The increased student body made it necessary to plan for larger library space. The third floor of the Arts Hall was remodeled to meet such a need. Space was planned for a chapel, though a good deal smaller than the chapel we had before the war. It was necessary to erect a new building in order to have an auditorium large enough to accommodate the entire student body. A simple structure for this purpose was completed before Christmas.

The buildings and the residences had no glass and no screens for the windows. All the new woodwork was unpainted. We have been able to get glass and screens for the buildings and residences, but the work of installing them has not yet been completed. We have only made a beginning in painting the woodwork, and in most of the houses and buildings there is still an abundance of unpainted woodwork.

The re-establishment of the light system and the water system has been more difficult. It is impossible to get service from the Electric Light Company in the city. The generator has been ordered from New York, and is on its way to the campus. The Diesel engine for the generator has already been received. We do not yet at this moment know whether there will be sufficient funds for all the wiring and other equipment necessary to install electric light in all the residences and buildings.

We already have the engine for the water pump, but we do not have enough pipes and piping fixtures to install running water for general use. Pipes are exceedingly expensive. Moreover, it is practically impossible to get galvanized iron pipes in China, and it is necessary to order them from the United States. No steps have yet been taken to re-establish the telephone system, or to restore the gas plant. Both are important needs which must be attended to in the near future.

In the matter of transportation, we have been fortunate to enjoy the use of a Ford truck borrowed from the local office of the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. There is a good chance that this truck will be eventually donated to the university when the CNRRA closes in the fall of 1947. We are still in urgent need of a college launch. An appeal has been made through the New York office to some industrial firm to donate a marine engine for a college launch. We hope such an engine will be on its way before long.

The increased student body and faculty have created new needs for buildings. Among the most important definite needs are a library, a new dormitory, and buildings to provide for living quarters for unmarried members of the faculty and staff, and for apartments for faculty families.

We made a beginning in re-equipping the library and the laboratories. The library had not purchased books from abroad during the war years, and it was obviously impossible to bring the departmental needs up to date within a year. A good beginning, however, has been made. The year saw the addition of 1728 Chinese volumes and 1050 English volumes and pamphlets, bringing the total collection of the library to 129,201 volumes, including periodicals and pamphlets. Valuable gifts were received from the British Council, American Association for Adult Education, Smithsonian Institute, and other institutions and friends of the university.

In laboratory supplies and equipment orders made through the New York office were supplemented by important gifts from British firms through the courtesy of the China Christian Universities Association. We are greatly pleased and encouraged by the new interest shown by the C.C.U.A. and by British firms. Their gifts helped to enable us to equip our library and laboratories for the urgent needs that confronted us.

II. Faculty

The faculty has been greatly strengthened during the year. The return of the western personnel has increased the stability of the institution. New Chinese faculty members included a group who had spent most of the war years in the United States and returned in time for the beginning of the semester. There were among them a number of alumni who had had long connections with our Alma Mater, and their devotion and whole-hearted support have meant much to the college spirit during the year. The faculty spirit has been excellent during the year. We have been happy over the impressive revival of the traditional spirit of unity and cooperation which has for many years characterized the faculty at F.C.U. This traditional spirit suffered a let-down during the transitional months following V-J Day, but during the present year, thanks largely to the new enthusiasm brought to the campus by the new faculty reinforcements, this spirit was brought to life once more and expressed itself on many occasions when faculty members pledged their support to a common cause and showed their readiness to serve in many and varied capacities.

Fukien Christian University now consists of three colleges with eleven departments. Strong faculty reinforcements are needed for a number of departments. The Department of Rural Education is one of the weakest. The Department of Education, recently revived after the Ministry of Education changed its position in regard to teacher training by private institutions, is also very weak. Most of the departments in the Agricultural College must be strengthened by adequate faculty personnel. In the Science College, there is urgent need of good instructors in Physics and Mathematics.

At the close of this year, about half a dozen faculty members have completed at least seven years of service and are entitled to sabbatical leave. The departure of so many men from the campus at one time constitutes a difficult problem for the administration of next year. In the future, it will be necessary to plan sabbatical leaves ahead of time so that only one or two persons may be granted such leave during any one year. Such a plan is necessary for financial, as well as academic, reasons. Our established policy provides for one year of full salary for a person on sabbatical leave. To have too many leave at one time is to place an extremely heavy burden on the budget. In the future, therefore, sabbatical leaves must be so spaced as to equalize budgetary demands from year to year.

In this connection, attention must be called to the importance of some plan to help promising faculty members go abroad for advanced study. We cannot have a good institution without a strong faculty, and we cannot have a strong faculty without a core of men and women whose loyalty to the institution is unquestionable and whose intellectual ability and academic training are of the highest type. To insure this we must try to establish connections with American and British universities so that we may be in close touch with opportunities for advanced

study available to promising instructors or young graduates. It may be worthwhile for the Board to make specific provisions for some person who will take time to establish such connections and to find suitable opportunities for worthy candidates who will eventually return to join the faculty of F.C.U.

II. Students

When we moved from Shaowu we had more than 700 students. Before the beginning of the current academic year we decided on a policy of a more rigorous selection of students. There were about 1200 applicants for admission, and a freshman class of a little over 100 students was selected. The total student body during the fall term was 608, including 87 women. Due to the fact that many students appeared too late for the entrance examinations in the summer and were denied the opportunity of make-up examinations, we decided to admit another new class in the spring semester. Total enrollment for the spring semester was 652, of whom 98 were women.

On the whole, the students responded well to the new policy of emphasizing quality. They did find the academic requirement to be much more strict and exacting, and a few who found it difficult to meet such requirements did express complaints. The majority of the students, however, were in hearty sympathy with the new policy and reported approvingly that after the first month they felt they had received as much education as they had in an entire semester in the difficult transitional period that they had just gone through.

The effort to raise educational standards was not restricted to academic activities only. In general disciplinary policy, effort was also made to avoid the conditions which characterized the transitional months. On the whole, the college spirit during the year has been quite good, certainly much better than it had been during the transitional months. This general statement is made with full awareness of the difficulties which appeared at the close of the academic year.

It has been our contention all along that no school or college in China can altogether escape the influence of the turbulent conditions existing in Chinese society today. With natural life characterized by instability and confusion and with frequent strikes and demonstrations threatening peace and order outside of educational institutions, no school or college can for long prevent the spread of such disrupting influences into the campuses. The most that any school can hope for in present-day China is to build up school spirit and school morale to such an extent that the institution may become strong enough to withstand the impact of the frequent shocks that come from outside pressures. A Chinese school or college nowadays is like a ship in rough seas. There is no way of preventing the high waves and the heavy winds. If the ship is well built it weathers the storm and survives the waves. The most that any educator can do in present-day China, so far as stability is concerned, is to prepare his institution for the waves and the shocks that are bound to come, and to save it from total collapse.

Bearing this general situation in mind, we honestly feel that our fall semester was a very successful term. We maintained a semester of sixteen weeks and held the students up to rather high standards of work. We were able to absorb the shock of outside pressures on several occasions. On only one occasion was there a disruption of school work, and that was when the students went on a sympathetic strike at the time of the Peiping incident involving an American Marine last December. The facts that during those two days the students continued to come to chapel and Convocation, and that they maintained the most

cordial relations with the faculty, including the American staff, was proof that the internal situation was still wholesome and the college spirit did not suffer. In the thinking of the students, at least, a strike was a legitimate expression of their sentiment and should in no way be considered as a reflection upon the friendly relations between the students and faculty.

In the spring semester, we continued to absorb outside pressures and to carry on our work without interruption until May. The month of May has always been an eventful month in Chinese education. It contains memorial days of strong emotional appeal: May Day, May 4, May 7, May 9, etc. are days which carry a great deal of emotional appeal to Chinese students. Throughout the country, May was a month of strikes and demonstrations. Needless to say, the student mind all over the country was conditioned by these happenings.

It must also be born in mind that there are in colleges and universities today, student agitators who are planted on college campuses to serve as political agents and instigators of public emotion. They await and seize every possible opportunity to incite mass action and to organize strikes and demonstrations. They carry on their propaganda in secret, taking care to work behind the scene without exposing their identity. They use clever methods and employ slogans strong in emotional appeal. Throughout the year a group of such trouble-makers worked steadily to stir up trouble on our campus, but during the fall term and the first part of the spring term they did not meet with any great success. They doubled their efforts during the month of May. With the very unsatisfactory political and economic conditions in their favor, and with the help of nation-wide appeals sent out by students of such metropolitan centers as Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai, they were able to spread discontent and restlessness and pave the way for strikes and demonstrations to disrupt normal college life.

The first break came near the middle of May. The price of rice had suddenly gone up from around \$200,000 per load to \$460,000. The entire Chinese society was shaken by the economic crisis. Students were using up their funds and feared that they would not be able to carry on. Colleges and universities in big cities had already been on strike for one reason or another, and trouble-makers now seized this grand opportunity to incite mass action by such slogans as "We do not want to starve", "We demand the government to save us from starvation", etc. Our students finally decided on a parade on May 16. They marched into the Governor's office and demanded the allocation of rice from the government reserve supply at the stabilization price of \$180,000 per load. The parade was an uneventful affair, and the Governor granted the students' request. The students returned to classes the next day feeling that they had done a good job.

Unfortunately, the ice had been broken and the rice strike and parade opened the way for other disrupting influences to enter. A parade in Nanking on May 20 had resulted in violence and arrests. Students in different cities organized strikes and demonstrations in protest against the May 20 affair. We felt that our students were beginning to pay less attention to scholastic tasks and were less able to resist disturbing influences from outside. It was at this time that the announcement was made of the election of a new president of F.C.U. by the Board of Managers. Agitators seized the opportunity and organized for

action in protest against the election. They asked the Board of Managers to rescind its action. Failing to receive a definite reply after three days they declared a strike and stayed away from classes for two days.

Throughout the two strikes, the students maintained that they were still friendly with the faculty and the administration. The first strike, they said, was directed against the government; the second was their way expressing their deep concern for the college and their support of the present incumbent of the President's office. The second strike was followed by the celebration of the Thirty-Second Anniversary of the founding of F.C.U., and the students participated in the celebration according to original plans.

The return to classes after the second strike was made under even more strenuous conditions than that following the first strike. The national situation had deteriorated. Student strikes had spread in the big cities. College students in Peiping and Nanking were now organizing for a nation-wide strike on June 2. Believing that the whole plan was instigated by agents of the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese government threatened drastic measures, and finally took them. In the night of May 31 gendarmes of the Provincial Government came to our campus, as well as campuses of other colleges in Foochow and in other large cities in China, and arrested a number of students suspected of serving as Communist agents to instigate mass violence on June 2. In the days following the arrests, gendarmes frequently appeared in the neighborhood of the campus to see that no student activity should threaten the peace and order of the land.

With twelve of their fellow-students in custody, and with their future fate unknown, the students certainly did not feel like settling down for serious study and to prepare for final examinations. The frequent appearance of gendarmes in the neighborhood did not ease the public mind. It was the desire of the faculty to go on with the original calendar as far as possible without any change. New conditions, however, were rising to necessitate the revision of our plan. In the first place, the rice situation was becoming more acute. The government could not give any assurance that it would be able to continue to allocate rice for the use of our students. Without assurance of a continued supply of rice, we could not be sure of our ability to carry on according to our original plan. In addition, the student mind was so unsettled, and the national situation so precarious, that the government advised schools and colleges to close early. On our own campus, we were confronted with two specific problems. First, the students were aroused by, and on the whole resentful towards the government arrest of students. They wanted to organize for protest and demonstrations. The gendarmes were watching closely and were ready to stop the students by force. Some hot-headed students were advocating violent action to precipitate a showdown with the gendarmes and the government. Secondly, student groups of different political allegiance were beginning to appear on the campus, and there were indications that the differences between them might lead to serious clashes as they had in other universities. In view of such conditions, the faculty decided to close the college on June 4. The student body was dispersed. Mass action was thus precluded. We compromised with our educational objectives in order to save the institution from political trouble.

The closing of the academic year in such haste and under such conditions was not what we would have chosen. We had to make a detour in our educational program in the face of political and economic realities of the day. To close

suddenly without a period for reviews and examinations was not in line with the year's policy of raising the educational standard. We cannot feel happy over the way the academic year was brought to an end.

On the other hand, we have reasons to be thankful that our campus condition was not any worse than it had been. In spite of the strikes and the abrupt termination of work, we should feel thankful about two things. First, our faculty stood unitedly throughout the entire year. In many colleges and universities in China, faculty groups joined with students in their parades and demonstrations, and differences of opinion among the faculty made it much more difficult to give proper guidance to the students. It is gratifying to report that there has been no cleavage among our faculty. The faculty and staff were one in support of the official policy of trying to hold on to our main objective as far as possible, and of making every effort to dissuade the students from hasty action which would only mean the disruption of work and the interruption of the important task of national rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Secondly, we should feel thankful that in all the disturbances, our students showed no inimical attitude towards the faculty or the college administration. Through the troublous days, the majority of students continued to speak enthusiastically and approvingly of our college spirit and of the cordial relations between faculty and students. At no time were slogans directed against the college, faculty, or administration. In view of the fact that in many colleges and universities during the past two months the students went on strike to oppose some stated college policy or regulation, we are happy that we have had no opposition of this kind at all during the entire year.

IV. Religious Life

The Student Christian Association carried on an active program during the year. Leaders of the Association cooperated in plans for chapel services and Vesper services, and took active part in the services. Under the sponsorship of the Student Christian Association a number of fellowship groups carried on an active program throughout the year. During the spring term there were nine fellowship groups, each under a faculty advisor of the students' own choosing. The groups met every two weeks in the homes of their faculty advisors, usually devoting half an hour to social activities and an hour to devotional exercises and the discussion of some topic of religious significance. The size of the groups varied from 20 to 45.

The activities of the Christmas week and the Easter week deserve special mention. The Student Christian Association and the Faculty Committee on religious life cooperated in services of various types, concerts, and community programs for the entire week in Christmas and later on during Easter week. The religious atmosphere was felt all over the campus, and the Christian message was emphasized in all the activities.

Valuable contributions to religious life were made by faculty members. The return of missionary personnel was a positive force that helped to stimulate the religious life of the campus. The appointment of Rev. Thomas R. Wilkinson as pastor of the university church and the addition of the Rev. Gordon Van Wyk

to the group of faculty advisors on religious activities underscored our intention to give special emphasis to the religious basis of our educational program. We are fortunate that among the new Chinese faculty members were a number of people who were particularly equipped to help the students in their religious thinking and activities. For example, Dr. Yang Hsin-pao studied at Drew University before he took up the study of Rural Sociology in Chicago and later at Teachers College, Columbia; Dr. and Mrs. David Te-chou Cheng both took graduate work in the School of Religion of Yenching University and in Crozier Seminary before they went to the University of Pennsylvania for graduate study. Such outstanding faculty members have played a very significant role in the religious life of the campus this year.

V. Public and Institutional Relations

We were able to maintain cordial relations with the Provincial Government and the Ministry of Education. We obtained from the Ministry of Education a special grant of \$40,000,000 in addition to the subsidy usually given for our regular program.

Mention has been made of the new interest of the China Christian Universities Association in London. We are gratified by the closer relations that are developing between us and our British friends and supporters. We are also happy over closer relations with all of the supporting missions. The American Board supports four persons on our faculty, and the Methodist Board two persons. We are grateful to the Church Missionary Society for sending to us the Rev. Thomas R. Wilkinson and his family, and the Reformed Church in America for sending Rev. and Mrs. Gordon Van Wyk to our faculty. We are very much encouraged by the fact that the Church Missionary Society and the Reformed Church have for the first time appointed personnel for our faculty, and we are sure that this is an expression of a new interest and support which will grow with time.

We have tried to maintain close relationships with Hwa Nan College and the Union Theological College. The coordination program did not make much headway during the year. As a matter of fact, the entire program is still on paper. The articles in the Basic Agreement have not really been put to a practical test, and no one knows how much revision will be necessary. The suggested by-laws, as worked out by the Joint Conference, have not yet been approved by the several Boards of Managers. The only event which seemed to give reality to the coordinated program was the appointment of Mr. Albert Faurot to the Joint Conference by the American Board for teaching in the three Christian institutions of higher learning. Nevertheless, the fact that Mr. Faurot's appointment was made in rather vague terms and that his arrival was greeted with a good deal of uncertainty as to the form of service he was to render to the three institutions, is evidence of the fact that the plan of coordination is still in a very early stage, and that a workable, practicable program has not yet been thought out.

Although no great step was taken in initiating the coordinated program as such, the three colleges did maintain a cordial and cooperative relationship throughout the year. We approached and consulted Hwa Nan College and the Theological College before we made any change in such matters as student tuition, faculty salaries, etc. On the whole, the relationship of the three colleges has been closer and more cordial than in the past.

VI. The Loss of a Leader

Fukien Christian University suffered an irreparable loss in the death of President C. J. Lin. The sad news of his illness, and later on of his death, came as a great shock to the campus community. The tragic end was reported in newspapers in Foochow before we received the cablegram from New York, but even before we received definite confirmation the students had already plunged into spontaneous activities in preparation for a memorial service, and in expressing their deep mourning for their beloved president. The expressions during that week were indeed touching. Students who had been active in the troubles of the transitional months which had given President Lin such concern and worry, voiced their repentance and wrote articles in the college papers to ask for the forgiveness of their late president. Students and faculty members joined in tributes to the high Christian ideals and the example of personal dedication and unselfish service which their late president had left behind. The alumni and leaders in different walks of life in Foochow joined student and faculty representatives in plans for a memorial service to express their high esteem and affection for a great leader and a sincere friend.

President Lin gave his all to Fukien Christian University. His spirit lives on with the college motto he gave the F.C.U.: "Love, Sacrifice, and Service". He envisioned for Fukien a program of Christian higher education motivated by genuine Christian ideals of "love, sacrifice, and service". He lived the Christian message and the college motto. He left behind him a clear goal for us to strive for, a task for us all to perform, and a challenge for us all to accept. We who have worked with him and have known him are convinced that we can do no better for F.C.U. than to always bear in mind the spirit with which he served and the objectives for which he strived, and to resolve that students and faculty, as well as members of the Board of Managers, will do their level best to maintain and foster that spirit of sincerity and fellowship which he developed here on the campus of F.C.U.

Theodore H. B. Chen
Acting President

Foochow
June 1947

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, FOOCOW, CHINA

President's Report - Fall, 1947I. STUDENTS

Both by raising the standard of the entrance examinations and by suspending and eliminating the students guilty of misdemeanors, the university has reduced its number of students from 653 last semester to 578 regular students, plus 6 special students, making a total enrollment of 584 this semester. Of the 578 regular students, plus 6 special students, 479 are men and 99 are women. They are distributed among the departments as follows:

Department of Chinese Literature.	49	
Department of History	20	
Western Language and Literature	70	
Department of Education	45	
Department of Physics	28	
Department of Chemistry	56	
Department of Biology	60	
Department of Agronomy.	47	
Department of Horticulture.	35	
Department of Agricultural Economics. . .	160	
Department of Rural Education	13	583 regular students
Unclassified.	7	7 special students
		590 Total

Arts College.	184	
Science "	144	
Agricultural Col.	255	
Unclassified.	7	590 (483 men, 102 women, 2 of whom are special)

During the entire summer the chief concern of the students who stayed on the campus, about 35, centered around two subjects, namely, the problem of new teachers and that of the sudden increase in student fees. As regards the former, the matter was settled about two weeks before the university opened. Concerning the latter, feeling became more and more acute as the date for the formal opening of the university approached. During those two weeks attacking the administration posters appeared in public places on the campus, and there were articles in the Foochow papers, and circular and anonymous threatening letters, all of which tried to bring pressure against the great increase in fees.

The setting aside of \$38,200,000 from tuition fees, plus the regular income of \$8,000,000 for scholarships, in addition to \$3,600,000 from the Modern Culture and Educational Fund Committee of China, making a total of \$49,800,000 for scholarships, had a direct bearing on the morale of the students and seems to have changed adverse opinion (which, of course, may not have been as widespread as it seemed). From the standpoint of the tuition fee income as a whole, a little more than 11% has been used for scholarships. Altogether 143 students (approximately 25% of the student body) received some scholarship or other aid from the university. Of the 143, 29 received full tuition scholarships (\$600,000), 107 half tuition scholarships (\$300,000), and the remaining 7 received less than half scholarships ranging from \$50,000 to \$200,000 each as a kind of special aid. In addition to

these scholarships out of university funds, 248 students are receiving full, and 19 half, government scholarships. (A full government scholarship provides for the entire cost of board based on the price of rice each month), and 20 are receiving \$96,000 each month from the International Student Relief Committee.

Because of the scholarship arrangement, as already stated, or perhaps simply because of the firm, yet friendly, attitude of the faculty, all hostility, at least which regards the fees, has calmed down. The university formally opened on September 29 with a harmonious and hopeful spirit among the students. This is just for the present. What will happen in the future, no one can predict.

The religious spirit of the university has been very fine. More than 1/5 of the students attend the daily chapel services and the weekly Vesper Service.

II. PERSONNEL

Five professors have begun their sabbatical leave this fall, one of whom is a missionary; the others are Chinese. Of the five, only two have been replaced. Again, in order to accomplish further retrenchment, of the eighteen persons who have either resigned or have been dropped from the payroll since last June, only ten have been replaced and in most cases with a saving in salary (Appendix B). The new administration was faced with this great difficulty of the release of personnel. We hope that in the course of time, as our institution is guided by the Holy Spirit, this will not be necessary.

The whole faculty and staff had supper together on the evening of September 27, following which a meeting of the general faculty was convened. On the 28th, Sunday morning, after a period of devotional worship, we had reports of the plans of the various departments and divisions of the university, as well as group discussion. In the afternoon the first Vesper Service of the semester was held. On September 29, the university held its first monthly, as well as the opening, convocation. All of the faculty and staff members were introduced, and short addresses were made by the president and the dean. So far, the spirit of the faculty and staff is as united as that of the students.

The cooperative spirit between Hwa Nan College and Fukien Christian University is well demonstrated by the exchange of teachers. Professor Wu (Physics) and Professor Chou (Botany) of Hwa Nan are coming down to teach Physics and Morphology, respectively, every Saturday, and Professor T. H. Cheng and Mr. Lin Chen go to Hwa Nan two days a week to teach Embryology and Mathematics. This will strengthen the curriculum of both institutions.

As the government has recently expressed its willingness to allow private institutions to establish Education Departments, the university has decided to cancel the Department of Rural Education in the College of Agriculture, which was established in the fall of 1943, when we had to give up the Education Department in the Arts College, the Education Department in the meanwhile having been restored in the fall of 1946. The cancellation of the Department of Rural Education has also helped us to accomplish further retrenchment. The Ministry of Education has granted our request to have the department closed, and to include the courses of that department in the University Rural Extension Program and in the Department of Education.

We stopped admitting students to the History Department this fall, because we also have the problem of personnel and of finance for that department. Whether we are going to close down the History Department or build it up, will be decided in the next two or three years when we shall have had the opportunity to make a study of all of the aspects of this department.

III. BOARDS ABROAD

The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China held its usual annual meeting last May, at which time it was succeeded by the United Board for Christian Colleges in China, as the overall administrative body of the China Christian Colleges. Though we have not received the minutes of the meetings, yet, through letters from Dr. McMullen we have been familiar with the general situation. We understand that though the financial campaign of the United Service to China last year was almost a complete flop, our friends in the New York office are trying their best to help us. Their spirit and their willingness to help is certainly a great inspiration and deserve our heartfelt thankfulness. Hence, by the power of Christ, and working toward His goal, we are as hopeful as ever.

Letters from Rev. Noel B. Slater, General Secretary of the China Christian Universities Association, London, evince as much enthusiasm as the letters from Dr. McMullen. They tell how friends in Great Britain are trying to get gifts of equipment, etc., from British Firms, or from the Ministry of Supply at greatly reduced prices. The first shipment of scientific equipment, including four microscopes much needed by the Department of Horticulture, and X-Ray and Radio equipment for the Physics Department, and a number of other items, are on the way. A recent letter from Mr. Slater tells of the possibility of securing for us a new 30 H.P. 1944 model Ford Marine Engine for our boat. If he succeeds in getting it, it will quite largely solve the very difficult problem of transportation between our campus and Foochow.

More than two months ago the CNRRA office in Foochow asked for the return of the truck they loaned us last February. Many telegrams and letters to friends in Shanghai and in Nanking have helped to secure the promise from the CNRRA Headquarters in Shanghai that we will be permitted to buy the truck. The price has not been settled. There is the possibility also of receiving a jeep from the UNRRA in Foochow for the use of the administration when the UNRRA office closes down two months hence. This will not only facilitate our communication, but will also make for marked economy in administrative travel.

/s/ Chang-tung Yang
Acting President

Foochow
October 9, 1947.

This college has always emphasized the value of self-study and student research, and has been strict in its academic requirements. Our regulations with regard to examinations and the grading of student work were revised so as to make them more objective in character and more uniform in the standard of evaluation. The students academic work has been very satisfactory. 45.72% of the entire student body attained grades of 80% or more, and 33.72% had grades between 70-79%. Those receiving marks below 60% constituted 3.78%.

2. Extra Curricula Studies. The work of most of the departmental clubs was very intensive during the year. Each of them held regular bi-weekly or monthly meetings. The departmental instructors met with them. They discussed study problems, presented thesis and papers, and reviewed news, new books and magazine articles in their respective fields. Weekly public lectures by specialists were given in convocation for the entire student body. Debates, essay competitions, public speaking in English, and dramatic presentations and music recitals drew large numbers of students into active participation. Most of the clubs published proceedings.

The agricultural students, in addition to their class work, spent several weeks during the summer in practice work. Some of them made rural economic surveys in our new rural experiment station about five miles outside of Shaowu City. Other groups went to the neighboring counties of Kienning and Taining to promote the increase of food production.

The Ministry of Education conducted the second national competitive examinations for all college students except seniors. We sent eleven representatives, one for each department, to Lung-chuan, Chekiang, to participate in these examinations.

3. Comprehensive Examinations. For the first time we put into effect a system of comprehensive examinations for the graduating class. The purpose is to get the students to gain a general view of their specialized field and to improve the quality of higher education as a whole. Our faculty discussed this subject a number of years. And in 1940 the Ministry of Education promulgated a regulation to this end. We organized a committee of examiners made up of professors from both inside and outside of the college. The students must pass all the work of the final semester including at least two-year courses; and in addition, they must take at least three subjects in their major field covered by all the previous college years. They were also required to hand in their graduating theses as usual. Five seniors passed these examinations in the first semester, and twenty in the second.

III. STUDENT GUIDANCE

1. Freshman Week. There is a distinct difference between college education and middle school work, both as to the curriculum content and teaching methods. To enable the new students appreciate the meaning of college education and to obtain a better understanding of the spirit of this university we began this year a Freshman Training Week just before the opening of the regular classes. A special committee was organized to direct the work, and professors from all the departments were assigned to act as Counsellors. The subjects of this special training were Citizenship, Guidance in Study, Character Education, College History and Regulations. There was also military training, athletic exercises, and music. The students were divided into small groups for discussion led by professors, and personal interviews were held by the Head of each department. In this way students came to know more about themselves and their own particular interest, and to have