

1. Subjects Students are Showing Interest in:

For the war years and the postwar years, elections follow in this order:

Agricultural Economics
Chemistry
English
Education

In
In prewar time they were

Biology
Chemistry
Education

In explanation:

In China the job is closely geared to a student's higher education; so a major is a meal ticket. Economics and Chemistry offer the jobs. It is not surprising that they are popular, - together 1/3 of the student body out of ten departments. Rise in interest in English and Education is gratifying; here the jobs are not so clear cut, though the prestige of English and the clear need for educational recovery for the nation account for much of the interest. These two departments come nearest in our curriculum to being general education. English alone offers that wider world - two mother-tongues - which is the old ideal of American liberal education. Also gratifying because Chinese education since the war began has been predominantly vocational, hence really making little provision for training the political and diplomatic leaders who have made China so famous abroad in the past. Again since more of the world's literature of freedom is in the English language than any other, a larger English group ensures a wider understanding of democracy and internationalism.

Economics is the gateway to "government jobs" - and the new China will need job-holders by the million. Chemistry opens up technical science, as well as being a high road to medicine.

There has been a revulsion against education in the war years, the ancient tradition of honor to the scholar has quite vanished; the return to education is gratifying on this account.

Biology led in prewar years when interest in pure science was greater than in applied.

A note on science education in our colleges; when one considers that a Chinese child gets no "science at home" in anything like the way an American child does, it is surprising that superior scientists our Chinese often become. Example, a recent student who majored in Chemistry has taught himself radio until he has become the best radio repair man in the city of 600,000 population.

Little interest in religion as a profession will be noted. Students with a religious passion hope rather to express it through teaching in Christian middle schools. FCU hopes ultimately to do its share toward supplying the much needed church leadership by having the theological college on the campus, thus demonstrating that theology is equal in standing to other subjects.

On Interest in a College Education:

Last summer 14000

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On Interest in a College Education:

Last semester 1947

On Interest in a College Education:

Last summer 1400 applicants to Fukien, of whom 100 were admitted tells two things: (a) the demand for a college education even when you have to pay for it, and (b) the low standards which are the result of the interrupted education of the war years. On the first point, the idea of a private college - so dear to Americans - is still new in China, and the Christian colleges are just about the only private institutions. All others are "government" (state colleges) and in them tuition is free. Nevertheless, students come to our Christian colleges far beyond our capacity to receive them.

On Relative Values of Christian and Government Institutions:

While idealism on our campuses is at a low ebb, due to the fatigue and disillusionments of the war years, observers say that in the government colleges there is no idealism at all; students and faculty alike gauge everything in terms of material value.

2. Hardships of Student Life

No American student could conceive of how bare the lives of their brothers and sisters, even in the Christian colleges, are in China. The nearest comparison can be the life of American college students in 1830, but Longfellow and Hawthorne must at least have had enough to eat. On the other hand Fukien does supply electric light from 6:00 - 10:00 p.m.

Food: Though conditions are better than in the war years, only the rich boys and girls get enough to eat. So great is the discrepancy of family income that it has been found best for the men students to eat alone. Consider the values we old American students associated with the "college dining hall". Each student gets his 20 pounds of rice per month, keeps it under his bed, brings out enough for each meal and has it cooked in the public kitchens in his own saucepan. Then buying some vegetables he retires to his dormitory to eat. The isolationism that this implies is a general feature of the cultural destruction; group action - save in violence - has almost disappeared.

The Dormitories: Four students in rooms that in prewar years housed two; four beds, four four stools (not chairs), four tables (no desks), and between barely room to walk around. Our college has increased far beyond the ordinary building capacity. With such crowding there is very little quiet.

Book Problem: Though conditions have improved since the war, e.g., with the gift to all colleges of China of cases of books from the American Library Association, such gifts are very uneven in value. Note also that the raft transporting the library from Shaowu was among those wrecked and water stains will spoil the pages of some of our best books for years. Many also were lost in this way. Two consequences of conditions: (a) reference lists are "spotty" and often out of date, (b) texts or references copies are too few in number for large classes or they may be available but in vast variety of editions. Note also that the private libraries of the faculty have been mostly carted away ~~the~~ by the Japanese occupation troops.

Conclusion: There is comparatively little complaint over conditions. In fact, about the only thing they complain of is the quality of their teachers; they have a wistful trust in the teacher. But many of our teachers are simply themselves grown up; if the majority of students have lost hope so have the majority of teachers. Inflation always hits the white-collar people first. Exceptions among both faculty and students are of course the Christians who are both more tolerant and more idealistic, as well as being more devoted to high standards.

Fukien Christian University

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Note on the Faculties of the Christian Colleges: In 1940 the Chinese Ministry of Education instituted a very rigid curriculum in institutions of higher education. Certain subjects must be taught every year; hence teachers for these must be hired, if the regular faculty could not handle them, regardless of whether such teachers were prepared to cooperate with the Christian or scholarly ideals of the college. Thus the standards of the faculty were continuously threatened. This condition still exists to a large extent, though there has been a little loosening up on the curriculum.

Fukien Christian University

April 1948

Some Hardships of Student Life

(By Paul Chang, Asst. Dean of Personnel)

The Office of the Dean of Students takes care of all matters pertaining to discipline, extr-curricula activities, - or in short, the daily life of the students outside of the class room. There are 582 students this semester, including 98 girls, all of whom live on the campus. One of our chief problems is that dormitory space did not increase along with a four-fold increase in the number of students during the war years. The dormitories are, therefore, much overcrowded. Four, five, six students live in rather small rooms, and are still using the temporary tables (not desks) and stools which were made in Shaowu during the war, and double decker beds. Our water supply system which was completely destroyed during Japanese occupation has not yet been restored, and all water for use by the 582 students and student kitchens, has to be carried by "man power" up the hill from the river. With no hot water system it is difficult to supply the students with hot bath water, and even drinking water all of which has to be boiled.

Because of inflation and the constant increase of the cost of food, it is very difficult for the students to get enough to eat. They paid two million dollars for food in April, just a little over \$2.00 U.S. Because it is so expensive to maintain themselves in school, they try to take more credits so as to finish their school work as quickly as possible. But really they are undernourished and do not have the strength to carry extra work. This also shows up in the fact that they get sick very easily.

For extra-curricula activities there are two main organizations among the students, namely, the Student Self-government Association and the Student Christian Association. In addition, each department has its own club. So in addition to class work, students are busy with many meetings, music, and athletics.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY April 1948
Application to the United States Educational Foundation in China for
Assistance in the Projects Listed Below

I. STRENGTHENING OF EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

- A. Practice School for Education Department, under the direction of Dr. Chen Chin-pan, Professor and Head of the Education Department
1. Purpose of the School. The chief purpose of the school is to serve as a practice school for Education majors. This university maintained a strong Department of Education for a number of years until 1943 when the Ministry of Education took over the training of teachers and all private institutions had to give up their department of education. At the close of the war, however, private schools were permitted to resume their work in the training of teachers. Therefore, we re-established our Department of Education in 1946. The enrollment in this department is steadily increasing: Fall 1946, 11 students; Spring 1947, 26 students; Fall 1947, 45 students; Spring 1948, 61 students. All education majors are required to do six hours of practice teaching per week for one semester. We need to have a good school on the campus for this purpose, so that the students' work can be properly supervised. Our campus is situated some ten miles down the river from the City of Foochow, and transportation facilities are irregular and uncertain.

While the chief purpose of the school is to provide practice teaching for the Education majors under supervision, it will also provide proper educational facilities for faculty children who are too young to be away from home. The lack of such facilities on the campus has proved to be a real handicap in securing good teachers.

To meet both of these needs, we established at the beginning of this semester a primary school (six years) on the campus, with an enrollment of 31 pupils and with 6 Education majors fulfilling their requirement of practice teaching. These numbers will, naturally, increase as this department is rehabilitated. We hope gradually to add a junior High School so as to provide a better laboratory for practice teaching, say with about 180 pupils altogether.

Because of general overcrowding, due to quadrupling of the student body and doubling of the faculty during the war period, we are greatly handicapped by the lack of space. Several of our buildings were completely destroyed, and all others were damaged during the eight years we were inland away from the campus, 1938-46. A few new constructions of a temporary nature have barely restored building space to the pre-war level when our student body and faculty were much smaller than at present. The practice school is now housed in two small rooms in one of the temporary buildings. The accommodations are both inadequate and unsuitable. We urgently need a separate building planned to meet this particular need.

2. Permanent Value. A good practice school on our campus will greatly strengthen the work of our Department of Education, through which we shall help to raise the standards of secondary education throughout the Province of Fukien by supplying well trained teachers and administrators. Through the years our Education majors have filled important positions as principals, deans, and teachers in both the government and private middle schools of this province, and several now hold positions in the government normal schools.
3. Budget for Strengthening Education Department

a. Practice School Building (details of building plan and estimated cost attached)	US\$ 5,167.00
b. Equipment (furniture, etc. " "	1,345.00
c. Personnel:	
Chen Chin-pan, Prof. and Head of Ed. Department	US\$1,000
Chen Huai-chen, Associate Professor	800
Graduate Assistant	500
Principal of Practice School	500
	2,800.00
	<u>US\$9,312.00</u>

II. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (College of Agriculture)

A. Systematic Socio-Economic Studies of Rural Communities in Fukien looking towards adequate planning for rural reconstruction, under the direction of Dr. Yang Hsin Pao, Professor and Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics).

1. Purpose. The chief purpose of this project is to get reliable knowledge about the living and working conditions of the rural population as a basis for educational programs which may help us to work and serve on the local community level. We propose to integrate our academic training closely and effectively with the Chinese communities, for apart from community life no educational institution can exist. If we bring the college to the people, the people will harken back to our college; community reciprocity and cooperation will be engendered.
2. Permanent Value. The fact that effective social planning must be based on facts cannot be overemphasized. Fact-gathering from all possible sources is a pre-requisite to all of our endeavors in the field of post-war rural reconstruction. Fukien Province has not been regarded as an important place in the total national picture of post-war rural reconstruction. Our plan will help to emphasize the strategic importance of Fukien. Through the systematic study of rural communities we hope to bring to light some important facts about Fukien. The permanent value of our contribution lies in making Fukien Christian University a clearing house for gathering and exchanging pertinent facts about Fukien, thus making this institution a dynamic center for the training of leadership for rural development in the south-eastern part of China. We have always thought of this institution as being a "provincial" university making every effort first of all to serve the needs of Fukien Province and through this channel to serve the larger needs of the nation as a whole.
3. Plans.
 - a. To remap an area for systematic and intensive rural community surveys
 - b. To replenish our equipment for social surveys
 - c. To further equip our materials room for keeping and classifying source material
 - d. To revive our community center for rural extension service (a going concern, 1933-8)
 - d. To engage well trained and qualified workers in rural fields.

4. Budget.

a. <u>Systematic and intensive rural community surveys.</u>			
1) Papers and other printed materials		US\$ 200.00	
2) Salary for a regular surveyor		500.00	
3) Salary for a part-time student assistants		200.00	
4) Traveling expenses and incidentals		200.00	US\$ 1,100.00
b. <u>Equipment for social surveys</u>			
1) Reference materials, books, magazines		300.00	
2) Camera and films	etc	200.00	500.00
c. <u>Re-equip Materials Room:</u>			
1) Furniture (cabinets, etc., secured locally)		300.00	
2) Cards and other recording materials		100.00	
3) Salary for graduate assistant		500.00	
4) Salary for a clerk		300.00	1,200.00
d. <u>Reviving Community Center</u>			
1) Materials and running expenses		400.00	
2) Audio-visual education materials and equipment		500.00	
3) Materials and equipment for public health		300.00	
4) Salary for resident assistant in village		400.00	1,600.00
e. <u>Trained and Qualified Workers</u>			
1) Salary, H.P. Yang, director of general project		1,000.00	
2) Salary for field director		600.00	1,600.00
			US\$ 6,000.00

II. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (College of Agriculture) Continued

B. Proper Use of the Hilly Land of Fukien, under the direction of Dr. Li Lai Yung, Dean of the College of Agriculture, and Head of the Department of Horticulture.

1. Purpose. The chief purpose of this project is to find out in the light of present day knowledge, WHAT SHOULD BE THE PROPER USE OF THE HILLY LAND OF FUKIEN, in order to establish a permanent type of agriculture. The whole of the southeastern part of China, including Fukien, is characterized by a mountainous topography. Through the misuse of the land, much has already been reduced to barren hills leaving only a limited area in forest. Any attempt of post-war rural reconstruction in this part of the country should center around the CONSERVATION, MANAGEMENT, DEVELOPMENT AND PROPER FUTURE USES OF THIS LAND.
2. Problem. Our problem includes the following: 1) A search for technical agricultural and forestry skill and information, 2) education of the rural communities, and 3) community and government cooperation in planning and carrying out formulated schemes for development. The present project, which is under way on a very limited scale, concerns itself only with the first heading. Under this, we propose to start with the following two problems.
3. Permanent Value. The objectives to be achieved are quite obvious, namely, to check land erosion and to increase production, which if carried out on a large scale throughout the farming area of China would make a significant contribution to raising the standard of living in general, and of the rural population in particular.

4. Outline of Plan

a. Nature and Properties of Kushan Soils under the various land uses

Sub-problems

Soils under different uses

- 1) The physical characteristics of the soil (already started)
 - a) Forest area (Kushan Temple Woods)
 - b) Cultivated uplands (upland sweet potato soils)
 - c) Severely eroded land (eroded land near the campus)
 - d) Low elevation orchard soils (university orchard soils)
- 2) The chemical nature of soils; under the above four land uses
- 3) The biological nature of the soils " " " " "

b. The Economic Plants for Use on Fukien Hills

- 1) Introduction, collection, propagation and study of upland tree crops suitable for Fukien, including:
 - a) Chinese species of tree crops: Chestnuts, tungoil trees, Chinese olives, honey locust trees, camphor trees, tea trees (oil and leaves), Fukien fir (Cunninghamia), Litchi, Lungan, etc.
 - b) Survey of native shrubs and wild fruits as sources of Vitamin C to supplement the diet of the villagers. Parts of this survey have been printed in the Fukien Agricultural Journal 9 (1 & 2), Dec. 1947.
 - c) Introduction and acclimatization of overseas plant material.
 - Legumes: Carob benas from the Mediterranean area, edible tree beans from Java and Sumatra, horse beans from Hawaii, etc.
 - Fruits: Pecans, Macadenia nuts, walnuts, etc.
 - Forest Species: Various specimens of pines and Australian Eucalyptus
 - Soil Improvement : cover crops

II. RURAL RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS (College of Agriculture) Continued

B. Proper Use of Hilly Land of Fukien (Continued) previous page)

5. Budget Estimates

a. Personnel: (to be secured locally)

Dr. Li Lai Yung, Dean of Ag. College, Head. Hort. Dept.	US\$ 1,000	
Cho Jen Sun, Associate Prof (Horticulture)	800	
Laboratory Assistant, college graduate	500	
Field man, high school graduate	<u>300</u>	US\$ 2,600

b. Laboratory Equipment (to be secured abroad)

Electric Oven	US\$ 75	
Incubator	125	
Refrigerator	<u>300</u>	500

c. Nursery and Field Equipment (secured locally)

Special propagation greenhouse providing electrically heated bottom-heat	600	
Soil conservation observation plots on different degree of slopes and soils to measure soil and water loss under various conditions.	<u>300</u>	900
		<u>US\$4,000.00</u>

SUMMARY OF BUDGETS FOR ALL PROJECTS LISTED ABOVE

I. Practice School for Education Department (p. 1)	US\$ 9,212.00	US\$ 9,212.00
II. Rural Reconstruction Projects:		
A. Systematic Socio-Economic Studies of Rural Communities in Fukien (p. 2)	US\$ 6,000	
B. Proper Use of Hilly Land of Fukien (pp. 3-4)	<u>4,000</u>	<u>10,000.00</u>
		<u>US\$19,312.00</u>

Student Enrollment

Spring, 1948

1. Total Number of Students

a. By Year

	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
Freshman	51	25	76
Sophomore	136	33	169
Junior	150	21	171
Senior	135	19	154
Special Students	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>
	<u>484</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>582</u>

b. By Major Departments

Chinese	32	7	39	
History	15	3	18	
Western Lang. & Lit.	51	15	66	
Education	40	21	<u>61</u>	184 Arts College
Biology	40	16	56	
Chemistry	39	14	53	
Physics	26	2	<u>28</u>	137 Science College
Agricultural Economics	147	11	158	
Agronomy	48	-	48	
Horticulture	30	5	35	
Rural Education	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	249 Ag. College
	472	98	570	
Special Students	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>	
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