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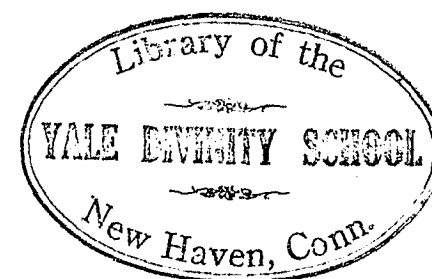
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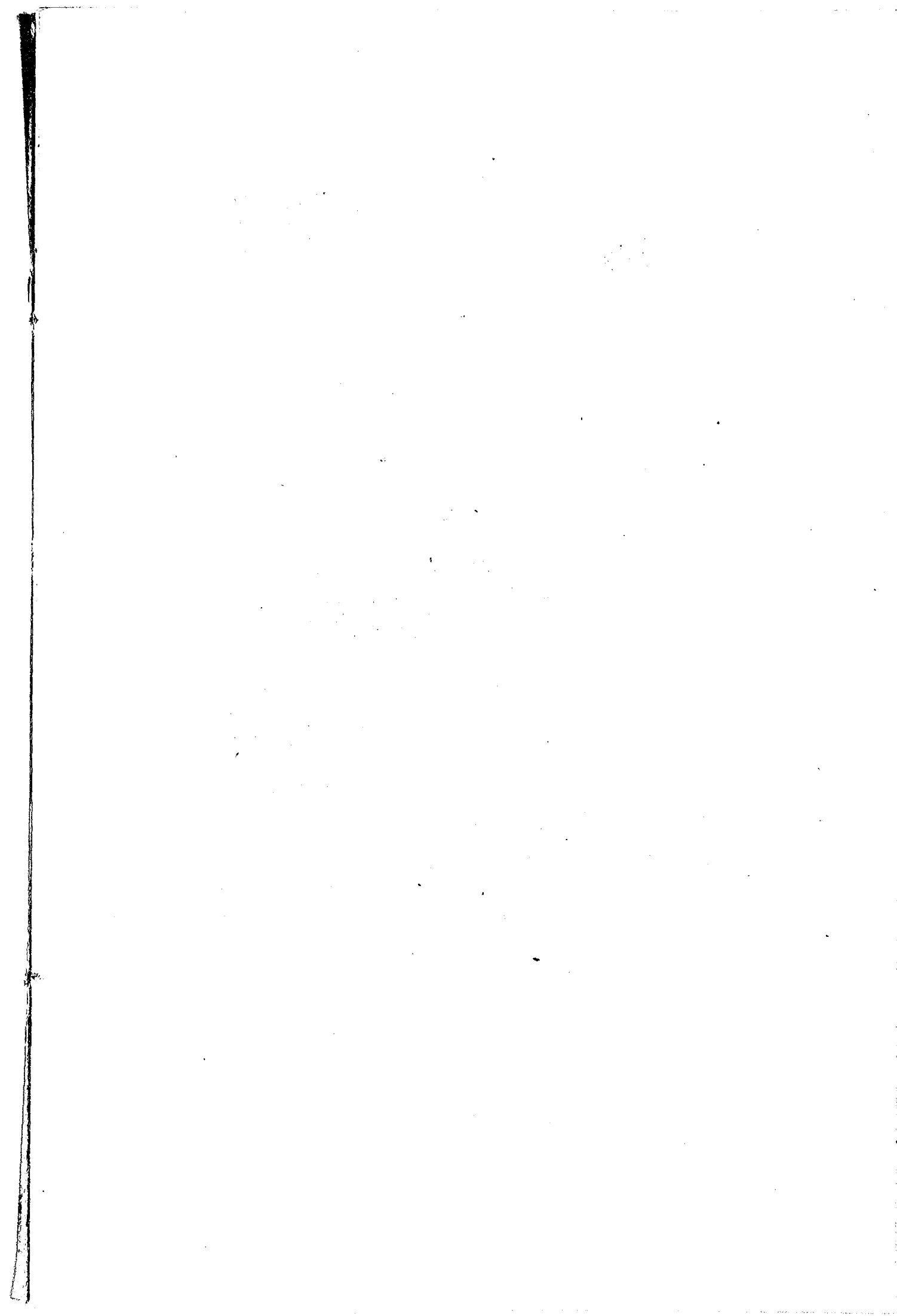
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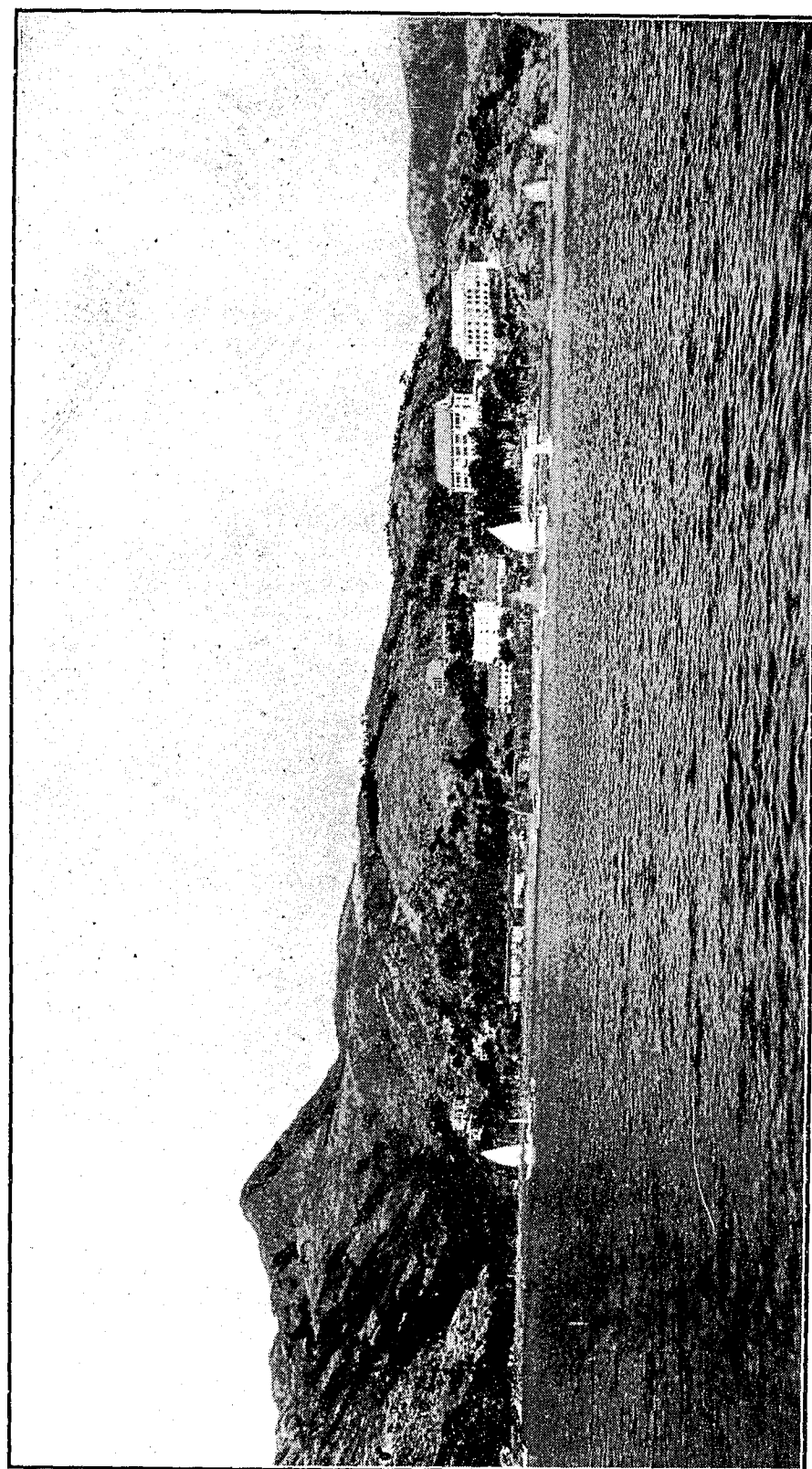
1931

# THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY



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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, FOOCHOW

## THE FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

DEAN THEODORE HSI-EN CHEN

As this is being written, the sound of firecrackers, the joyous strains of Glee Club and Orchestra music, the warm greetings and congratulatory messages from friends far and near, and the applause of enthusiastic audiences are still ringing in my ears. Yesterday, January 17, 1931, Fukien Christian University celebrated its Fifteenth Birthday. It was a great day for F. C. U.; never before had the campus been honored by so many guests on any one day. There were delegations from the various schools in Foochow city, representatives of the Provincial Government, leaders of the Church, and numerous other friends of the institution. Rooms in various buildings were gorgeously decorated with gifts from friends and institutions from all parts of the country, and beautiful indeed are the sentiments embodied in these gifts.

### All-day Celebration

The success of the all-day program and the large audiences in the meetings bore testimony to the keen interest in the occasion on the part of people of different circles in Foochow. As Hon. S. K. Cheng, the Commissioner of Education, remarked in his address, this anniversary day was of great significance not only to Fukien Christian University but also to the whole cause of education in Fukien province.

### Founders Commemoration Service

The day began with a Commemoration Service dedicated to the Founders of Fukien Christian University. The main address was, very appropriately, given by one who has known the University from the day of its birth to the present time more intimately than any other person, and who once carried on his shoulders the responsibility of leading the institution through some of the most difficult years of its brief history — Bishop John Gowdy, the second president of Fukien Christian University. In this service, one thought rose above all others



in the minds of every one present: the memory of the late Edwin C. Jones, the first president of Fukien Christian University. This thought found expression in every sentence uttered in the service: in the scripture lessons, in the prayers, in the main address, and in the hymns sung by the Glee Club and the audience. No one who participated in that morning service could fail to feel the presence of a great personality; the presence of a man who sacrificed all that he had for Fukien Christian University and whose spirit still dwells with its faculty and student body and still remains a living factor in the whole life of the institution. No praise could be too great for the late President Jones. If it had not been for his sacrifice, Fukien Christian University would not be what it is to-day. In celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the University and in commemorating him and the other founders of this institution, we solemnly re-dedicated ourselves to the high ideals which they set and to the task which they with their far and broad vision saw so much more clearly than we.

#### Anniversary Celebration Meeting

The guests were entertained at luncheon by the University and also by the faculty families. After luncheon, more guests arrived from the city. The main address of the afternoon was delivered by Hon. S. K. Cheng, the Commissioner of Education of Fukien Province, the subject of his address being "Fukien Christian University and Higher Education in Fukien." Commissioner Cheng commented very highly on the quality of work being done at F. C. U. Speaking on the importance of more practical education, he voiced three hopes for F. C. U.: (1) that we would soon embark upon an extensive program of agricultural study and research, with the aim of building up a School of Agriculture; (2) that we would carefully nourish the newly organized School of Education so that it might, in coöperation with the Provincial Bureau of Education, bring about definite improvements in education in Fukien; and (3) that we would vitalize the Department of Economics by paying special attention to the study of economic conditions and problems in Fukien Province. He also stressed the importance of character education through personal contact of teachers and students and the improvement of college life through more earnest study and more wholesome group life. He closed with special emphasis on the cultivation of leadership. The college, he asserted, should produce leaders for all phases of national life. Quality counts more than quantity.

#### Banquet and Concert

A considerable number of guests remained for the evening banquet in which the whole "F. C. U. Family" took part: the student body, the alumni, the faculty and their families, and special guests. College songs were sung and toasts offered, but there were no formal speeches. After the banquet the guests were entertained by a concert given by the University Glee Club and Orchestra.

#### Registration with Government

One of the most dramatic moments of the day was when Commissioner Cheng made the announcement that he had just received a telegram from the Ministry of Education in Nanking to the effect that the application of F. C. U. for registration with the government had been granted. Long and loud was the applause that greeted the announcement. At last truth had triumphed. F. C. U. was among the first of private institutions of higher learning in China to apply for registration with the government, and during the last four years no stone was left unturned in a ceaseless effort to conform with government regulations in every particular detail with the aim of becoming registered. The incessant propaganda of a small group of people who mercilessly distorted the facts and falsely accused F. C. U. again and again of carrying on an anti-Party program and of continuing compulsory religion in defiance of government regulations did succeed in delaying the attainment of our goal, but at last the truth had triumphed. So, when the audience of nearly five hundred people applauded with all the enthusiasm they could muster, they were acclaiming the triumph of a cause, the triumph of truth over false propaganda.

The satisfaction and enthusiasm which greeted Commissioner Cheng's important announcement were not in any degree dampened by the added explanation that registration had been granted to the Arts and Science Colleges only. The important fact was that the educational program carried on in F. C. U. had been approved by the government. As Commissioner Cheng pointed out, it would not be difficult at all to advance from the present condition to the registration of the entire University; as soon as the newly organized School of Education is put into good shape, F. C. U. will be recognized by the government as a full-fledged University. And that, suggested Commissioner Cheng, could be easily accomplished within a year.

### The Spirit of the Celebration

Just what did we celebrate on this occasion? Fifteen years is not a long time, but when a short period like this witnesses the growth of an institution from the first stone of its foundation to the F. C. U. of to-day, when the growth took place in spite of immense difficulties and almost unsurmountable obstacles, the short history is worthy of celebration. These fifteen years have not only seen a doubling of the student body and the faculty, but a very significant enrichment of the curriculum. They have witnessed the transformation of deserted hills into a beautiful campus on which now stand sixteen buildings\* and eleven residences; the expansion of a small reading room into a library containing 15,000 volumes of Chinese books, 9,000 volumes of English books, 3,000 copies of Chinese magazines of 240 varieties, and more than 2,000 copies of English magazines of 180 varieties; the gradual but quick transition from borrowed laboratories to a Science Hall housing thoroughly equipped laboratories containing the most up-to-date apparatus for Chemistry, Biology, and Physics; and the development of the Department of Education and Psychology to such a stage where it is ready to grow into a separate School. During these fifteen years F. C. U. has fought many brave battles against contrary forces, and in every case she has proved stronger than the enemy. That "F. C. U. spirit" of which we constantly boast and without which F. C. U. could never have survived the tempestuous storms, seems to have thrived under difficulties and gained strength through its battles. It is this spirit, as personified in the character of the late President Jones and his two successors and in the faculty and student body as well, that we particularly celebrate on the occasion of the Fifteenth Anniversary.

One of the manifestations of this "F. C. U. spirit" is found in the eagerness with which the students have participated in the celebration of the anniversary. The student body took a very active share in all the preparations and in the program of the Anniversary Day, and all this was done on their own initiative. The banquet mentioned above was at first planned for the Alumni only, but four days before the event the student body voted to join it en bloc so as to turn it into a "family gathering." The decorations they set up on the campus, the concert given by the Glee Club and the Orchestra, the athletic

\*This number includes five smaller structures such as the pump house, the dynamite house, etc.

program of the previous day sponsored by the Student Self-Government Association were all eloquent of the eagerness of the students and their feeling that the celebration was just as much their business as that of the faculty.

### An Appreciation

It is natural on such an occasion to think of the people who have labored and sacrificed that F. C. U. might live and grow. The utter sacrifice of the late President Jones has already been mentioned. No story of F. C. U. could be considered adequate without reference to its second president, Dr. John Gowdy, now Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Being one of its founders, his relationship with F. C. U. has been very intimate ever since the day of its birth. He was president from 1923 to 1927; and when one recalls the social and political tempests of those years and the tremendous difficulties which beset Christian schools, one gains a vague idea of the heavy burden which then rested on the shoulders of President Gowdy. When he was called to the presidency in 1923, the University was in financial straits, and to him was entrusted the extremely difficult task of clearing up the debts and, more than that, of erecting new buildings on the comparatively empty campus. But his greatest challenge was yet to come. He was the first college president in China faced with the problem of suddenly turning the administration over to Chinese control. It would be difficult to realize fully the predicament he was in. He had no example to follow. To resign, as he did, contrary to the advice of many, required a foresight and utter unselfishness which could hardly be expected from a human being. Totally disregarding his own plans and interests, he did what he thought was the best thing for the University; and now we know that the short history of F. C. U. might have come to a sudden end if President Gowdy had taken a different attitude. That we now have a Chinese administration running the University in conformity with all government regulations to-day, we owe to the sagacity and self-sacrifice of President Gowdy. It is only fitting that we should pause to pay tribute to him at this time.

### Future Hopes

The Anniversary is an occasion not only for celebrating past achievements, but also for new plans for future development and new determinations for more effective service. We remind ourselves of the high ideals upon which this institution was

originally established; with refreshed vision and redoubled courage we rally under the flag on which appears the University motto: Service, Love, and Sacrifice. No one is more conscious than we ourselves of the deficiencies in our educational program and the weaknesses in our own lives. The F. C. U. spirit, however, keeps pushing us on, and as we move forward we hope to hold steadily before us the purpose for which F. C. U. was founded: Service, Love, and Sacrifice.

Our hopes for the future are numerous. Now that we are registered with the government, the time and energy hitherto spent in the rectification of false charges and vicious propaganda could be devoted to the betterment of our educational program. In the study of educational problems, in the improvement of farming methods and rural life, in character education and the general enrichment of life, we hope to make our special contributions to new China. We hope to have more success than before in our endeavor to modify (or even revolutionize, if necessary) our educational program so that it may more effectively meet the needs of Chinese youth and Chinese society. We hope to develop closer and more frequent contacts with other educational institutions, not only in Fukien but also in other parts of China, so that there may be more interchange of ideas and closer coöperation in plans. We plan to nourish and strengthen the new School of Education so that it may soon become an effective force in the reconstruction of education in Fukien. We hope to continue our experiments in food chemistry, seed selection, and other problems touching intimately on the daily life of the people; and we hope the results of such experiments may be utilized in the uplifting of the general welfare of the people. On the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary we stop to take bearings of our present position and past journey, and then we look into the future with faith and confidence and with the determination that the next fifteen years shall be more fruitful and more worthy of celebration than the fifteen just elapsed.

## THE FOUNDERS OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY\*

BISHOP JOHN GOWDY

*President of Fukien Christian University, 1923-27*

"Look unto the rock whence ye were hewn," (Isaiah 51:1).

I do not choose a text this morning with any idea of preaching a sermon but that the words I have read may be kept before us as crystallizing the thought of the day. For my instructions from President Lin are to talk about the Founders of the University, particularly the late President Jones.

Not long ago a very intimate friend of mine was elected president of a great university. Soon afterwards he wrote me that the trustees in choosing him had impressed upon him that his first and greatest task was to bring the university back into line with the old ideals for the realization of which it had been founded and from which it had been allowed to drift. This is an opportunity and a task seldom given to any man, and on its surface it might appear to evince a determination on the part of the trustees to live in the past and to ignore the present and the future. And this might be true of a certain class of people for whom life is fixed and whose minds are closed to anything that does not agree with what they have decided once for all is right. But it could never be true of a man who realizes that the highest ideals must find different expression under new conditions and that such ideals are no less lofty or pure or holy simply because they are differently expressed.

The Founders of this university were a group of men about whose purpose there could be no question. Their first meeting was in my own home and I was privileged to be present. Let me name some of these men—Bishop McDowell, Dr. Beard, Dr. Hodous, Dr. Warnshuis, Bishop Bashford, Bishop Lewis, Dr. Gamewell, Dr. Goucher, Dr. Lowry, at that time president of Peking University, which was the nucleus of Yenching.

The meeting had been called at the instance of Dr. John F. Goucher, the founder and benefactor of Goucher College. He was a man with a world vision and a large experience in

\* An address given at the fifteenth anniversary of Fukien Christian University.

educational philanthropy. At the Edinburgh Missionary Conference in 1910 an Educational Committee was appointed and Dr. Goucher was made chairman of the American section. To him was assigned the task of trying to found four union universities in China, which had been decided upon as necessary to meet the needs of the Christian Church in China for higher education. Peking, Nanking, Chengtu, and Foochow were decided upon as the strategic centers for these institutions, all of which are now flourishing — Yenching, University of Nanking, West China Union University, and Fukien Christian University.

When the group met in Foochow they were faced with the staggering fact that they had no financial resources. True, there were Foochow College, Trinity College, and the Anglo-Chinese College, all of which at that time were doing Junior College work, and which might be ready to supply students, and perhaps some teachers, but had no money, as the plan was to have these schools give up their two highest years and become preparatory schools, so that there might be no overlapping between them and the proposed new university. As preparatory schools they would need all the money they had been accustomed to receive.

A Board of Managers was organized, of which I was a member, and when I returned to America in the spring of 1914 I was authorized by this Board of Managers to represent them and, if possible, secure money to buy land. The present site of the University is the result of the effort made during that year.

At this end, too, matters had been moving forward rapidly. The Board of Managers had decided to open after the Chinese New Year's vacation at the beginning of 1916, and had elected Edwin C. Jones president in the early summer of 1915 while I was still in America.

I can scarcely imagine a man faced with a more difficult task than was given to Mr. Jones; to organize and equip even the beginnings of a university from almost no resources. The American Board and the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions each promised an annual subsidy of \$3,500 gold and two teachers. In addition, half the time of a third teacher was given by the Methodists and later a third man by the American Board. Harassed as they were during the World War with a falling income, the Church Missionary Society could not at first cooperate with any money gift as they did later, but they did show their sympathy from the beginning by contributing part time of a teacher. Dr. Goucher promised \$1,500 Mex. a year

for three years. Whatever may have been done in the way of high thinking, there was certainly plenty of plain living on the part of the staff, particularly President Jones. Let me say here what I thoroughly believe, that if Mr. Jones had not been obsessed with the need for the institution it never could have succeeded. Those of you who were associated with him during those early years know that he gave no consideration to his own personal comfort, but that all he had and all he was, were merged in one mighty, unceasing effort against which seemingly insuperable obstacles had no chance. Again and again when I went to see him and thought of the comfort of my own home in which he had lived so many years, I could scarcely stand it to see the conditions under which he was compelled to live.

As many of you know, Fukien Christian University opened for the spring term of 1916 in the building now occupied by the Standard Oil Company and which is near the Foochow Club. The laboratories of the Anglo-Chinese College were borrowed for the science work. This arrangement continued until removal to this present site was made in 1922. Here a still more staggering task awaited Mr. Jones. A campus of fifty acres, more or less, was of little value, with nothing on it. We seem to ourselves to have grown very slowly, but when I think that this site has been occupied only eight years, and that there are on it now twelve permanent residences, with money in hand for three more, two dormitories, a science building which I am sure very few in China can surpass, and an Arts Hall containing a beautiful chapel and a good if small library, I confess I am myself amazed, though I have seen it rise from its first stone.

In those early days buildings had to come from somewhere and this necessitated a debt which later proved to be, as it does to everybody and every institution that suffers from it, an intolerable burden. Fortunately President Jones had succeeded in persuading the China Medical Board to subsidize the university generously, and without this help we could scarcely have continued to exist at all during those early lean years.

I, who was probably nearer to Mr. Jones than was any other man, fear he was not altogether wise in his devotion, in that it knew no bounds. Some of us who saw the break that was coming in his health labored with him most urgently to give up and go off for a change and rest. But he could see no way of carrying on if he left, so he stood by until he was absolutely physically unfit to continue. Only then did he yield to the doctor's orders and go home, as we now know, to die. I think this is something which the students who now enjoy the privileges of this university ought to know and always keep in

mind, that this institution is here only because one of God's choicest children counted not his life dear unto himself.

Great changes were to come, and that most unexpectedly. The wisest prophet in China could scarcely have anticipated the tremendous upheaval that was at our very door. Many are here who struggled and lived through the terrible days of the spring of 1927. It is a great joy to me to put on record that in that struggle the right triumphed, and that almost entirely through the daring and unceasing efforts of a group of loyal students. Doubtless in the years to come, when most of us will have passed off the stage, this university will have many memorials. I should like to suggest one, a building for Y. M. C. A. and general student activities, dedicated to the memory of that group of loyal students who in the spring of 1927, at all kinds of risks, saved this institution to future usefulness.

I confess to you frankly that, well as I knew Chinese students, I was surprised to learn how during that crisis they showed an individual daring and persistent faithfulness that simply would not know defeat. We were most fortunate in having on our staff at that time the man who is now our president, Mr. C. J. Lin. He was a very sane leader and adviser to this group, and if there is any honor in the position he now holds he has honestly earned it.

One of the most astonishing experiences I have had in connection with the University is the wonderful way in which the Trustees have adjusted themselves to the new condition in China. Called upon as they were, almost without notice, to hand over the control of the University, yet with the expectation of continuing its support, their attitude at once was "We must show the Board of Managers and the President that we trust them. What we do we must not do grudgingly, but wholeheartedly. We must be ready to go the second mile every time." And that is just exactly what they have done.

I do not know any educational institution in China today that is so successfully realizing its ideals under the new regime as is Fukien Christian University, and I need not add in what great measure this is due to President Lin. Absolutely without previous administrative experience, he was forced into a position which was contrary to all his plans and inclinations for his life, and yet he has made a conspicuous success. It is due to his devotion, his unselfishness, his far-seeing sanity, his adaptability and the many-sidedness of his talents. Perhaps his most outstanding talent shows itself in the way in which he commands the respect and confidence of every group with which he has to

deal—the Trustees who have never seen him, the Board of Managers and faculty who know him so intimately, the student body and the missionaries and Chinese constituencies of the various mission boards that contribute to the support of the University. And the confidence which the provincial educational and other authorities have learned to place in President Lin has been a tremendous asset, not only to the university but to all our mission schools in North Fukien. In every new crisis that comes, the heads of our various schools have learned to look to him for leadership, and they have never been disappointed. Perhaps it is customary on an occasion of this kind to say flattering words. I do not know, and therefore what I am saying is not due to custom but to my conviction that these are truths which should be expressed, and the present is surely a fitting time.

And yet, as we all know, no one man can make an institution. I think no man ever had back of him a more devoted group than the teachers of this University. Somehow, with Presidents Jones and Lin they have caught the spirit of the Master in whose cause they are here, and through good and evil report, continuously at great cost to themselves, they have remained true. It is this united devotion that gives me confidence in the future of this university. It still remains true that if a grain of wheat planted in the ground, dies, it brings forth much fruit. And these men, foreign and Chinese alike, are daily building their lives into this institution and cementing the building with sacrificial ambitions and desires. The very existence of this institution should teach its students one of the most necessary lessons of life, that nothing of any great value to humanity is ever accomplished without great sacrificial effort.

Perhaps no one more than I has chafed at the slow growth of the university, and yet, when I look over the campus today and see what has been accomplished within the past eight years, I am amazed that so much has been done. And yet, the greatest accomplishment here is not the buildings. We are a small and comparatively unknown institution, but everywhere throughout China wherever our name has been heard, it at once suggests the famous F. C. U. spirit. I think I am safe in saying that few if any other institutions of higher learning in China have been so conspicuously successful in creating an atmosphere of unselfish, Christian helpfulness and *camaraderie* between teachers and students as has Fukien Christian University. I know institutions much greater and more widely known than we, who envy us this great possession.



These are very trying times in China, particularly for educational institutions. As I have been thinking about the University during these days it has seemed to me that the figure which describes it best is that of a man in a whirlpool. It is difficult to keep his head as he is buffeted here and there, it is almost impossible to make any progress. And yet with steady nerves and clear thinking and great strength it can be done. So, I wish to emphasize something that has always been one of the foremost aims on this campus.

Our system of education compels each student to choose a major study. He follows his inclination, hoping here to develop and find the best expression for the greatest talent. And yet it is not in his Chemistry or Physics or Arts that he will meet the greatest strain. More fundamental, even in the mere matter of making a living, is the kind of man he is. Can he stand the strain? Has he majored in the greatest essential to a successful life, the making of character? Does he recall the beginnings of this University, the character and aims of the men who founded it? It will inspire him to greater achievement to think of the rock from which he was hewn, from which this institution was hewn. Just as long as you are true to the memory of these men and the ideals of character, attainment and unselfish service which they manifested in the founding and support of the University, and of which the Trustees are today such noble examples, so long will you continue to succeed in making men such as China needs. What better reward could you have?



CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES  
CENTRAL OFFICE

*duplicate*

FUKIEN  
CHRISTIAN  
UNIVERSITY

1916-1931  
ANNIVERSARY

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FOOCHOW, FUKIEN  
CHINA



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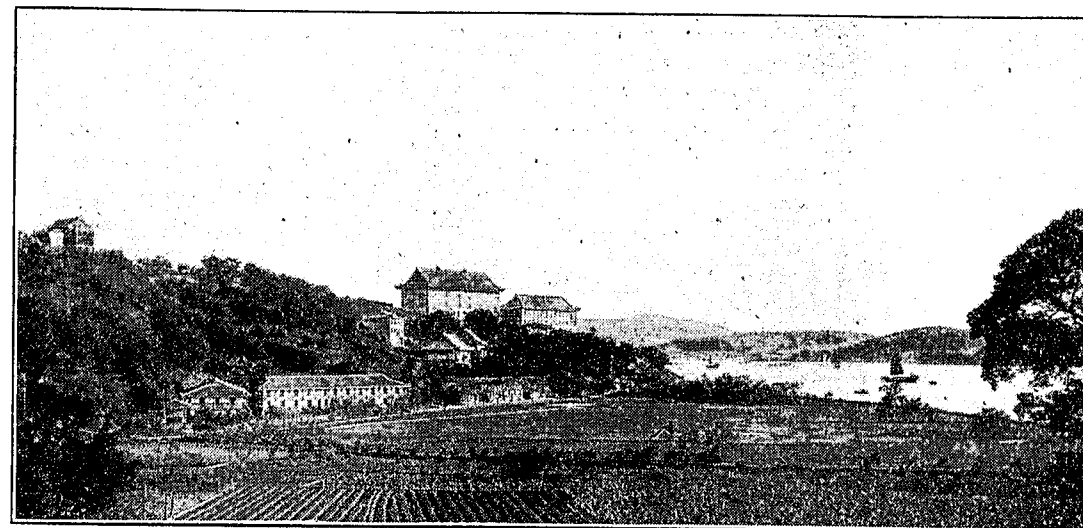
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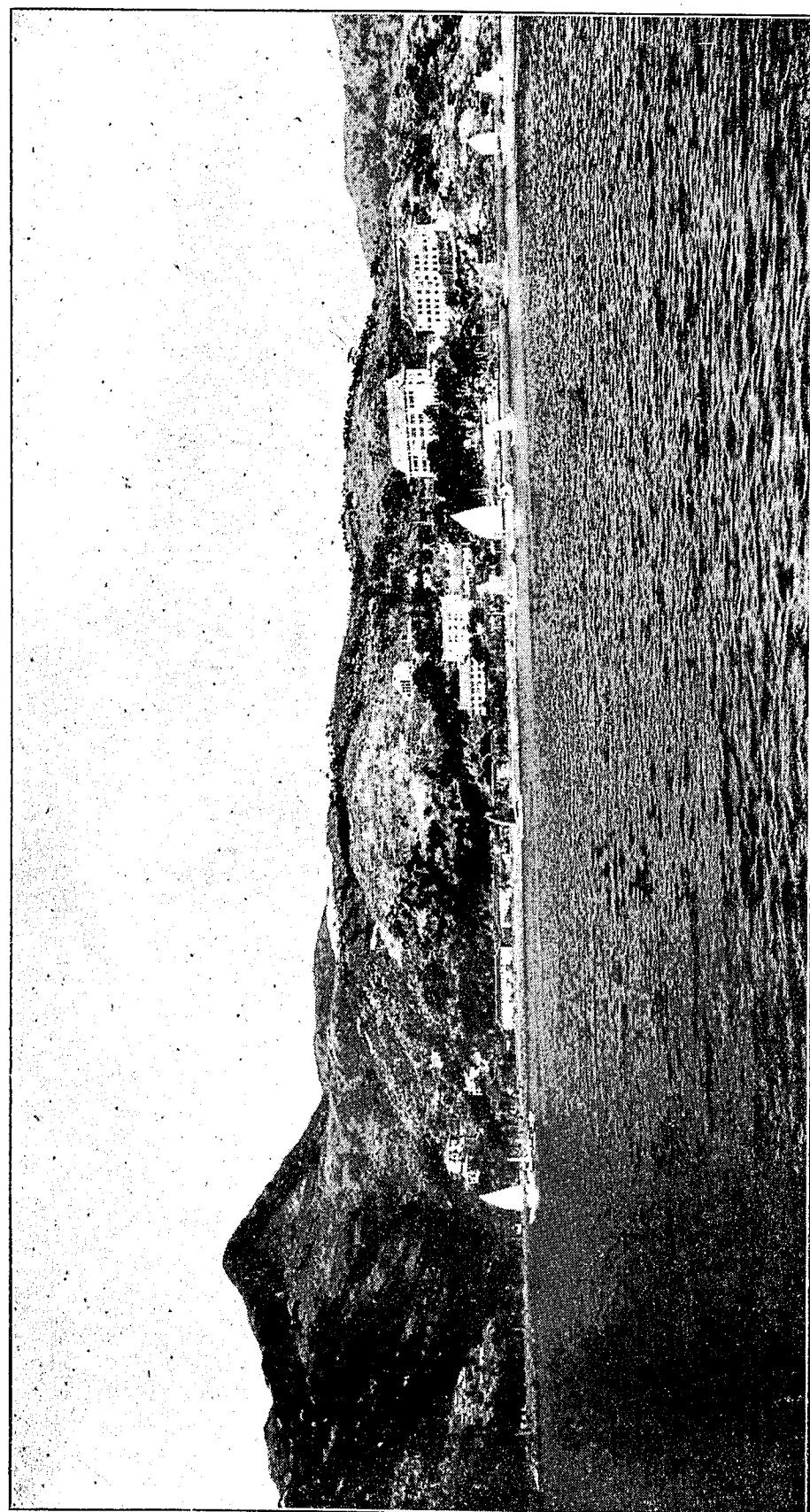
## FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FIFTEEN YEARS OF SERVICE, 1916-1931

"A campus of fifty acres, more or less, was of little value with nothing on it. We seem to ourselves to have grown very slowly, but when I think that this site has been occupied only eight years, and that there are now on it twelve permanent residences, with money in hand for three more, two dormitories, a Science building which I am sure very few in China can surpass, and an Arts Hall containing a beautiful chapel, and a good if small library, I confess I am myself amazed, though I have seen it rise from its first stone. . . . And yet the greatest accomplishment here is not the buildings. We are a small and comparatively unknown institution, but everywhere in China wherever our name has been heard it at once suggests the famous F.C.U. spirit. I think I am safe in saying that few if any institutions of higher learning in China have been so conspicuously successful in creating an atmosphere of unselfish, Christian helpfulness and camaraderie between teachers and students as has Fukien Christian University. I know institutions much greater and more widely known than we, who envy us this great possession."—From an address by Bishop John Gowdy at the Fifteenth Anniversary Celebration, January 17, 1931.

1916—1931.

In February 1916 eighty-one students entered the first classes of Fukien Christian University. They were practically those who would otherwise have been in the seventh and eighth years of some of the old established Mission middle schools. Of the nine original faculty members, headed by Pres. Edwin C. Jones, only Prof. C. R. Kellogg, of the Biology department, is now with us. Work was commenced in a large rented building in Foochow, on a hill over-



FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

General view of the site of about sixty acres, located about five miles below Foochow, on the Min, principal river of Fukien Province. The mountain on the left is Kushan.

looking the river and approached by a fine flight of stone steps leading up from Kuan Yin Ching Street. In February 1922 the University moved to its present site about half-way between Foochow and Pagoda Anchorage, on a campus now covering nearly sixty acres, combining with unusual beauty hills and canyons and level fields. Two large temporary halls had been built and several modern residences had been nearly completed by that time. Since then growth has been fairly steady, in spite of some troublous times, so that in 1931 the equipment is sufficient for the present faculty and student body, but inadequate for the needs of the next few years, when the middle schools of the province shall have become better organized and more students will be asking for admission. The local government is asking for co-operation in agricultural work, and there is a growing demand from many quarters for the admission of women students.

It is well to recall the original efforts by which this University was brought into existence. Much credit goes to Dr. John Goucher for his belief that a university was needed in Foochow. He was chairman of the Educational Section of the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference of 1910. In 1911 he visited Foochow and, in conference with local leaders of the churches, resolutions were adopted which led to the establishment of the University. Dr. Goucher's reasons are still cogent. The educational work of the Missions in Fukien province was second, if second, only to that of Kwantung Province in age, extensiveness and efficiency. Numerous middle schools, well established, provided the necessary feeders for a college. The province is isolated geographically by sea and mountains, as well as by climate, flora and fauna. Fukien is a rich agricultural region famous for rice, oranges, pomelo and other fruits, fish, timber and tea. Mineral resources and possibilities of large productions of tung oil and camphor have been very much neglected. Travel overland is extremely difficult, and steamers are intermittent and slow. But the unusually numerous human resources have long-established records of intellectual gifts and peaceful economic independence. In such a situation Fukien Christian University has a record of growth and useful service, and, by its unusually low cost, has made a college education possible for very many who could not afford to go away from the province.

A further advantage accrued to the University in that it was a Union institution. Six Missions have been in Fukien for eighty-five years, and these combined could do that which was impossible for any one alone. Some Missions could give greater financial assistance than others, but all have co-operated in teachers, or students, or money. In 1918 the University was incorporated under the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and shortly thereafter the Rockefeller Foundation, through its China Medical Board, granted a considerable fund to aid in the establishment of the pre-medical sciences. This aid enabled the school to offer good science courses in those early days and is quite largely responsible for the fine building, books, and apparatus of the present day, not to mention the six science teachers provided for a number of years.

Five years of peace on the new site enabled the building program to progress while the faculty became better acquainted with its tasks, and the library and

other equipment were built up. Then for a time difficulties reigned supreme. The Southern army passing through Foochow on its way north, late in 1926, aroused many emotions, particularly among students and the working classes. Some of the worst trouble came from irresponsible agitators taking advantage of the unrest and disorganization of the times, but many were inspired by real patriotic motives. In March 1927 a group of radical students started a movement to demand that the University be given over unconditionally to the Government as a state university. This meant giving up many of the ideals and the unique service for which the school was founded, but a group of loyal students successfully opposed this attack, and the school was saved. At this time President C. J. Lin was made chief executive, and faced the problems of reorganization and registration with the Government Education Department. Registration was finally completed, so that Commissioner Chen, of the Provincial Education Department, was able to announce it in an address at the Fifteenth Anniversary celebration, January 17, 1931.

The second blow was received in May 1928, when the fine new dormitory was burned, possibly by an incendiary connected with the former enemies of the University. But this only served to arouse the friends of the institution, and a campaign finally enabled the dormitory to be rebuilt, this time into a beautiful Arts Hall, which now contains the library and a beautiful chapel for College assemblies. Fine class-rooms and offices are now available to all, for up to this time most teachers and students had worked in the crude temporary buildings on the lower campus. Additional funds had been raised to convert one of the faculty double houses into a dormitory unit, and to build a new dormitory, so that most of the present student body is well housed. It is hoped that soon more dormitory space can be provided to meet the inevitable increase in the student body during the next few years.

The schools of the Province have settled down to peaceful work again, and it now looks certain that F.C.U. will expand at least to the unit of three hundred students as set by the Council on Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association. This will mean an increase in teachers and residences, as well as more dormitories. A gift by the Hall estate has enabled the University to share to a certain extent in the funds given the Harvard-Yenching Institute for research and study in Chinese subjects. This has permitted an increase in the Chinese staff, but still further enlargement is much needed.

The past fifteen years have been, on the whole, happy years of hard work with increasing efficiency. Sacrifices there have been, such as the resignation of President Jones for health reasons, and his subsequent early death. Also the resignation of President Gowdy in order that the administration might become Chinese. But the college, as a college, for the training of students in character and wisdom and in the ability to think their way through hard problems, still goes on. Some creditable research work is being done, for there are many unique problems in this province awaiting solution. We are blessed in being a small college where teachers and students can meet in intimate fellowship in which the highest type of personality can be developed.

We are proud to recall that so many of our alumni have done so well in a scholarly way in graduate study abroad and in the Peiping Union Medical College. Some of our graduates have returned after extensive study abroad and are now making very definite contributions to the school as teachers and administrators. More than half of these alumni have become successful teachers in the middle schools and colleges in China, thus filling one of the greatest needs of the country.

The last fifteen years have been full of work, happiness, danger, problems, and increases in buildings, teachers and students. The University is still young; progress and growth lie ahead. Thankful for the good foundation which has been laid by love and sacrifice in the past, we face the future with courage and hope.



THE BOARD OF MANAGERS

The Board of Trustees in New York is the Governing Body of the University, but it has delegated its authority to the Board of Managers, which is on the field and can handle the problems which come up more efficiently. The members of this Board are appointed from the various Church groups in Fukien province which have united to make the school a strong union institution. (See inside front cover.)





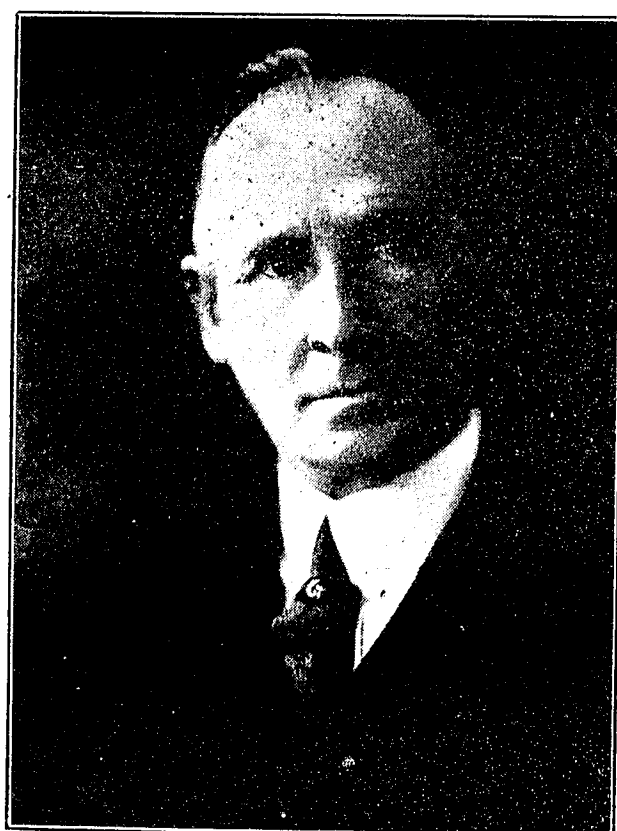
EDWIN CHESTER JONES

1916-1923

Teacher of Chemistry in Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow, he was called in 1915 to be the first President of the University. His was the task of organization, getting faculty and students together, creating the proper school spirit and high standards of scholarship. Buying land, building, and moving to the present site was the last great thing he accomplished before he resigned, due to ill-health, in 1923. His death in 1924 came early in his career, and was undoubtedly hastened by his strenuous efforts for the University.

JOHN GOWDY  
1923-1927

For nineteen years President of Anglo-Chinese College, Dr. Gowdy became President of the University in 1923, taking up the task of President Jones. Under the leadership of President Gowdy extensive building was carried on, and the University was put on a more stable financial basis by removing debt and establishing an endowment fund. He resigned in May 1927 to make way for a Chinese president, so that the school could register with the Chinese Government. In 1930 Dr. Gowdy was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being the first Bishop elected in China by the East Asia Central Conference.

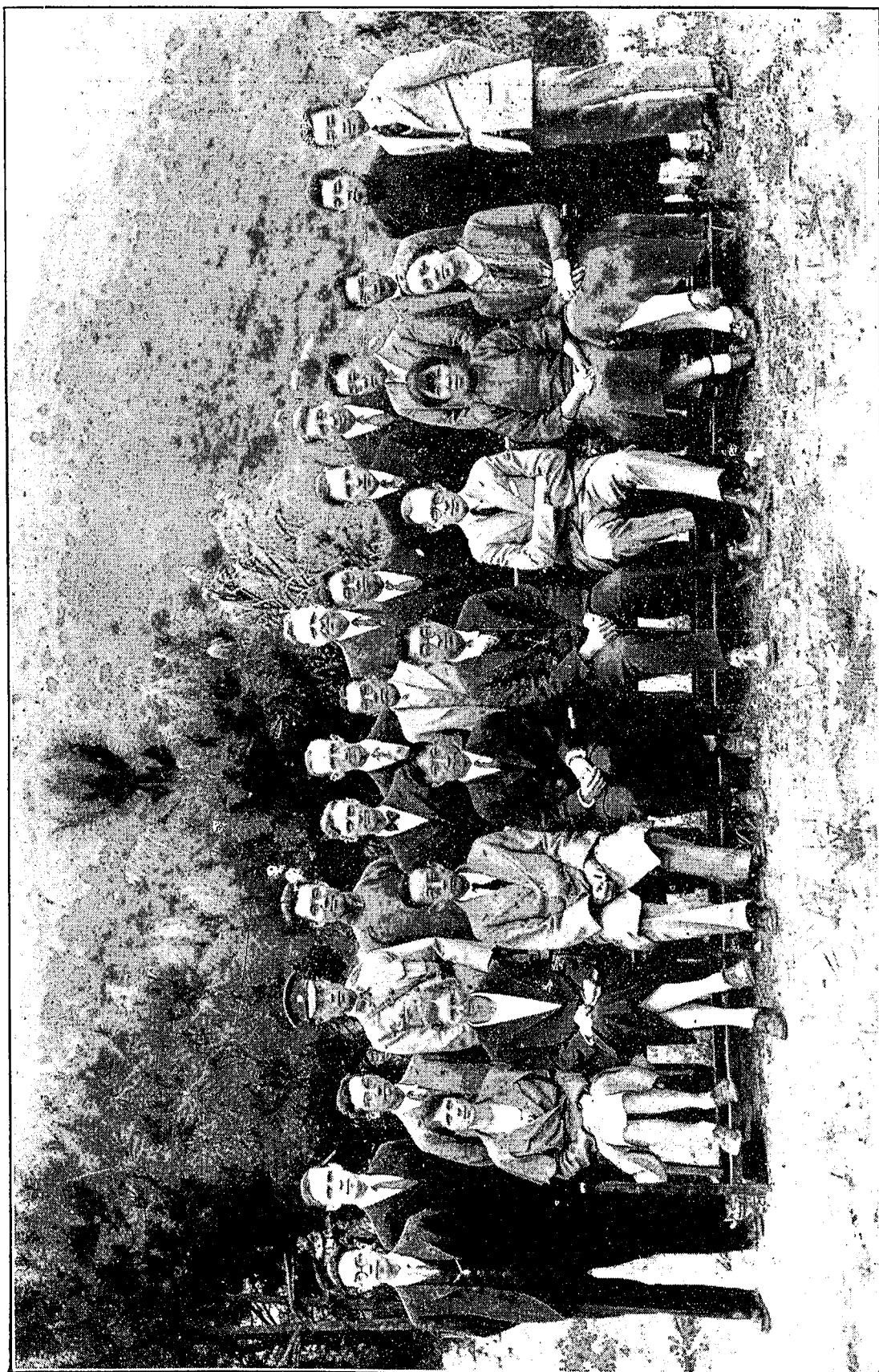


PRESIDENT CHING JUN LIN, 1927—

A graduate of the University, class of 1920, he spent seven years in the United States in graduate study; returning as a teacher in his alma mater, he was a strong leader in carrying the University safely through the unsettled period of 1927. He was appointed Chairman of the Executive Committee in May 1927, and President in 1928. To him fell the task of complete reorganization of the institution to meet new conditions in times of uncertainty and unrest. Through his efforts the school has been registered with the Chinese Government, much progress has been made with building, land buying and increasing the Chinese faculty, and all the time he has kept the vision of a Christian school with a high standard of scholarship before faculty and students.

## OUR PRESIDENTS.

To the three men who have served as President of Fukien Christian University a very large share of the credit must go for making the school what it is to-day. Not only spiritual and intellectual leadership was demanded, but also constantly they spent their time and energy on the many problems of starting a new school, planning buildings to meet the needs with inadequate funds, creating student standards and ideals of conduct, and keeping close touch with the various churches and friends interested in the institution.

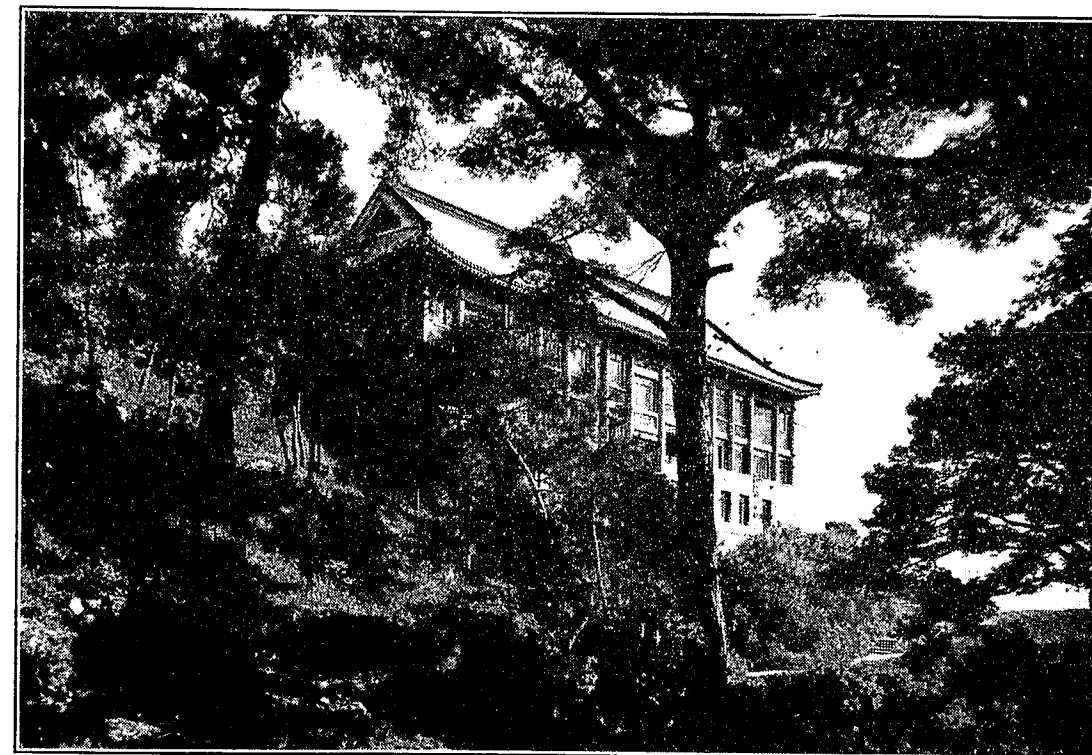


THE FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION OFFICERS



THE CHAPEL

Chapel and other devotional services are now held in this assembly room in the new building (see below).



GARDINER HALL, JR., MEMORIAL

Built in 1923 as a dormitory, burned in May 1928, it was rebuilt as an "Arts Hall," and now provides quarters for the library, assembly room, class-rooms, offices, etc.





THE SCIENCE BUILDING

Erected that the youth of China may face their problems, well prepared in Science, this fine memorial has been dedicated to Edwin C. Jones, a scientist and First President of the University.



CLASS IN ZOOLOGY

## THE SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

From the very first the faculty has realized the importance of science in modern life, and has given it a prominent place in the curriculum. When the University first opened, science courses were taught in the laboratories of the Anglo-Chinese College. For some years after moving to the present location the laboratories were small and crowded, but the quality of the work and the spirit of both teachers and students were high. This spirit has been rewarded, for now the science work is housed in a large, well-built building with fine equipment, which compares favorably with that of the other leading schools in China. The fact that the University had good apparatus and well-trained teachers in its early days, as well as at the present time, is largely due to the generous aid of the China Medical Board (Rockefeller Foundation).

At the present time each non-science student must take at least a year course in each of two sciences, and many take a second year's work. Science students may elect a major in biology, chemistry, or physics. The first great need met by graduates of these courses is for high school teachers, particularly in Fukien Province, but increasing numbers prepare for medical courses, graduate study abroad, or go into practical work. A well-stocked science library, with many scientific journals, is available to all students.

The science departments aim to serve the people of this province directly, as well as through students. So far this has been done most successfully in agriculture. For more than eight years work in experimental silkworm raising has been carried out. While the production of disease-free eggs for distribution

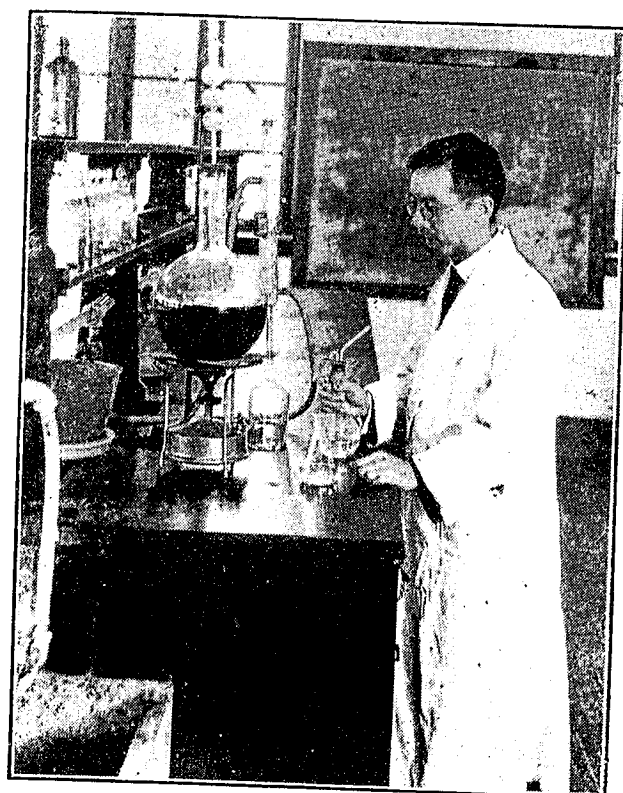
to the local farmers has been one of the principal objects of this work, many facts of scientific and practical value have been learned. Much work has been done collecting and studying the plants and insects of this part of China. The Science staff and laboratories have often been at the service of scientists and institutions in many parts of the world, supplying insect and plant collections, shipping plants and cocoons of beneficial insects, etc., and in many cases aiding scientists and investigators who come to Foochow.

The climate and location of Fukien have made its agricultural problems quite different from those of other provinces where agricultural schools are now located. One of the great needs and most seriously considered projects of the future is an agricultural experiment station. The local government has promised much aid and co-operation for such a project, and it only awaits an increase of teaching staff and the necessary funds. Already much progress has been made by the biology department in rice selection, so that it can show in a simple way how the local farmers may increase their rice crop about 30 per cent by seed selection. For some years the campus has been planted with tung oil, camphor, fruit, and other trees, which have now reached considerable size.

The present inventory value of the science departments, not including library books, is in round numbers as follows:—

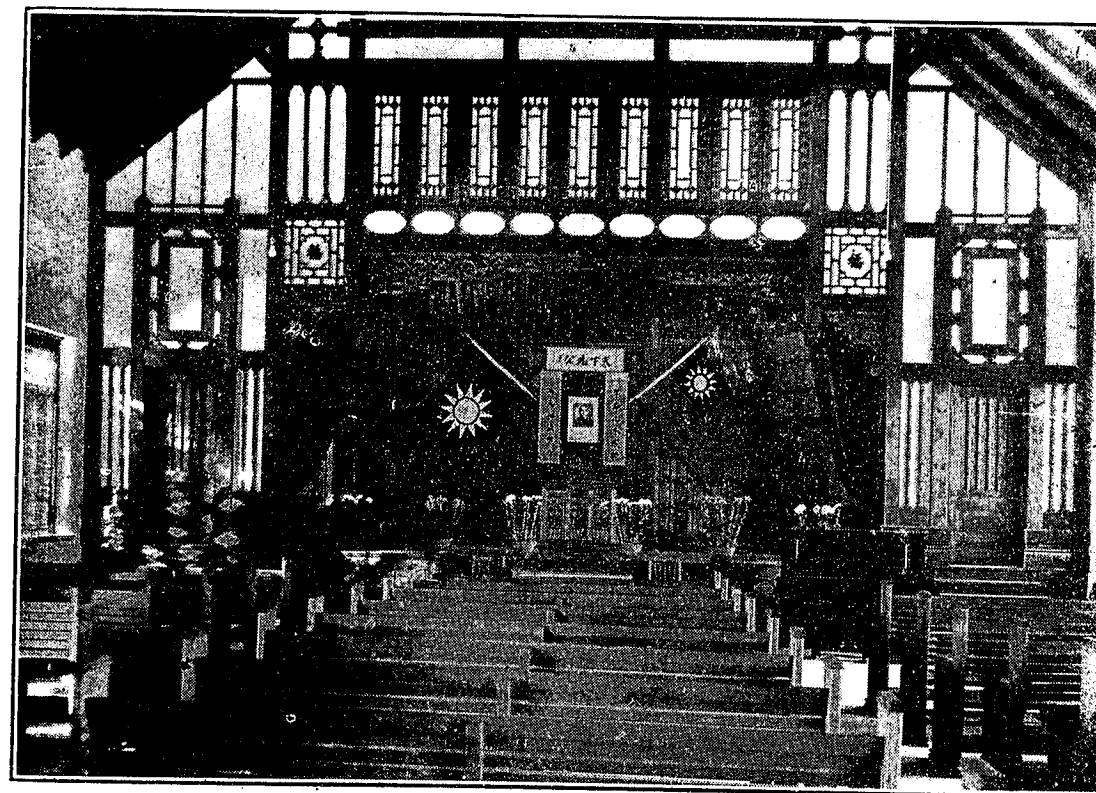
Biology ...	\$31,000 (includes museum and herbarium).
Chemistry ...	48,000 (includes usual stock of chemicals).
Physics ...	23,000

All figures in Chinese currency at normal exchange rate.



THE LIBRARY

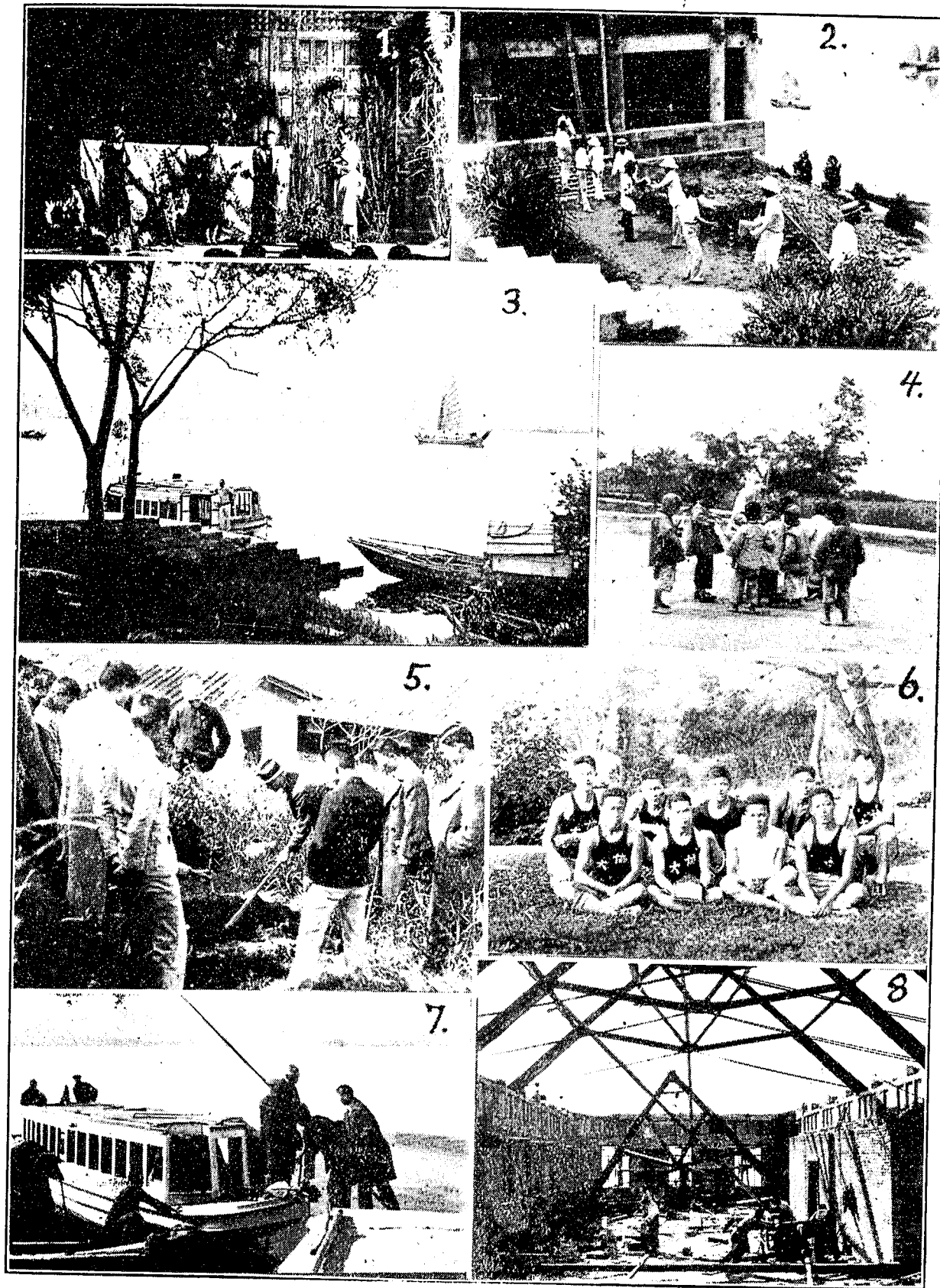
The library contains about 9,000 English and 12,000 Chinese volumes, and regularly receives many scientific journals.



SUN YAT-SEN MEMORIAL

Every Monday morning all students attend a meeting in memory of Dr. Sun. These meetings train for enlightened and patriotic citizenship.





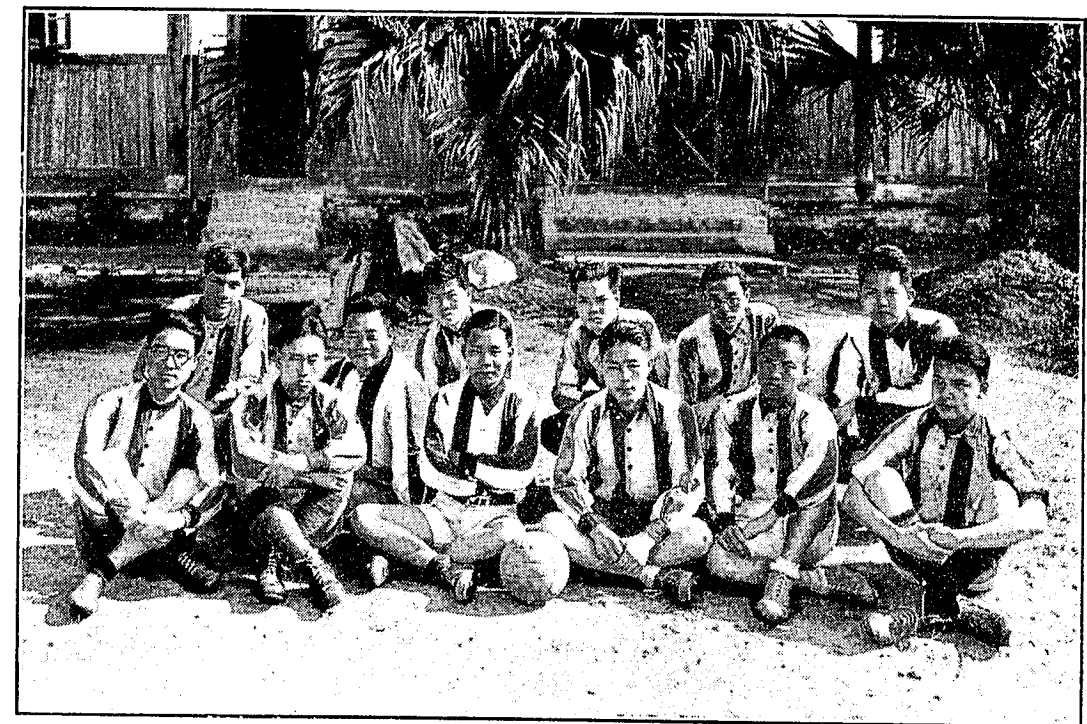
#### CAMPUS LIFE

(1) Student theatricals. (2) "Bucket Brigade." Volunteer students moved 20,000 volumes to new library quarters in 5 hours, May 27, 1930. (3) University landing place. (4) Student leader with village children. (5) Tree-planting ceremony. (6) Basketball team, 1929. (7) Dr. J. R. Edwards visits campus as official representative of the Board of Trustees. (8) Erecting roof on "Arts Hall."



#### A REPRESENTATIVE GROUP OF ALUMNI

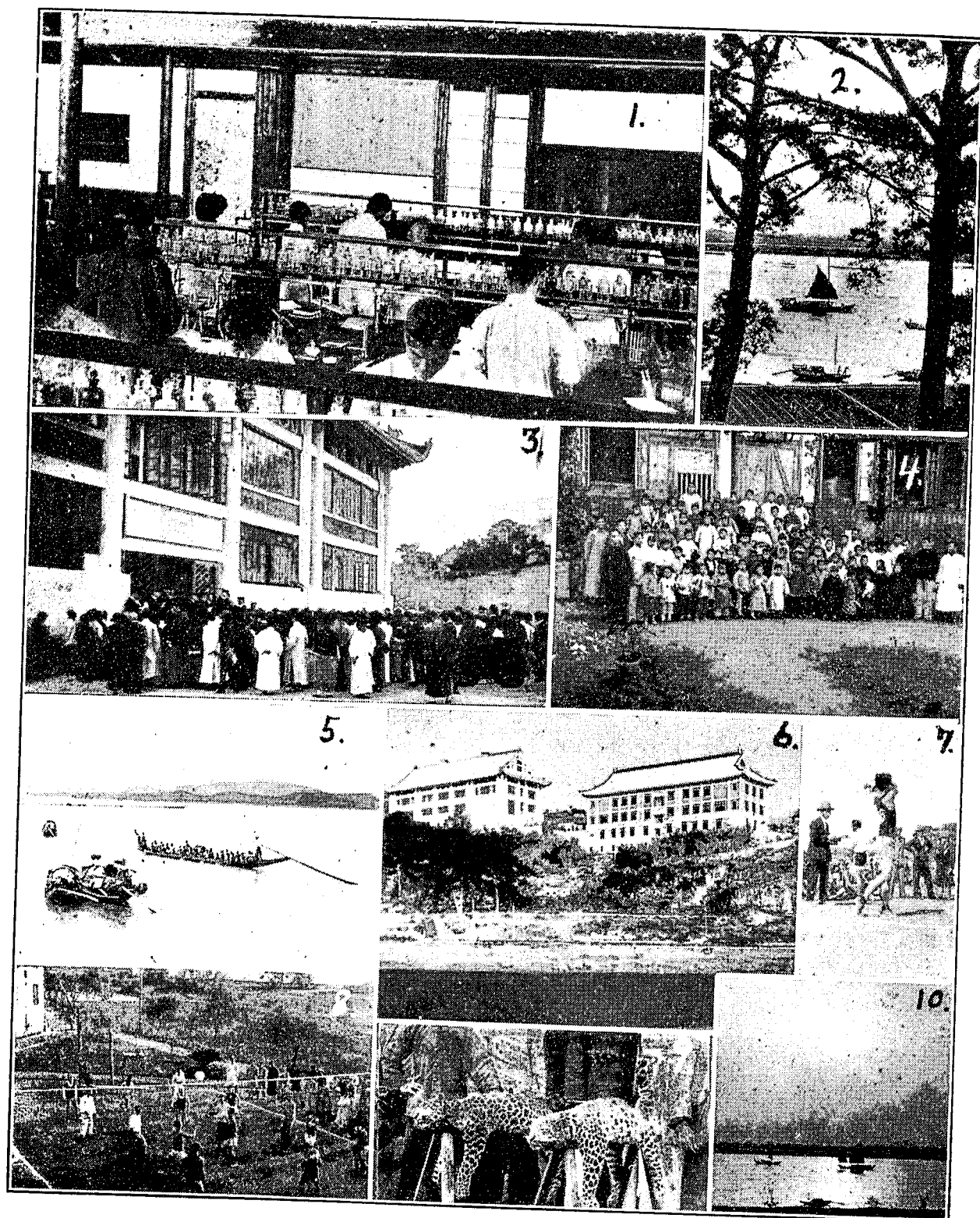
A school is best judged by its graduates. The alumni have made good records in teaching, medicine, government service, business, and the ministry. All over China they have made a good reputation for the University which trained them. About one-fifth have gone abroad for graduate study.



#### THE SOCCER FOOTBALL TEAM

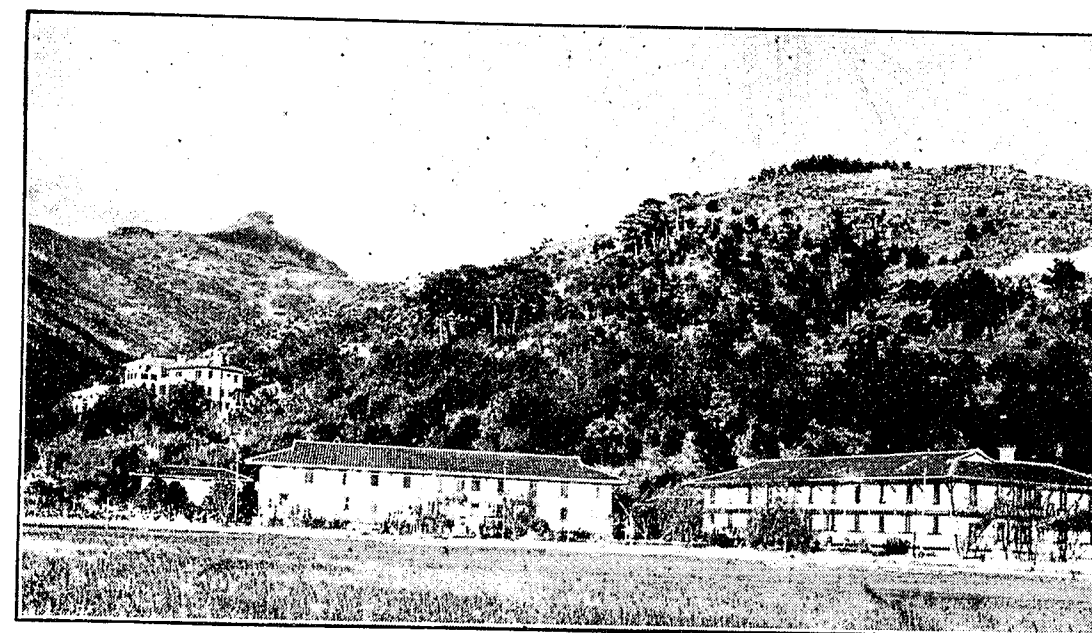
Football, basketball, volley-ball and tennis are the principal student sports. Many men are very good in athletics, and find it valuable not only for keeping physically fit, but also as training for their life after graduation.





## GENERAL VIEWS

(1) Old Chemistry Laboratory, temporary buildings. (2) River from the campus. (3) Dedication of the Science Building, January 1927. (4) Children from near-by villages come for Sunday school. (5) Dragon-boat passing campus. (6) View from river. (7) Champion discus thrower. (8) Volley ball. (9) Young leopards shot on campus, January 1927. (10) Sunset.



## THE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS

Realizing the advantages of having a school out of the crowded city, a site of nearly sixty acres was purchased in 1919. It is located on the Min river at the foot of Kushan (Drum Mountain), about five miles below Foochow, and it is one of the most beautiful locations for a school to be found anywhere in the world. Here amid ideal surroundings teachers and students are at their best, and the wisdom of the men who planned this move has been proven in many ways. In order to establish the University in the new location as soon as possible, and with the small funds available, two "temporary" buildings were put up at a cost of about \$9,000 U.S. currency. These frame structures had tile roofs and walls of bamboo lath covered with mud, whitewashed to improve their appearance. When classes first started on the new location in February 1923 these two buildings housed practically all of the University. Some teachers still had to live in Foochow and make the trip each day by boat. It was somewhat of a sacrifice to move into these crowded quarters, which contained the classrooms, library, chapel, science laboratories, offices, and one or more faculty residences, as well as the student dormitories and dining-room, but the hundred and twenty students worked cheerfully and well. Permanent buildings have now risen all over the campus, but the temporary buildings are still very much needed; in fact, the present student enrollment cannot increase until more dormitories are provided. Many of the young men who studied in these mud-walled buildings are now occupying positions of leadership throughout China, and the Christian atmosphere of the school has contributed much to their character.



THE INSTRUMENTAL QUINTETTE



THE CHINESE ORCHESTRA



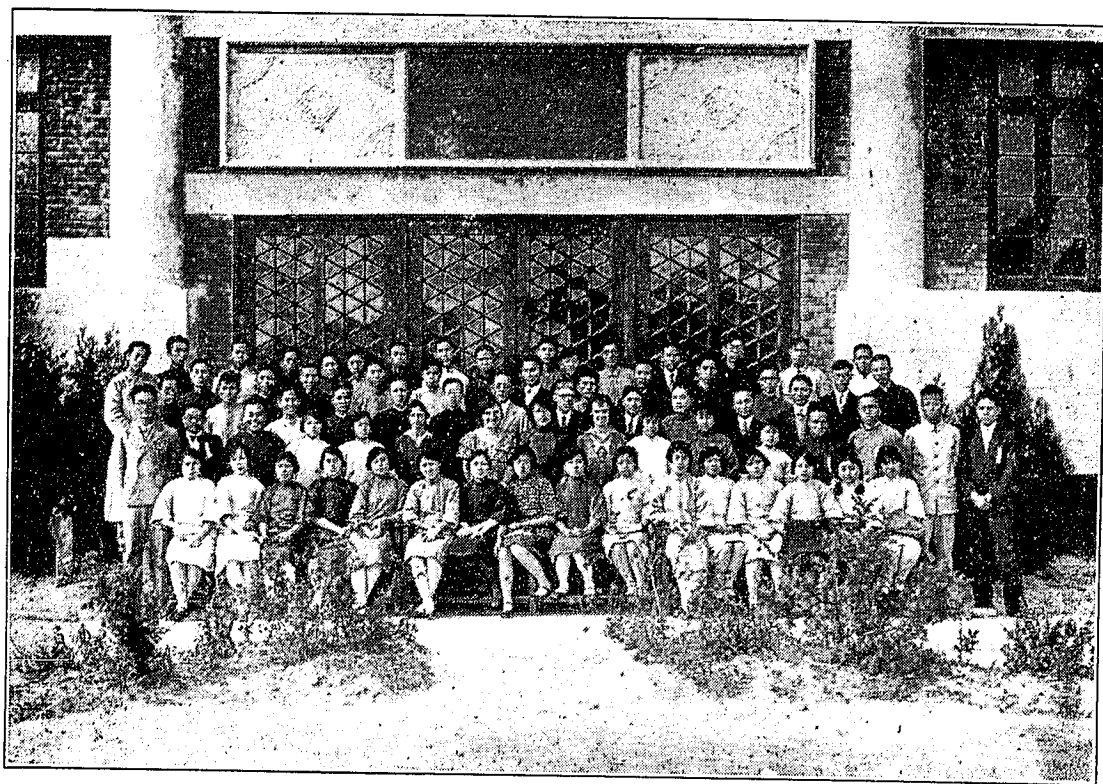
THE GLEE CLUB

The Glee Club not only gives valuable training to its members, but it contributes much to the life and enjoyment of all on the campus. Each year several public concerts are given.



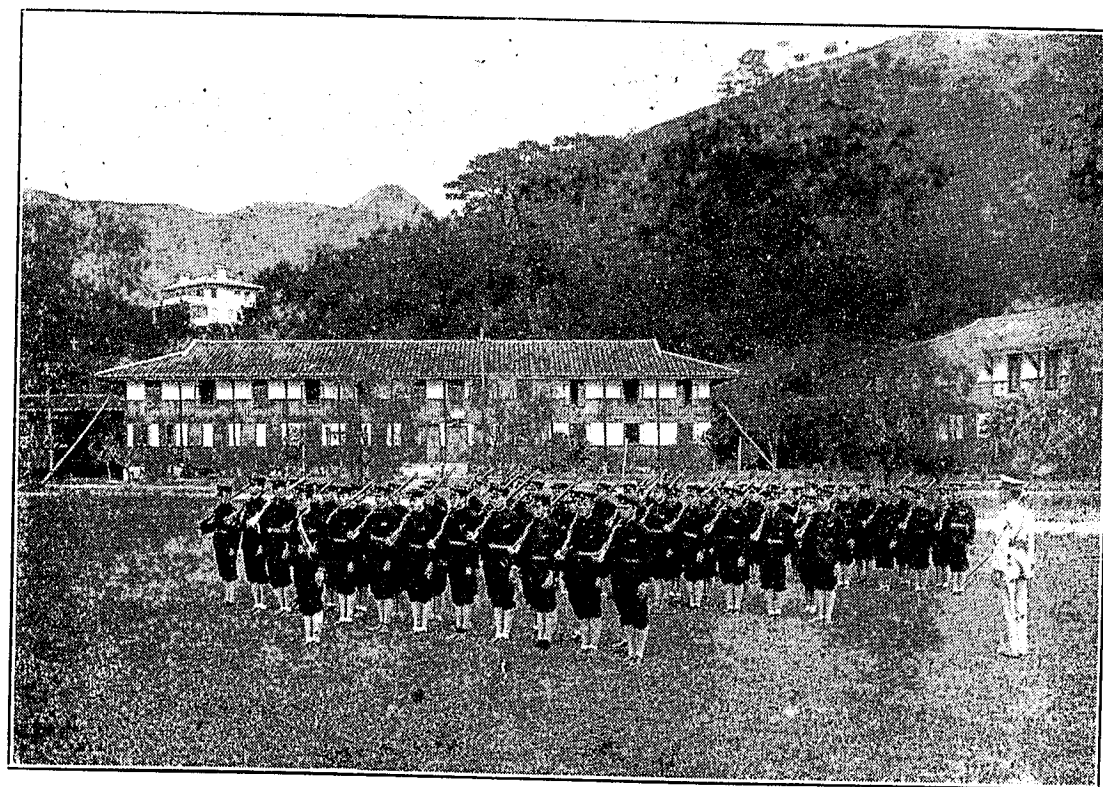
A GLEE CLUB PERFORMANCE OF "ROBIN HOOD"





A Y.M.C.A.—Y.W.C.A. STUDENT CONFERENCE

More and more the University is becoming a center for conferences of various types, partly because of its beautiful location and partly for its leadership.



THE CLASS IN MILITARY DRILL

Since 1928 the Chinese Government has required all institutions of higher learning in China to teach military drill.

## VALUE OF BUILDINGS, GROUNDS AND EQUIPMENT

(Based on Treasurer's report of August 20, 1930, and revised to January 1, 1931. The value of library books and science equipment includes donations and other items not included in the above-mentioned report. All figures are in Chinese dollars based on normal rates of exchange, and not on the abnormally low value of silver for the past year.)

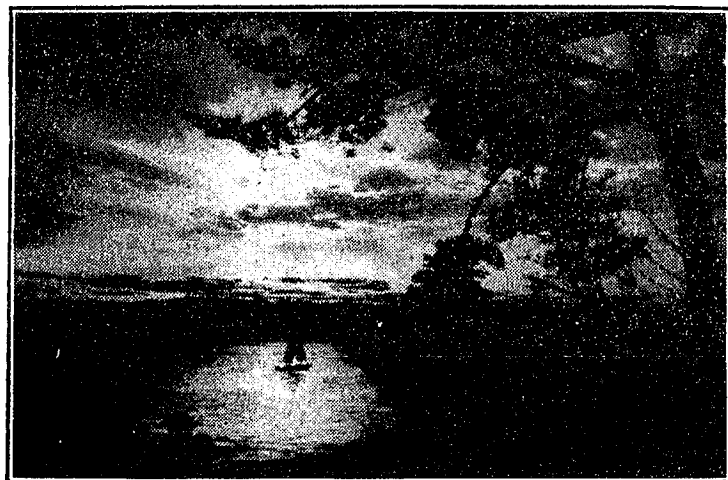
Educational Buildings	...	...	...	...	\$208,702.92
Dormitories and Student Dining-room	...	...	...	...	76,889.18
Residences and other Buildings	...	...	...	...	156,462.84
Grounds	...	...	...	...	62,052.15
Library Books	...	...	...	...	54,573.00
Science Equipment	...	...	...	...	102,000.00
Furniture, Dormitories, Chapel, Offices	...	...	...	...	18,461.70
Waterworks	...	...	...	...	14,743.07
Electric Light	...	...	...	...	7,443.63
Building Materials on hand	...	...	...	...	10,793.61
					<u>\$712,122.10</u>

## OPERATING EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1930

(Does not include depreciation or interest on investment.)

Administration and General Expenses	...	...	\$ 31,278.25
Operation and Maintenance of Plant	...	...	11,629.11
Instructional	...	...	114,773.40
Contingencies	...	...	1,484.83
For Special Purposes, Scholarships, etc.	...	...	12,090.01
			<u>\$171,255.60</u>

At the present time the cost to a student for a year's work—tuition, fees, board, room, books, etc.—will average \$300.00. At present exchange rates, this is approximately equivalent to \$70.00 U.S. gold. The course is practically the equivalent of an American college B.A. degree, and it is most probable that nowhere else in China can a student get such good training at so low a cost.



CAMPUS SUNSET

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JOINT OFFICE

1916-31

FUKIEN - Anniversary

*for copy (Fujian Christian University)*

*January 1931*

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES  
CENTRAL OFFICE



# 大協 利特活生



淡水

高山

!! 東江闊學大和協 !!

*Mr. H. H. of the Union University*





協大生活特刊

◎洋洋得意生活環境的改善

第九協大生活的新發展

1. 秋月時時擁擠痛哭心

2. 蒼林綠地堪休情叙

3. 變化且看隔江即景成

4. 臨去秋波夕陽笑迷心

5. 起渡瀟湘世界登佛境

6. 自然妙景

7. 莫管世事專用心

8. 便宜教育平民化

9. 親愛精誠真和樂

10. 自由世界堪遊放

(甲)人間韻事

協大學生課外生活的韻事

(一)關於各種同級會的組織

(二)關於合作社的組織

(三)關於黨務活動的組織

(四)關於鄉村服務隊的組織

(五)關於各種同學會的組織

(六)關於體育運動的組織

(七)關於體育運動的組織

(八)關於體育運動的組織

(九)關於體育運動的組織

(十)關於體育運動的組織

(十一)關於體育運動的組織

(十二)關於體育運動的組織

(十三)關於體育運動的組織

(十四)關於體育運動的組織

(十五)關於體育運動的組織

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(十七)關於體育運動的組織

(十八)關於體育運動的組織

(十九)關於體育運動的組織

(二十)關於體育運動的組織

(二十一)關於體育運動的組織

(二十二)關於體育運動的組織

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(二十八)關於體育運動的組織

(二十九)關於體育運動的組織

(三十)關於體育運動的組織

(三十一)關於體育運動的組織

三

「.....」

，亦勢所難免，而一般教育者，總是責備學生的思想不是到先生平日所談的化，言人馬，不得不暗中摸索，左顧右顧向學生講幾十分鐘的課外，就毫無關係，學生既不得內提了皮包入講堂，退後，即提了皮包出校門，除在講堂內敞，但此即先生合作的專，近來能有幾處？上課時，先生方面得以進益，即思想進行方面，亦能轉移，不至走入要家庭化，就是這個道理。師生間的感融，非但非事學不講敬愛，情義的學，不是真正的學，現在主張專實講敬愛，情義，師生間亦不得以敬愛情義相聯絡。所以專實「學校禮堂，先生即兄，學生即父，女子間要一節日本通訊，末段有這總結語：

◎緣起

協大生活大觀

第十

(丁)大學教育人格化

(丙)大學教育公開化

(乙)大學教育男女機會平等化

(甲)大學教育社會化

◎注意適應環境的方法

(丁)關於團體娛樂的組織

(丙)關於學術出版刊物的組織

(乙)關於學術研究的組織

(甲)關於學生自治的組織

◎我們所有課外作的種類

(丁)課外作業以防他人自由為原則

(丙)課外作業不得藉公濟私

(乙)課外作業要身心的全部發展

(甲)課外作業不得由少數人包辦

◎我們對課外作業的主張

第八協大學生課外生活的一般狀況

◎學業結束手續

◎課

◎工作成績查法

◎工作成績計算法

◎課業選擇的標準

◎課業選擇的手續

◎教育現狀報告

◎理學院現狀報告

◎文學院現狀報告

二

協大生活特刊







每年舉行二次入學考試。

丙 試驗時間。

- (一) 國語。
- (二) 英文。
- (三) 算術。
- (四) 常識。
- (五) 體育。
- (六) 音樂。
- (七) 美術。
- (八) 勞作。
- (九) 衛生。
- (十) 社會。
- (十一) 自然。
- (十二) 歷史。
- (十三) 地理。
- (十四) 政治。
- (十五) 經濟。
- (十六) 法律。
- (十七) 倫理。
- (十八) 宗教。
- (十九) 哲學。
- (二十) 科學。

(2) 試驗地址。

- 一 國文。
- 二 英文。
- 三 算術。
- 四 常識。
- 五 體育。
- 六 音樂。
- 七 美術。
- 八 勞作。
- 九 衛生。
- 十 社會。
- 十一 自然。
- 十二 歷史。
- 十三 地理。
- 十四 政治。
- 十五 經濟。
- 十六 法律。
- 十七 倫理。
- 十八 宗教。
- 十九 哲學。
- 二十 科學。

二 入學試驗。

(甲) 凡已承辦中學畢業生須考以下諸科目，為甲種考試。至於所辦中學已否得本校承認，可向本校教務處查詢。受高等教育者，應由該校證明，並附有二十年教育程度，以備備案。

凡報名已力，即有通知書寄給報名，除有即。

(乙) 報名手續。

報名手續。

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凡非由高級中學畢業生，概不收錄。

投考者。

投考者，須能於英語、國語、算術、常識、體育、音樂、美術、勞作、衛生、社會、自然、歷史、地理、政治、經濟、法律、倫理、宗教、哲學、科學等科目，具有相當程度，並附有中學畢業證書，或同等學力證明，方准投考。

重來應試，亦須再試。

本校教授，係由英美兩國大學畢業，具有相當程度，並附有中學畢業證書，或同等學力證明，方准教授。

(三) 特別情形及其辦法。

定一 凡學行外，不舉行第二次補考。考者，須繳納補考費兩元。補考期由本校規定。凡有特種原因，不及定期考試，要求補考者，須經校長核准，方准參加。

凡報名者均可加入。

凡報名者均可加入。

凡報名者均可加入。

凡投考者，須修完本校三制中學課程，並詳。

(二) 考入第一級其手續。

凡投考者，須修完本校三制中學課程，並詳。

身體檢驗。

凡投考者，須修完本校三制中學課程，並詳。

凡投考者，須修完本校三制中學課程，並詳。

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凡投考者，須修完本校三制中學課程，並詳。

在我們的地獄中，我們發覺了靈魂的昇提。到九霄雲外，心曠神怡，如遊仙國。

中國文學史

[illegible]

第五卷 這個問題，我們協大有東西，只好歸攬於三西

個學院的近況和內容作爲很簡單的敘述：

(甲)福建協和大學文學院現狀

要答覆這個問題，我們協大實有的東西，只好歸攬於三

[illegible]

子

龔思恩手書

大洋二元七角五分

五十九

五十五

計在內

THE

下協大有其應東

的東，西，好，響，難。

長生殿

三



...

江蘇省

不照兩齋丁。寫。

卷一百一十五

機的美麗，但卻很

：向「北有」文「科」院

— 1 —

丁巳年

各廠系各機關的辦公

1

Year	Percentage of respondents (%)
1994	65
1995	68
1996	70
1997	72
1998	68
1999	70
2000	72
2001	82
2002	80
2003	82
2004	85

及無數的歸帆的影

景，都正以逐逐明

卷一百一十五

候，這些鱷魚養着我們。

身軀離

卷一百一十五

Age (months)	Male (%)	Female (%)
0	~10	~10
3	~85	~75
6	~75	~65
9	~65	~55
12	~55	~45

中國！——

10

1

10



1000

五 在本校未決定屬於何年級以前，轉學生均列為不及格。

四 凡本校所定必修課程，在他校未修者，進校後當

三 轉學生當修本校所定必修課程。

分，餘可類推。

十、本校係一百一十二門，即該校七等本只學六等本

與本校畢業學分數成比例，如該校畢業學分係二百

他校學分轉入本校之計算，當與該校學分總數，

二 設之學比計算，若該校所定畢業學分總數

與本校不同，本校應要時，可更改之。

凡由他校轉入本校者，其學分均照轉學書所載與本

一 校會之學比計算，若該校所定畢業學分總數

(五)轉學生入學之其他手續。

學，可於化學物理生物三門中擇其二。

乙 承認中學畢業生，在全部考試時，須考兩種科

甲 承認中學畢業生可免試科學。

(四)年級學生應有之科學識

庚 凡未經立業之私立中學卒業者，概不收錄。

已 入學試驗有一二不及格者，亦不收錄。

足入第一等級者，概不收錄。

戊 本校不設豫科，特別生及試讀生，凡資格不

丁 凡學力操行身體不及格者，概不收錄。

部大生活特別



九年年度頒發的課程一覽附

1. 化學系：系：講授的課程有十五門，細目可參攷本院十  
從是

2. 生物學系：系：講授的課程有十五門，細目限於篇幅只好  
在這理科學院裏，我們的分系是：

志救國，有意改革人生的青年們，都來與這位先生握手。  
六學分，這可以證明我們看重這位先生的本意了。希望有  
種學科，即以文科教育為主為目的，也必須修習普通科學十  
是造就青年的人，所以，從來的青年，無不願他願意研究何  
我們知道中國的需要，不獨是要造就一一般科學人材，也  
，都以首屈一指為牠的驕豪。

完備，然與國內任何普通大學一為比較，惠臨參觀的女士們  
統計牠的設備及建築費，僅值國幣二十五萬餘元。雖不敢目  
容學生三百餘人。各化學實驗室俱置毒氣及抽風扇等。  
。又有天秤室，二，攝影室，一，第一層樓內有演講廳，二，可  
，博物院植物標本室，各一，長擺軸，一，專為「佛氏」試驗之用  
實驗室七，各系辦事及研究室七，藥品室六，工機室一  
學預料，莫不分工合作力圖進展。展中間有大實驗室五，及醫  
現在我們所設立的生物學系，數理學系，化學系，及醫  
壯士希望。

獎勵。既然受了這樣的獎勵，自然應當加倍的努力，不負

為謀本院學生實教育起見，擬以向設的曉小學為試

子以師範女。

兩年以上教育經驗者，得投考本科研究教育方法，兩年畢業  
就小初級中學教員。凡在高級中學畢業，或舊制中學畢業，業而有  
造，本院應為教育急起見，特附設專修師範科。

四年畢業，授與學士學位。

入學手續與修業年限等，悉照本大學文理學院一致辦理，  
育原理，教育心理，教育行政，教育方法，四系。系：本院  
添聘教授，計畫課程，按照中央教育行政辦法，分立立立立  
季起，將原有的教育學系及心理學系合併擴充為教育學院。

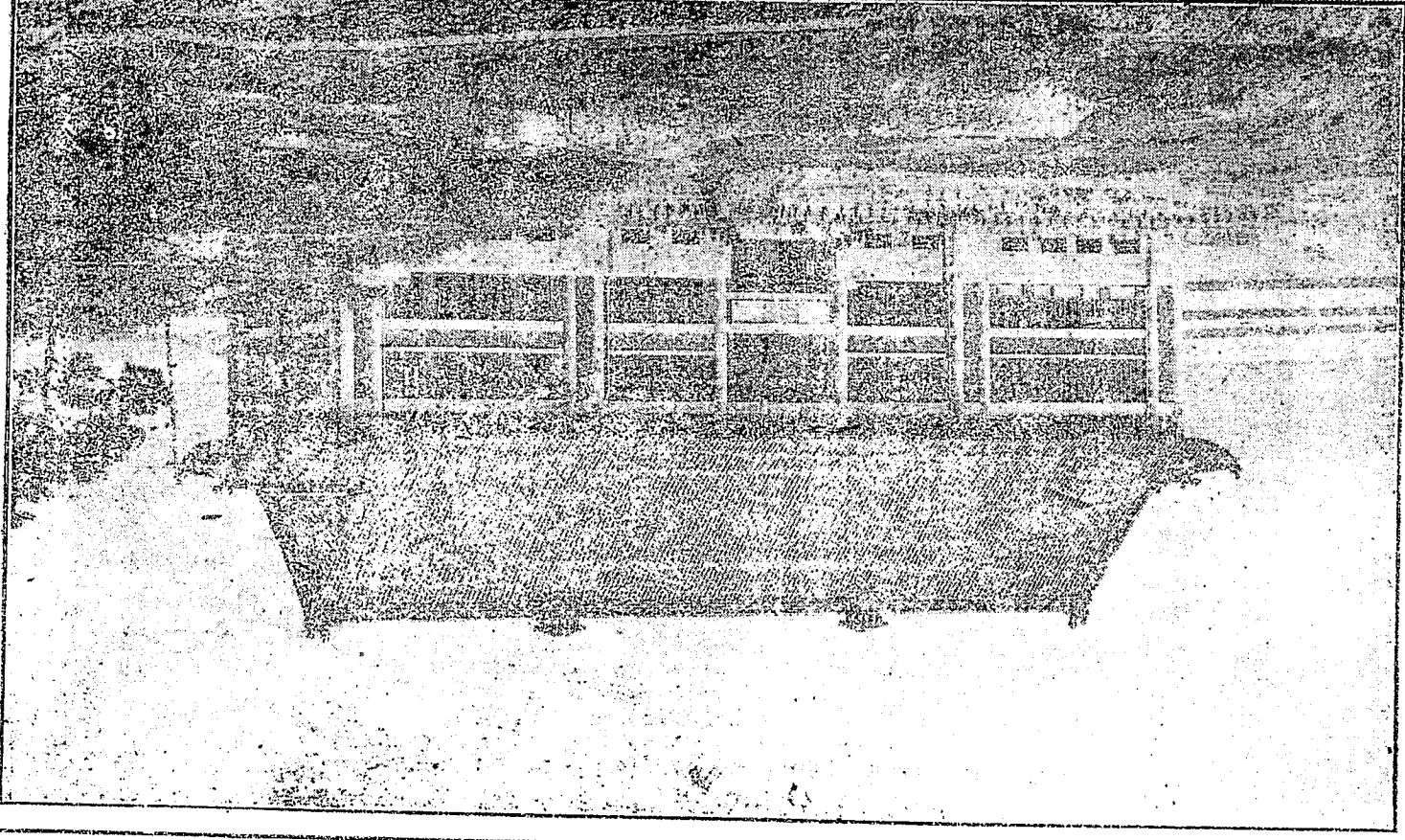
，尤其是福建，久有建設教育學院的意見。思。遂從十八年秋  
，要推廣教育，必須培植師資。本大學的鑒於我國這樣的需要  
，在建設時期中的中國，第一樣要緊的事，莫如推廣教育  
（丙）福建協和大學教育學院現狀

大學之醫學專門學校，但不授予學位

子學士學位，該系二年修業，修業後，得轉入國內外著名  
修之文學院及教育學院之相當課程，於四年修業畢業得  
年制。前考學生除應修理學院之各系課程外，尚須業  
4. 體育系。該系課程分兩種：一、為四年制，二、為三  
難，只好從是

3. 數理學系：系：講授的課程共有三十門，詳細目別，一舉

(館學科大協) 轅行的生先斯因賽



計劃中

(乙) 福建協和大學理學院現狀

6. 音樂系：系：講授的課程有三，因係新設，大體規模正在

5. 歷史學系：系：講授的課程共有二十四門

4. 政治經濟學系：系：講授的課程共有二十六門

3. 哲學系：系：講授的課程共有十八門

2. 外國語及比較文文學系：系：講授的課程有十四門

限於篇幅只好從是

在這文理學院裡，我們的分系是：

1. 中國文學系：系：講授的課程共有三十二門，各門細目因

這天然的美麗的姑娘接吻。

士，我們以充分的助力，並希望有志求學的青年，大家來與

○ 探

(三) 工 作 成 實 生 產 大 量 每 日 的 工 作 量 爲 開

權力，你有責任這是大學教育最後所給你的贈品！

現成的珍品任你隨意享受，新異的奇珍物待你創造發明，你，你有面以自已作主，因為你已得尋問寶庫的金鑰，在那寶庫裏，你有面可戴起黑匡近視眼鏡，走進圖書館大作研究工夫，這時你便可

須問得教得，學問者，任你放倒孩子，科一那要，科一那要，此時各處所只，只。

定堅忍共勉前進！

○ 彙 纂

紀律的，活的，於個人身體的健康和團體生活的合作，莫大焉。

用途，和寧間繼續求進的方法。因此大量的音二三年級的

原困因車就大是學教肯主實效用在是存在線一

三

(二)課業選擇的標準。

8、到註冊真處領取入班証

昇學軍校

事一以實直之長家軍自十是問、

一、二、三、四、五、六、七、八、九、十、十一、十二、十三、十四、十五、十六、十七、十八、十九、二十、二十一、二十二、二十三、二十四、二十五、二十六、二十七、二十八、二十九、三十、三十一、三十二、三十三、三十四、三十五、三十六、三十七、三十八、三十九、四十、四十一、四十二、四十三、四十四、四十五、四十六、四十七、四十八、四十九、五十、五十一、五十二、五十三、五十四、五十五、五十六、五十七、五十八、五十九、六十、六十一、六十二、六十三、六十四、六十五、六十六、六十七、六十八、六十九、七十、七十一、七十二、七十三、七十四、七十五、七十六、七十七、七十八、七十九、八十、八十一、八十二、八十三、八十四、八十五、八十六、八十七、八十八、八十九、九十、九十一、九十二、九十三、九十四、九十五、九十六、九十七、九十八、九十九、一百。

目王公士大夫學士諸進士等墓銘

3

100

卷之六

(一) 課業選擇。這手的選擇。這手的開始。第一步。課業。

們先把學生課業工作的狀況分做六段來講！

協大的學生生活緊要的一部分，是課內作業，現在

四

這便是進入大學生活首二年中所必過而難過的要關。

○ 彙 纂

紀律的，活於個人身體的健康和團體生活的均等，裏有大智慧，能得相當的預備，並可以以精練的技術，作成。

用途，和寧間繼續求進的方法。因此大量的音二三年級的

原困因車就大是學教肯主實效用在是存在線一

三

(二)課業選擇的標準。

鯢魚鱗鱗、6

8、到註冊真實處領取入班証

昇學軍校

事一以實直之長家軍自十是問、

[illegible]

目王公士大夫學士諸進士等墓銘

3

100

(一) 課業選擇。這手的選擇。這手的開端。第一步步。

們先把學生課業工作的狀況分做六段來講！

協大的學生生活緊要的一部分，是課內作業，現在

②歷史研究會

③軍事教育研究會

④黨義研究會

⑤音樂研究會

⑥戲劇研究會

⑦社會科學研究會

⑧福建文化研究會

⑨自然科學研究會

關於學術研究的組織

①學生自治會

關於學生自治的組織

(乙)我們所有課外作業的種類

為標準。

D 課外作業以不防害個人學業和不阻礙校務進行和發展

止藉公濟私破壞公益的舉動。

C 課外的活動是養成公正的態度，鍛鍊的精神，絕對禁

的包辦。

B 課外活動是要求全體學生共同參加，不得專限於小部分

兼並顧的。

A 供給個人生活全部發展的機會，所以個人的四育是要

(甲)我們對於課外作業的主張是：

(乙)總點。畢業生應有八十分以上開始得畢業

(丙)畢業生在校肄業時間最少須滿一年以上始得畢業

(丁)畢業生除各種學業具備檢定合格外，仍須有高尚的

人格善良的德性，經由教授會議許可者始得畢業

入格善良的德性，經由教授會議許可者始得畢業

第七節我們來講協大學生課外生活的

狀況

所謂活板的變化就造成人類社會活動的環境，和組成生

活互影響的關係。

來的人才都是近視大頭腦的蠢獸。

出管理者的動靜，讀，但是這種手段需要活板的變化，不然造成

大學的教育，呆板的說法，雖然專心切志的功用功，失

其大，大學教育實收社會教育功用——這條出路出發的方

互影響關係，教育還造成社會活動的環境，組成生活交

動的「目的」——這就是利用課內作業以培植。

研究材料於學生，藉以達到「專心切志」的功用功，伏案理書的

所以大學的教育，一方面固當供給豐富的科目，工門，課，

活互影響的關係。

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活互影響的關係。

所謂活板的變化就造成人類社會活動的環境，和組成生

(甲)學分。畢業生應有七十二學分始得畢業

的標準。此外關於學業結束的手續有四種

(乙)學業結束手續。協大的學生普通以四年為學業結束

分

(丙)缺課的大數。滿過六個月的缺課的大數，該生應要受退學時的處

降底兩級

(乙)缺課的大數。滿過二個月的缺課的大數，該科的成績便要被

「降底」從一級到二級

(甲)缺課的大數。滿過兩個星期的缺課的大數，該科的成績便要被

降底三級

(五)缺課。學生缺課的大數是由教授負責登記和計算

標準。缺課的大數由教授負責登記和計算

(丙)各教授得視各平日研究成績及學業與學業和學業成

授指定研究學業論文呈繳

(乙)季考。由各教授臨時出題至學業考試，或由教

是學業的最後將考取消。

科學課程的變遷而不同。每次考試，課終五十分

(甲)平日考試。包涵日考，星期考和月考，等，隨着各學

是沒有原故的規定，可是普通的方法有幾種，舉述如左

(四)工作成績。檢查法。協大學生工作成績的檢查法從來

(丙)凡得有九十分學分的學生便可編入大學的第四年級

是沒有原故的規定，可是普通的方法有幾種，舉述如左





庭

1

「搵你哋嘅油，誰也得不到沾你們的光。」

雷



醫藥衛生部

•



第三景「作江」題詞，上盤石，下留詩，人惜的脚，是北西的。



只好請他下次再來，否則請君站崗招待。

卷之五

的聲聲，跑，到騰騰，竟，虎虎，外，其，其餘的大，分，生，生，可以，說，是，圖，書，館，生，了。丁，因，爲，圖，書，館，可以，給，他們，廣，博，的，材，料，，自，由，的，觀，觀，興，興，新，新，的，圖，書，比，比，之，之，課，上，生，生，氣，氣，的，生，生，何，何，天，天，；，騰，騰，臺，臺，根，根，緊，緊，的，生，生，操，操，上，上，賣，賣，力，力，等，等，之，之，課，課，上，上，生，生，的，的，天，天，；，我，我，現，現，在，在，

生活的水體中才能感覺到他的重量。分折不殘廢，報告不告不折。這分折的個性只有在這分折的報告下；至於實在的生活的方分稍為分折一下，不過是把這小孩子的生活用簡單的方法為分折一下，和走動在需要長者的扶助和率引。上面一段前的描寫，今日的大概還像初學徒步的小孩子，一切的行爲許值得讀者的注意。

未嘗

，協大教育的使命乎此矣。

去學的學生都是肯犧牲，肯服務，真愛國，真愛黨，有志青年，把人性變成較好，把道德的觀念提高；一些，後從這大門出有用的人才，先決的條件就在這牢固的人格基礎上，我們先設的人才最高的品職，是高尚的人。我們的教育真的人才培養，在人格最高的造就。就目前中國最大需要是建設的人才，建，我們要把大學教育人格化，教育之所以為神聖，

後協大的大門無日不是掛着「寧」學校重地，世人的請「進」的招牌。說，於麼；這樣於消極方面可以增進友誼，和推進贊助的力量。自而譴是甚麼；這消極方面可以消滅一切無意識的錯誤的自和辭以我們願把學校整頓的公開，給社會知道我們在這裏幹的所。着社會的贊助和推進，這種的教育終底是被判決死刑的。

中興

協大圖書館生沽一擧

任的歡迎！——寫本文的主意——請在此。

楚的毛病也是作者應負責任的第一種。

能照出燦爛的活光來！

在這裏問辦教育。我們的教育者若不關心

真。這三種新計劃已在我們積極的計劃中。

鄉村服務事業，爲的就是這個目標。

動力，實現的時日，定在不遠的將來。

我們注意環境的改善，喜愛的步驟，

訓不王計劃要，教其力量在改





根據著來斷定某某學生在學校中能否成功底希望。我試  
這種工作，行之不久，就覺得很好的材料，可以使訓練  
共有十個大綱，都是關於學生的生活情形和環境狀況的  
口頭測驗三種，個性測驗三種，此外還有社會學上的問卷，  
要受五種標準測驗，其中包括的是普通智力測驗一種，  
足見這種工作是怎麼一回事。在這學院裏第一年級所  
這裏且把紐約學院對這科底工作情形略述一下

，那麼是那些新辦的訓練科底責任了。  
在說，這是極其複雜的工作。要精細地從事於這種工作  
考試時候能像機器倒出來就是。現在可不然了。舊式的教  
解。舊式的教育只是把死知識硬塞到學生的腦袋裏，以  
素，以求產生所期望的結果？這種問題不是舊式的教育所  
們要問：造成個性的因素是什麼？用什麼方法來變化這  
生底個性。但是若要注重學生底個性，非有一非有種種教育不可  
College 他設今日教育上最顯著的變遷，更，是注重

有「一個大學院長，做了一部書，名為 The Awakening  
國大學行政上關於這事情形略述一二。  
中訓練科之變遷，也可見這個新主張底重要了。這裏且把其  
的教育。但是看到許多專門學校和大學，尤其是在美國，  
上當今的教育，有一大半半還是那種把傳授知識作為中心要義

工作。  
精力，同時那些被證明為合式的人，也可以成就更加滿意的  
想，在這種方法當中學和教師之間，竟省去了多少枉費的

對於二三年級的學生，也有一種測驗來檢定他的性情才能  
是處於何種事業，如教育，工商，或其他職務等等。關於每  
個學生的紀錄，都仔細地填寫，其所受一切測驗底結果都  
記在上面。所以當一個學生到訓練科去請教指導的時候，  
於訓練科就根據他的智力和測驗底結果告訴他從事於某種  
事業可成功，某種事業是要失敗的。

這種訓練科底目的有三

- (一) 幫助學生選擇適當的職業，如求學，事業，或  
其他立身之道。
- (二) 實給事業上所需要的基本知識
- (三) 查閱別的學生所具的一切特殊情形，以便給與確

以所述，不過這是這工作底效用之一二，若要果要把  
其機關中所有同樣的工作敘述起來，那麼或許可以連篇累  
牘的寫下去呢。  
的職業上的智識。

講本校所有一切這類工作，首先要說明的是，這是在極  
幼稚的時代。處於中現在國家的經濟生活和生活底狀況之

原則之演為教育底基礎，現在還不過是在發軔之初呢！實際上  
之關係底發現，則是新時代之產生上的一大進步。這  
這一個看似簡單的教育上的新見解，實在和地球與宇宙  
【這是怎樣  
智識如何，却要看他的（實）實生活是怎樣  
然地說道：「估計教育價值的時候，並不在學生底（所知死  
的教育觀念。但是後來就有人見到這種觀念，是，便毅然決  
驗，用來檢查智識底接受程度，究竟到底怎樣程度的。這是舊時  
一種按照秩序分等級的傳授智識的計劃，同時也是一種測  
子孫們必須把這些智識一代一代的傳下去。所謂教育，只是  
底目的就達到了。祖宗們已經在歷史上推積着許多智識，  
是極簡單的——只要把書本上的智識傳授了學生那麼教育  
空，這種觀念，直到最近方漸漸消滅，那時教育的針  
只是一種「野蠻的注入」，灌進去，裝進去的「孩子們的腦袋是  
在教育界裏頭也有一種類似的變遷，原來舊時的教育，  
徹底改變過來。

徹底改變過來。  
望遠鏡和一種強有力的推想，馬上就把人們對數字由的知  
出來向西方落下去的。但是後來出了一位人物，他只利用一具  
從前的人以為地球是宇宙底中心，太陽是每天從東方升  
力底工作！

### 協大訓練科工作近況

申鴻作

材，在導師的制底度底下，社會科學的師生，更有許多可以努

生，都應當從社會科學方面出發，造成多數建設新中國的人  
是時代的要求，也是當前發展的中心，同時，文科的學  
在文學院方面，應當十分注重到經濟學系社會學系，這  
除有充分的科學知識外，要算社會科學的人材，所以我們  
我們都覺得中國建設的過程中，目前所急切需要的人材，  
末了，還有幾句與本題不相干的話，在這裏附帶提及。

方法。

可以增進到深一層的友誼，這是我認為增進友誼中的一種  
少有一大關於學問上生活上直接切實的談話，從這樣談話中  
自由往來，或者由學生自動選擇他所喜愛的導師，每星期至  
的入手，就是根據 Major 使每個學生與他的系主任或教授  
制度，儘可以本着友誼化「所」立場，自由地組織。我們最初  
來做我們增進友誼的工具，本不必一定要抄襲幾個西洋  
西方的所謂「導師制」不甚相符，不過我們覺得這個名詞  
所謂「導師制」。這原不能包括「導師」的全意義，或者更  
是我們大學生活中所力求達到的境地，所以我們要竭力提倡  
治成不可分割的一片，然後互相解決各個入密的問題，這是心  
面時的笑顏，而己能一層一層地了解到心的秘密，心與心  
都清楚地認識教師，不單是僅僅知道某某人的姓名與見  
以受人格的感化，個個教師都能清楚地認識學生，個個學生  
導本以外去追求學識，直接可以討論一切人生問題，間接可

在事實上，我常非在現在，而在中國人能夠實行以孝道教養者，實在如境在事實上，我常非在現在，而在中國人能夠實行以孝道教養者，實在如境

精神，實在是基督教的真精神，諸位能把基督教的真精神，神，大家開誠佈公，直說，這是很難得的。神。這樣的精，校的感覺，我憑良心說：「本校很有合作的精，親愛的精，新禮會裏，大家叫我談談以新來者的眼光，所覺到的對於本這給與大家以一個親密的機會。我來校不久，有一二，在這夫，尤其其是多情親熱的眷屬，因是以便以這「新禮會」作用爲工，或者在各禮會熱時相見外，彼此爲要多作聯絡和交陪的

分鍾來爬過山嶺，各教員各有住屋，所以平時除了課室相送十條。協大的地址是頗為廣闊的，由此屋走到被到屋，常常要花十便會也可以名為「談會」的教授及其眷屬到會，完全隨便。這為「新會」而其對於各種問題都隨隨便便談到。所以這為眷屬們每禮拜四晚上都有一個「新會」。這種會，雖然名是歡迎，然我中心總覺得有點掛慮。協大的外間教授及其雖然林校長信我對我說，我雖非基督教徒，而學校對我景教問題。這學堂是基督教所設立的，而我却非基督教徒。我在美國時候，對於來協大教書，心中最掛慮者，為宗住。

強草曷

○重抄一

無論何種教育歷程，如果要做到合式兩字，都不能忽視了這一點。生括活得到最有效率的適應。這種工作雖繁雜，却很重。在凡種方法都能幫助學生發見自己能力，使學生在講求學習法，時間應用法，以及其他類似的問題。

在中文方面。

對於第一學年的學生，舉行一種普通骨節力學測驗，這是

在葉文方面，用診斷式的標準測驗法，使學生知道自己是：

於學生，可以正這問題。給予大量的幫助。

學法之類——在這方面，外國語文尤爲重要。所以學校對

不過把校學生活來講，寧靜，也有許多切身問題，例如課程到底

中要，搜集一點有裨於職業指導的材料，是極端的困難。

姊姊，中了，中了！鼾鼾欲加焉！

快看見久違的福州城了，快看見久違的最親愛的母親和兄弟，輕輕地移動，清快的晨風，掠着頭髮而過。快到福州了，好空氣，正在兩兩三三地走向他們的地。去了。天上的薄雲，好聲音也聽見了，田徑上荷鋤牽牛花的勤苦同胞，吸着清新等的顏色，守住他們原有的地位，待日光普照。田間雞鳴山岸先明亮起來了，那迎不着光線的，還是各帶着青藍紫黑的被青山環繞着，好像並無路可通海口，也無路可出羣山，出了萬片金光，直射在山上，水面。船的前後左右都爬起來，跑到船頂。晨曦初上，還在薄雲外邊，雲隙裡透出來。夜的船又停在外口，又是一夜睡不着。東方發便州來。在美國便已答應到協和大學教書，自然就要快點回福州來。不要在漆黑裏跳下去，「一夜睡不着，惜早登岸。」

從那頭跳到這頭，旁邊有一個船上人說道，「請你們小心，初次回國的一個小孩子，跟着我在甲板從這頭跳到那頭，又向外伸着兩手，恨不得把那電光抱了過來。在美國生長而向微笑，其實他比我已先看見了天了。我走到欄邊，上半身微微到手足不知所措，急急用手指着電光告訴站在我旁邊的







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Appendix A

Review of Recent Events at Fukien Christian University

Since the last meeting of the Board of Trustees, the work at Fukien has gone on in most encouraging fashion.

On January 17, 1931, the University celebrated in fitting style its fifteenth anniversary. An interesting booklet prepared in connection with this event is being circulated at this time to the members of the Board of Trustees.

At one point in the anniversary celebration the Commissioner of Education announced the good news that the National Government had accepted the University's registration. Concerning this, President Lin wrote as follows on January 23:-

"One of the dramatic moments during the afternoon celebration was the announcement by Commissioner Cheng of Education, who came as representative of the Fukien Government to our Anniversary, that our Colleges of Arts and Science were granted registration with the Ministry of Education in Nanking. We cannot as yet register as University, as the Government regulation requires that a University should consist of at least three colleges. Our newly organized School of Education is not considered as strong enough to constitute a third College. The Ministry suggests that we carry on our work in Education with the Arts College for the time being until we have enough fund and staff for a separate School, which they greatly encourage. I am sure our Trustees will rejoice with us for the final success of our application for registration. It means, as Dean Chen has expressed in his article, that the truth has finally triumphed. The purpose and standard of our work have now received the formal recognition of the National Government of China, in spite of the false charges against us during the last three or four years. Our legal status has thus been established; we shall now be able to devote our whole time for the development of our work for the advancement of Christian higher education.

"The Government regulation requires a separate School of Education to have the following qualifications:

1. \$100,000 L.c. For initial cost, as for buildings, equipment, and library.
2. 80,000 L.c. For annual budget, excluding income from student tuitions.

"We have not had that much at the present. A School of Education is one of the most needed services in this Province. Nearly 60% of our graduates go to teach, and everywhere is demanding our graduates for teaching work. We shall graduate five next week, and practically all of them have been engaged some time ago. China is developing her educational system very rapidly, in spite of the various difficulties, and we as a higher institution of learning on the land should be able to supply this need. We hope very much that we may have resources to develop a fine School of Education, as we have done for our Science and Arts courses.

"After the announcement of the registration of this institution in the name of a College, there were quite a number of our alumni



and friends who expressed dissatisfaction. Their reason was that to be registered as a College instead of as a University, means a lowering down of our dignity. Some of them even proposed our outright refusal to register. Our faculty members are, however, quite clear on this point. We are at the present essentially a College rather than a University. Besides, the registration as a College does not lower our standard in any way or change our work of curriculum at all. It is a matter of the scope of activities. If an institution has more than two colleges, then you may use the name of University. The standards and quality of the work of the various colleges are not affected whether getting together as University or singly called colleges. We do hope, however, that we shall be able to develop our School of Education up to the Government standard in the near future."

The spring semester began on February 9 with an enrolment of something more than one hundred and ten students. This was somewhat larger than was expected, for dormitory limitations prevented the admission of a new class. All the news from the field has indicated that the spring semester has been marked by quietude and effective work.

The University has been fortunate during recent months in entertaining a number of visitors from the West. Dr. Fairfield was able to visit the campus, and will undoubtedly give the Board the benefit of his first-hand contact with the work of the University. Dr. George F. Sutherland of the Methodist Board, after visiting the University, wrote as follows:

"In the course of my travels through China it has been my privilege to visit three of the union universities. I, of course, have not made a thorough study of any one of them, but I have come to the conclusion that no one of them is doing any better work than Fukien Christian University. From what I have learned, the percentage of Christian students in the Fukien Christian University is larger than in any of the other schools and I believe the work is being done very thoroughly. I have heard the highest commendation of the administration of President Lin, and his effectiveness as a leader in this great university.

"Unfortunately, this school does not have a financial representative at home, nor anyone now in the group who can present the financial needs of this university in as compelling a way as is done by some of the other union institutions.

"I am told by Dr. Lin that the student body could be doubled, so far as applications are concerned, if more dormitory space were available, and this could be done without materially increasing the budget of the institution. There are now 130 boys in the school and many of the classes are small. The enrollment could be increased to 250 without materially increasing the budget. One or two new teachers might have to be secured in some departments, but in the main an increase in the enrollment to 250 would simply mean larger classes, but not too large to be handled effectively.

"On the present basis of exchange, \$10,000.00 would build enough dormitories to provide additional enrollment up to 250, and the

tuition of this additional 120 boys would increase the income much more than it would increase the disbursements.

"If, in the face of the present economic situation in the States, which I realize is very difficult, some friend could be found to donate this amount, it would be a wonderful help to the university.

"President Lin can probably raise some money locally for such a dormitory. In fact, I would not be surprised if he would accept the challenge to raise Mex.\$1,000.00 for every G\$1,000.00 that was contributed for dormitory purposes. A dormitory has already been started, one side of the quadrangle being built, and it can be completed one-third at a time of only that much money were available.

"I write this to you hoping that the funds may be available from some source."

Dr.A.L.Warnshuis was not able actually to visit the University campus, but spent some time with President Lin, and brings back with him a warm appreciation of the splendid service President Lin is rendering.

Mr.Cressy also had the opportunity of meeting with President Lin and other members of the Fukien staff during his recent trip to China.

The quotations given above show the urgent need of the University for increased financial support, especially for the construction of more adequate housing facilities for students and staff.

It is hoped that several of those who have so recently been in China will be present at the meeting of the Trustees and will describe to the Board their contacts with the University:

Christian higher education is facing a tremendous challenge in China today. Its past achievements and present strength will not necessarily vouchsafe its future unless the necessary adjustments are made in time. Both the Burton Educational Commission of 1921-22 ("Christian Education in China", Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1922, Chap. III, pp. 99-193) and the Laymen's Inquiry of 1930-32 ("Rethinking Missions", Harpers, 1932, Chap. VII) point out some of the more serious problems that need prompt solutions. Of course, many of our difficulties are shared by the government and private colleges and institutions in China, as viewed by the League of Nations Experts' report of 1932 ("The Reconstruction of Education in China"), but Christian colleges, and particularly those in the Foochow area, are especially facing the following two problems, the question of meeting the Chinese needs and the question of educational efficiency.

It has often been pointed out with convincing evidence that Christian colleges are not meeting adequately the needs of the Chinese people. Our college curriculum is still based on that which has been developed in the West to meet the industrial conditions there. Our teaching is more or less mechanically done through textbooks and lectures, using chiefly foreign material which is far removed from the life of the people, and especially the life experiences of the young people in China. The ways and habits of living that have been developed in these institutions do not seem to fit quite well the graduates in their work to society. We have not adjusted our college work to the fundamental task of uplifting the people who are suffering in poverty and ignorance. Society in general feels the increasing burden of supporting a class of people who feed on its labor without yielding due returns in service. There is an unceasing demand that the Christian colleges in particular should develop young men and women who will face the tremendous task of making a new nation in China during its transitional period. This may mean that "in general in the senior colleges each institution offer and emphasize courses preparatory to a limited number of professions, choosing these with reference to the specific needs of the community in that region, and the opportunities offered by other colleges accessible to their students", as recommended by the Burton commission. ("Christian Education in China" p. 105) It would also mean a better and more effective program of character education than we have ever had which will call forth the self-sacrificing spirit and devotion in youth to serve their fellow countrymen, even without considering their personal ambition and comfort. It seems to be a task which institutions of higher learning truly Christian can attempt to meet.

The Laymen's Inquiry of 1932 faces "the deplorable lack of unity and coordination" among the Christian colleges in China. They consider duplication of work, whatever may be the historical reason, as quite unjustifiable economically, in view of the available resources of support. ("Rethinking Missions", pp. 171, 178-179) In the Foochow area, there is one teacher to every 4.8 students in Hwa Nan and one to every 8.5 in Fukien. The average ratio for all of the Christian colleges in China for Arts and Science is 8.2 in 1933. The cost per student at Hwa Nan is \$1,014 Mex., and \$942 Mex. at Fukien, the median for the whole country among Christian colleges being \$578 Mex., and the average \$679 Mex. ("Christian Colleges in China, Statistics", 1932-33, pp. 30, 32) In the meanwhile, both of these institutions feel the need of additional competent teachers, administrative staff, and sufficient funds in order to keep up the proper quality of academic work and the program of general educational service. During these years of depres-

sion, financial conditions are pressing even more acutely for greater efficiency and economy. Some effort has been made to coordinate the work in higher education in these two institutions since the Burton report and the correlated programs of the Council of Higher Education, 1928-1933, ("The Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China", 1928, 1930, 1933, Council of Higher Education, China Christian Education Association, Shanghai, China) but there are difficulties which seem to be hard to overcome, such as institutional policies and historical connections. Nevertheless, it is quite clear to any disinterested observer that a closer cooperation between these two institutions would greatly strengthen the work of higher education in this area. Christian higher education would then be prepared to meet the serious competition that will soon come, in view of the rapid rise of private and government universities and colleges in the near future. They would, then, also be able to make even a greater contribution to the Christian movement in this country during this critical period of national reconstruction. Cooperation between these two institutions may take any one of the three forms: (1) Combination, putting the resources and the personnel of the two existing institutions together on a new basis, (2) Federation, closely correlating both the administrative and academic work by means of a common Senate, although remaining as independent entities so far as internal discipline is concerned; or (3) Affiliation, coordinating academic work offered and agreeing on certain general standards with regard to the content and grade of each subject given. It is feared that the continuation of the present status of individual development will mean a hard struggle for both institutions, and may also mean the elimination of Christian higher education in this area in the long run. It is hoped that the Christian spirit among the people concerned and the interest which they have for the future of the Christian movement will lead to some better way than the present.

#### NOTE

In 1933 Hwa Nan had a student body of 72, all of whom were reported to be professed Christians. There is a teaching staff of fifteen full time persons, including four American missionary ladies. Hwa Nan's annual budget is \$73,066 Mex. In the same year Fukien had 185 students, 20 of whom were women. Of the total student body 117 (or 63%) were reported to be Christians. Fukien has a teaching staff of 22, including six missionary teachers. Half of the missionary staff is directly paid by the Fukien Board of Trustees and the other half is supported by the cooperating mission boards. The total annual budget for 1933 was \$174,247 Mex. Both Hwa Nan and Fukien offer work of senior college grade in arts, science, education and pre-medicine. Hwa Nan also carries a preparatory department for senior high school girls. Fukien has a special program for Chinese Cultural Studies, and is steadily strengthening her agricultural experimentation and rural service work. She also conducts a two-year teacher training course. ("Christian Colleges in China, Statistics" 1932-33. Bulletin No. 30, China Christian Educational Association, pp. 16, 20, 28, 31, Earl H. Cressy.)