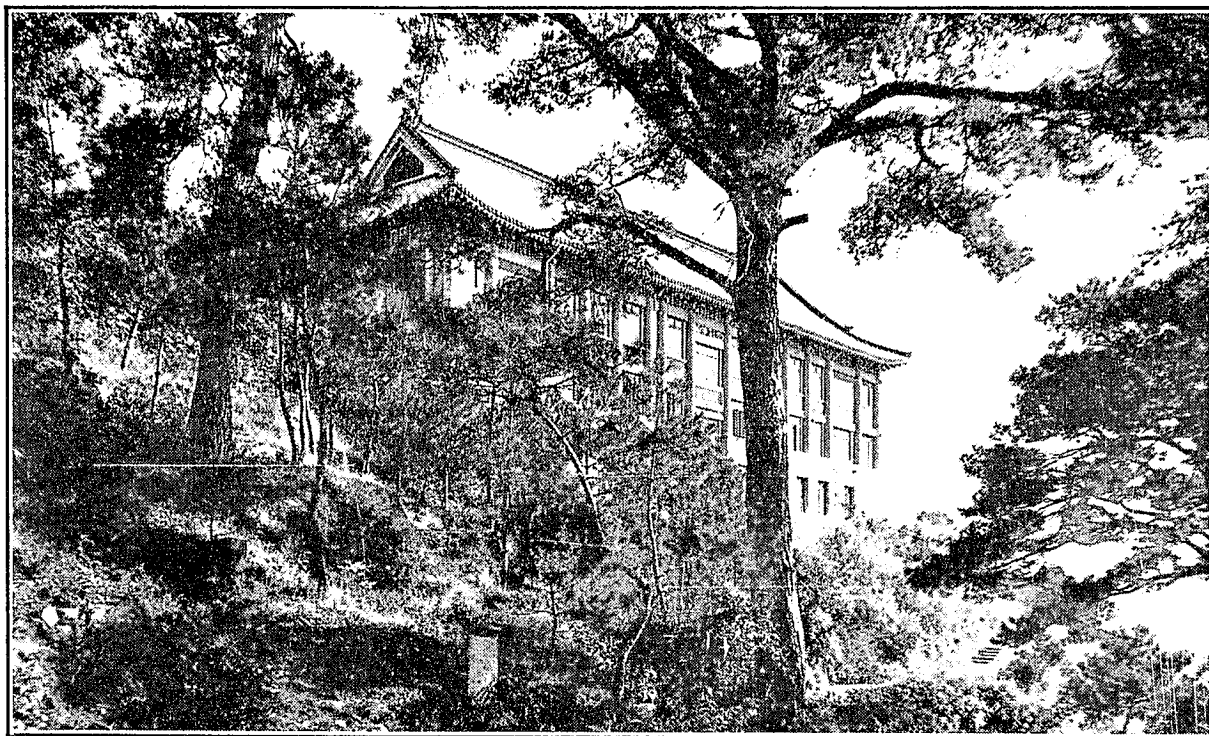


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Gardiner Hall, Jr., Memorial Arts Hall, Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China

Christmas

and

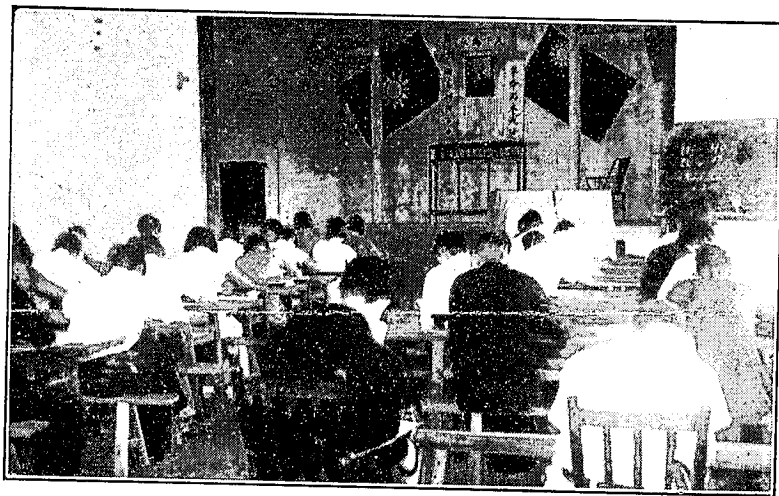
New Year

Greetings

新 救
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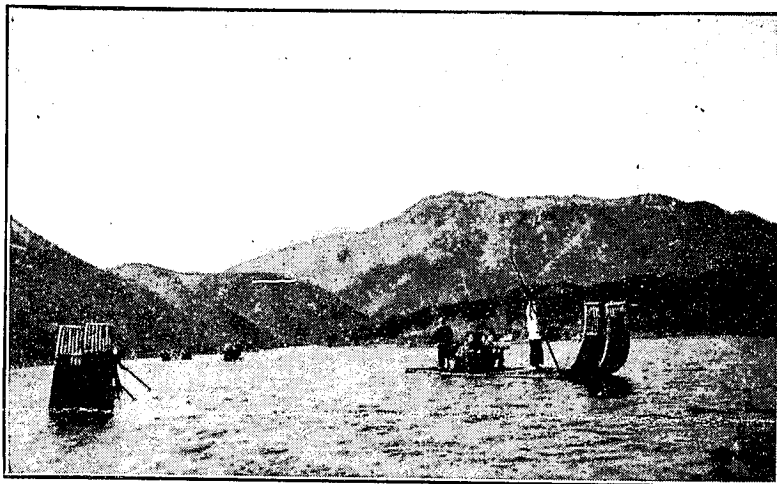


Home in
London, with
us, old to most
for our students

Dr. John Johnson
(see Dr. Johnson
in front of building)

7/25/19

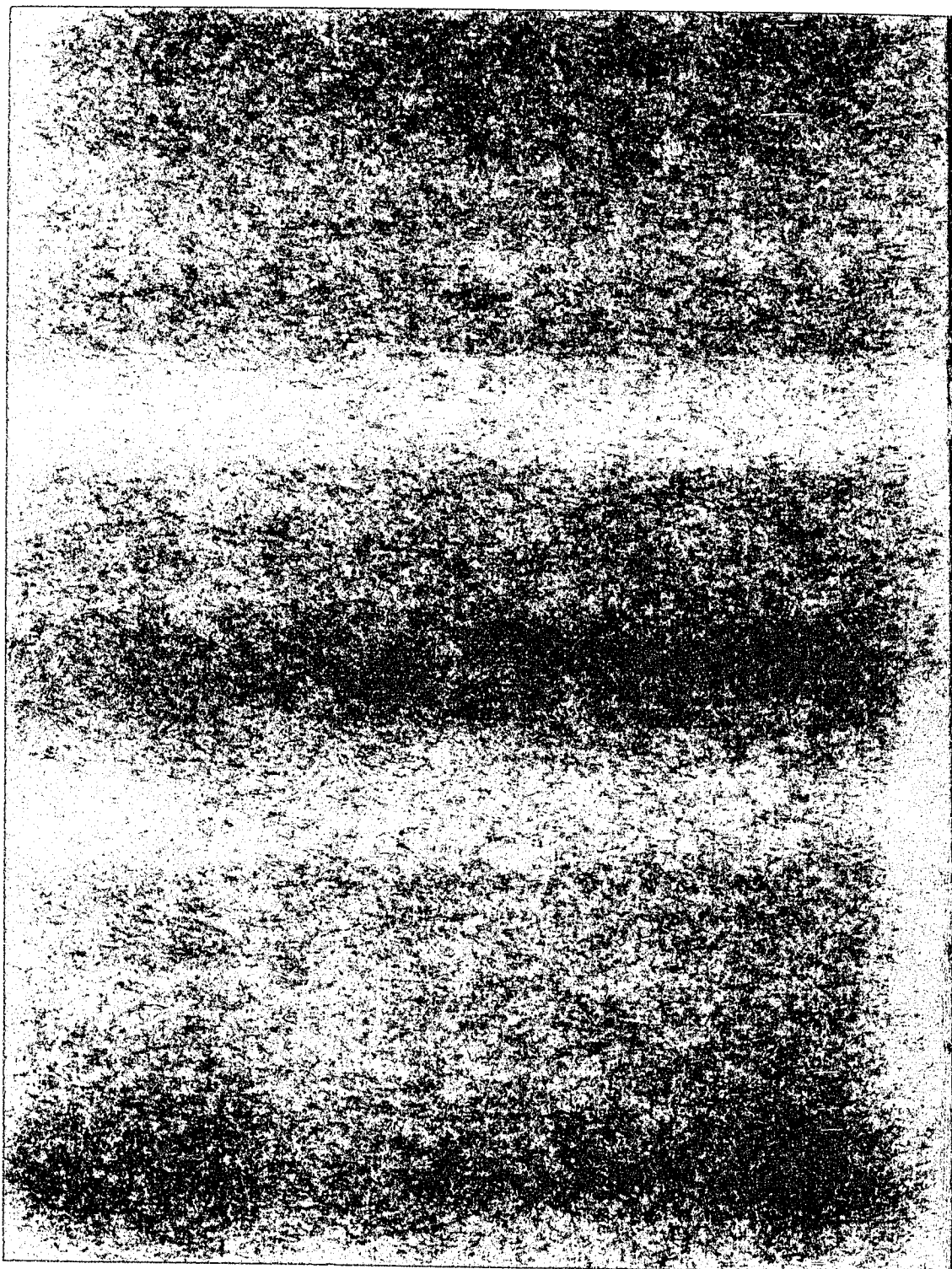
F.C.U.



Chemistry Club going down
river from Suva on bamboo
rafts, to visit coal mines.

~~274 1966~~

*Three Wise Men
... And A Star*



Three Wise Men ... And A Star

SOME nineteen centuries ago there came three wise men from the east, saying, "We have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him." Ever since the beginning of time, the influences which have moved the world forward have developed around the personalities of individuals. The swift-moving events which today are transforming the Orient can best be comprehended by observing some of the individuals who are playing significant parts in this latest drama of history. Here is the story of three young men of China, each of whom bears the surname Chen. Each has, in his own way, proven himself a wise man. And each has been led by the same star of inspiration as guided the Magi to the cradle in Bethlehem.

★

Late one night some twenty-odd years ago a young Chinese student, Chen Wen-yuan, paced restlessly about the campus of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow. For days something had been troubling him deeply—something he did not quite understand. Not many months before, he had come to the College firmly resolved to make the most of all the educational advantages of the institution, but to maintain an aloof and even hostile attitude toward the religious life and activities of the campus. But gradually he had begun to feel dissatisfied, and uncertain of himself.

Everyone had been friendly and cordial. His instructors had given him their best in the classroom, and had taken a personal interest in him on the campus. His fellow students had made him welcome, had made a place for him in their

activities. No compulsion had been placed on him to take any part in the religious life of the College community except as he himself might elect. To both his teachers and his fellows, Christianity seemed a way of life, and not merely a matter of outward forms and ceremonies.

One day Chen Wen-yuan had accompanied a group of Christian students going to a nearby village to hold an evangelistic service. He was standing apart from the group, taking no part in its activities, when an educated skeptic in the crowd of listeners began to attack their exposition of Christianity. So effective were his arguments that he triumphed over the students one after another.

Chen Wen-yuan was a keen student of logic, and loved to debate. He had studied the Christian religion from the standpoint of philosophy. As he listened, a thought had come to him: "I can answer those arguments. Why don't I go after him, just for the fun of it."

Suddenly he was on his feet, using all his talents of logic, wit, and convincing argument against the skeptic who had interrupted the service. In a few minutes he was master of the situation. The interrupter was silenced and the crowd was on his side. It had been great fun.

But later that evening, alone in his room, it had not been fun. He began to realize what a hypocrite he had been. A voice within him seemed to say, "If your arguments are so irresistible, why don't you truly accept Christianity, instead of making a mockery of it?"

And so it was that Chen Wen-yuan's struggle with himself had driven him from his room to pace restlessly about the campus. At last he sought out one of his American teachers. They talked—then prayed—together. From that time, he became a Christian leader of the student body.

After his graduation, he served for a time as social secretary in the Foochow Institutional Church, and as Principal of the Tsing Daik School. Despite very limited resources, he came to America and enrolled in Syracuse University. He not only secured his B.A. and M.A. degrees, but served



Dr. Chen Wen-yuan and his family.

as instructor at the same time.

In 1919 he returned to Foochow and became superintendent of the Foochow Institutional Church, and later pastor of the Foochow Student Church. Governor Sah Chen-ping of Fukien Province appointed him a personal advisor. The Chinese government invited him to Peking to accept an attractive government position at four times his meager salary as a pastor, but he declined the offer.

In 1921 his health broke down as a result of overwork and forgetfulness of his own physical needs. After a protracted illness he recovered and returned to his pastoral duties. A little later he became a lecturer on religious education at Fukien Christian University.

In 1927 Chen Wen-yuan was able, with the generous assistance of a member of the Fukien Board of Trustees, to come to America for postgraduate work. For three years he studied social psychology under the direction of William McDougall, for a time in Duke University, and later at Cambridge University, the University of Paris, and Berlin University. Dr. McDougall has described him as one

of the most brilliant students of any nationality whom it has ever been his privilege to instruct.

He received his Ph.D. degree in 1930, and shortly thereafter returned to Fukien Christian University, an abler administrator and a more devoted Christian leader than before. From all over China he began to receive calls to come as a speaker and leader at religious conferences and retreats. He became a prominent figure in the Youth and Religion Movement. He continued his work of teaching and administration at Fukien Christian University, and during the visit of President Lin Ching-jun to America in 1934-35 was the Acting President of the institution.

During the past year the missionary leaders of the world have begun to focus their attention on preparation for the great World Missionary Conference to be held in China during 1938. When the National Christian Council of China sought the ablest leader it could find to take charge of the tremendous task of preparing for this conference, the members of the Council turned with one accord to Dr. Chen Wen-yuan. At present he is on temporary leave of absence from Fukien, giving himself wholly to this difficult and challenging task, resolved that this first world-wide missionary conference to be held in the Orient shall mark an important new step in the coming of Christ's kingdom throughout the earth.

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At the end of January, 1925, Theodore Chen, one of the most popular young Chinese students at Teachers College, Columbia, was just completing an excellent first semester of graduate work, when he became ill. The doctors diagnosed tuberculosis and advised that he be given sanatorium treatment at once. His own resources were too limited to meet the heavy expense involved. But, under the leadership of Bishop John Gowdy, then President of Fukien Christian University, a little group of Fukien Trustees and other American friends quietly contributed suffi-

[4]

cient funds to send him to Loomis Sanatorium in the Catskills, and to provide treatment for him there.

For awhile he appeared to be making progress. Then his case took a sudden turn for the worse, and it seemed that "Teddy" Chen's career was about to close just as it was beginning.

An active career it had been, and one that had promised much for the future. After doing preparatory work at Foochow College, he had entered Fukien Christian University in the autumn of 1918. He quickly became a leader both in his academic work and in the student activities of the campus. He was the editor-in-chief of the college paper, "The Fukien Star."

He was popular alike with his fellow students and his teachers, an ardent patriot, and an earnest Christian. Following his graduation in 1922, he taught for two years in the Anglo-Chinese College, Foochow. Then he came to America, and began the study at Teachers College which had so tragically been cut short. And within eighteen months after he reached New York he lay at the point of death at the sanatorium in the Catskills.

Skilled medical and surgical attention carried him almost



Dean Theodore Chen with his family on the beautiful Fukien campus.

[5]

miraculously past the crisis. Courageously he began again the hard, discouraging climb back to health and strength. Funds ran low again and again, but always friends came forward to replenish them.

Finally, in the autumn of 1928, Teddy was able to leave the sanatorium. Despite the advice of friends that he start back to China at once and avoid the strain which further study in New York might involve, he enrolled in Teachers College, and in 1929 received his Master's degree.

He went back to his alma mater, Fukien Christian University, as an Associate Professor in Education. In 1931 he was appointed Dean of the University, a position which he has continued to occupy with distinction. His health has remained good, he is an indefatigable worker, and he is one of the best-loved members of the staff.

★

During a night of storm when Francis Chen was an undergraduate at Fukien Christian University, passing boatmen deposited on the river bank just below the college a passenger in the last stages of cholera. Francis, then President of the Christian Association, fearlessly risking the danger of contracting the dread disease, carried the sufferer to a nearby building, provided him with a blanket, gave him a cup of hot tea, and sat with him until he died. Then he dug a grave, and held a funeral service. All this he did for a perfect stranger, whose name he never knew.

The act was typical of Francis Chen. Born in humble surroundings, his boyhood was lived on intimate terms with privation and hardship. He was sixteen years of age before he attended his first school. His fellows had a long "head start" of him in their studies, but perhaps none of them could have matched him in grit. The elementary grades, middle school, and at last his course at Fukien Christian University, all represented a long, difficult struggle which few boys would have attempted, and even fewer would have completed.

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But from before the time when he was old enough to define what Christian love meant, Francis Chen has consistently lived as one who loves his fellowmen. Service without stint has been a habit which he has never broken. Difficult though his own struggle has been, he was always finding ways to assist other hard-pressed students.

Just as Francis was approaching graduation at Fukien Christian University in 1927, a generous American friend visiting the campus was so impressed by his spirit and his ability that he made it possible for the lad to go on to Yenching University. There he secured in the next three years the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Divinity.

Even then he was not content. Making his way to America, he enrolled in Yale University for graduate work leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He roomed in a heatless attic. Three or four precious hours of each day were spent waiting tables in a Chinese restaurant in New Haven. Whenever odd jobs could be found, his afternoons were given to them. Of course he won his Ph.D., for what institution could have resisted such a spirit as that? And, in addition, he won the warm affection and admiration of his fellows and of his instructors.

It was in keeping with the whole genius of his life that when he returned to China and to Fukien Chris-



Dr. Francis Chen and his mother and aunt.

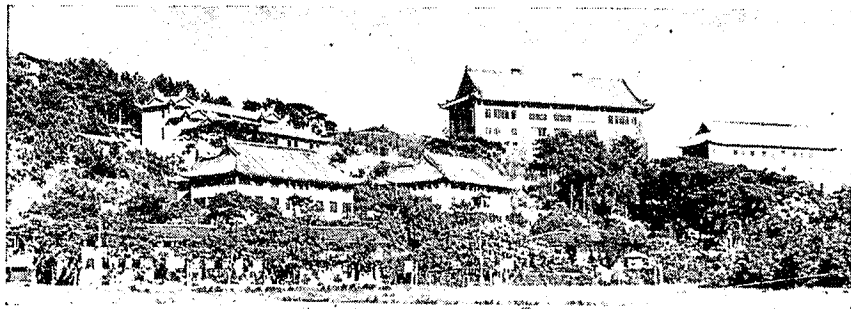
[7]

tian University he chose the most needy and the most difficult field of service he could find—that of rural reconstruction. On the faculty roll he is listed as a lecturer in economics—but among the farmers and villagers of Fukien province he is known as the enthusiastic leader who is helping them to transform their farms and villages in ways that not only make for greater material prosperity but that deepen and enrich their lives.

His smile is contagious. His is the spirit of the “superior man” of whom the sage Confucius said, “When the superior man acts like a brother, all men within the four seas become brothers.” His life is guided by that still greater Teacher, who gave as His supreme commandment, “Thou shalt love the Lord, thy God, with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and *thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.*”



And so each of these three has, in his own way, shown himself to be a wise man—wise in his search for truth, wise in sharing his life with others. The lives of such as these call for men and women who, by their sacrificial gifts, will make possible the developing of more and more “wise men from the east” who will follow this same star.



A glimpse of the Fukien Christian University Campus.



PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN OFFICE OF
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

(Over Fupien file 17)

EXCERPT FROM LETTER FROM MISS PRIEST, UNIVERSITY OF FUJIAN DATED FEBRUARY 14, 1949

Actually the city is very quiet indeed. It is cold but sunny and we feel spring is around the corner with jasmine and plum blossoms in bloom. The campus seems to be buzzing with activity as students return for registration but we do not have figures yet - we are estimating there will be around 500 in the colleges and perhaps the same number in our middle school. We will report as soon as the registration is completed. So many students had to take make-up examinations and make up credits that it is a bit slow to put them all through the process.

According to the latest count we shall have 186 Chinese staff members and seven western staff on the campus. School fees are so very high that our faculty members are having a serious time to manage the cost to send their children to school. Even primary school demands a half dan of rice which is something like Gold Yuan 5,000. this morning. Although we paid February salaries in early December we are giving every person an inflation allowance - that will be figured and determined this week, but I presume it will be about 150 times September salaries.

Railroad travel has improved greatly with guards to keep the soldiers out of the trains. For a time it was impossible to secure a ticket except at the risk of your life, but that is over and although train fares seem very expensive, they are protected if you buy a reserved seat these days. The mobs are no longer traveling in all directions - but we know if there is a reverse in the fighting it will start once more. Actually people are flocking back into the city - their money is exhausted and they cannot stand the cost of such cities as Shanghai, Canton, etc.

The official buildings are empty - perhaps a guard at the door, but no staff and it becomes increasingly difficult to secure any official papers or seals. We have money due us from government organizations but cannot collect as the "head" man has gone away. The whole central government has evaporated - and we doubt if they are functioning in Canton to any great degree of efficiency. In spite of it all, local order is being maintained and the city is orderly and well controlled by police. Martial law is being maintained from eleven until six in the morning - everything is planned accordingly so we shall not be caught on the street after eleven.

Black markets in gold and silver flourish openly on the street corners now - the crowd is so dense it is almost impossible to go through the "exchange" districts. There seems no control or effort to control these speculators, but only small notes as far as US dollars are concerned, are accepted. We had a payment made in one hundred dollar United States notes and I find they are not very useful. We can turn them in as deposits accepting the lower rate received for check, but I would prefer to exchange for a "better" rate. We are accepting in payment for fees both US notes, and silver dollars at the rate of the day. Silver dollars dropped to 1200:1 (gold yuan 1200 for one silver dollar) and US dollars went to 1500 gold yuan for one yesterday - it has been the other way for several days. Of course this is a fictitious rate for the silver dollar - before the war it was the equivalent of 3.33 for US\$1. and there certainly is nothing in the economic situation to make one feel the silver dollar is truly more valuable.

You may be interested to know that Hunan province has established their own currency using silver for the basis. They refuse to allow any gold yuan to enter the province. I know the large relief projects under ECA have to put their gold yuan (all their money is in gold yuan) in a bank for transfer to Hongkong dollars, then from Hongkong dollars for Hunan. It sounds rather complicated and someone makes a grand profit at each exchange!

From our observation many people believe China will be split into four sections before long and how long it will be maintained in that method is beyond anyone to guess. One section will be Szechuen, Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi (?) Sikang, perhaps Kansu and Shensi. The next section will be Kwantung, Hunan, Fukien, Hupeh and Kiangsi. Then the North China area remains intact and for the time being Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei. The people in West China expect to hold their area for years - they may be right. Most people feel that the only reason that Nanking and Shanghai are being left alone these days is the fact that they have too few trained persons to handle the administration, and are waiting to recruit and train men before attempting to rush into these two cities. It is probably the true reason - for there are plenty of troops to walk into the city or even to cross the river. Besides the Nationalist troops refuse to fight and go over to the C. army whenever they come in contact. Some of the Nationalist troops were quartered on our farm for a month and all declared they had no intention of fighting for this war had no good reason.

In spite of Time magazine, the firecrackers over New Year were the loudest and most frequent for many years. Evidently the Time correspondent was a sound sleeper! Few of us had any sleep for three nights due to the racket. Not only firecrackers but the guards and police fired their guns every few minutes. Canton reports the same situation and Shanghai papers complained of the noise!

The bank just called to say the official rate for the US dollar was GY\$1250:1 which means the black market has probably fallen to around GY1400:1.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Elsie M. Priest

Fukien Christian University

Foochow, China

February 15, 1949

Mr. C. A. Evans
United Board for Christian Colleges in China
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Re: Faculty-staff Salaries

Dear Mr. Evans:

With inflation getting worse all the time, we have adjusted Faculty and Staff Salaries in terms of rice. We took the Gold Yuan Salary as of August, 1948, when the new currency was introduced and allowed $5\frac{1}{2}$ catties of rice to GY\$1, and then we convert that amount of rice back into GY\$ according to the price of rice the day before payment. We use the day before payment instead of the day of payment because we must have some time to make up the payroll after the price of rice is determined. This system goes into effect with the payment of February salaries tomorrow. Most of the mission schools in Foochow have adopted this system.

On this basis our payroll for faculty and staff, 93 persons, amounts to GY\$1,863,400 @ the exchange rate of \$920 = US\$2,025.00. Workmen's February wages on slightly different basis will amount to roughly GY\$400,000 (72 persons) @ \$290 = US\$440, or a total of US\$2,465.00 for salaries and wages. Of course, this will vary from month to month as the price of rice and exchange varies. At the present time, all commodity prices are lagging behind the increase in the rate of exchange. That has been the case for the last few weeks, probably due partly to the stalemate in the peace negotiations. Prices are more nearly geared to black market quotations than to the legal rates. We are figuring rice at \$7,500 per load, or \$50 per catty, for February salary, since the price ranges from \$7000 - \$8000, depending on quality.

You will have heard when this reaches you, I think, that the Board of Managers decided on February 11 to open school on March 17 to run through July 2. The Faculty committee appointed by the Board (Dr. David Cheng, Dr. Li Lai Yung, Mr. Wang Jen-yu, and the Rev. T. R. Wilkinson, and two others yet to be settled on) recommended opening. They are in office until the end of the academic year, July 31, 1949. They plan to send out a letter to the parents telling them that they have undertaken this responsibility in order to give their children an opportunity to carry on their studies, and further state if there is student interference in the administration they will give up and close the school, etc. They will ask for the guarantee of the parents re their children's behavior, and require an additional guarantor. This might make some impression on the students so that they will think at least twice before losing their heads. Many of them have been quite worried over the possibility of the school not opening this semester.

The Committee is taking hold of the many problems surrounding them quite well. It would not be beyond the pale of possibility that a president might come out of the committee, who knows? A number of us thought of David Cheng as being "eligible" in 1947, but he had just returned from America that spring and joined our faculty for the first time. Some thought the older members in terms of service might resent making a president out of a new-comer, but all of those older members have either found other jobs or are in the U.S.

We were all disappointed that Dr. Hung did not accept the presidency, and some still have hope that he may yet come eventually.

I seem to sense that more and more the people in general feel that the communists cannot be worse than what they have had to put up with in the past. They can't believe that Chinese communists will be of the same stripe as Russian communists. I wonder if the people in Communist territory feel that way. I have my fingers crossed.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Eva M. Asher

LETTER TO MR. C. A. EVANS FROM MISS EVA M. ASHER
March 26, 1949

Dear Mr. Evans:

Everybody in F.C.U. is happy to be a part of a "going concern" again! Faculty, as well as students, were perturbed when it seemed that school might not open this semester. I think all will agree now that it was the right thing to do from a number of standpoints. We owe a great deal to the six members of the Administrative Committee who made opening possible. The final membership consists of: Dr. David Cheng, Chairman, Dr. Joseph Chen, Dean of Studies, Dr. Li Lai Yung, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Dr. Tan Jen Mei, Dean of the College of Arts, Mr. Wang Jen-yu, Acting Dean of General Affairs, and the Rev. Tom Wilkinson, Secretary. They have worked hard to pull things together, and even to strengthen a few weak spots, and are working very harmoniously as a group, all of which helps to lift morale all over the campus.

The students have played their part too in making things go smoothly. They have not complained about anything or tried to meddle in general administrative affairs as in the past, and the Committee have turned down a number of requests made by the students through the proper channels. I am sure it has been more difficult than ever for the majority of students to find ways and means of paying their tuition fees, but registration went off very smoothly. All fees were in terms of so many catties of rice. The first three days the price remained the same as previously announced would be the case. After that, we adjusted the price each day according to the market price, ranging from \$240, \$300, \$310, and \$360 per catty. This increase in price worked hardship on some students naturally.

To date 525 students have registered, 419 men and 106 women, including 19 guest students (13 men and 6 women) from communist occupied, or about-to-be occupied, areas, particularly Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai. We expect about 30 more students yet, which will make a total around 550 or 555, which is a slight reduction over the fall semester (574). This is only a preliminary report. We shall send the final report when the last day for registration is past.

We were fortunate to get Philip Meng as Dean of Personnel, one of the most difficult offices to fill these days. He has had training in Baptist schools in China and America with a Master's degree in Religious Education. Also we were able to get two foreign trained men for the Science College. Dr. Philip Wang, Ph. D. in Chemistry, and a Mr. Chang trained in Belgium for physics. I think it will be a little easy for us to get qualified teachers now that people do not care to go into communist areas. Of course, we know not what morning we may wake up and find that we have had a turn over in government. It does happen from time to time.

Classes started on Monday, March 21. The first convocation was held that morning with an unusually fine spirit prevailing throughout. We had a faculty and staff meeting followed by a social evening last night. So everything at the moment is off to a good start for which we feel deeply grateful.

Sincerely yours,
/s/ Eva M. Asher

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FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Office of The Treasurer

April 5, 1949

Mr. C. A. Evans
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Evans:

In a day or so we shall be sending an exact report of registration, etc., but it is not amiss to say today, since I have other missives going to you, that we have a little more than 560 students, including 20 or more guest students chiefly from Peiping, Nanking, and Shanghai. All told, this is only around 15 less than we had last semester. We should like to get down to 500, or even lower.

So far, everything has gone very smoothly - no monkey works at all on the campus. I presume a number of factors contribute to the apparent "peace pact." It may for one thing be the communist line at the moment not to agitate in schools outside of communist territory. The new administration, that is, the Administrative Committee, may have something to do with it. This committee, unlike the first one formed immediately following the ousting of the president last December, has some teeth in it. I believe the students realize it would be more difficult to attack these six persons than to attack only one person, say a president. The Committee stands solidly together which gives it strength. Another factor, no doubt, is that the students generally really got the idea that school might not open this spring and that scared them. That fact also made "mamma and papa" sit up and take notice, because it would be quite an economic factor to have a boy or a girl out of college for a semester, especially if he or she were in the Junior or Senior Class. Of course, students are always busy at the beginning of a semester, and it may be too soon to look upon the present quiet as the general pattern for the semester. At least, it is a great relief to have the tension eased as long as it lasts.

Money matters get more difficult daily. Before we can get the proceeds on a sale of U. S. Currency to the campus and pay salaries the value has deteriorated considerably, work as fast as we can. To get enough cash at one time to pay salaries is hard work. We plan to pay twice a month, the 10th and 25th. But it ends up in paying four times. In planning for money for the 10th, for instance, we suddenly got spot cash for about half of the amount needed. The only thing to do with it was to pay it out at once. So when we get the balance in a few days, we shall have to pay again. Something like this happens almost every time we plan to pay salaries.

It is even difficult to keep up with the rate of exchange and the price of rice, as it changes a number of times a day and varies greatly from shop to shop and bank to bank, and we are quite far removed from the city in time of travel due to poor transportation, though only 10 miles actually. Mr. Lacy helps to keep us informed and looks after many transactions in Foochow which makes it possible for us to move faster than we could otherwise in connection with business matters in Foochow.

The faculty of the government schools in Foochow went on a strike last week because they have been getting so little salary and so slowly. Some of the mission high schools joined in parades, etc., as a matter of sympathy. The Provincial Government declared a week of spring vacation, and have promised to pay salaries at a substantial increase. This did not touch our faculty. Placing them on a rice basis, as I wrote you earlier, beginning with February, has tended to lend stability and everybody has been happier.

Sincerely yours,

/S/ Eva M. Asher

April 7, 1949

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Scholarships - Spring Semester 1949

1. Pastors' Children	12	3600 catties of rice			
2. Harvard-Yenching Institute	10	3000	"	"	"
3. Faculty-Staff Children	4	1200	"	"	"
4. Returned Veterans) 5@300) 1@ 30*	6	1530	"	"	"
5. College Scholarships:					
A	21	6300	"	"	"
B	38	5700	"	"	"
C	75	4500	"	"	"
6. Special Needy Scholarships	14	600	"	"	"
		24,430	"	"	"
7. Collin's Scholarship	4	US\$200			
8. Chinese Cultural Scholarships	12	US\$ 90			
9. General Sha's Scholarship	1	GY\$45,000			
TOTAL F.C.U. SCHOLARSHIPS	187				

10. * Ministry of Education Student Board Scholarships: 123 Full board
 12 Half board
 135

* Some in this group also get scholarships under 5 above.

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DLT FENN ABCHICOL

NEW YORK, UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA 150 5th AVE

TOTAL ENROLLMENT 568 INCLUDING 102 WOMEN 7 SPECIALS 29 GUEST

STUDENTS EVERYTHING GOING SMOOTHLY GOOD MORALE FACULTY STUDENTS

DAVID CHENG

17

LETTER FROM DAVID CHENG DATED 23 AUGUST 1949
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

"I enclose herewith the minutes of the Executive Committee of the F.C.U. Board of Managers for June 9 and June 27, and the minutes of the full Board for June 25 and 29.

"The items in the minutes are for the most part quite clearly set forth, but perhaps comment on some of them will not be amiss.

"1. Executive Committee, June 9. You will find attached to the minutes a copy of "Tentative Program for F.C.U. for the Academic Year, 1949-50", which gives in somewhat broad outline form the general policy we are following in making plans for the new academic year, beginning August 1.

"2. Agricultural College (M-1248, June 29, 1949). This question grew out of the minutes of May 9 - 11 of the UBCCC and your covering letter of June 14, together with Bishop Lacy's report upon his return from the United States. The Board of Managers has referred the matter to the Administrative Committee for a careful study and report back to them. I want here only to say that we are in the process of making such a study and will make a full report to you when it is finished.

"3. Report of Administrative Committee (M-1232, June 25), attached as Schedule A. This gives a brief review of the general events and the different phases of the life on the campus during the spring semester which was successfully concluded on July 2.

"4. Budget Estimates for 1949-50 (M-1238, June 25), attached as Schedule E. We have included in the income section of these estimates only the known sources of regular income, or US\$42,975.68, using the rate of S\$1 for US\$1, the prevailing rate at that time. The rate at present is \$1.38 for US\$1 in check form, or S\$1.55 for US\$1 in notes. The estimates for expenditures, US\$74,975.68 were based on prevailing prices at that time, which have already increased considerably. Both prices and exchange will, of course, change from time to time. Up to the present, prices have increased more rapidly than the gain in exchange. The difference between the estimated income and the estimated expenditures amounts to US\$32,000. The minimum reserve of US\$25,000 decided upon for F.C.U. by the UBCCC, will quite largely take care of this difference. We hope the gain on exchange and other grants will more than cover this deficit of US\$7,000. We shall review the budget again in the fall or early part of 1950 in the light of changes which may occur, and will report to you then. You may be sure that we shall constantly keep before the faculty the necessity of stringent economy in all of our work.

"5. Missionary Personnel - American Board (M-1240, June 25). With the departure of Dr. and Mrs. Scott early in June and Miss Thomas early in July, no American Board personnel is left on the campus. To come up to its usual quota, the Board needs to supply four persons. We have taken this up with Dr. Matthews directly. He has shown a very sympathetic understanding of the problem, and has sent our request to Boston. The big question is whether or not any one can, or will, come out under present conditions. In our formal request we asked for the following, listed in the order of preference:

- a) A man with the training and experience to head up the Department of Western Languages.
- b) A man or a woman trained in the teaching of English as a foreign language.
- c) A man or a woman who could offer a second language in the department besides English: French, German, or Spanish.

d) A man - Botanist - trained (Ph. D.?) in Plant Pathology.

e) A man or a woman to take charge of music activities.

"We hope that a combination of four persons might be found whereby three could take care of items a, b, c. and e, which together with a Botanist would fill the quota. The most urgent single need is a well-qualified person to head up the Department of Western Languages.

"While we make it clear that our first choice would be to have personnel from the Board, we requested that if it were impossible to get any one at this time the Board would make a cash grant of US\$1,500 per person.

"At the same time we made this request to Dr. Matthews for personnel, we asked him if his Board would consider increasing their annual cash appropriation from \$3,500 to \$4,000. The Methodist Board has increased its appropriation for the current year to \$4,000.

"6. Missionary Personnel - Methodist Board (M-1241, June 25). The departure of Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacInnis in May left two vacancies in the Methodist quota at F.C.U. We have made a request directly to Bishop Lacy asking him to assign Mr. and Mrs. Creighton Lacy to us. Such an assignment has the disadvantage of being only temporary, as the Lacys, who are now in Foochow, want to be free to return to the University of Nanking as soon as it is possible to do so. The matter has not yet been settled.

"In this connection we are glad to learn from Dr. Fenn's letter of June 29 to Miss Asher that he has already written to both of the Boards re their replacements at F.C.U. We hope you will keep in close touch with them concerning this matter. We are greatly dependent upon the close co-operation of all of the boards, both as regards personnel and cash appropriations, in order to keep going.

"7. Readjustment of Faculty-Staff Personnel (M-1242, June 25). Several factors enter into readjustment. First, we hoped that we might be able to do a little "streamlining" of the faculty and staff, so as to cut down running expenses, and second, to let some of the present less qualified members go and replace them with higher caliber men, and third, make room for five of our former members who are returning from America this fall (T. H. Wang, Y. C. Lin, Chin Yun-min, Lin En-chin, and Kao Tzi-en). I am glad to report that we have made a small beginning in this respect, and that we shall keep working at it with our main objectives before us, namely, to raise our standards and to improve morale, at the least possible cost.

"8. Adjustment of Faculty-Staff Contracts (M-1243, June 25). As a means of protection to the university in case events beyond our control should overtake us and force us to close the school, we are issuing the new contracts, effective August 1, for only one term, ending January 31, 1950, with no guarantee of salary beyond the three-months' severance pay. And further, to reduce running expenses, we are doing away with medical fee compensation, outside work, etc. We also hope to enforce more rigidly the policy of holding to a minimum teaching load of 12 hours per week. This has to be done gradually as we are able to get better trained teachers. Many of the teachers trained during the war period actually do not have a wide enough range to give 12 hours a week. We have recently sent out the new contracts with an accompanying letter setting forth these revisions.

"9. University Administration (M-1245, June 25; Exec. Com., June 27; M-1247, June 29) This question was scheduled to come up at the full Board meeting on June 25. The meeting was planned for that day, thinking that Bishop Lacy could get here from Hong-kong in time for it. Due to engine trouble he was delayed until late afternoon, and thus too late for the meeting. So this matter was referred to the Executive Committee

- 3 -

for consideration on June 27 when Bishop Lacy could be present. In the meantime, your letter of June 14, reporting on the functioning of the Christian Colleges under the new regime and enclosing copies of cablegrams from them, was opportunely received on June 26. This information was reported to the Committee the next day and contributed much towards clarifying for the members what seemed to be the course ahead for F.C.U. Therefore, the Executive Committee voted to ask the Administrative Committee, as at present constituted, to continue in office until January 31, 1950. This was approved by the full Board on June 29, and all of the members have agreed to this plan. So we shall do our best to steer this institution through whatever storms may appear on the political and other horizons for the next six months.

"I want to thank you on behalf of the Administrative Committee for all of the kind words of encouragement we have received from you and Dr. Fern about what we have been trying to do, and for the assurance of your continued support in every way. This is a real inspiration to us, and, I am sure, it will help us to put forth an even greater effort to give of our best in the development of this institution."

COPY

9-10-49

DLT FENN ABCHIECOL NEWYORK

COMMUNICATIONS ECONOMIC SITUATION MAKE ENROLLMENT UNCERTAIN TUITION
SALARY REDUCED CURRICULUM UNCHANGED EXCEPT SANMINCHUI STUDENT GUIDANCE
COMMITTEE REPLACES DISCIPLINE OFFICE GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDS WORKERS
STUDENTS CLE KS PARTICIPATE ADMINISTRATION PUBLICISE BUDGET RELIGION
FOREIGN EXCHANGE POLICY UNKNOWN FINANCES GENERAL SITUATION DIFFICULT
TERM OPENING AS SCHEDULED ELEVEN STUDENTS JOINED ARMY

DAVIDCHENG

CONFIDENTIAL

14 SEPTEMBER 1949

A CABLE, DATED 10 SEPTEMBER, FROM FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

COMMUNICATIONS (AND) ECONOMIC SITUATION MAKE ENROLLMENT UNCERTAIN. TUITION AND SALARIES (HAVE BEEN) REDUCED. CURRICULUM UNCHANGED EXCEPT (FOR) SANMINCHUI*. (A) STUDENT GUIDANCE COMMITTEE REPLACES (THE FORMER) DISCIPLINE OFFICE. (THE) GOVERNMENT RECOMMENDS (THAT) WORKERS, STUDENTS, CLERKS PARTICIPATE (IN) ADMINISTRATION, (AND THAT WE) PUBLICIZE (THE) BUDGET. POLICY (REGARDING) RELIGION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE (IS) UNKNOWN. FINANCES (AND THE) GENERAL SITUATION (MAKE) DIFFICULT TERM OPENING AS SCHEDULED. ELEVEN STUDENTS (HAVE) JOINED (THE) ARMY.

DAVID CHENG

(Chairman, Administrative Committee)

* San Min Chu I refers to the course in "Party Principles" required of all freshmen under the former regime. The change mentioned here is the obvious one to a course in the principles of the new regime.

W. P. F.

CONFIDENTIAL

22 SEPTEMBER 1949

A CABLE, DATED 21 SEPTEMBER, FROM DR. DAVID CHENG, CHAIRMAN
OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE, FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL (IS) OPENING AS SCHEDULED. ENROLMENT (WILL) POSSIBLY (REACH) 300. (THE)
CURRICULUM (HAS UNDERGONE) MINOR CHANGES. RELIGIOUS FREEDOM (IS) GUARANTEED. (WE
ARE) REORGANIZING (THE) UNIVERSITY COUNCIL, INCLUDING ONE STUDENT, ONE CLERK. (WE
ARE) REDUCING (BOTH) TUITION (AND) SALARIES. MORALE (IS) GOOD.

[17]

UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA

150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

Tel. WAtkins 9-8703

Cable: ABCHICOL

October 17, 1949

Members of the
Fukien Christian University Committee.

Dear Friends:

At the request of your Chairman, Dr. Frank T. Cartwright, I am asking you to vote upon the question as to whether the \$500 earmarked for Mrs. C. J. Lin's travel back to China should be paid her in order that she might meet her son's expenses at school. So that you might understand what is involved I would like to make the following statements:

Dr. C. J. Lin was invited to come to America for "refresher work". He wished to bring his wife, daughter and son. The question arose as to who should be responsible for his travel. Neither the Fukien Committee nor the Trustees of the United Board seemed to have taken action upon it but on June 23, 1946 Mr. Evans cabled to Dr. Lin stating that the Fukien Committee and the ABCCC cordially invited him and Mrs. Lin to America for refresher work. In his covering letter of June 27, 1946 Mr. Evans explains this cable as follows:

"I sent the above after checking with Dr. North, Chairman and President of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China. He knows the Lins very well and was very happy to second the request when the facts were fully known."

Upon this authorization the expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Lin were paid to America. The travel of the children was otherwise provided for.

There is no record of any obligation to pay the return passage of Mrs. Lin or the children to China until the meeting of the Fukien Committee on May 13, 1947. At that time Mr. Henry Lacy, treasurer of the Fukien Christian University, was present and the minutes record that "Mr. Lacy said that the Managers fully expect to take the family back to China." According to the minutes, "after full discussion it was

F-17 VOTED to appropriate \$500 toward the expenses of Mrs. C. J. Lin and to plan to pay the travel expenses of the family back to China."

Mr. Lacy was correct in interpreting the wishes of the Board of Managers regarding the \$500 for at their meeting on October 7, 1948, the Board of Managers

"1188. Voted: That the sum of US\$500.00 be allocated out of current budget as a final grant in aid to Mrs. C. J. Lin."

Mr. Lacy perhaps misinterpreted the wishes of the Board of Managers regarding the return travel expenses of the Lin family as this desire is not expressed either in minutes or covering letters of the Board of Managers.

On the basis of the authorization of the Fukien Committee, quoted above, it has been understood that \$1,700 was available for the return passage of this family.

Since the Lin family came to the U.S.A. in the summer of 1946, the following amounts have been paid them;

Travel to U.S. of Dr. and Mrs. Lin	\$1,008.55
Outfitting	500.00
Current Expenses	2,900.00
University Fees	730.50
Hospital Bills	501.30
Funeral Expenses, Dr. Lin	267.50
	<hr/>
	\$5,907.85

In addition to these amounts, a sum of \$107 advanced by the University toward the travel expenses of the children has not been repaid by Mrs. Lin and has been checked off. Also, an item of \$87.08 for books purchased by Mrs. Lin, advanced by the United Board, has not been paid. These, added to the above, total \$6,101.93 paid the Lin family since they left China during the summer of 1946.

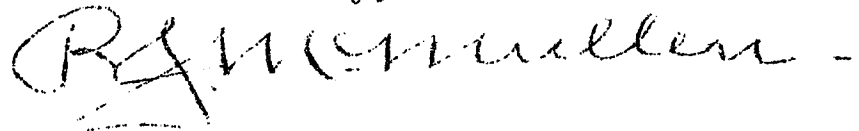
The son has been promised a full scholarship for his college course at Fukien Christian University but Mrs. Lin was not willing to take her family back to China this past summer. Through the help of the UBCCC staff, the boy has received a fellowship of \$500 for the current year, but Mrs. Lin is still finding it difficult to provide the other funds needed for his education in this country.

Mrs. Lin states that she has been assured of her return travel to China by the World Health Organization and will therefore not need to spend UBCCC funds for her return travel. She asks that this \$500 be paid her in cash so that she can use it to help her son.

The policy of the Committee on Faculty Scholarships of the UBCCC is to provide travel up to \$1,200 for the round trip if needed and upon presentation of an expense account. Recently one of our fellows had his way paid back to China by the Nationalist government. This was reported by him to us and he seemed to understand that this relieved the UBCCC of further responsibility for his return passage. This sum was not drawn from the fellowship fund but left there to help some other person. Whether or not the same should apply to Mrs. Lin is for your Committee to decide. Your Chairman suggests that you cast your vote by checking one of the alternative motions on the enclosed ballot.

Thanking you for giving this your immediate attention and with warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours cordially,



Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary

RJM:D

Encl.

B A L L O T

☐ (1) To approve of paying Mrs. C. J. Lin \$500.00 which has been reserved for her return travel to China, upon the condition that she make a written statement to the effect that her return passage has been guaranteed by the World Health Organization and that she relieves the United Board for Christian Colleges in China of further responsibility for providing her travel expenses back to china.

☐ (2) To reply to Mrs. C. J. Lin's request that the \$500.00 reserved for her return travel to China is available only for that purpose and if not so needed is to be retained as part of the fellowship funds of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China to be used at the discretion of the Committee on Faculty Scholarships.

(Signed) _____

Date: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

21 OCTOBER 1949

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 22 SEPTEMBER FROM
DR. DAVID CHENG, FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

"The chief factors affecting enrollment in all of the private schools, including both high schools and colleges, are the worsened economic situation and the lack of communication and transportation between Foochow and other centers. This latter affects the colleges more than the high schools, of course, as most of their students reside in Foochow or nearby villages. Our students from outside of Fukien Province are the hardest hit. Many of them have been cut off from their homes since early in the year as their respective areas were liberated. While a goodly number of them have received letters from home since Foochow was liberated on August 17, the channels for sending money are not yet open. Very few of the Amoy students who went home for the summer have returned--only a few who were fortunate to get a ride on military trucks. So long as Amoy is not liberated it will be almost impossible for them to come, and after that it may be too late for them to get here for this semester. Hingha students are also affected by the lack of transportation. Therefore, at the moment we think of the outside number of students who can be with us this semester as around 300.

"We are permitting students from outside Fukien to defer the payment of fees until November 1, hoping that in the meantime funds can be remitted from their homes. For a number of others who find it difficult to pay the full amount at one time, we are permitting them to pay in installments, the final payment to be made before November 1. I think of all the private schools in Foochow have allowed payments in installments.

"Students of all of the private schools brought considerable pressure upon their respective institutions to lower fees. The high schools reduced tuition by 30 catties of rice, leaving the net figure at 170 catties for Junior High and 200 catties for Senior High. We lowered ours by 50 catties, making tuition 250. The average student is paying from 295 to 330 catties of rice for total fees. Student pressure for lowering fees was eased by adopting payment on the installment plan. In general, our students have shown a very good spirit and attitude in their negotiations with us, and we have the confidence that we can work things out together to the mutual satisfaction of all concerned, when all of the students are on the campus.

"Dr. Joseph Chen, Dean, Dr. Tan Jen Mei, Dean of the Arts College, and myself called on the Governor and the Commissioner of Education on September 8, and the same afternoon we attended with other members of the faculty a meeting of the faculties of all of the private institutions of college grade called by the Commissioner of Education. We were very cordially received and were assured that it was not the policy of the new government to interfere with the running of private institutions. There are a few changes which must be made, and others which are desirable.

1. "The Musts":

a) The so-called reactionary courses are to be cancelled. These include the San Min Chu-I, Ethics, Logic, and Philosophy. The San Min Chu-I is to be replaced by the "New Democracy." The other three are entirely out for the present, but will eventually be replaced by courses dealing with dialectic and historical materialism, for which textbooks are in the process of preparation. The teaching of Chinese History will also have to be readjusted somewhat, particularly modern history which calls for a new interpretation. Present courses will remain as they are for the time being, but will have to be supplemented with material which will be supplied to us.

b) The Dean of Personnel Office has to be replaced by a Committee on Student Guidance with student representatives. Our present Dean of Personnel

will serve as Chairmen, and we are proposing that we have three student representatives to be chosen by the Student Self-Government Association.

2. a) It was made clear that it would be desirable for the private schools to reorganize their administrative bodies in such a way that all groups in the community would be represented, though this was not an order. The idea is to have every group organized and then each group to appoint its representative or representatives as the case may be. To this end the teaching faculty is organizing as a group, the clerks and workmen combined as a group, and the students already have their organization in the form of the Student Self-Government Association. We are proposing that the University Council be reorganized consisting of the present Administrative Committee (6), three other members from the teaching staff, one from the clerk-workmen group, and one student representative. In addition we are proposing that there be three student representatives on the Scholarship Committee (in fact seven students have been sitting with the Scholarship Committee these few days). Official student representatives cannot be appointed until the whole student body is here, so all of this reorganization cannot be completed for a few weeks yet. We do not propose to have any student representative on the Administrative Committee.

b) Further that an Auditing Committee consisting of representatives from all groups should be formed to study the finances so as to make for better understanding among the various groups. They also recommended that the financial report should be published yearly.

c) They expressed the desire that while they did not intend to interfere with fees, salaries, etc., in the private schools, they hoped the administration, students, and faculty could come to some common agreement. They recognized that there should be some difference in this respect in comparison with the government school, but felt that the difference should not be too great.

"They say they guarantee religious freedom, but we have to remember that also includes the "freedom" to oppose religion. I think we shall have to wait to see what is their real attitude in this connection. We are going on with our usual religious activities.

"We feel that all of these required and desired changes put together do not affect our program as a whole to speak of. We are offering a course in Russian and one in French this semester so as to ease a bit the very strong emphasis we have laid upon English under the Department of Western Languages.

"We have not definitely decided how much salaries will be reduced. We did, however, come to a common agreement a few weeks ago that if the worst came to worst and we had only a few students because of prevailing conditions, and we could not sell U. S. checks, etc., that we would go on even if salaries had to be reduced to a mere subsistence level: 135 catties of rice per month for a single person, 180 for a married man, and an additional 30 for each child not over 16 years of age. I think now that it will not be necessary for us to go that low, but we shall take steps to bring our salaries more in line with the government schools.

"The government school salaries, or living subsidies rather, for this transition period are as follows: President 280 catties per month, Faculty members 250, clerks 100, workmen 60. For faculty, each will first get 100 catties, the remaining 150 for each to be pooled and pro rated according to the salary scale. They hope to revise this scale when the military program is over and more funds will be available for other things.

"We have just heard that Mr. Berckman is able to sell U. S. and Hongkong personal checks in Shanghai and transmit the proceeds through the appointed banks. That gives us quite

a sense of relief. We could barely pay August salaries and have enough extra for mere administrative expenses. We had to curtail all departmental expenditures. The sale of cabbage seed from the University Farm helped out substantially in providing cash for telegrams, postage, etc. The Shanghai rate was quoted at \$3,500 less a 10% remittance fee. We cannot sell any foreign currency in Foochow, only silver dollars at about \$2,800.

"Foreigners can move around quite freely in Foochow proper, including Nantai, having secured their identification certificates. Our western members on the campus come under the hsien government and have not yet been called up to get their certificates, so are handicapped in going to the city.

"We are not very certain about how mail going abroad gets out. For the present we are following the practice of sending two copies of each letter to your office, one by ordinary mail direct from Foochow, and one to Mr. McCoy in Hongkong to be sent from there by air. We shall be interested to know how much difference in time there is between these two methods.

"Classes are scheduled to begin Monday, September 26, and the last day for registration is October 11. We shall give you the final figures for registration soon after that date."

CONFIDENTIAL

7 NOVEMBER 1949

CABLE DATED 4 NOVEMBER 1949 FROM DAVID CHENG
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

ENROLLMENT 424 INCLUDING 81 WOMEN. (THERE IS) SOME STUDENT AGITATION (FOR) NEW
COURSES (IN) RUSSION, FRENCH (AND) DIALECTIC MATERIALISM. (THE) GOVERNMENT INSTRUCT
(US TO) ORGANIZE (A) FINANCE COMMITTEE TWO-THIRDS STUDENTS. (A) BOMB DROPPED NEAR
(THE) JETTY DAMAGED WINDOWS. (MISS EVA) ASHER PROPOSED (TO) CUT HER DALARY (US\$)
30 MONTHLY, RETROACTIVE (TO) SEPTEMBER.

CONFIDENTIAL

14 NOVEMBER 1949

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 31 AUGUST AND 29 SEPTEMBER FROM

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

31 August

"While it is not very clear yet just how we may be affected as an institution, there are indications that we shall be permitted to carry on about as usual. 'We' in this instance mean all private schools, whether mission or otherwise. The Principals and head administrators of the Mission Schools have met twice to share common problems. At the first meeting Lin Kwan-te, Donald Hsueh, and Lucy Wang were asked to call on the Commissioner of Education (I am not sure I am using the proper terminology for that office), which they did. They gave their report at the second meeting. They did not find the head man, but saw the second in charge, and found him to be very friendly. He definitely said they had no idea of closing the private institutions, because they were actually helping the government in training leaders, etc. He further said that they would not interfere with the amount of fees collected so long as it was reasonable, nor with salaries. The only changes mentioned to date are that the so-called reactionary courses (San Min Chu I and Ethics for us, and military training and boy scouts for the high schools) should be dropped and the Personnel Office reorganized, that is, there should be no Dean of Personnel. There will be freedom of religion, freedom to believe and freedom not to believe; we can have religious activities, but not compulsory. Well, that has been the case since 1927, so that is nothing new or anything to get bothered about."

- - - - -

29 September

"To pick up where I left off on August 31, I would say that in general there has been considerable clarification at some points in the meantime.

- "1. Money. For a time silver dollars continued to be used after its hey-day was supposed to be over. It may be used now in some 'dark' places, I do not know, but it is no longer clinked glibly in the shops. It is supposed to be sold to the bank only. The rate fluctuates between \$1600 - \$2000. Just recently green backs can be sold through the bank at \$3500. Also, just recently we have heard that Berckmann in Shanghai can sell Hongkong and U.S. checks and transmit the proceeds to Foochow through the appointed banks, the last exchange rate I heard being \$3500. All of this gives us quite a sense of relief. We had barely enough on hand to pay August salaries and to pay for the actual administrative expense of keeping things going, until we began to collect fees on September 19.
- "2. Schools. I think all of the mission schools in Foochow, except Hwa Nan, have opened, and all with reduced enrollments. The last I heard both ACC and FC had slightly over half of last year's number. The high schools started registration about the same time, and students were very slow to come forward and begin registering. There seemed to be two reasons for this: First, if one had enough to pay school fees it was admitting that his family was not so bad off; second, all students seemed to have the idea that the new regime would see to it that they get their education practically free, so they held back waiting for something to happen, even though the authorities had assured the administrators of private schools that they did not intend to interfere with fees, salaries, etc. Even

after the high schools had succeeded in getting this idea across to their students, ours still had the idea that they might be able to browbeat our fees down to almost nothing, but we stood firm and had no difficulty in the end. A few students hinted that if we did not reduce the fees they would get outside help, but for the most part the students were very reasonable and showed a good spirit in all of their negotiations with the administration. We, as did other schools, eased the situation considerably by permitting 'poor' students to make payments in installments, all to be paid by November 1. Further, we permitted students from outside provinces to defer payment entirely until November 1, because there are not yet any channels through which their parents can remit funds. So far as we know funds can be remitted to Foochow only from Shanghai, no other place.

"350 F.C.U. students have registered to date. There will not be a great many more unless Amoy is soon liberated and the students from that area can get transportation. Very few Amoy students have come to date - a few got in by the skin of their teeth before August 17 and a few since by military trucks. Also many Hinghwa students have not yet come. Even a week ago we thought we would be doing very well to have 200! It truly is difficult for many students to continue their study at this time. Unemployment is a problem yet and anybody showing signs of having money or property have to pay good taxes, etc.

"3. Courses. The San Min Chu I, Ethics, Logic, and Philosophy are all cancelled. The San Min Chu-I is to be replaced by the New Democracy, and the others by dialectic and historical materialism. Modern Chinese History is to be re-interpreted. For the present we continue History as of old plus supplementary material which will be supplied. We are not in a position yet to give any of the other courses, and we are not being pushed because the material for same is in the process of preparation. Nothing has been said about the teaching of English. In the spirit of the New Era, however, we have added a course in Russian (taught by Kan Chin Hao's brother) which is very popular with nearly 100 students registering for it, and a course in French. We do not have any one prepared to give a course in the New Democracy, but we have a student-faculty study group trying to learn about it! New songs are replacing the old ones; we can only sing the college song at the moment in convocation. No flags, no pictures as yet accompanying convocation. In other words, we can make it what we want to - no regulations about it.

"4. Administrative Reorganization. The only 'must' in this field is that the Dean of Personnel must be replaced by a Student Guidance Committee with student representation, which in actuality is just a replica of our old Student Relations Committee. Mr. Meng, the former Dean of Personnel, will be the chairman, with other faculty members appointed by the Administrative Committee, and three student representatives to be appointed by the Student Self-Government Association. We know that it is looked upon with favor by the authorities, though not yet stated in the form of an order, that the administration be reorganized so that all groups will be represented. Toward this end, we are proceeding as follows:

a) The old University Council consisting of department heads, deans, and others by virtue of office and a certain number elected, is being scrapped. It will be reorganized to consist of the present Administrative Committee members, including T. H. Wang when he arrives (7), three others (faculty) to be elected by the teaching faculty group, one to be appointed by the clerk-workmen group combined, and one by the Student Self-Government Association. This means an organization of the teaching faculty representing one group on the campus, and the staff-workmen another, together with the SSGA. The ideas from the various groups to

be made known through the University Council. We also propose to have three student representatives on the Scholarship Committee. We do not propose to have any student representation on the Administrative Committee.

b) To appoint an Auditing Committee consisting of representatives from all groups to study the finances so as to make for better understanding among the various groups. The financial report will be published yearly. Needless to say, everybody is interested in finances as they affect student fees and faculty salaries.

"This reorganization is still in process, but it should be completed soon after all of the students are here (Oct. 11 last day for registration) and they can appoint their official representatives.

"5. General Attitude of Authorities in substance is, re schools: you know more about running your school than we do and for the present we do not intend to interfere, carry on as usual, except for the few things mentioned above, saying that they have not had time to make a study of the private schools. Joseph Chen, David Cheng and Tan Jen Mei called on the Governor and the Commissioner of Education on Sept. 8 and were cordially received. That afternoon they and other members of our faculty attended a meeting of the faculty of all of the private schools of college grade in Foochow, called by the authorities. It was at this meeting that we got the ideas about changes which are considered desirable but not yet in the 'order' form.

"We hear that a Commission on Higher Education has been formed in the North which will later extend its functions to the whole country when the Coalition Government is formed, and that the decisions to date are in principle nationwide in scope. The Committee has a separate committee for the Study of Private Institutions. So I think we can expect to have more explicit instructions as time goes on, perhaps next term even. We are trying to so adjust as to keep a jump ahead of what may later become orders.

"In short, so far so good.

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CONFIDENTIAL

14 NOVEMBER 1949

EXCERPTS FROM LETTERS DATED 31 AUGUST AND 29 SEPTEMBER FROM

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

31 August

"While it is not very clear yet just how we may be affected as an institution, there are indications that we shall be permitted to carry on about as usual. 'We' in this instance mean all private schools, whether mission or otherwise. The Principals and head administrators of the Mission Schools have met twice to share common problems. At the first meeting Lin Kwan-te, Donald Hsueh, and Lucy Wang were asked to call on the Commissioner of Education (I am not sure I am using the proper terminology for that office), which they did. They gave their report at the second meeting. They did not find the head man, but saw the second in charge, and found him to be very friendly. He definitely said they had no idea of closing the private institutions, because they were actually helping the government in training leaders, etc. He further said that they would not interfere with the amount of fees collected so long as it was reasonable, nor with salaries. The only changes mentioned to date are that the so-called reactionary courses (San Min Chu I and Ethics for us, and military training and boy scouts for the high schools) should be dropped and the Personnel Office reorganized, that is, there should be no Dean of Personnel. There will be freedom of religion, freedom to believe and freedom not to believe; we can have religious activities, but not compulsory. Well, that has been the case since 1927, so that is nothing new or anything to get bothered about."

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29 September

"To pick up where I left off on August 31, I would say that in general there has been considerable clarification at some points in the meantime.

- "1. Money. For a time silver dollars continued to be used after its hey-day was supposed to be over. It may be used now in some 'dark' places, I do not know, but it is no longer clinked glibly in the shops. It is supposed to be sold to the bank only. The rate fluctuates between \$1600 - \$2000. Just recently green backs can be sold through the bank at \$3500. Also, just recently we have heard that Berckmann in Shanghai can sell Hongkong and U.S. checks and transmit the proceeds to Foochow through the appointed banks, the last exchange rate I heard being \$3500. All of this gives us quite a sense of relief. We had barely enough on hand to pay August salaries and to pay for the actual administrative expense of keeping things going, until we began to collect fees on September 19.
- "2. Schools. I think all of the mission schools in Foochow, except Hwa Nan, have opened, and all with reduced enrollments. The last I heard both ACC and FC had slightly over half of last year's number. The high schools started registration about the same time, and students were very slow to come forward and begin registering. There seemed to be two reasons for this: First, if one had enough to pay school fees it was admitting that his family was not so bad off; second, all students seemed to have the idea that the new regime would see to it that they get their education practically free, so they held back waiting for something to happen, even though the authorities had assured the administrators of private schools that they did not intend to interfere with fees, salaries, etc. Even

after the high schools had succeeded in getting this idea across to their students, ours still had the idea that they might be able to browbeat our fees down to almost nothing, but we stood firm and had no difficulty in the end. A few students hinted that if we did not reduce the fees they would get outside help, but for the most part the students were very reasonable and showed a good spirit in all of their negotiations with the administration. We, as did other schools, eased the situation considerably by permitting 'poor' students to make payments in installments, all to be paid by November 1. Further, we permitted students from outside provinces to defer payment entirely until November 1, because there are not yet any channels through which their parents can remit funds. So far as we know funds can be remitted to Foochow only from Shanghai, no other place.

"350 F.C.U. students have registered to date. There will not be a great many more unless Amoy is soon liberated and the students from that area can get transportation. Very few Amoy students have come to date - a few got in by the skin of their teeth before August 17 and a few since by military trucks. Also many Hinghwa students have not yet come. Even a week ago we thought we would be doing very well to have 200! It truly is difficult for many students to continue their study at this time. Unemployment is a problem yet and anybody showing signs of having money or property have to pay good taxes, etc.

"3. Courses. The San Min Chu I, Ethics, Logic, and Philosophy are all cancelled. The San Min Chu-I is to be replaced by the New Democracy, and the others by dialectic and historical materialism. Modern Chinese History is to be re-interpreted. For the present we continue History as of old plus supplementary material which will be supplied. We are not in a position yet to give any of the other courses, and we are not being pushed because the material for same is in the process of preparation. Nothing has been said about the teaching of English. In the spirit of the New Era, however, we have added a course in Russian (taught by Kan Chin Hao's brother) which is very popular with nearly 100 students registering for it, and a course in French. We do not have any one prepared to give a course in the New Democracy, but we have a student-faculty study group trying to learn about it! New songs are replacing the old ones; we can only sing the college song at the moment in convocation. No flags, no pictures as yet accompanying convocation. In other words, we can make it what we want to - no regulations about it.

"4. Administrative Reorganization. The only 'must' in this field is that the Dean of Personnel must be replaced by a Student Guidance Committee with student representation, which in actuality is just a replica of our old Student Relations Committee. Mr. Meng, the former Dean of Personnel, will be the chairman, with other faculty members appointed by the Administrative Committee, and three student representatives to be appointed by the Student Self-Government Association. We know that it is looked upon with favor by the authorities, though not yet stated in the form of an order, that the administration be reorganized so that all groups will be represented. Toward this end, we are proceeding as follows:

a) The old University Council consisting of department heads, deans, and others by virtue of office and a certain number elected, is being scrapped. It will be reorganized to consist of the present Administrative Committee members, including T. H. Wang when he arrives (7), three others (faculty) to be elected by the teaching faculty group, one to be appointed by the clerk-workmen group combined, and one by the Student Self-Government Association. This means an organization of the teaching faculty representing one group on the campus, and the staff-workmen another, together with the SSGA. The ideas from the various groups to

be made known through the University Council. We also propose to have three student representatives on the Scholarship Committee. We do not propose to have any student representation on the Administrative Committee.

b) To appoint an Auditing Committee consisting of representatives from all groups to study the finances so as to make for better understanding among the various groups. The financial report will be published yearly. Needless to say, everybody is interested in finances as they affect student fees and faculty salaries.

"This reorganization is still in process, but it should be completed soon after all of the students are here (Oct. 11 last day for registration) and they can appoint their official representatives.

"5. General Attitude of Authorities in substance is, re schools: you know more about running your school than we do and for the present we do not intend to interfere, carry on as usual, except for the few things mentioned above, saying that they have not had time to make a study of the private schools. Joseph Chen, David Cheng and Tan Jen Mei called on the Governor and the Commissioner of Education on Sept. 8 and were cordially received. That afternoon they and other members of our faculty attended a meeting of the faculty of all of the private schools of college grade in Foochow, called by the authorities. It was at this meeting that we got the ideas about changes which are considered desirable but not yet in the 'order' form.

"We hear that a Commission on Higher Education has been formed in the North which will later extend its functions to the whole country when the Coalition Government is formed, and that the decisions to date are in principle nationwide in scope. The Committee has a separate committee for the Study of Private Institutions. So I think we can expect to have more explicit instructions as time goes on, perhaps next term even. We are trying to so adjust as to keep a jump ahead of what may later become orders.

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CONFIDENTIAL

16 NOVEMBER 1949

CABLE DATED 15 NOVEMBER CONCERNING

EAST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY

(A) FULL MEETING MONDAY (OF THE) PROVISIONAL BOARD (OF THE) PROPOSED EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY RECEIVED REPORTS (FROM ITS) SUBCOMMITTEE (AND) REVIEWED NEGOTIATIONS WITH SAS BOARD (AND) APPROVED DRAFT LEASE FOR SIGNING (IN) NEW YORK BETWEEN UBCCC (AND) SAS TRUSTEES FOR USE (OF THE) PROPERTY (FOR) FIVE AND (A) HALF YEARS BEGINNING JANUARY ONE 1950, UBCCC PAYING TAXES, INSIDE REPAIRS, INSURANCE, (AND) ANNUAL DEPRECIATION (OF) TWO THOUSAND. (WE) ESTIMATE (THAT AT) PRESENT (RATE OF) EXCHANGE (THOSE WILL) TOTAL ABOUT TWELVE THOUSAND ANNUALLY. WE PLAN JOINT INSTRUCTION (OF) EXISTING UPPER CLASSES (IN) ENGINEERING (AND) SCIENCE OF (THE) THREE INSTITUTIONS, (A TOTAL OF) APPROXIMATELY FIVE HUNDRED STUDENTS, THUS STRENGTHENING FACULTY, EQUIPMENT, TEACHING EFFICIENCY, (AND) MORALE, MAKING POSSIBLE (A) STRONG CHRISTIAN CONTRIBUTION IN SCIENTIFIC (AND) TECHNOLOGICAL EDUCATION, (AND) PROVIDING (A) BASE FOR RESEARCH AND POSSIBLE FUTURE POSTGRADUATE WORK. (WE) HOPE (THIS) PLAN WOULD APPEAL (TO) GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (AND) GIVE (THE) THREE INSTITUTIONS OPPORTUNITY (TO) SERVE TOGETHER. (THE) PLAN PROVIDES (FOR) JOINT ADMINISTRATION, COMBINED INSTRUCTION, (AND) COMMON LIBRARY, LABS, (AND) DORMITORY STUDENT LIFE. (THE) PROVISIONAL BOARD REQUESTS GRANTS FROM EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY RESERVE FUND FOR THIS JOINT UNDERTAKING BESIDES (THE) TWELVE THOUSAND ABOVE. (OUR) ESTIMATE (IS) AS FOLLOWS: PURCHASE (OF) SAS FURNITURE, EQUIPMENT, ETCETERA, FIVE TO TEN THOUSAND: INITIAL GRANT FOR NEEDED NEW EQUIPMENT, SCIENCE TWENTY THOUSAND, ENGINEERING TWENTY THOUSAND: MOVING EXPENSES, NEW FURNITURE, ETCETERA, FIVE THOUSAND: ANNUAL GRANT FOR JOINT INSTRUCTIONAL CENTER, FIFTEEN THOUSAND IN ADDITION TO PRESENT GRANTS TO THREE INSTITUTIONS. (WE ARE) MAILING (A) DRAFT AGREEMENT TO YOU FOR APPROVAL (IN) NEW YORK.

UBCCC WOULD THEN HOLD (THE) PROPERTY (FOR) FIVE YEARS (AND) LEASE TO (THE) PROVISIONAL BOARD (OF) EAST CHINA UNIVERSITY FOR (A) NOMINAL SUM. WE CONSIDER THIS (AN) UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY (AND) EARNESTLY REQUEST FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION BY UBCCC, ENABLING US (TO) GO FORWARD COOPERATIVELY NOW RATHER THAN WAIT INDEFINITELY. IF UBCCC ENDORSES (THE) PLAN WE SHALL THEN SEEK OFFICIAL APPROVAL (OF THE) THREE BOARDS DIRECTORS AND FACULTIES IN CHINA, ALSO (OF THE) GOVERNMENT EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES, BEFORE YOU SIGN (THE) LEASE.

DAVID AU (ST. JOHN'S)

Y. C. YANG (SOOCHOW)

FRANK PRICE (HANGCHOW)

Requested Grants:

Initial Expenditures

Purchase of SAS furniture, etc.	\$5,000 - \$10,000
New Science Equipment	20,000
New Engineering Equipment	20,000
Moving Expenses, etc.	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$50,000 \$55,000

Annual Expenses

Rent, taxes, depreciation	\$12,000
Joint Instruction	15,000
	<hr/>
	\$27,000 annually

07
November 23, 1949

Mr. David Au,
Dr. Y. C. Yang
Dr. Frank W. Price

My dear Friends:

You no doubt have already received my cable as follows:

ADVISE PROVISIONAL BOARD UBCCC GIVES GENERAL APPROVAL PROPOSED PLAN STOP NOW CONSULTING WITH SAS TRUSTEES REGARDING DETAILS CONTRACT RENT PROPERTY PURCHASE SAS EQUIPMENT STOP APPROVE FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS NEW FURNITURE MOVING EXPENSES ETCETERA PLUS TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS NOT FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT STOP APPROVE ANNUAL GRANT SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR ADMINISTERING PROJECT PLUS EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR TAXES TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS DEPRECIATION AND TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR INSIDE REPAIRS INSURANCE ETCETERA STOP UNUSED TAX MONEY AVAILABLE OTHER USES STOP ADDITIONAL FUNDS AND EQUIPMENT NEEDED MUST BE SUPPLIED BY THREE UNIVERSITIES STOP PROJECT UNDER CONTROL PROVISIONAL BOARD EAST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY STOP NO DUPLICATION WORK DONE SAS CAMPUS BY ANY OF THE THREE UNIVERSITIES STOP PURPOSE IMPROVE QUALITY WORK PROMOTE UNION THREE UNIVERSITIES WITHOUT INCREASING ENROLLMENT STOP AWAITING YOUR INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE SIGNING CONTRACT.

This cable is an attempt to state as concisely as possible the action taken by the Trustees at their Stated Meeting on November 18th. This action was as follows:

- "I. To authorize the President and Executive Secretary of the United Board for Christian Colleges in China to sign a contract with the Trustees of the Shanghai American School by which the campus and buildings of the Shanghai American School are leased to the United Board for a period of five and a half years beginning January 1, 1950 on the following terms:
1. In lieu of rental, the United Board agrees to pay taxes up to but not in excess of \$8,000 per year. Any taxes in excess of this amount are to be the responsibility of the Trustees of the Shanghai American School.
 2. The United Board agrees to pay the Trustees of the Shanghai American School \$2,000 annually for depreciation in property.
 3. The United Board holds itself responsible for insurance and interior repairs not exceeding \$2,000 per year. The Trustees of the Shanghai American School are to be responsible for all exterior repairs.
 4. The United Board agrees to purchase the furniture and equipment of the Shanghai American School for \$5,000.
 5. It is understood that this agreement is to be automatically cancelled if the Chinese government should take over the property or make it impossible for the institution to function.

"II. To approve of the Provisional Board of East China Union University expending \$35,000 of the \$250,000 reserved in their campus fund for the following items:

1. Purchase of Shanghai American School furniture and equipment	\$ 5,000
2. Purchase of new furniture and other initial expenses	5,000
3. Purchase of new laboratory equipment for science and engineering	25,000
Total	<u>\$35,000</u>

"III. To allocate \$9,000 to cover all running expenses of the union Science and Engineering work on the Shanghai American School campus for the half year January 1 - June 30, 1950, of which \$6,000 is from the East China reserve fund and \$3,000 from the Special Project Fund of the United Board.

"IV. To register the expectation of the Trustees that usable equipment from Hangchow University, St. John's University and Soochow University which can be released by the three schools, should be used in the union project on the Shanghai American School campus.

"V. To register further the earnest expectation of the Trustees of the United Board that this project will be the occasion for improving the quality of the work on the three campuses and not for the expansion of student bodies, and with the understanding that the upper classes of the Science and Engineering Schools of the three institutions will be transferred to the Shanghai American School campus.

"VI. To make clear the understanding of the Trustees of the United Board that responsibility for the administration of this project will rest with the Provisional Board of East China Union University and that all funds for the support of this project will be sent to the Provisional Board in the hope that this project may help the move for the establishment of the East China Union University."

Please allow me to make certain remarks regarding this matter.

On next Tuesday, November 29th, the Trustees of the SAS will meet to consider the agreement to be made between them and the United Board. At that time we will have before us for approval Article I. If we can agree upon these terms the SAS Trustees will appoint representatives to sign the agreement for them just as the United Board has done. This agreement, however, will not be signed until after we receive further instructions from you. It is expected that these instructions will not have to do with the details of the contract but with whether any contract is desired. We note from your cablegram that this matter is to be brought before the field Boards of the three universities concerned and before their faculties. If, after conferring with them, the Provisional Board of the East China Union University wishes a contract drawn, we can then sign the agreement.

It will be exceedingly difficult to get another meeting of the UBCCC Trustees and of the SAS Trustees to vote on changes suggested in this agreement. Mr. Helde is coming all the way from Florida for the meeting on Tuesday. The United Board Trustees will not meet until the 20th of January. It is next to impossible to call a special meeting. We hope, therefore, that the five sections under Article I may be left to the discretion of the two Boards of Trustees here in New York.

As to Article II, you will note that provision is made for the purchase of the Shanghai American School furniture and equipment. It also provides the amount requested by you for new furniture, moving expenses, etc. There was a great deal of discussion regarding the purchase of new laboratory equipment for Science and Engineering. In the first place it was felt that the doing of the work proposed on the SAS campus would release important and expensive equipment owned by the three institutions which should be available for the work on the SAS campus. The Trustees were not convinced that so large an amount as \$40,000 was really needed. In the second place, it is impossible at the present time even to send magazines and books, much less laboratory equipment to Shanghai. After very full and earnest discussion of this matter it was voted to make \$25,000 available for laboratory equipment for both Science and Engineering, the total being \$25,000 for both and not \$20,000 for each as requested. The \$35,000 in Article II is to come out of the funds reserved for the ECUU campus.

In regard to Article III, you will note that \$9,000 is voted for a half year. This is at the rate of \$18,000 for the entire year. This amount is arrived at by providing the \$12,000 needed to meet the obligations in Sections 1, 2 and 3 of Article I, plus \$6,000 for running expenses of the new project. You will note that this latter figure is \$9,000 less than the \$15,000 asked by you. The Trustees were quite decided that in the expense of this SAS project the three universities should have a share. They believe that \$6,000 would be sufficient if from the budgets of the three institutions the amount saved by the transfer of the upper classes in Science and Engineering to the SAS campus would be used to finance the work on the SAS campus. This would require a transfer of \$3,000 per year from each of the three institutions if the \$15,000 mentioned by you in your cable is necessary to finance this work.

Article IV has already been commented on as above. The Trustees are interested in this proposition only as it represents a union enterprise, not a cooperative enterprise nor an additional undertaking. If, as is proposed, the three institutions combine their upper classes in Science and Engineering on the SAS campus and in doing so cease giving these courses on their own campuses, there should be equipment available for the union work on the SAS campus. The Trustees expect that this equipment be sent there and used for this purpose rather than that new equipment will be purchased for use there, duplicating equipment already in hand which should be available.

Articles V and VI are extremely important. As mentioned above, the Trustees look upon this as a union project. They wish it to be under the Provisional Board of East China Union University and not the faculties of the three institutions. It is because they believe that this will make for ultimate union of the three institutions that the funds mentioned were allocated. In this the Trustees were quite clear and unanimous. They expect by the development of this project not only to advance the union of the three institutions but to raise the quality of work. They therefore object to this being made an opportunity to take in 500 other students to replace those removed to the SAS campus from the campuses of the three institutions. The Planning Committee has registered its disapproval of an enlarged student body in East China. In this the Trustees heartily concur and wish to make this clear in granting approval to the proposed plan.

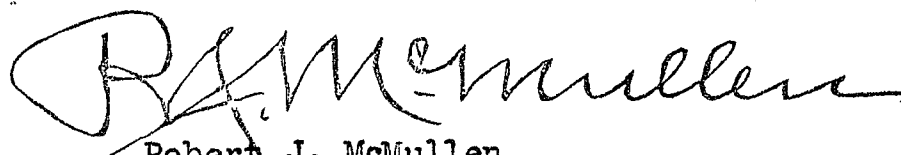
You will note that in my cable I stated that if the \$8,000 mentioned in Article I, Section 1, for payment of taxes is not needed for that purpose the Trustees are willing for this amount to be used by the Provisional Board of East China Union University for the development of the SAS campus project in such way as they wish.

In other words, if the taxes can be entirely remitted, this \$8,000 will be paid each year to the Provisional Board and spent by them along with the \$6,000 for running expenses and the \$2,000 for insurance and interior repair. For example, if the taxes are \$5,000, the difference between the \$8,000 and the \$5,000, or \$3,000, will be available for other expenses. It is hoped that this may help you in dealing with the officials concerned in seeking a remission of taxes. It will not reduce the amount spent by the United Board but will increase the amount available for the training of Chinese students.

It is exceedingly difficult, as you know, to go into full details in a cable. I hope, however, that the gist of this was clear in the cable quoted above and that it has been possible on the basis of this information to take up this matter with those concerned in Shanghai. As soon as we hear that the Boards and faculties concerned have granted approval we will be in a position to sign the agreement between the two groups of Trustees. You mention sending an agreement to us. Our lawyers here will doubtless be able to draw up a satisfactory document for our signature.

With warmest personal regards to each and all of you and assuring you of my continued interest in East China Union University, I am,

Yours cordially,


Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary

RJM:D

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Some Salient Facts about Finances

December 16, 1949

1. Actual JMP figures in the budget presented to the Board of Managers on October 25 have long since been out of date. They do, however, still furnish a basis for study as they were based on the prevailing rate of exchange and price of rice at that time.
2. Exchange. Many people on the campus think that because exchange has increased about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times over the budget rate of \$3500 many of our financial problems have been solved.

The following facts should be remembered:

- a) Every expense item in the budget has doubled or tripled in the meantime.
 - b) US\$10,950 out of the total of \$33,142.32 assured U.S. income had already been sold before liberation, practically all of which was at an exchange rate of less than \$1 Silver.
 - c) The \$7,400 sold since liberation to date has averaged only \$8,280.
 - d) There remains only \$14,792 of the assured U. S. income to be sold, including Harvard-Yenching and Scholarship funds which can be used only for the purposes intended, and thus cannot be used for budget deficits outside of these particular fields.
 - e) To date we have no assurance that the Trustees will grant the Managers request to make available for budget deficit US\$6,771 from Surplus and Reserve Funds held in New York.
3. Fees:
 - a) Total collected to date: 95,610 $\frac{1}{4}$ catties rice (JMP\$22,744,140)
 - b) Still due: 36,671 $\frac{1}{2}$ catties of rice (at present price \$470 - JMP\$17,235,605)
 - c) Amount that can be collected for fees next semester quite uncertain.
 4. Past Experience: There has been a tendency during these years of great inflation for the price of rice to greatly increase around China New Year and not to come down very much until the summer crop is harvested. Last year, it increased from US\$5 per load in January to \$15 - \$18 in May and June, which meant that within the six months the amount in U.S.currency required to pay salaries increased three times or more.
 5. Conclusion: In view of the above facts, and the uncertainties mentioned, I consider that our financial condition is as critical at this moment as it was when we considered the budget on October 25, and that no increase in expenditure should be made at this time.

Eva M. Asher
Treasurer, F. C. U.

CONFIDENTIAL

14 APRIL 1950

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER DATED 11 MARCH 1950 FROM
MISS EVA ASHER, FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

"So far as I know, nothing in the way of a general report or news has gone to you from the campus since Dr. David Cheng wrote you on December 27. That is a long time not to have anything come out of F.C.U., especially when you are so eager to keep up with what is going on in all of the Christian Colleges under present conditions. I think, however, you understand that this long silence is due to the lack of a president or any overall administration in the university. During most of this time we have thought that in a few more days we would have a president or a committee, and the responsible person himself would write you. It is for this reason I have not written, together with the fact that it is very difficult to write when everything is so unsettled from within and from without. But with the problem still unsolved I shall try to give you some idea of things here.

"Concerning the administration, the term of service of the Administrative Committee expired on January 31. They carried on loosely for an additional two weeks. No one would agree to serve as Chairman, though in actuality M. Wilkinson as Secretary of the Committee performed the duties of the Chairman. On February 21 the Board of Managers sent a member of the Board, Mr. Chang Hsiao-liang, down to be in charge temporarily. He left on February 24 and has not been here since. Naturally, one coming in from the outside on a temporary basis could be of very little help even if he stayed here all the time.

"In the meantime, the Board of Managers in the form of the Executive Committee or the full Board have met some thirty times on this problem since the middle of December with no final results to date. Dr. Cheng Tso-hsin, formerly Dean and Head of our Biology Department, but now in Peking, was elected as President and was communicated with twice by telegram, but he turned it down both times. Then Dr. James Ding was elected, and has had great pressure brought to bear upon him by the Board itself, and others, particularly A.C.C. alumni and friends on and off the campus, and he has consistently refused to accept. Professor T. H. Wang, Dean of the Science College and Head of the Chemistry Department, recently returned from the U. S., was also elected, and to date he has refused to accept the presidency or the chairmanship of a committee (he had his choice). Others have been approached re serving on a new committee. Several are willing to serve on the committee, but no one will agree to be Chairman. At the request of Bishop Chang, Chairman of the Board, the Faculty Association* is meeting this morning to discuss how they think the university should be run this semester, and to pass on their suggestions to the Board. This is where we stand administratively on March 11 when registration for the spring semester is scheduled to begin on March 15.

"Opening of School. We had originally planned to open on March 1, but due to the lack of any general administration it was postponed until March 15. Shortly after we reached that decision the government postponed the opening of all schools until March 17. There have been many rumors that the opening of schools will be postponed two months, or even longer, on account of the much talked of struggle to liberate the the Island across the way.

CABLE 6 APRIL: ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE (CONSISTS OF) CHEN CHING-PAN, LI LAI-YUNG, TAN JEN-MEI, (AND) WANG TIAO-HSIN (AS) CHAIRMAN. ENROLMENT (IS) 310, INCLUDING 72 WOMEN. CONDITIONS (ARE) GOOD.

"New Regulations. We have had some new regulations from the government recently, mostly concerning the curriculum. Seniors expecting to graduate in June have to take the following this semester:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| 1. The Nurture (or cultivation) of Youth and Mao Tze-tung's view of Life | 3 hours |
| 2. Current Events Study. | 2 " |
| 3. The History of Social Development | 3 " |
| 4. Problems of the Chinese Revolution | 3 " |
| 5. Political and Economic Science (for Arts College and Political Science College) only | 3 " |

"Students may take up to 22 credit hours. English, Chinese, History and Social Science not to be required for majors in other departments.

"This means that seniors graduating in June can take only 5 hours of regular courses formerly required for graduation. Those who in this way fulfill the required number of credit hours according to our system, that is, 138 hours, can graduate this June. Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors can take the above new required political training courses on a more graduated scale, and not all at once as the seniors have to do.

"The new regulations also requested that the faculty and students make a thorough study of the curriculum with a view to making it more nearly conform to the new conditions. To this end the faculty of each department with one or two student representatives met and discussed the courses in their respective departments. From these departmental groups one teacher and one student were elected to participate in a general meeting of representatives of all departments to discuss the curriculum as a whole. Some changes were made, but I do not know the details, so that will have to wait until there is a proper authority to write about such matters.

"Internal Committees

You will remember that we reported sometime ago that we had organized the University Council, a Finance Committee, and a Student Guidance Committee with representatives from the faculty, students, clerks, workmen (except no workman on the Student Guidance Committee). We sent in the membership of these committees to the government for approval around the middle of December, but never received any reply. We learned from the new regulations, however, that the committees as organized in the fall semester would function without change in the spring semester, unless changes needed to be made because of absence or unfitness to serve, etc. The new regulations also clearly state that the University Council is the highest authoritative body of the university. The University Council and the Finance Committee have been meeting during the past few weeks in order to pave the way for the opening of school next week.

"Fees. Tuition has been announced at 250 catties of rice. Miscellaneous fees have not yet been announced. The student representatives on the University Council say that the students feel that they cannot pay more than 200 catties for all fees. In addition, almost all students would expect financial aid in some form or another. We still have not collected all the fees for last semester.

"Finances. Any administration that finally accepts the responsibility of running the university will step into many almost unsolvable problems, the financial one not being the least. All groups on the campus know of the financial problems, but it is my observation that no group will take any real responsibility. Only the few individuals on whom the final responsibility falls have to bear the burden practically alone. The majority of the students and faculty refuse to believe, or refuse to admit that they believe, that we have financial difficulties. They gossip to the effect that we have the money but do not want to use it. There were many rumors last semester to the effect that I did not report all that was available. The situation in a nut shell is that the students want to pay almost no fees and the faculty want full salary and they are equally unwilling to believe anything which prevents them from realizing their wishes.

"One of our biggest problems is that of personnel. We have about the same number of faculty and staff members as we had when we had a student body of 600, and we hardly expect more than 250 this semester. With the economic situation what it is and almost impossible for one to get a job, it is all but impossible to 'streamline' at this time. Even if it were not government policy that all have to be kept (I think it amounts to that), no administration could do it and survive.

"Aside from problems arising from the lack of a president, I think all schools in Foochow have practically the same problems as we do. In general, I feel that people are more discouraged, depressed, and frustrated than last semester. The 'honeymoon' is wearing off."

*"The results of the meeting of the Faculty Association this morning referred to above, were to the effect that if it is impossible to get a president the group would support an administrative committee. Twenty some voted for a committee and about 13 for a member of the Board to come and run the University."

CONFIDENTIAL

27 APRIL 1950

LETTER DATED 28 MARCH FROM EVA M. ASHER
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

"We finally achieved an Administrative Committee on March 18, consisting of Professor T. H. Wang (Wang Tiao-hsin), Dean of the Science College and Head of the Chemistry Department, as Chairman, Dr. Joseph Chen, Dean and Head of Ed. Department, Dr. Li Lai Yung, Dean of the Agriculture College and Head of the Horticulture Department, and Dr. Tan Jen-mei, Dean of the Arts College and Professor of Education. All of these except T. H. Wang were on the old committee. Prof. Wang returned from the U. S. last December after having two years of study at the California Institute of Technology. He is an old F. C. U. hand, having served here since early in 1930; also an alumnus of F. C. U. He was very reluctant to take the Chairmanship of the Committee. He turned the Board of Managers down a number of times, but finally when the Board could not produce a president and it was past time for school to open for the spring semester the Faculty Association and the University Council prevailed upon him to accept it, pledging their support. It really puts him in a much stronger position than if he had accepted it when first approached by the Board. The University Council has representatives from the faculty, students, staff, and workmen. One representative from each group called upon him and persuaded him, promising support, etc.

"Registration started on March 21 and classes on March 24. We shall have something over 300 students before the deadline date for registration. Very few have paid fees in full other than those getting full support from missionaries, missions, scholarships, etc. About 15,000 catties of rice have been given as student aid, and in addition many students have been permitted to defer payment to be made later in one or two installments, for which they must supply a guarantor. They were required to pay what they owed on last term before they could register. So all and all, I think we have the fees situation fairly well in hand. We learned something from last semester's experience.

"The students have really shown a very good spirit about the whole thing. They wanted, of course, to pay as little as possible, but they are not entirely callous to the needs of the school, faculty salaries, etc. as the students in some of the high schools seem to be. All of their negotiations with the administration about fees, method of payment, etc., have been through the proper recognized channels. At first, they felt the most they could pay would be 180 catties of rice for tuition. The University Council, on which there are student representatives, took the position that 200 catties would be the least from the standpoint of the school, considering our financial difficulties, final decision being left to the new administration. The Administrative Committee approved the 200 for tuition, and a total of 53 for miscellaneous fees, such as dormitory, light, but not including laboratory fees. A student with three or four laboratory fees may run as high as 300 - 315 catties for all fees, not including board for which 70 catties of rice per month is considered a moderate amount; many students use less and many more. 70 catties per month will provide only a few beans, some vegetables, and a very small piece of meat

- 2 -

each day--no fish, eggs, and other 'delicacies.' The average students eat 30 catties of rice per month, which leaves only 40 for other things. So for school fees, board, and incidentals (not including travel and clothes), a student needs about six loads of rice, 150 catties to the load, for one term's expenses, or about US\$60 at the present exchange and price of rice.

"Five days this week, beginning yesterday, Tuesday, are given over to studying the new democracy--students and faculty. Guest speakers from Foochow are scheduled for some mornings, usually long lecturers of 2½ hours or more. Then in the afternoon all break up into small groups to discuss the lecture of the morning. On the fourth day all the students will meet together to discuss 'methods of teaching,' which means criticising the methods used. They will also take the opportunity to 'criticise' student aid grants made from the 15,000 catties of rice, mentioned above. That is, whether or not the students to whom the grants have been made are worthy, need it, etc. So all grants were made on a tentative basis, not to become definite until after this meeting. If done in the right spirit, it is very good, because actually students know each others needs better than any administrative committee is in a position to know. This method of having the students pass on such aid would, I think, make students think twice before applying for aid unless they really needed it. 'Criticism' as it is used here means studying a problem or a question from every standpoint, the good and the bad elements. The schools in Foochow had this study period following registration before classes were started.

"The middle schools in Foochow seem to have more trouble than the colleges, whether private or otherwise. Perhaps that is the concentration point for this particular time. I think we would be fooling ourselves if we think we are being 'favored.' More a matter of not being ready for higher pickings. Of course, the internal situation in a given institution makes a lot of difference as to how outside activities affect it. Certainly the fact that we are looking for a president complicates our situation. It divided the group into three camps during the last few months when the Board of Managers were trying to solve the problem. We are all united once again in the present Administrative Committee because everybody knows that T. H. Wang has no desire to be the Chairman of the committee to say nothing of being president, but this committee is only for this semester. No solution for the presidency is in sight at this time. The one or two possible candidates in this area do not satisfy a large enough portion of the campus to warrant acceptance. Some qualified outside person would be better under present conditions. But to find such a person who is interested in such a job is the problem.

"The activities of the Student Christian Association are starting off in good form as usual, as well as other religious services on the campus; no change, no interference. Some ten Christian Fellowship groups with faculty advisors are pulling themselves together after the long vacation. These fellowships meet weekly, with a devotional service and lively discussion."

CONFIDENTIAL

21 JULY 1950

A LETTER DATED 10 JUNE 1950 FROM
DEAN T. H. WANG, FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

You may be interested in some of the events taking place on the campus from time to time.

College Day. We had a two-day holiday in connection with celebrating this occasion, May 24, 25. On the 24th the students held an athletic meet and on the 25th we had the main celebration consisting of the general formal meeting in the morning attended by students, faculty, alumni and college friends from the campus and Foochow City. On the whole the meeting was quite successful. A peculiar feature of this meeting was that the students, faculty, clerks, and workmen were represented on the program by their respective representatives. They felt that this was the first College Day which they could call their own, particularly was this the feeling of the clerks' and workmen's representatives. Their speeches were slightly different from those of the other groups. Their chief points were that formerly the school was owned and run by the faculty which represented the capitalists and American imperialists, and this year it was their own so they were free to talk from their own hearts! They indicated their desire to make various "reforms", especially along the line of improvements in the matter of salaries and their living quarters. The Alumni representative gave a very good speech recalling his experiences as a student here and emphasizing the very great changes which have taken place in the university in the last ten or fifteen years.

The general celebration was followed by a dinner at noon given by the university for alumni and friends, numbering more than 100. After dinner the alumni held their annual meeting. At 3:30 in the afternoon we had a religious service in the chapel which was attended by the alumni, faculty and students, as well as some guests. The number attending this meeting was smaller than the general assembly in the morning, but the spirit was very fine. This smaller attendance was quite largely due to the fact that the exhibitions put on by the various departments were open at the same time.

In the evening the students, faculty, and workmen had dinner together, followed by a program in the assembly hall which was sponsored by the Student Association, the chief item being a play which lasted until about 2:00 a.m.! In general everything went well on College Day except that we had a heavy rain throughout the day.

Teachers Day. Teachers Day was changed by the new government from August 27 (Confucius birthday) to June 6. The teachers themselves were not particularly enthusiastic about this celebration. Of their own accord the students arranged the program for the entire day. Classes went on as usual, but instead of the teachers giving their lectures students conducted a discussion period. When the teachers arrived in the class room the students greeted them by rising, and one gave a short speech of welcome by stating how much they appreciated the efforts and labors of the teacher in helping them to learn. In a few cases the teacher was presented with a certificate signed by all members of the class, and practically all teachers were presented with a small bouquet of flowers as a token of appreciation. The rest of the period was spent

127

in discussing the method of teaching, so that the students with a limited amount of time available after the heavy schedule of political training could secure the maximum benefit from the courses. In the evening the Student Association sponsored a social evening in honor of the teachers.

Sabbatical Leave. On account of our limited income the Board of Managers recently voted to suspend all faculty and staff sabbatical leave for the present, effective this summer. The teaching faculty has not shown any signs of resentment, but the clerks have indicated some attitude of protest against it. Of course teachers receiving scholarships or fellowships from the outside which cover all costs would be more or less free to leave, but without any pay from the university.

Workmen's Wages. We have recently increased workmen's wages by 15%-20%. This was done in response to a request from the workmen, partly because of actual need and partly because of the general demand of the Labor Union in Foochow, of which our group here is a member.

Close of Spring Semester. Because we opened school later than usual our term was originally scheduled to end on July 10. Several weeks ago the government issued a school calendar prolonging the term for all schools to July 28. This is the first time in the history of the university that the students have requested that the semester be prolonged almost three weeks, from July 10 to 28. If you recall the weather in Foochow during your previous visits, you will understand what it means to have the school term extended far into the summer.

The Presidency.* Concerning the presidency, it seems to be a problem which concerns everybody in the school now. The present Administrative Committee was appointed to serve for just this semester, or to July 31, so a new president should be appointed before August 1 if the university is going to be carried on without interruption and unnecessary confusion. The Board of Managers has had several meetings this spring, but the number of possible candidates is very small. It seems to me that all of those who are qualified are not willing, or are unable, to accept the appointment because the burden of running the university at the present time is so very great. Moreover, we have our local problems of cliques in the faculty, clerks, and students, as well as cliques in Foochow, so that a candidate who may be acceptable to one group is not acceptable to another. Then, the candidate should also be acceptable to the government. All of this makes the searching for a candidate very difficult. Until the problem is solved we are likely to continue to have internal difficulties.

Bishop Michael Chang, Chairman of the Board of Managers, spent last week-end (June 2-5) with us. He preached at our Sunday morning service which was well attended by faculty and students. The rest of the time he was here he used in interviewing various faculty members concerning the problem of the presidency. I understand that he was calling a meeting of the Board this week, but I have not yet been notified of what action the Board has taken.

Miss Asher. our Treasurer and English Secretary to the President, has requested to be released from her duties to go back to the States after the end of the fiscal year, June 30, one year earlier than her regular furlough. This request was made for the reason that the bookkeeping system has to be changed and the language used changed from English to Chinese. For a foreigner without a good knowledge of the Chinese language it would be very difficult to handle the work under the new

- 3 -

conditions generally. The government requested the school to organize a Finance Committee composed of representatives of the faculty, clerks, students, and workmen. This committee is the highest authoritative body so far as the university finances are concerned. It passes on the school budget and audit our books, not only once a year but at any time they see fit. They will also grant or decline requests from the various departments or offices for special appropriations. As you can imagine such a committee made up of workmen, clerks, students, and faculty none of whom has any experience in handling such matters adds many difficulties to the work of the Treasurer's Office, and particularly to a foreigner in that position. The Administrative Committee carefully considered her request and recommended to the Board of Managers that it be granted, and the Board has so approved. Due to the uncertainties of travel it is quite indefinite when Miss Asher will be able to leave Foochow, but she hopes to go out with the first party going.

*Early in July a cable from Bishop Chang announced election of Dr. Chu You-kuang, formerly dean at Lingnan, later educational adviser to U.S. C., and for the past three years visiting lecturer at Pomona. In response to a letter of welcome, Dr. Chu reports that he has felt obliged to decline the invitation. So far as is known here, F. C. U. is still without a president.

W. P. F.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

2 OCTOBER 1950

A LETTER, DATED 7 SEPT., FROM T. H. WANG,
CHAIRMAN OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE COMMITTEE,
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

I told you about the problem of the presidency in my letter of July 8. The Board of Managers did not succeed in getting a new president. Hence the old Administrative Committee consisting of Dean J. M. Tan, Dean Joseph Chen, Dean Li Lai-yung, and myself were asked to continue to serve for another semester. Dean Joseph Chen left F.C.U. early in August to join the faculty of Yenching University, so we have a committee of three to carry on the work of this term.

The immediate problem of the Administrative Committee is to get the school reorganized for the new school year, the matter of personnel being of the greatest urgency. All of the foreign members of the faculty (three families and two single ladies) plan to leave as soon as the proper arrangement can be made with the government. Although they are still here, we cannot count upon any one of them to teach any courses or to take on any permanent office work. Besides these eight members, a total of ten Chinese faculty and staff have left us, and two lecturers are in government training schools for the next half year which very probably will be prolonged to one year. Putting all of this together, a total of twenty members have left, or are leaving us, and it is quite a problem to replace them. We have secured a few new additions, but the total additions will be not more than ten thereby making the net results a reduction of ten or twelve members from our faculty and staff. This may look like a reduction in our expenditures, but the actual fact is that it is not, because the leaving of the foreign members does not save us any expenses.

The Administrative Committee has asked the Board of Managers to make a request to the *cooperating Mission Boards to provide a financial subsidy in lieu of the personnel they usually supply. The eight foreign members who are leaving us are: Mr. and Mrs. William W. Overholt of the Methodist Board; Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Van Wyk of the Reformed Church of America; Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Wilkinson of the Church Missionary Society, London; Miss Leona Burr of the American Board, and Miss Asher who has received her salary from the American Board since January of this year. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson expect to receive their exit permit in a few days and will leave for Hongkong in less than a week's time. Permits for Miss Asher and Miss Burr may be expected soon after the Wilkinsons leave. The Overholts and Van Wyks have only recently put in their applications for an exit permit.

In general the policy of the Administrative Committee is to reduce the size of both the faculty and staff on the grounds that we have a smaller student body. We have been trying to shift clerks from one office to another where needed. Teaching faculty members have been asked to offer courses in related departments, in order to bring their teaching load up to the standard of twelve hours, and save the engaging of additional teachers. In line with the cooperative spirit of the faculty and staff the Board of Managers has approved the recommendation of the Administrative Committee to restore approximately 1/3 of the 25% cut in salary effective since September 1949.

Concerning tuition fee the general financial condition of society has

been such that most of the students are incapable of paying what is now considered as a very nominal amount. Before liberation we collected 250 catties of rice for tuition (approx. \$12 US at the present market price). Last term the tuition fee was reduced to 200 catties, or approximately \$9.00. This term the students are requesting that it be reduced to 135 catties, or about US\$7.00. This situation is not confined to F.C.U., but is prevalent throughout the country, so you can see something of our financial problems. The highest paid faculty member receives 670 catties of rice per month, or about US\$33.00, which is barely enough to cover the minimum expenses for food for a small family leaving nothing for other expenses. The few fortunate ones who have some savings of their own can have a little for other items such as clothing, books, etc., while those having no savings or other sources of income are really living on a semi-starvation diet. This cannot but help have a direct bearing on faculty and staff morale. Many of them get additional jobs outside in order to ease the financial pressure somewhat. This again reduces morale.

Concerning new students, we have admitted 210, 110 of whom will enter the Science College with half of the remainder going to each the Arts College and Agricultural College. The large number going to the Science College in Foochow and the North Fukien area, and so far we have enjoyed the reputation of doing good work in science. The smaller number going to the Arts College is because those who used to come to F.C.U. for English are now dropping to a very small number. The number in History and Education are also gradually dropping due to the popular tendency to go into science and engineering, medicine. Then, too, we have competition with the Normal Training School which charges no tuition, but instead pay a regular stipend to the students. Our Agricultural College also has some competition with the Provincial Agricultural College.

There are some slight modifications in the curriculum recently issued by the Ministry of Education. The hours for political training are being reduced, with greater emphasis on regular course work. On the whole, the government seems to be very cooperative with us, and they have promised all the help they can possibly give. Some of these privileges of being left alone because of the distance from the city have not been enjoyed by other Christian institutions, especially the middle schools. Many of the middle schools have their buildings used by the government for special training courses or similar purposes. We have five or six units consisting of the River Police, Salt Revenue inspectors, etc., making a total of about 50 persons, who are stationed on our campus for headquarters for inspecting the river traffic at our jetty. So far, they have been most cooperative, and in fact the River Police and their guards have really helped to protect our campus.

The new school year opens on September 11 for registrations, and classes begin on the 18th. We are expecting to have as good a year, or even slightly better than last year, as there are definite signs that the faculty and students and the government are interested in having a stable and smooth-running institution. Some of the confusion among all groups immediately following liberation is conspicuously absent this fall.

* P.S. Will you please take up with the cooperating boards (Methodist, Congregationalist, Reformed Church in America, and the Church Missionary Society) the matter of granting a financial subsidy to help in replacing their personnel with Chinese teachers.

Friday

Friday, November 11

Mr. Smith, Chairman

Mrs. Wm. Smith & Son

Re. Smith & Son (Hawthorne)

Mr. Wm. Smith & Son

Miss Wm. Smith & Son

Fukien

• Dean Tso - Hsin Cheng
Head - Dept. of Biology

Was in US - June 1945 - Sept. 1946 -
as guest of U.S. State Dept.

One of outstanding men in the field
of science and education

Graduated from Fukien - 1927

Dr. Li - F.C.U. - 1930

Prof. & Head of Dept. of Agriculture

Fukien Christian University Foochow, China



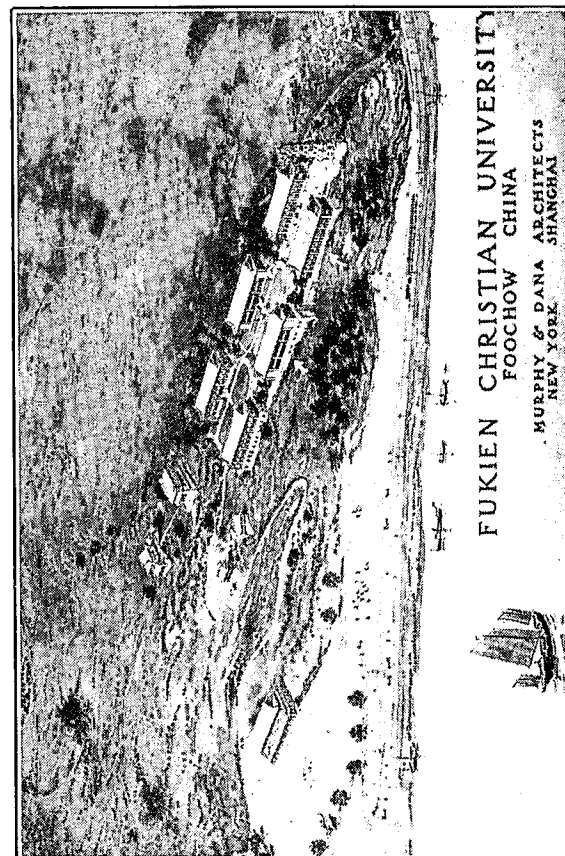
FOOCHOW is a port city of 800,000 people. It is the literary, financial and political capital of Fukien Province, which has a population of 15,000,000, and the largest proportion of Christians in China (over 30,000). It is located midway between Shanghai and Hong Kong, and about 500 miles from each. The province is famous for its tea, paper, camphor, sugar, silk, lumber and lacquer.

The University owns a fifty-acre site, which has been described as one of the ten best college sites in the world, on the river front midway between the city of Foochow and its harbor. Two buildings for laboratory and dormitory purposes are now being erected. The faculty numbers 16, Americans, British and Chinese; and the student body 125, of whom 80 per cent. are Christians.

Address

In *China*, Edwin C. Jones, President, Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China.

In the *United States*, L. B. Moss, Secretary, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



SITE AND PROPOSED PLAN OF FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY.
THE ARROWS INDICATE BUILDINGS NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LEADERSHIP FOR NEW CHINA





Courtesy of the Computing-Tabulating-Recording Co.

FROM—Abacus and Cue and Long-sleeves and Shuffling Stride

TO— Adding-Machine and Modern Clothes and Brisk Step

FROM—the Worship of Authority

TO— the Questionings of Science

FROM—Monarchy to Democracy

FROM—Conservatism to Progress

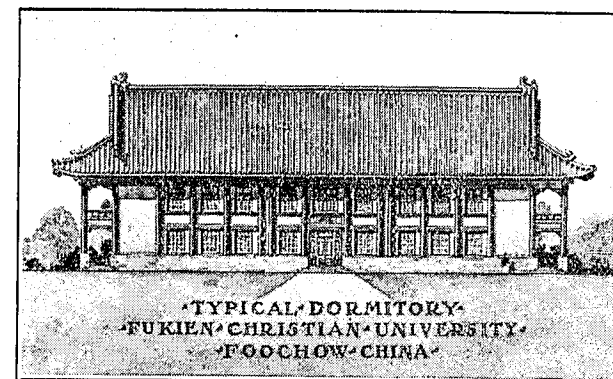
THE dauntless vision and patient labor of the missionaries, the return of students from America and Europe, the commercial and diplomatic contacts of East and West, and the Washington Conference have brought a new day to China. An intellectual and social revolution is in progress, more significant than the political movement which overthrew the Manchus, without, however, getting rid of their corruption, and the political chaos that accompanies it.

THE signs of the times in China are Patriotism, Nationalism, a New Educational Program, including the establishment of National and private Universities, a Revival of the old Religions, the Rise of Industry, and the New Thought Tide, or Chinese Renaissance.

The logical representative of these new intellectual movements is the alert young college graduate, trained to assume leadership and eager to throw himself into service for the expanding life of his country.



But if China seems thus able to care for herself educationally, in her own universities, well-staffed with American-trained men and women, what place in the New Day has the Christian missionary college?



MODERN BUILDING AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

The Christian College and New China

IN the following ways the Christian missionary college is undergirding the new life:

(1) It is offering a New Conscience, where the Renaissance has only a New Consciousness to offer the people.

(2) It is offering self-sacrifice for self-interest, idealism for the current materialism, character instead of mere education with its temptations to corruption and exploitation.

(3) It is offering the disciplined Christian will so needed amidst the confusion of new forces and the sudden displacement of old civilizations.

(4) It is capitalizing the narrower patriotism in terms of the universal service of mankind.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN
UNIVERSITY
FOOCHOW - CHINA



Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

Founded and supported by the Foreign Missionary Societies of the

Congregational Church

Methodist Episcopal Church

Reformed Church of America

The Church Missionary Society
of the Church of England.

Address

In *China*, Edwin C. Jones, President,
Fukien Christian University, Foochow,
China.

In the *United States*, L. B. Moss, Secretary,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

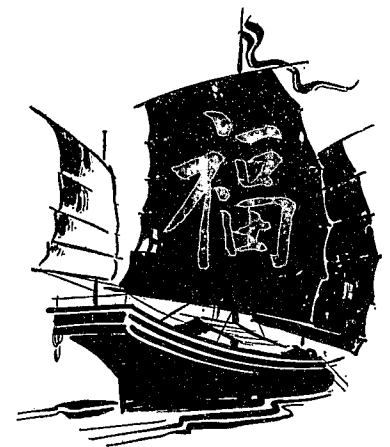
BUDDHA gave China the
Five Sorrows:

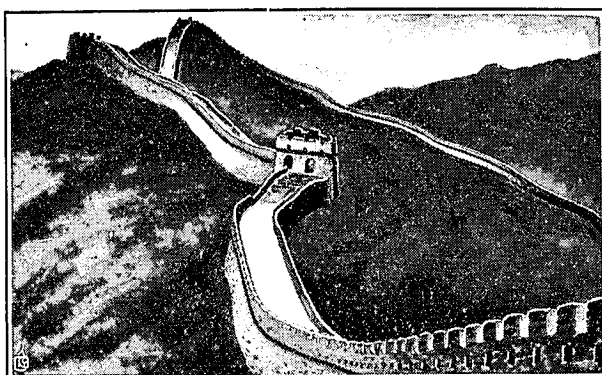
Birth, Old Age, Sickness, Poverty,
Death. —*Chinese Proverb.*

CHRIST gave China the
Five Blessings:

Peace, Self-control, Faith, Joy, Love.
—*Galatians, 5:23.*

CHINA
copy
CHRISTIANITY'S
SECOND CHANCE
IN CHINA





THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

THE MONGOLS," says Wells, "had no prejudice against Christianity; they evidently preferred it at first to Islam. In 1260 Kubla Khan sent a request to Rome for 'a hundred intelligent men acquainted with the Seven Arts and able to prove to idolators and other folk that the Law of Christ was best.' Had the Pope taken this polite request seriously, the Mongolian Empire might have been won for Christianity."

—*Outline of History*, p. 334.

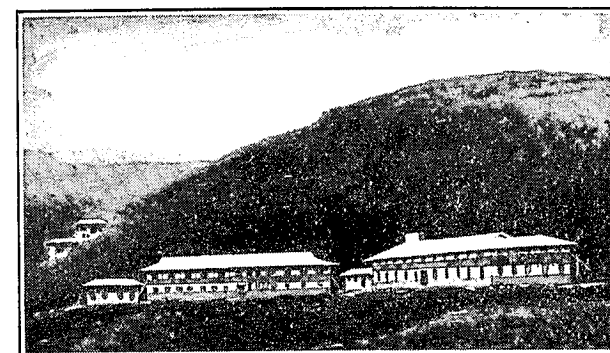
Here Was
Christianity's
First Chance
In China



CHINESE PASTOR AND FAMILY

TODAY China is again favorably disposed to Christianity. More Bibles are sold in China than in any other country. Many Christians are to be found in positions of educational, business and government leadership. The Church is proving a haven of peace in the bandit-ridden countryside. Confucian scholars are studying the Scriptures.

Here Is
Christianity's
Second Chance
In China



TEMPORARY BUILDINGS AT FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY is one of the sixteen Christian colleges of China, soon to be united in a single co-operative system of higher education to supply and train the leadership of the Church and the Nation.

It was established in 1915 in the city of Foochow. In 1922 it was moved to a splendid 50-acre site below the city, where temporary structures (as above) now house its 125 students. Three times that number will be accommodated in the two permanent buildings now under construction, one a dormitory, the other a science hall.

TO MEET THIS SECOND CHANCE
CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

STUDENT RESOURCES

Fukien Mission Schools, enrolling 20,000 boys and 7,000 girls.

Fukien Government Schools, enrolling 100,000 students.

This is the natural center for students not only from Foochow, Amoy, and the rest of Fukien Province, but also from more distant places, where Fukien merchants have emigrated in large numbers; Formosa, Straits Settlements, and Philippine Islands.

There are twelve preparatory schools, a Union Theological School, a Union Medical School, and a Union Normal School already federated with the University.



FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FOOCHOW, CHINA.



Incorporated by the Regents of the University of the state of New York.

FOUNDED AND SUPPORTED
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OF THE

Methodist Episcopal Church
Congregational Churches
Reformed Church in America
The Church Missionary Society
of the Church of England



Address EDWIN C. JONES, M. A., *President*
150 Fifth Avenue, Room 530 New York, N. Y.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

FOOCHOW, CHINA

THE city of Foochow is a port city of 800,000 people and is the literary, financial and political capital of Fukien Province which has a population of over 15,000,000 people. It is located midway between Shanghai and Hongkong and about 500 miles from each. A different dialect from the rest of China. It has the largest proportion of Christians (over 30,000) and the largest student population.

The University owns about fifty acres of land on the river front and about midway between the city of Foochow and its harbor. The land slopes back to the foothills of beautiful Mount Kushan.

Address EDWIN C. JONES, M. A., *President*
150 Fifth Avenue, Room 500 New York, N. Y.



AIM

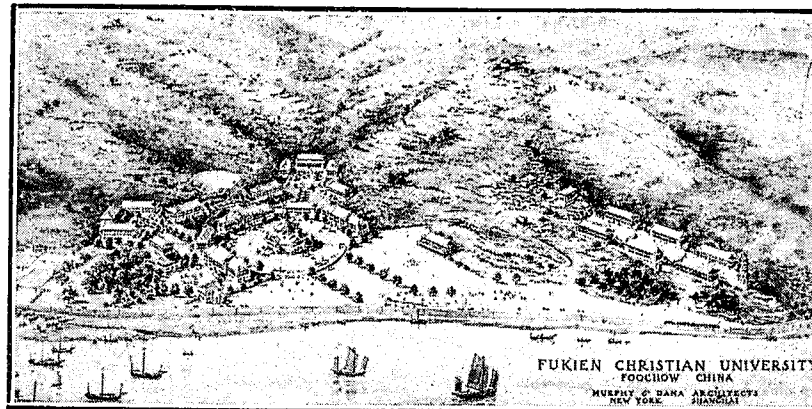
It is the aim of Fukien Christian University to provide adequate education under Christian auspices for leadership in the China that is to be.

ADVANTAGES

Superb site; Hearty cooperation of all Missionary agencies; sincere welcome by all Government officials. Center of need.

OPPORTUNITY

The best of opportunities for individual gifts, be they small or large, to unite in a really wise, effective, and safe enterprise for China's permanent welfare. Memorial Buildings, especially desired. Gifts for endowment. Generous gifts for annual support.



IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Immediate gifts are solicited for the improvement of the grounds. Walls must be built, gates erected, grounds graded, and foundations laid. When completed the University grounds will be second to none.

The river front, mountain background, equable climate, tropical moisture, all yield themselves to landscape treatment for beautiful effects.

Class rooms, dormitories and residences are especially needed and at once.

The China Medical Board of the Rockefeller Foundation have already made a conditional gift in aid of the science department to found and support the teaching of biology, chemistry and physics. Gifts to meet their conditions are especially and urgently needed.



ENROLLMENT

In 1918 there were 120 students of full College grade, who were meeting in inadequate rented rooms. There were five graduates in 1919; a corps of eleven foreign and four native instructors. These figures can be doubled just as soon as adequate, buildings, equipment, and teaching staff can be provided.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

The social activities of both students and faculty are already of great service. Night schools, public lectures, Bible Classes, Sunday School and Y. M. C. A. activities, play ground supervision, vaccination clinics, translation of books, committee appointments, etc. etc.



Fukien Christian University campus looks out across Min River to picturesque mountains in distance.



Fukien
Christian
University



Fukien agricultural student plants seeds while, at right, seniors lay out early rice yield in test comparing planting methods.



Junks traveling up scenic Min River toward Foochow, capital of Fukien Province.



Much of the campus at Fukien Christian University is used for agricultural purposes. Here, on various small plots of land, students experiment with and test different kinds of seeds and planting procedures. Special efforts are made to improve the yields of crops grown in Fukien Province's hilly areas.

and deepen the influence of the Christian Church in market place and home.

Emphasizes Agriculture

The New People's Government in China has made it clear that it believes special emphasis should be given those academic courses which will best and most quickly prepare students for service to the common people. This goal coincides with the objectives which the university has emphasized since its founding, for it has always given paramount attention to departments — such as those of agriculture and education — which it believes can furnish the community with the services that are most needed.

Inasmuch as Fukien Province is mostly mountainous, the university's College of Agriculture for some time has been specializing in mountain agriculture. Tea continues to be one of the chief crops, and during the war the college did considerable work in tea culture. In addition to this crop large areas of the province are given over to fruit orchards, for oranges and tangerines thrive in the warm, moist climate. Horticulture has thus become one of the main concerns of Fukien's agricultural college.

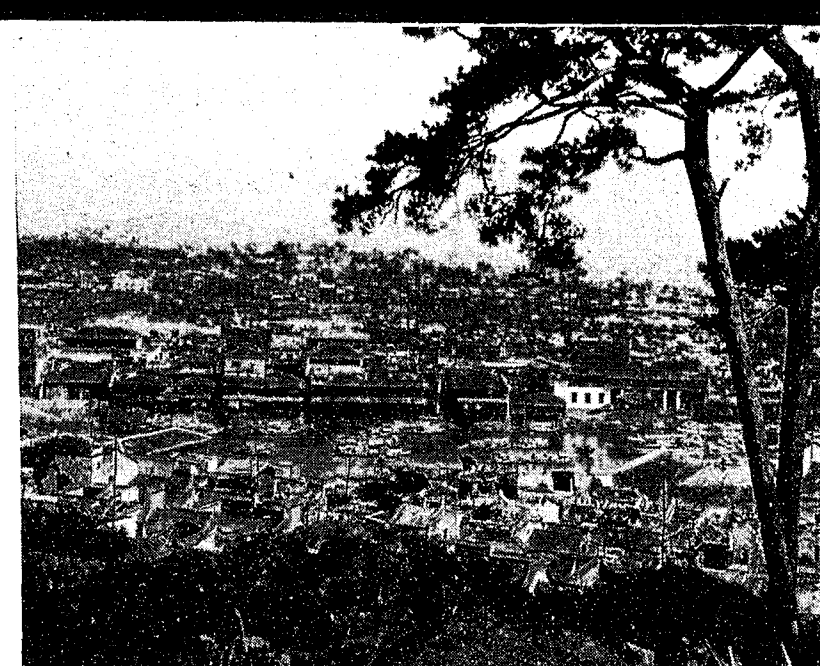
Serves Underprivileged Classes

Through its extension work, Fukien has for some time been making other constructive and substantial contributions to the welfare of China's underprivileged. For example, to raise the standard of living of the farmers whose small paddy fields are adjacent to its campus, Fukien University holds agricultural classes for rural youths between the ages of fourteen and twenty years.

Five nights a week Fukien students offer practical training, explaining to the youths in simple language how to use fertilizers, rotate crops, and control insects. They even teach the boys accounting and marketing.

Raises Education Standards

In the field of education Fukien Christian University hopes to continue to make an important contribution, as it has done in the past, toward raising the standards of secondary education in the Province of Fukien by supplying well-trained teachers and administrators. Through the years Fukien's education majors have filled important positions as principals, deans, and teachers in both the government and private middle schools of this province. One of these alumni, Dr. James Ding, former principal of the Anglo-Chinese College in Foochow, is among the leading authorities in the field of secondary education.



Yankee clipper captains traded in nearby Foochow a century ago.

To insure the education department's producing well-qualified teachers in the future, Fukien recently established on the campus a practice school for education majors where their work can be supervised.

Moved During War

Although Foochow was twice invaded by the Japanese during the war, Fukien Christian University was able to carry on its work because in 1937, before the Japanese arrived, it moved for safety 250 miles northwest to the town of Shaowu, deep in the mountains of the interior. Here it remained for eight years, until the winter of 1945-46, when it returned to its home campus at Foochow.

At home it found that during its absence in exile several of the smaller buildings on the campus had been destroyed. To take their place the university moved several of the temporary wooden buildings it had used at Shaowu, placed them on rafts and floated them, over treacherous rapids, down the Min River and set them up on the home campus.

Triumphs Over Adversities

Despite the disheartening political turbulence, economic chaos, and widespread misery that have plagued China during the war and postwar years Fukien, like the other Christian colleges in that country, has continued to triumph over every difficulty and discouragement. Inflation, student agitation, insufficient food, crowded living quarters, and inadequate or makeshift equipment are among the obstacles and hardships faculty and students have endured.

However, in the midst of war, famine, and internal strife, this Christian university has continued effectively to serve the inhabitants of Southeastern China. For more than a third of a century, through this institution, the best of Western civilization has been fused into the life of an ancient and vigorous people. Fukien hopes to continue its constructive work and Christian service for many years to come.

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.

Today's visitor approaching Fukien Christian University from the sea finds his steamer dropping anchor at that same Pagoda Anchorage, still marked by a many-storied tower, where Yankee tea traders moored their tall clipper ships a hundred years ago. From there, smaller craft will take him fifteen miles northwest to picturesque Foochow, capital of Fukien Province and entrepot for tea and lacquer.

Has Scenic Location

On the way, the visitor will pass Fukien Christian University, now one of the leading educational institutions in South China, which overlooks the beautiful Min River whose scenic wonders have been extolled in Chinese literature and art for centuries.

Standing on a spur of Drum Mountain, many of the buildings crown a bluff that overhangs the river. From the president's house can be seen an ever-changing panorama of fleets of vari-colored junks plying to and from the sea, while in the distance the tiled rooftops of Foochow peek through the mists.

In 1847, about the same time that the tea traders were building up their business, the first American Protestant missionaries went into Fukien. Within a short time these intrepid pioneers succeeded in establishing several schools, hospitals, and churches.

Formed From Mission Schools

It was from some of the educational institutions founded by these early missionaries that Fukien Christian University was formed. Four mission boards, representing the Methodist, the Congregational, and the Reformed churches in the United States, and the Church of England, consolidated the higher educational work of several of their schools and created a union university in Fukien in 1915.

Has Three Colleges

Today the university consists of three colleges—the College of Arts with departments of Chinese, history, Western languages and literature, and education; the College of Science, with departments of physics, chemistry, and biology; and the College of Agriculture, with departments of agronomy, horticulture, agricultural economics, and agricultural education.

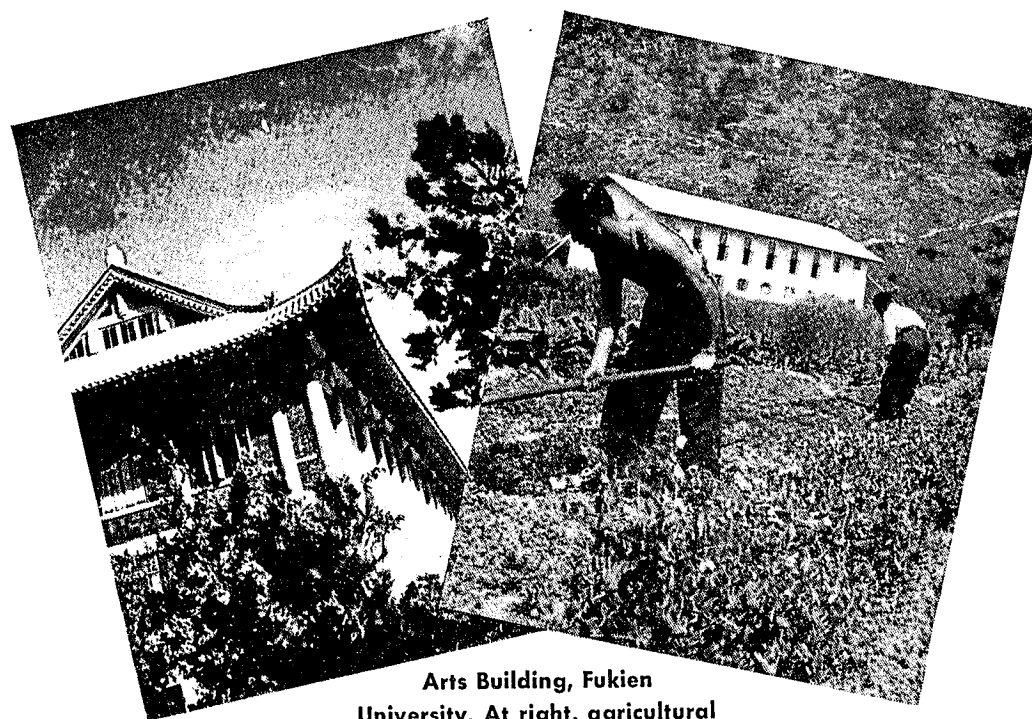
During its entire history the institution has been for the most part provincial in character, and at the present time more than eighty per cent of the students are from Fukien Province. This Christian university prides itself on being an institution for Fukien people and endeavors to meet the needs of those living in this province, which is an isolated area, separated by water and mountains from the rest of China. Several distinct dialects are spoken by the more than 12,000,000 persons living in this region which is about the size of Pennsylvania.

Provides Christian Leaders

Fukien through the years has played a notable part in helping provide Christian leadership for the Church both in Fukien Province and in the rest of China, and several of its graduates now hold important positions in the religious field.

Among these leaders are such alumni as the Rev. W. Y. Chen, Bishop of the Methodist Church in West China, and former General Secretary of the National Christian Council of China; George K. T. Wu, Secretary of the National Christian Council, and a recent delegate to a meeting of the World Council of Churches held in Switzerland; Dr. C. T. Tsai, Secretary for Home Missions of the Church of Christ in China; and Dr. C. T. Yang, President of Foochow Union Theological College.

Each of these graduates today is helping to widen



Arts Building, Fukien University. At right, agricultural students work in college's gardens.

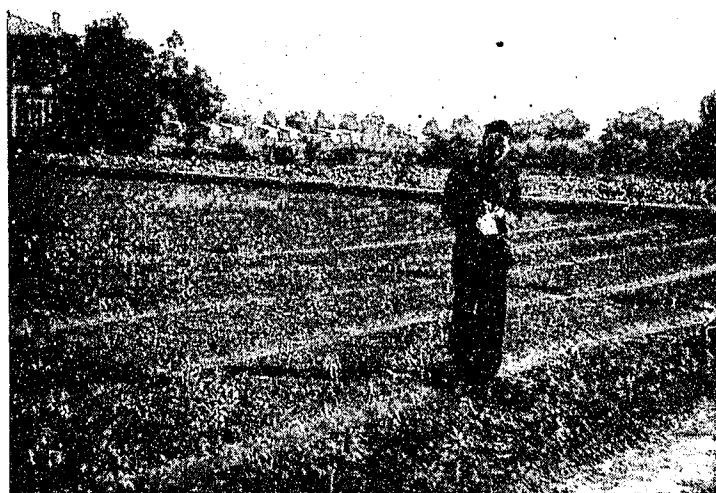
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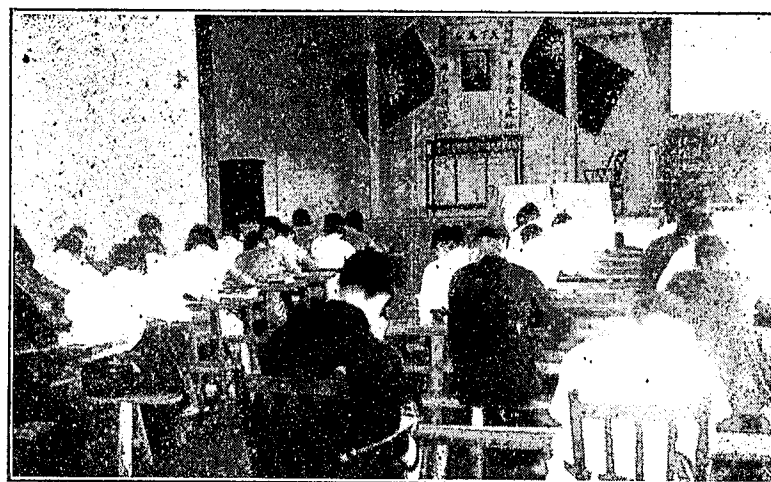
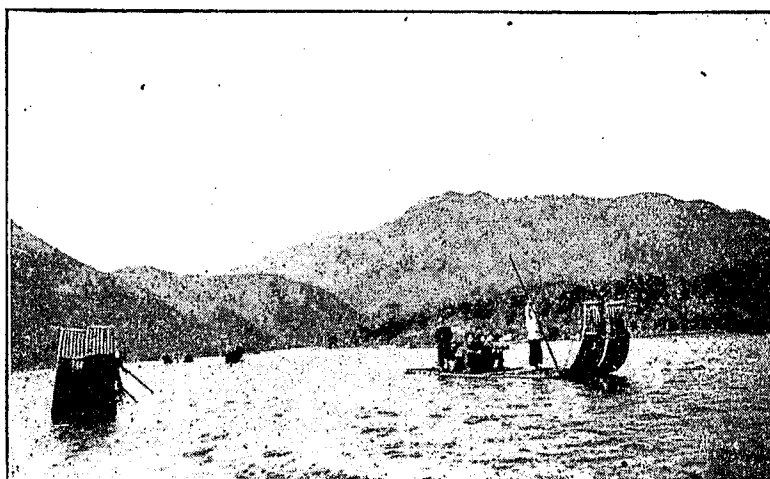
len



F.C.U.--SHAOWU

Experimental
Plots

Industrial Chemistry
Class goes down
river by bamboo raft
to visit coal mines



"How much better
it is to get wisdom
than gold....."

Fresh-Milk Counter

Five-thirty. The hum and clamor of life in the Women's dormitory is localized in the basement where 97 coeds are at supper. The two young servant girls are watching the clock on ^{the} first floor. In fifteen minutes they are to go to the Campus Farm to get the day's milk supply for the girl-students. They enjoy this chore. For one, it means the only airing she gets during the whole day, for her work is trudging up and down five flights of stairs informing the girls who are being palpitatingly waited for in the drawing-room. She takes the place of bells and buzzers. The other, "Born To Good Luck" by name, likes handling milk because out of the price of each pound of milk she gets \$50. She not only helps carry it up the steps and slopes to the dormitory, she pasteurizes it as well and dips it out for the girls when they come trooping back from the library in the evening with stomachs empty and unsupported. This \$50 a pound will add up during the spring to enough thousands to get her to the city where she is determined to become a cadet-nurse. Her fiance is studying to become a mechanic and she must keep apace.

At five-forty-five the two servant girls are off with the bucket swinging between them. They chat about how far the cows have come--how American cows are black and white and the comlie boys say they will not injure any one. They laugh about cows "buying tickets" to come to China and it seems amusing that they were sea-sick, though they say it was regrettable that those mother cows did not all get here with their young.

At six-thirty the servant girls are back if they did not stop to rest too many times on the upper ridge path to watch the fishing crafts going home to the city in the sunset.

One thinks of pasteurization as a process performed in shining plated utensils, sterilized tubes and what not; but "Born To Good Luck" is totally unconscious of all such requirements. Her method is simple yet sure. The bucket is galvanized, dented, blackened by many charcoal fires and holds about five gallons. She places it on unevenly piled charcoal, all ablaze, and keeps the cover on for ten minutes or until the outside of the pail is fairly hot. Then she stirs the milk and hovers over it fanning the fire until the mass begins to steam. Then she stirs it often and watches for bubbles. If the well-known "watched pot" is slow to boil, a bucket eleven inches deep is twenty-five or thirty times slower, but that essential, almost technical "roll" known to jam and frosting makers caps will show itself, and a loud sigh of relief announces the victory and eases the tension. She goes about getting her own supper.

At seven-thirty the table in the hall-way is spread with a white cloth and "Born To Good Luck" is seated there with her sewing, or more frequently with little pamphlets written for children which give the stories of Chinese Drama---something like Lamb's Tales. She works over these entertaining narratives with a dictionary because she must learn "to recognize words if becoming a student in a hospital is possible." She waits for the students to come for their respective portions, bringing their own cups. The milk is steaming hot. "Yielding Heart" comes. She is a senior and can put finishing touches on theses better in her room than in the library. The already-paid-for draught of fresh milk gives stimulation.

At eight, laughter, chatting and a dash upstairs after cups. "Single Pine", "Have Power", "Jade Countenance" come for their milk and thus the evening wears away as the girls come by twos, threes, and sixs.

At nine-thirty, at the Big Door, the "boy"-friends are saying good-night and "Rippling Line", "Keep To Truth", "Beautiful Pearl", "Fragrant Branch", "Golden Splendor" will be ready for their milk as soon as they can get up-stairs and down again. The second bell rings at nine-forty-five and here comes "Dew-drop." She is frequently teased about her name--is asked what happens to her in the sunshine. She possesses a glass tumbler which will not hold a half pound, so she drinks half on the spot and the other half in her room.

So sleepy!!!! at five minutes to ten. "Why doesn't "Beautiful Virtue" come? She is one of three allowed to buy a pound of milk because her body is weak and she says her blood is impoverished. "Getting to bed earlier would be wise--she always comes late and last----" but here she is with the last bell, and the last bit of milk has been measured out and the thirty-nine girls who can afford to buy milk besides paying the forty-five thousand dollars per month for board, have been supplied and they all say "thank you" to "Born To Good Luck" because she sits up the entire evening to do this good thing for them.

President C. J. Lin
Fukien Christian University

CHRISTIANITY — THE SOLUTION OF CHINA'S PROBLEMS

Wherever in human history the needs have been most urgent, Christianity has manifested its greatest vitality. Today China is in the most critical stage of development in her long history — and Christianity is the most vital factor in her regeneration.

Externally, China has been subjected to repeated foreign aggression, and today four of her richest provinces are in the possession of armed invaders. Internally, she has yet to complete her political unification, economic reconstruction, and social reorganization. There are chaos and confusion both in the thoughts and in the actions of the Chinese people as they struggle with these tremendous tasks. Prophets from all lands have urged many panaceas upon the Chinese people — militarism, capitalism, communism, fascism. All have been tried, but have only left the Chinese people still further handicapped and despondent.

Christianity alone gives hope to a new China, meets the fundamental needs of the Chinese people as they struggle for a new national life which will be true to their own highest ideals and traditions and will also be beneficial to mankind at large. Christianity has already demonstrated that ability through the work of the Christian universities and colleges in China. Not only have lives been changed, but social and economic conditions have been transformed. Young men and young women are being educated in these institutions for sacrificial service to their fellow men. Graduates of these colleges are already the most important factor in the regeneration of China, and their importance is growing steadily.

American Christians were chiefly instrumental in establishing these colleges in the beginning and still have a large share in their maintenance. Christian education in China today faces its greatest opportunities. Increased cooperation and interest in these colleges on the part of American friends of China will be of immeasurable help in building up the Kingdom of God in China and throughout the world.

[17]

CHRISTIAN COLLEGES AND CHINA'S REGENERATION.

It is a remarkable fact in human history that wherever the needs have been most urgent, Christianity has manifested its greatest vitality. To-day China is in a most critical stage of development in her long history - and Christianity is playing a vital part in her national regeneration.

Externally, China has been subjected to repeated foreign aggression, and today four of her richest provinces are in the possession of armed invaders. Internally, she has yet to complete her political unification, economic reconstruction, and social reorganization. There are chaos and confusion both in the thoughts and in the actions of the Chinese people as they struggle with these tremendous tasks. Prophets from all lands have urged many panaceas upon the Chinese people -- militarism, capitalism, communism, fascism. All have been tried, but have only left the Chinese people still further handicapped and despondent.

Christianity is having its greatest opportunities in the making of a new China, and is meeting some of the fundamental needs of the Chinese people as they struggle for a new national life which will be true to their own highest ideals and traditions and will also be beneficial to mankind at large. It has already demonstrated that vitality through the work of the Christian universities and colleges in China. Not only have lives been changed, but social and economic conditions have been transformed. Young men and young women are being educated in these institutions for sacrificial service to their fellow men. Graduates of these colleges are already playing most important parts in the reconstruction of a new China, and their importance is growing steadily.

Let us examine the work of one of these ten Christian institutions of higher learning; the work at Fukien Christian University, Foochow, China, as an example:-

Fukien Christian University is located in the Southern part of China, along the coast. It is about four miles outside of the provincial capital

city of Foochow, on a group of hills with the famous Drum Mountain at the back and the beautiful Min River at the front. It has been declared by many a traveler as one of the most beautiful college sites in the world.

The University was organized in 1915, with six Protestant mission boards cooperating. The work was started by combining the two highest classes of five denominational junior colleges. A rented hall was the first college home. In less than twenty years Fukien Christian University has grown into one of the best colleges in China. It now has a College of Arts, with a special Institute of Chinese Studies; a College of Science, with a pre-medical course; a department of Education, with a course for normal training; and a department of Rural Service, with an agricultural experiment station, and a rural service center. In all of the divisions of work, the University has one object in view - to help to build a new China. The Chinese government, as well as the public in general, are cooperating loyally in the enterprise, and Fukien Christian University is contributing toward that effort along at least four important lines:-

I. Through the study of modern science and the spread of scientific education. Modern science is greatly needed in the building of a new China. After years of hard and steady work, the University has become one of the most important places for scientific research in China.

Because of our geographical advantages, being situated in a semi-tropical region, Fukien Christian University has some of the finest zoological and botanical specimens in China. Foreign scholars often come to make use of them in their research. The University supplies scientific apparatus and supplies for a large number of government and private schools in the province. Our graduates are eagerly sought by all institutions for teachers of science.

II. Our contribution through the study of Chinese Culture. The League of Nations Educational experts criticized the present educational system in China as not being built upon the firm foundation of native culture, but rather by simply importing foreign ideas and

methods. Fukien Christian University has been working to teach their young men and women with a thorough knowledge of Chinese native culture with all its rich resources accumulated through the many centuries.

In this connection it will be of interest to know that the University has been given by the Grand Tutor of the last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty, the Honorable Chen Pao-chen, a gift of his private collection of rare Chinese classics. The collection consists of eighty thousand books, some of which are hand-copied manuscripts, and many of the older editions cannot be duplicated today. The only regret is that there has not been sufficient funds to build a library building to house this valuable and unique collection.

III. The contribution through Rural Reconstruction work. Rural rehabilitation is one of the most urgent problems of present-day China. Fukien Christian University is trying to meet this need by (a) agricultural experimentation work, such as rice selection, improvement in varieties of chickens, sericulture, soil testing, destruction of harmful insects, etc.; (b) by rural service activities, such as health movements, elimination of illiteracy, establishment of schools for both adults and children, scientific lectures and demonstrations; and (c) by organizing cooperative banks and stores to help the farmers in securing necessary credit for marketing their products.

Last but not the least,

IV. The contribution through character building. After all the most fundamental factor in any social and national reconstruction program is to have men of strong character. The record of the University along this line is prominent. Bishop Gowdy, of the Methodist church in China, once said of the institution, "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 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." It is a very great satisfaction that among the graduates of Fukien Christian University are a number of men and women who are serving the people of China with consecrated lives. For instance, Mr. Huang Chia-hui of the class of 1921. Upon his graduation he decided to enter Christian work and served first as a secretary of the National Christian Council, and later, he was elected executive secretary of the National Anti-Opium Association. In spite of tremendous pressure that has been brought upon him by the opium trade interests, both from abroad and from the militarists and narcotic traders in China, he fights valiently against opium traffic in his country. Many a time his own life, as well as the lives of other members of his family, have been threatened, but he is still working at the great task without fear and without retreat.

Then there is Mr. Chang Shen-chai, of the class of 1925. He dedicated his life for Christian social service, and in spite of public opinion and misunderstanding, forcing him to hide for his life a number of times, he has successfully organized the laboring people in Amoy to protect their own interests, has built ~~am~~ refuge for slave girls - now numbering about one hundred -, and is now trying to organize a straw-hat weaving industry for poor women who have no way of earning their own living.

It is through such sacrificial lives as these graduates are demonstrating that a new day is being brought forth in China, and only through such lives will it be hastened for the benefit of all China. What has been said with regard to Fukien Christian University can be said of other Christian colleges in China. American Christians who were instrumental in establishing these colleges still have a large share in their maintenance. Christian higher education is facing its greatest opportunities in training leaders for the building of a new China. Increased cooperation and interest in these colleges on the part of American friends of China will be of immeasurable help in our common task of extending the Kingdom of God in that great country.

NEWS ITEMS FROM FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

Experiments in the making of photographic plates and paper are being carried on by Prof. Chi Tien-fu of Fukien Christian University at Shaowu.

Fukien buses are traveling on fuel produced from resinous pine roots and stumps largely as the result of work carried on at Fukien Christian University by Prof. Lin I.

Prof. Tang Chung-chang of Fukien Christian University has commenced the study of the Transmission of Malaria in North Fukien with the hope of discovering some forms of biological control that will reduce the incidence of the scourge.

Prof. Lin Kuan-teh of Fukien Christian University is completing a geography of China.

Mr. Tsao Cheng-chow of Fukien Christian University has completed a translation of "Dr. Sun's Teachings: Six Lectures by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek." This should be helpful both to Westerners and to students of English.

Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Stowe of Fukien Christian University have returned to America for an overdue furlough.

Prof. Lin Kwan-te of Fukien Christian University has left to join the National Y.M.C.A. for student work in high schools throughout the country.