Nanking
Corres.
Bowen, A.J. 1924 Jan-Jun

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

January 9, 1924.

Mr. L. B. Moss,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Moss:

We were glad to get your letter of December 11 but disappointed that we had nothing from Dr. Williams. I expect he was out after the green goods somewhere.

We are glad that Miss DeGroff will be here shortly. Reisner will have enough work to swamp her, I am afraid, immediately. I am glad, too, that the Trustees have authorized the securing of a man for sociology and I hope that you can find a good man and get him out as soon as possible.

My previous letter will have covered the matter of Language School, I think. Sam Mills is definitely planning to take up the Language School in the fall and will get in touch with it this spring from time to time, through Miss Leyda.

We are not expecting Wilson back until the opening of the fall term. Mr. C. F. Liu and Mr. C. C. Liu both feel that they can handle the work all right and there is no adequate reason for Mr. Wilson's changing furlough plans at this time. Of course if he wants to come back he will be very welcome.

I am glad that our Trustees have approved the plan for a coördinated financial campaign. We shall take up the matter at this end at the meeting of the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities at Ginling February 5-7, because, it would seem to me, there ought to be something done at this end to serve as a guide and statement of what the colleges of China really want.

I hope that Dr. Williams will have gone to Boston in the meantime and will be working out with the m the matter of Mr. Akerstrom's release next term. I do not know what in the world he is going to do. He must be very heavily in debt. He owes Mr. Owen, or the University, between $100 and $200; he owes me or Methodist Scholarship Funds $200; he owes the foreign school, I understand, something over $300, and I do not know who else how much, but I should be rather worried myself if I were in that condition. I usually get my bills paid during the next three or four days after my salary check comes in from Mr. Owen, but it cleans me out as a rule, and sometimes more than does it. I think it must be rather difficult for a good many missionaries who have to live

simply on their salary these days. I could not begin to do it and we do not use a cent of our salary for Sarah's schooling or most of the things that we need to get from America - books, clothing, and a good many other things. When the cook and the servants and the rest of them get through with one's salary it looks like a two-cent piece, so I don't wonder so very much that Akerstrom is in financial straits. I fancy his wife is not a good manager and I question very much whether he is either.

I am enclosing a copy of a list of calamities that have occurred the last week or so, which I shall be glad if you will pass on to Williams and to Thomson. We know that Thomson is alive because Owen got a letter from him the other day - the first that we have heard from him or about him.

With highest regards, as ever,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen

P. S. I wonder if I should not ask you to make a reservation for my return sailing from Seattle preferably, or from Vancouver, about the middle of August. I think I should get back here for the opening of the fall term, which comes about the beginning of September, and so I ought to be sailing about the middle of August. I am afraid if I wait until I get to New York to make the reservation it will be impossible to secure one, so if you will kindly take this matter up and handle it for me I shall be obliged. I presume you will not have to make any deposit - at least before I get there about the first of May.

A. J. B.

pack

January 17, 1924.

Mr. A. J. Bowen,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

My dear Mr. Bowen,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of November 30 and December 6, addressed to Mr. Williams; also more recent copies of your letters addressed to Mr. Williams of December 19 and a joint letter of December 31. You also enclosed some statistics from the office of the registrar, which we were very glad to get. We observe that the University's registration for this Fall is 1148, which seems to me a very fine total.

In answer to your letter with regard to the payment by the Baptist Board for the salary and expenses of Mr. Mills as Dean of the Language School, I am negotiating this matter with the Baptist Board at the present time, on the basis of $2,500. Gold. The point at which embarrassment arises is the fact that the Mission Boards have never agreed to make payments in lieu of members of the faculty on this basis before. The Baptist Board has taken action and expressed their willingness to make payment on this basis, provided the other Boards agree to the same rate. It is now a question for action of our Trustees before the matter can be referred to the various Boards for their action. I am hopeful of the best result, although a little fearful that we may not secure it. As you indicate that the Mission had made a request for $4,000. Mex., and as you say this will not cover the amount needed if the arrangement is to be a permanent one.

We are very glad that the situation so far as securing the Hospital grant is concerned appears to be practically cleared up. All that is necessary now is securing the money and we trust that there will be no slip in this matter.

We have made a number of attempts to secure a man for Sociology. We even went to the expense of over $100. to bring one man before the Methodist Candidate Committee in Chicago, but they have all proved unsatisfactory or unable to go under the conditions that face us. I have done everything in my power to secure a man and we have eliminated probably at least a dozen up to the present time, without securing one who is satisfactory. I am still working on the problem,

although it does not seem as if we could get anyone out to you for the second semester, I have not given up hope yet, however, that we may be able to pick up someone who can go. I think we are fairly certain of getting someone to go out in the Summer, to be there for the Fall term, but men are very loathe to give up their work in the middle of the year and some of them find it impossible to do so.

To go back once more to your statement with regard to the Baptist Board putting in their money into the Language School in lieu of a teacher, it seems to me that it would be better, if possible, as you suggested in your letter to Mr. Williams of December 19, to have them put a man into the College of Agriculture and Forestry and let the College of Agriculture and Forestry pay the money to the Language School. If that arrangement could be worked out in the internal economy of the University, I am sure it would work far more satisfactorily with the Board and with less friction on this side, and perhaps between the Board and the Baptist Mission. Nevertheless on the basis of the definite information we have, I am proceeding to push for the securing of $2,500. Gold a year from the Baptist Board for the Language School salary.

We notice that you are trying to make arrangements to finance a Physical Director. We have not received any definite word to secure such a man. However, I am going to see if we can find someone who will be available and have him ready to send, in case we get word from you.

We have just received from the International Y.M.C.A. their share of the property fund for the new dormitory, amounting to $8,000. Mex. This will be reported to Mr. Owen on the January statement. I am not sure whether the Trustees will feel that this should be invested in this country temporarily or sent directly to you to handle out there. I understand from Dr. Niebel that their Board has placed with their Treasurer in Shanghai one-half of the amount toward this property item, the other half will be available as soon as any of the other Boards begin to make payments on the account. The present financial situation of the various Boards does not give us much hope of securing anything from them on this account. We can only take the matter up and see what can be done. If there is anything to report I will let you hear of it.

You will be very sorry to hear that Mr. Speer has resigned as one of the Presbyterian representatives on the Board of Trustees. This means, I presume, that he will not be President of the Trustees any longer. I am sure the Board will wish to co-opt him as is now possible under the amended charter. He has given splendidly of his time and energy

to the thought and planning for the University. It would be altogether too bad to have his connections severed entirely.

We received yesterday a number of copies of your report which looks pretty good to us. We have been looking for something of this sort for quite a while. I think this kind of thing makes some of the best publicity material that we can get over here, aside from pictures.

We are sorry to hear the news about Mr. Bates and hope that he will be kept sufficiently in bounds to render his recovery immediate.

I am glad to see that Miss Hedrick will probably stay with the University for several years. I think Mr. Holroyd will be a good addition, too. I am not sure whether I wrote you that, after all of our high hopes, Miss Richards physical examination was decidedly against allowing her to go to China. I think perhaps we were as much disappointed as she was in the final decision, for she was very anxious indeed to go and I think would have made a very splendid addition to our staff. Just at present I am not doing anything particularly about an English teacher because it does not seem that you are especially in need at that point.

I am glad to note your judgment with regard to the possibility of Frank Price's going to the University. I accord quite heartily with your judgment. I think perhaps I have covered all the items that have come in your letters up to date. I certainly hope that I have not omitted anything.

I spent most of last week down at Atlantic City attending the Foreign Missions Conference. It is my hope to be able to write a brief report on the meetings which I will send out to each of the Universities. If things do not press me too heavily I will try to get it off in the next week.

With most cordial regards, as always, I am

Sincerely yours,

LBM:LB

February 15, 1924.

My dear Williams and Moss:

Some time ago Sam Mills was in telling about three sisters, members of the Episcopal Church, who are coming out to Nanking next fall on their own. They are friends of Mrs. Mills, who knew one or two of them in Bryn Mawr. One of them is going to teach in Hillcrest, and we are going to take one of them - Miss Frances W. Shippen - here at the Kuleo, to do part time office work and part time teaching English in the Junior College. They pay their own travel and the only financial obligation that we shall have will be her salary, and we are making provision for that in the budget. Two of the sisters have had a good many years' experience teaching and, as I say, are graduates of Bryn Mawr, but the one that we are taking is a graduate of Miss Beard's school at Orange, New Jersey, and has been secretary to Jerome Kidder, Fiske University, Nashville, Tennessee, also secretary to Samuel Dorrance, Director of Holy Trinity, New York City. While she has not done any teaching her sisters think that she will be able to make good. We are very much in need of some one who can give part time to teaching and part time to Sarvis and the Admissions Committee, and we think we have a very good combination here in Miss Shippen. Mrs. Mills guarantees these three sisters in every way and as we have no obligations regarding travel or outfit or anything else than salary it seems to us a very good proposition. Their address is 151 Vose Avenue, South Orange, New Jersey, and if you will get in touch with them, and if one of the sisters (Frances W) will come to us on these terms, it being understood that all three are coming to Nanking, will you cable us some time before the summer as follows: "Shippen yes." Then we will know that we may depend upon having Miss Frances here to take, say, two classes in Junior College English and give the rest of her time to office work. Of course the sooner we get this definite word the better it will be. Sam Mills or Mrs. Mills will probably have written to Mrs. Shippen, but he wanted me to write also and to ask you to cable, hence this letter. It is probable that the other sister will do some teaching in Southeastern University. I do not think there will be any difficulty in getting her all the work she can do here in Nanking.

We just started up again yesterday. There were seventy-eight, I believe it was, who took the entrance tests. There will probably be ten or twelve come in from the Middle School. Of the seventy-eight we shall probably receive not more than fifty new students in all as that is about the limit of our capacity.

I hope that by the time you write again you will have heard something definite about the College of School Administration. The Association of Christian Colleges and Universities took some definite action about the matter but copies of this have not yet come to hand. Miss Vautrin was getting it to me soon. It will be fine if Mr. Rockefeller comes across with what you have put up to him so admirably through Mr. Richardson, and with Dr. Burton's and Mr. Greene's backing it seems to me that there could be no better set-up of the thing, and if it falls down it will be no fault of yours.

I am glad that you had a good talk with Roosa and do hope that he comes to the Seminary. The seminary conference which I wrote about last week was very successful, Mr. Rowe reports. In the beginning they very carefully tabooed all theological or other non-religious subjects and so were able to get along together all right as Christians. Funny how people when they begin to talk theology become abject heathen in most every respect, but if they can keep from that subject they seem to get along all right!

We are also anxious to hear further about the hospital funds and whether or not the foreign hospital is included or is not included in the China Medical Board $45,000.

Mrs. Bowen got off on the President Jackson the thirteenth in good spirits. Miss Pierce and she had a cabin together. She will be in Olathe, Kansas, until I get to America at least. The doctors thought after all it would be better for her to go home at this time, so I have dug up the necessary travel expenses to send her.

I am going to a reception at Stanley Smith's in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Warren H. Stuart at four o'clock. We are mighty glad that they are here. He preaches Sunday afternoon at the foreign service and I am going to get him at his first open date for the students - perhaps will get him this first Sunday if I can. Kwoh Chen-yao is to preach the following Sunday. He is now teaching in the Seminary. (Later: he is preaching to our boys this Sunday.)

We are planning to have our Finance Committee meeting March 11 and 12, and the Board of Managers meeting the thirteenth.

I forget whether or not I wrote to Mr. Moss during vacation about the scheme for pensions, medical, dental, and other items for members on our staff supported by the University so that they will be more on an equality with board- supported men. The committee here has worked out something to report, and I will bring their report over when I come, or send it, so I hope we can work out something definite and satisfactory and can begin to put it in operation by September 1. We are budgeting $500 to cover dental and

medical bills. I might say that I have paid from the $250 gold which my mother send each year to help the University Mr. Clemons' medical bill at Peking and am just paying Mrs. Owens' bill at the foreign hospital from the same fund, but we need something definite and regular for everybody and need to get it worked out as soon as we can.

Mr. Small has the cast taken off of his leg but is not out yet, of course. Mrs. Bates was taken to the foreign hospital a few days ago but we hope there is nothing serious the matter with her. Sam Cochran would not allow Mr. Clemons to take my class after I leave the first of April so Mrs. Bates was planning to take it and we hope that she may be able to do so yet.

With very kindest regards to all, as ever,

Cordially yours,

A P Bowen

P.S. Will you
indicate return passage
for Mrs A P Bowen
Sarah Bowen
A P Bowen
Seattle – Admiral Line – Boat
about Aug 15 – so I can get
to Nanking by Sept 2 – 3 at
latest

A P B

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

February 22, 1924.

Mr. L. B. Moss,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Moss:

Your letter of January 17 came about a week ago and yesterday your impressions and summary of the conference came. We are very glad to read both. I presume Dr. Williams was out in Chicago or Minneapolis from his last letters and judge so from the fact that we did not receive anything on this mail.

In regard to the Baptist Board and the $4,000 for the Language School, it would seem to me fair that they pay the entire cost of keeping a missionary there. I suppose the $4,000 is approximately what it cost for Mr. Keen, but it will cost over $6,000 Mexican for Mr. Mills, counting furloughs and everything. Of course just as soon as we can get the buildings put up that we are accumulating funds for now, we can turn some of the fees into the salary of the Daan for the Language School and make the Language School self-supporting, but it will be impossible to increase the fees now as they are pretty stiff as it is. We have a meeting of the Language School Committee tomorrow and I think we shall authorize the building of the second dormitory there, starting immediately. We have now about $30,000 in the building fund account in the bank and it seems to me that we should go forward and get this dormitory ready as soon as possible.

Good

We are all right so far as the spring term goes for teachers. We took on Mr. Chen Yu-meng, whom you may remember, to help out in the economics. That relieves Sarvis a good deal and we do not need anybody for sociology until the fall, but it seems now that we shall have to cut out every man that we want additional, as our budget as it has been assembled and made out by the various departments requires a cut of over $30,000 Mex., without even providing anything for Dr. Williams' campaign at home. We certainly must get more support for the Arts and Science. Agriculture and Forestry now have more money than they can use specifically and definitely assigned to them, which cannot be used anywhere else. The income from the $100,000 gold endowment from the Methodists, of course, goes to the College of Agriculture and Forestry and comes out of the general funds as we have used it in the past, and even if in lieu of this they turn over all of their fees it will not offset this loss that the Arts and Science has sustained.

We are very glad that the Y. M. C. A. has paid its share of the Property Fund for the new Language School dormitory. This, I think, will be the deciding factor in our going forward with the dormitory at once. The other boards will need to come across on their pledges too, but we shall write later about this.

It certainly is a tremendous loss to the University for Dr. Speer to resign from the Board of Trustees. I do hope that the board will co-opt him and keep him on the board even if he can't be president. He has done more for the University than any one else or perhaps than all the rest together and we must continue to have his services.

Miss Hedrick is planning to stay for five years and is enthusiastic about the work.

We have nothing definite yet about some one to take Mr. Twinem's work, and from present looks of the 1924-25 budget I do not see how we can hope to get any one.

I was much interested in your report of the conference at Atlantic City and in your constructive suggestions about it.

I am just a little in doubt, from your letter to Owen about budget, as to what you are planning about Dr. Williams. It would look as though you, and presumably he, were definitely planning for him to return this summer. I think unless the funds for his campaign can be raised at home, in addition to what we are now getting, this will be inevitable, for with over a $30,000 discrepancy it will be quite impossible to add another $15,000 or so for campaign purposes at home from any income we can possibly secure and do the other work necessary here; in fact, your request for an additional stenographer will be cut out, if I have anything to say about it. When it comes to cutting out a man to take Bible and religious education, or even the physical director and an additional secretary for your office, there is no question where the cut should be, so I think you can confidently count upon our budget ~~and~~ not including the increase that you want for secretarial help there and you will simply have to write fewer letters and do a little less work or we will have to do the same out here, and it seems to me that less work can be best borne at that end than at this end. Of course we will write you later about the budget when it is in final shape and the Finance Committee has worked it over. The Finance Committee is to meet about March 17, and the Board of Managers will meet immediately afterwards.

With kindest regards to all, as ever,

Cordially yours, A. L. Bowen.

? P. S. Will you be good enough to send out the $8,000 on building fund that the Y. M. C. A. has paid up for the Language School. We shall be needing it right away probably and if not we can get 8% interest out here, which is better than anything you can do at that end, I think, so we'll be glad if you will see about this the first chance you have.

February 26th, 1924.

President Arthur J. Bowen,
University of Nanking,
Nanking, China.

My dear Doctor Bowen:-

I am writing to report to you, action of the Executive Committee of the Board at its February Meeting, concerning use of the Report of the China Educational Commission. For your information also, I report statement submitted to the Committee which was the immediate basis for the action taken:-

"The Committee of Reference and Counsel of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America has taken action concerning the next step in the use of the Report of the China Educational Commission which made a study of the conditions of missionary educational work in China during 1922, under the auspices of the Committee of Reference and Counsel upon approval of the co-operating Boards. This report has been under consideration and discussion by the various Boards during the last two years, and has been published in book form. The action of the Committee of Reference and Counsel is as follows:

"VOTED: It is the judgment of the Committee of Reference and Counsel

(1) That progress in making effective the recommendations of the China Educational Commission, as set forth in the Report of the Commission, can best proceed as the bodies in China responsible for the policies and programs of the Missions and of the churches in China succeed in agreeing on practical policies and programs for Christian education in China.

(2) That Missions, in making recommendations to their Boards at home, and institutions of higher learning, making recommendations to their Boards of Trustees in North America, be asked to state not only the judgment of the Mission or of the institution, but also, so far as possible, the united judgment of other Christian agencies in the area concerned.

(3) That the China Educational Association should take the steps necessary to facilitate the working out of educational policies and programs for elementary and secondary education by the several Missions, institutions, and the churches.

(4) That the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities should take the steps necessary to facilitate the working out of educational policies and programs for higher education in China.

(It is understood that this arrangement is in harmony with the Existing relationships between the China Christian Educational Associations and Association of Christian Colleges and Universities).

The Committee also voted that this resolution be transmitted to the Boards conducting work in China, with the suggestion that the Boards draw the attention of their Missions and the institutions in China to the above Minute, requesting that consideration be given to the recommendations.

It was further

VOTED: That this Minute which recommends the allocation of responsibility to the individual Missions in China should not be interpreted to decrease the responsibility resting upon the individual Mission Board or upon the Boards of Trustees of Educational Institutions to take such steps as they may find possible to realize the objectives of the China Educational Commission which have been approved."

IT WAS VOTED: That approval be given for the general procedure outlined in the action of the Committee of Reference and Counsel as quoted above and conveyed to the Board of Foreign Missions in letter of Fennel P. Turner, under date of January 25, 1924, and that the Corresponding Secretaries be instructed to notify the proper persons concerned in China.

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I trust that this action of the Board will be found of service to the Cause.

Cordially yours,

RAW
MEW

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

TRANSFER

February 27, 1924.

Mr. L. B. Moss,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Moss:

Among our graduates of June 1922 who were recommended to the Regents of the University of the State of New York for degrees was LO TSI-TUNG. Through some misunderstanding he was recommended for the B. A. degree when he spent the latter part of his time almost entirely in specializing in Chemistry and should have been recommended for the B. S. degree. His diploma, issued by the Regents on January 12, 1923, has come and he is disappointed in it, as his idea is to study later in America, specializing in science, and I believe the B. A. will not help him much in securing his M. S., which he wishes to work for.

Do you think the Regents could be persuaded to write a letter stating that he is entitled to the B. S. degree - something that he could attach to his B. A. diploma? In case they were not willing to do that but were willing to issue another diploma, I think Mr. Lo would be glad to pay for it, though the mistake was made in the office and not due to any fault of his. Will you be good enough to inquire into the matter and see what can be done to rectify the mistake and satisfy Mr. Lo? I hope something can be done.

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter to Dr. Williams which will give you the news, as well as the list of men we have had to cut out of the budget for 1924-5 and which you need not look further for at present. We still need the physical director, however, as you will note in Dr. Williams' letter.

With kindest regards, as ever,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen,

A. J. Bowen

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

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MAR 26 1924

MR. SPEER

TRANSFER

E. M. North

February 28, 1924.

TRANSFER

15

Dr. Robert E. Speer
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Dr. Speer:

You may be interested in the enclosed brief article which I was asked to write for the China Mission Year Book upon Student Vocational Interests. Some of the statistics are of considerable interest, especially those showing the actual vocations of some 1800 graduates from twelve of our leading Christian colleges and universities. It will surprise many, I am sure, to know that the third largest group of graduates are in the ministry, and that practically three-fourths of them are engaged in the main activities in which the Church is interested.

With very kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.

JANUARY 1924
(with letter 2/28/24)

STUDENT VOCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The Chinese college student of today is in revolt against custom and tradition and against arbitrary authority imposed from without, even from parents, in reference to his life work, as well as in reference to his thought life. His best and most natural advisers, parents and teachers, are therefore often ignored.

His vocational choices are thus both made more difficult and more subject to frequent change. His supposedly modern views create many difficulties for himself, and the present disorganized condition of society and government make the deciding of his career no easy task. Also lack of any adequate opportunities for vocational experience before student days are over and during student days adds to his difficulties. Unchecked fancy plays a large part in shaping at least his earlier vocational interests.

Adequate statistics for a study of the subject, either as relating to government or to missionary education, are difficult to obtain. Two organizations, however, dealing chiefly with government education, are producing some valuable materials that yield data relative to this topic, the Society for the Study of International Education, and the Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education. The former has issued a valuable work very recently, 'Education in China,' and the latter has issued a series of eighteen pamphlets. For data relating to missionary institutions, we rely chiefly on published catalogues that also give occupations of alumni, on letters and reports of executive officers, and in one case on carefully analyzed records of a particularly efficient college admissions committee.

JAN/24

We are considering the student vocational interests in the ordinary college and university. We do not consider 'vocational' or 'occupational' schools, of which there are all too few, but happily a slowly increasing number, chiefly governmental. In the case of normal schools, teachers' colleges, Bible and theological schools, medical schools, law schools, agricultural and forestry schools, engineering and technical schools, the vocational interests are in general indicated by the number of students in each. Bulletin No. 16 of The Chinese National Association for the Advancement of Education (1923) gives the following results for the 34,880 students in all kinds of colleges and universities:

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions	No. of Students	Percentages
University	35	13,098	37.6
Teachers' college	8	3,093	8.6
Agriculture	7	1,271	3.6
Technical	13	2,026	5.8
Commercial	8	1,890	5.4
Medical	7	832	2.4
Law	33	10,864	31.4
Others	14	1,806	5.2
Total	125	34,880	100.0

From 'Education in China' it appears that 40% of the students in fourteen government universities are studying Law and political science, that is, are interested primarily in politics and government; 15% are interested in engineering; 9.1% in commerce and business; 3.6% in education; 1.7% in agriculture, and .002% only in medicine. The interests of 15,191 students in government 'special schools' in 1921 show the same trend, namely, 61.2% in law and political science; 10% in engineering; 7.3% in commerce, and 6.7% in medicine.

It would seem, therefore, from this rather meagre data that government university students are primarily interested in preparing for governmental and political positions. How far this interest is determined by patriotic motives for political reform and betterment one cannot say, but theoretically, at least, judging by magazine articles and the general spirit of university students, one would think that this was a dominant motive. Scientific engineering is a new interest in China, and here again, no doubt, patriotic motives stir the interests of students to develop the natural resources and to increase the prosperity and prestige of their country. Specific school training for business and commerce is also a new interest of growing volume. Scientific or western medicine does not interest government students as much as one would expect. Probably its requirements are too exacting and expensive, its financial returns too precarious, and its opportunities for patriotic and altruistic service too little appreciated. The interest of teaching, a calling which is more and more regarded as a profession and as an end in itself, for collge-grade men, is still too much regarded as a means (not now, it is true) to political position, and rather as an opportunity to gain experience before going abroad, or if nothing better turns up, to a still honored position in society, even though not very well paid, except for the favored few who teach in colleges.

Turning now to mission higher education and taking the graduates of twelve colleges and universities, including one woman's college, we get the following very interesting data, which shows not

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not only theoretical interests, but what mission college graduates are actually doing.

Type of Interest	No. of Graduates	Percentages
Educational work	848	45.6
Business and industry	266	14.2
Ministry	241.	13.0
Medicine	184	9.9
Social service	74	4.0
Government service	67	3.6
Office work	38	2.4
Agriculture and forestry	31	1.7
Banking	29	1.5
Engineering	24	1.3
Literary work	21	1.1
Law and politics	17	.9
Journalism	11	.6
Research	3	.2
	1,854	100.0

While these figures do not include all of the Christian colleges or even all of the graduates of the twelve, yet for these considered no doubt the data is fairly full and accurate, and the percentages can be relied upon.

It is significant that so large a percentage of our graduates become teachers, and this, together with the character of the majority of these graduates helps to account for the strong and favorable standing of mission colleges. No doubt their influence would be still greater if these colleges had given them more technical and professional training for the task of teaching. It will surprise some of our friends and most of our critics to know that the third largest group of graduates are in the Christian ministry and the fourth in medical work. As many as 72.5% of Christian college graduates are in work that the Church is primarily concerned with, namely, education, the ministry, medicine and social service, largely the Y. M. C. A. The Christian schools are the only ones

JAM/24

that definitely train men for altruistic service, and it is gratifying to know from actual figures that an encouraging number are giving their lives to non-gainful occupations. It is not without significance that the second largest group of graduates are entering business, for the majority of these men are Christians.

We have the vocational interests of forty-nine students who graduate next June from one of the mission institutions. Of the twenty-three agricultural and forestry students, twenty-two are planning to engage in various forms of agricultural and forestry work, while one is planning to teach. Of twenty-six arts and science men, sixteen are planning to teach, five to enter business or industries, two to enter the ministry, two, office work, one, literary work, and one, political life. About 40% are planning later to study abroad.

From this same institution we have the occupations of 631 parents or guardians of the same number of students seeking entrance into the University, who give their vocation plans as well as the courses chosen. It is interesting to note that 88.5% of these students recorded that they had, on entering, occupational experience. Of course the vocational interests here indicated are rather narrowly limited by the courses offered, and the aims and ideals of the institution.

Occupation of parents or guardian		Vocational plans of students
Business	30.5%	10.7%
Teaching	30.5%	20.1%
Politics or gov't service	13.9%	.45%
Farming	12.1%	12.4%
Medicine	.8%	1.6%
Ministry	4.0%	8.2%
Unmentioned or uncertain	3.6%	21.0%
Artisan	3.0%	1.5%
Military	.8%	.0%
Engineering	.8%	0.0%
Study abroad	0.0%	24.1%

JAN/24

Courses elected by these students

Arts and Science	55.5%
Agriculture and Forestry .	22.3%
Business	12.9%
Education	6.3%
Pre-medical	1.4%
Uncertain	1.6%

Here we have some limited data concerning students' vocational interests as compared with their parents' occupations. In teaching, in agriculture, and in the ministry, the percentages hold approximately the same. Newer students seem interested in business and very few in politics, probably because there is considerable depression in both and too little to appeal to ideals at present. There seems to be more interest in mission schools in medicine than in government schools, though it is not so strong in either as health and social conditions warrant. Probably if we could get the data concerning a similar group of high school graduates entering college in America we would find about the same percentage who had no very clear life-work objective in mind at the beginning of their course. The very large percentage, making the most numerous of any one group, 24%, looking forward to study abroad, indicates a very strong and widespread interest of Chinese college students today, which one is inclined to think is not entirely desirable.

The interest in Arts and Science courses, 55.5%, outweighs all other interests, and the majority choosing these courses go into teaching and business, the ministry and social service.

Of forty-two graduates during the past five years of one of the best mission woman's colleges, thirty-three have their interests and work in teaching, four, in medicine, one, in literary

work, one, in Y. W. C. A. work, and three, in 'home economics,' having married. All ten graduates of the class of 1923 went out as teachers.

In conclusion, this partial study of students' vocational interests would seem to indicate that government students are primarily interested in politics and law, while mission students are primarily interested in teaching and business, while the most dominant motive of all is patriotism and service.

A. J. Bowen.

University of Nanking,
January 1924.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

March 11, 1924.

Nanking

TRANSFER

Mr. L. B. Moss,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Mr. Moss:

Mr. Burgoyne Griffing has been making good here we all think and he has just recently signed a contract to remain five years. We are sending you a copy of it.

His fiancee, Miss Dora Blackmore (school address: 1927 Ninth Street, Des Moines, Iowa; home address after June 1: Stillwater, Minn.), is coming out this summer, probably during the latter part of August or September, and he is to meet her in Japan where they are to be married. We have budgeted for her outcoming expenses - that is, her travel - and we will be glad if you will take up with her the matter of reservation and what route she is to come by, etc. If there are others coming about that time on the Canadian Pacific second class she probably would not object to coming that way and thus save us quite a little money, but I think we have budgeted for the regular amount, first class.

You will be probably interested in this action of your mission, which is copied from the quarterly bulletin of the East China Conference, December 1923:

> "To express our approval of the plan outlined in the proposal for the formation of a Shanghai union medical college submitted on behalf of St. John's University in a communication from Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott dated Nov. 21, 1923, and to appoint a committee to represent this mission in further consultation with the representatives of the missions concerned regarding these plans and to state that this mission can participate only on the following conditions: (1) that our board cannot at present assume obligations for the cost of plant and equipment, (2) that this college shall become the medical school of the proposed East China Union University, (3) that there can be secured a satisfactorily close degree of cooperation with the proposed Shanghai union medical college for women, and (4) that not less than four missions shall cooperate."

We were glad to get your cablegram a few days ago saying that we could use the $5,000 gold from the Day fund, providing the Managers approve, which they will, I am sure. We meet the

3-11-24.

eighteenth and so will know soon. We are also glad to have it settled about Dr. Williams' house and we are taking it for granted that they are returning this fall.

We had a faculty meeting last night and the minutes will be going forward to you in the near future. Our general faculty meeting comes the 22nd, when we will have reports from all the committees, and they will give you a lot of data and information.

With kindest regards, as ever,

Cordially yours,

A. F. Bowen.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

March 28, 1924.

My dear Williams and Moss:

Since dictating your letters Francis Price has been in and I guess I have covered the main things in my letter to Wilson, copy of part of which I am sending you.

I wish you to begin at once looking for a physical director, a man who has been trained in physical education - a Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School type of man.

I think it has worked out even better than if Francis Price came here for all of his time, since we shall get a large part of his services and Mr. Robson will probably handle the teaching of the Bible even better than Mr. Price, and he will be splendid, too, on the personal touch with the students. The Robsons will live in the Wade-Jones house.

As ever cordially yours,

A. Lewis

Letter to Mr. Wilson - March 28, 1924. (in part)

'As you know, we asked Francis Price to take Twinem's work but he has just finally turned it down, so our mission is releasing Horace Robson for this work and we are counting on him. He will be excellent and we shall also have the voluntary services of Francis Price to teach one course and to do lots of personal and social work with our students. He felt that he could serve better by giving half of his time to the Seminary and half of his time to Southeastern and our students in a voluntary way, and since we can get Robson this will be perfectly ideal for our religious work. Sanders and he and several others are working over the courses and it will be the plan in the fall to have Warren Stuart, Stanley Smith, Wesley Shen, and Francis Price each taking a two-hour course and on Sunday these men and a larger number taking a course. I think they are making real progress in the development of satisfactory courses and ways to handle the junior college students.here. The boys like Mr. Price very much indeed and Sanders is making good with them in a very fine way.

'Gardner Tewksbury was to take our special decision meetings but the doctors have suddenly ordered him to give up all speaking and, in fact, go home immediately, so he is sailing the fifth of April on the Russia. Just who will take the meetings now is not certain. We have asked T. C. Chao of Soochow, and in case he will not take them we shall ask Peter Chuan, and if he cannot do this then Sanders will, and will make good on it too. I think the way matters have lined up for the religious work is perfectly splendid, better than we could have hoped. We have budgeted for a married man so we can cover that all right. Francis Price thinks that we should, if possible, get Andrew Chen, Chen Ching-i's brother, who is now in America but returning soon to China, but if we do that we shall have to get his salary and support with him.

'As you will notice in the budget, we have made provision for a physical director up here. We want a Springfield graduate, M. M. C. A. training school, and Dr. Williams and I will have the pleasure of finding this man and getting him here by the first of September. He is also budgeted, together with his outcoming.

'If you do not succeed in finding any teacher there are going to be three or four ladies here in Nanking who will be wanting jobs this fall, so I am sure we can manage to get one here on the field.'

COPY

Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
Office of the Treasurer
Nanking, China.

April 18, 1924

Dr. A. J. Bowen,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

Before you left you were anxious to have the figures on the Language School Building item. According to the minutes of the Board of Trustees, there were the following suggested allotments made, and in the column under "paid in" I have listed what has actually come in under the capital fund for dormitories, which they figured was to be $120,000,000.

		Allotted	Assumed	Paid In
Methodist Episcopal	Mex.	$31,667.00	$31,667.00	
Presbyterian North	"	22,000.00	22,000.00	
Baptist North	"	15,000.00		
United Christian M S	"	17,000.00	17,000.00	
Presbyterian South	"	9,333.00		
Protestant Episcopal	"	4,667.00		
Reformed Church in US	"	7,333.00	7,333.00	
Y M C A	"	6,333.00	8,000.00	$7,667.46
United Evangelical	"	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,956.17
Baptist South	"	3,667.00		
		120,000.00	89,000.00	10,623.63

There may be other of the above mentioned boards who have definitely assumed responsibility for their allotment, but the list above is the last information I have on it.

In addition there has been paid in building fund and rental assessments in the charges to the missions per student as follows:

Y M C A	86.66	
Baptist South	966.67	
China Missionary Society	133.33	
Evangelical Assn	1133.36	
Womens For. Miss. Society	2633.31	
U C M S	1433.01	
Reformed Church of U S	2876.01	
Presbyterian South	3899.99	
Presbyterian North	1666.66	
Friends Church	266.68	
Baptist North	863.62	
United Evangelical	966.64	
Methodist North	3916.67	
Episcopal	2328.31	
Miscellaneous Sources	6831.87	
		29,982.49
Plus amount stated above as paid in on capital		10,623.63
Total credit		40,625.12

A J B- N. Y. City #2

Of this $40,652.12, the item of $7,677.46 Mex. is still held in New York (in gold), which item is the Y. M. C. A's payment on capital fund. We have suggested to Mr. Moss that this amount be sent out, as exchange is good, and we had better have it here to put on good interest for a year, as we shall need it by that time to continue the payments on the new dormitory.

I trust this is the information you are after. The Miscellaneous item is made up of payments which have come in from independent sources, or missions having one representative from which we are collecting the assessments, business people, etc. I didn't think you would want that in detail.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. J. Owen
Treasurer.

Statement of qualifications for Physical Director at University of Nanking

MEMBERS

Futan University
Hangchow College
Nanyang College
Shanghai College
Soochow University
Southeastern University
St. John's University
University of Nanking

華東聯合會

EAST CHINA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

OFFICERS

Pres. E. V. Jones, Soochow
Vice-Pres. S. D. Lee, Nanyang
Sec. H. D. Holt, St. John's
Treas. J. M. Speers, Nanking

University of Nanking,
April 30, 1924.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

I am sorry to have been so slow in getting at this letter. I spoke to Mr. Bates soon after your card came and we both agreed that we would think the matter over and get it off soon. But both of us have been swamped and the time has gone , I do not know where and here we are nearly a month late in getting at it.

Bates and I agree that ~~this man should~~ ,

1. ~~Have~~ training that fits not simply for athletic coaching but for the general direction of physical development work for the whole student body.
2. The real missionary attitude and see in his work here a lagge opportunity for development of manhood.
3. A willingness to start with things as they are and in cooperation with those in all other lines of work to work toward better conditions: not expecting too much at the start nor expecting to have everything as he would like it even at the best that may be attained.
4. Ability to work cooperatively with other men.
5. ~~A man of~~ pleasing personality ,- not too much American swagger or undue assertiveness, surely not pessimistic or moody in disposition, and this man should have good control of his temper, tongue etc.
6. ~~Be a man of~~ college training and be able to take his place as a regular member of the college staff.
7. His mind open to the attitude that he does not know it all: that China + the Chinese can teach him very much: the attitude of a learner. A.J.B.

~~You may want to supplement these suggestions~~ .

As to program, we feel that this man should go to the language school for the first year giving ~~at least~~ half of his time to this study. (~~Would say 3/4 ths a.B.~~) His other work should be some coaching, getting in touch with the whole situation and getting himself lined up with the athletic situation in this section of China. (Mr. Bates said that Mr. Illick had consented to take the Chairmanship of the Ath. Committee.) This man should expect to take little responsibility until he got his hand in and won the respect of the boys and got in touch with the difficulties of the situation in all our athletic work in China.

He ought to look toward getting a definite program of physical work on as soon as possible. But this had better not be rushed too fast. He might get it started by the second term. (He would probably want to take a class in Physical education to train a few picked men as helpers when he starts his general physical development work. This work I should think would be regular credit work. Nash at Soochow takes five or six picked men and gives them a class course with the supervision of games etc as their laboratory course. It works fine and makes it possible to handle the whole student body at play.

Better 2nd year a.B.

~~I feel that~~ the whole situation can be put briefly as follows:- " A new work beginning from the bottom, a remarkable opportunity: a task that is difficult enough to demand the very highest caliber of physical director to put it over."

If you do not find the man you want at Springfield McCloy says that the Oberlin school is even better than Springfield. Morrison who used to be at Nanyang is at Oberlin, Dr. W.R. Morrison . I know him slightly. He is a fine man. Wishing you luck in finding the right man , I am , with kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

E. V. Jones.

A. J. Bowen

INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER
156 FIFTH AVENUE

Springfield Mass
May 5/24

My dear Mr. Carter, I am ashamed that I have not written you long ere this, and I was very sorry I failed to see you the day I had in N.Y., the 28th. By the time I got around to go over to your office, you had gone uptown. I am anxious to have a good talk with you on several matters. Dr. Williams & I had a good quiet time on Sunday to go over things and this talk has shown me that there needs to be some clearer understanding as to the relation of Mr. Moss' office and the speculation from the field. Also I wish your judgment as to whether or not Dr. Williams should remain longer at this time in the U.S. – we did not budget for his remaining after Aug. – and many other questions. We are planning to have a Trustee meeting June 11th and I do hope you can be present. I left all farewell in Nanking. Clemens was much better

5-5-24

but ahead taking on more work than his doctors would sanction. Mr. Davis was still in bed with water on the knee, but otherwise well. I wish to be back by Sept 1st, so we have sailings on the President Madison, sailing from Seattle Aug 12th. I am hoping to be back in N.Y. about June 1st when I hope we may be able to talk things over. It will be a very great pleasure to see you again.

With very highest regards,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.

Springfield Mass.
May 26/24

Nanking

My dear Moss,

I think we should invite to our Trustees Mtg., Bishop Birney & Dr Gamewell, who will both be in N.Y. then. If you will write such inviting them, I think they will appreciate it, and I shall be grateful.

I have asked Bishop Birney and Dr North to egg Bro. Stitt on to show his benevolence and interest in the Bd. of Trustees of the U. of Nanking. I think Little Dr. North has considerable influence with him - let us hope so!!

If we close at Noon Thur. the 29th I will visit Prof. Wood (who has a ✗ 57 in Geology & goes to Nanking this Fall & teaches one course on the Hist. of Rel (Comparative Rel) for us

3-26-24

Smith College & look up
Mrs & Nancy Cochran & Mary L Evans;
then next day will visit Dr Butterfield
at Mass. Agr. College & "go through
Holyoke & call on Pres. Wooley. Then
on 31st Sat, will go to New Haven to
meet with the China Assoc. there
& attend (at their expense!) the Yale-
Princeton Baseball game & go on that
same night to N.Y.

As I am apt to get there by
or after midnight Sat. night, can you
tell me (1) could Johnson & I
get a room at White's Bible
School or (2) at some not too
expensive Hotel down about
123rd – 142 St. – say $1.50 per
room?? Then I will spend
Sunday "resting" in the City
& getting ready for Monday
& a week of considerable hard
work. If you could get word to
me early noon Thur as to possibly

 3-26-24

for a room Sat. night & Sunday,
& possibly for following week.
Mrs. B. is in Chicago till Wed
& reaches Oberlin Thursday Am.
I hope to leave N.Y. June 12th
for Oberlin. Sarah graduates
Monday 16th. I hope I don't
have to come back east from
Oberlin to N.Y. Will I??

Yours Ever Cordially

A. J. Bower.

Springfield Mass

Nanking

Dear Moos,

Bro Stitt said he "thought" he could attend our Trustee Mtg if it was down town - not at Yonkers. I am anxious (1) to land him for a good sum on Sc. Bldg. - I asked him for the whole $12500 G & he said he thought I had my nerve to ask him for it all. (2) Get him to this meeting. (3) In case 1 & 2 fail, then I go to him & tell him to get his own Board. So unless there is strong desire to meet at Yonkers, better have it in Afternoon?? at 150??

I see by the Paper this Sat, that the Fundamentalists are in Control at Grand Rapids: Moderator & chairmen of all important Committees: looks to issue in very interesting Actions?

2 over

mk goodness it doesn't get more the surface here. The Board plan for re-organization has been adopted, which leaves it then almost as they were, but has been some Consolidation 6-7 Boards. I preferred 2 or at most 4.

Ralph Ward is down & out. 1st vote (310) he led; 2nd 250 (or so?) so led; 3rd lost 3; 4th 23 & on 12th was 217 or 80 & withdrew as he was steadily losing. People became convinced that he was allowing (at least) a machine to work for him. Jim Lewis I think & Mr Weil were the leaders in it & I rejoice that they have got it in the neck!! tho I am sorry for Ward. He had the obsession that he loved China but couldn't go back except as a Bishop — & I don't believe (now)

it for a month. Had he wanted
to return, he could have done so
at any time — if he were willing
to go back as a regular missy.
We are now getting to hear the
13th ballot & if no election the
next will elect one O.K.
Grove (Pres. of De Pauw) will go to
Peking & is O.K. R.I.
I got a fine long Panorama of
Kulao. Students which I will
get to you in due time.

Cordially Yr.

A. J. Bowen,

over

333 McKinley Ave
Kewanee Ill. June 23 – Aug 2-3.

INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE
150 FIFTH AVENUE

PRESIDENT & TREASURER
156 FIFTH AVENUE

Oberlin O June 14 1924

My dear Moss: There are several matters I want to "record" for your "information".

1. First I want to say I appreciate very much the way you handled matters at the meeting. Everything was in order & ready at once and in a way they could act upon quickly. It all was convincing proof that you do not need a director or steerer & makes me feel I did the right thing in suggesting certain "changes".
2. When Dr R. Ward resigns as no doubt he is going to China – or elsewhere – will necessitate, I trust Dr. John R Edwards will be elected by the Methodists in his place. Then if later there is a 2nd Methodist vacancy, I would be pleased if Dr Halgate were put on, tho distance, expense and ability to attend must be considered.
3. I will be grateful if you will send from time to time informational matters re the Univ. to Dr Edwards – such as you send to the trustees, even before he may be a trustee. He needs to be "educated" as to our work & problems. I will try and help him from the field end too.
4. I would be grateful too if you would keep William informed as to what is taking place: let him go over docket before mtgs. Take matters to him – even tho he doesn't all is no great need to & let him "in" on things as much as you can – as you would were I there in his place. He feels that Eric distinctly ruled him out & that he was handicapped by not always knowing what was going on. That is, do not give him any alibi for anything if you can help it.
5. Send my Sup Salary when due to Kewanee address – also S.S. ticket by Aug 1st, as I may spend a week on way to S.S. at my Sisters in Wyo. & so would have K – by Aug 1 or so. I guess Mrs. B. will not go with me but plan to return 1/2 a year or so. (over)

6-14-24

Will ~~visit~~ call on Mr Hoover in N-Canton; Swasey, Severance & Owens folks in Cleveland & Coultes in Delaware Tues. & Wed. & go on to Chicago Wed noon lieu, or more likely Thurs, & be in Chicago till Mon or Tues. & following week — longer if Dr Holgate or Osborn can steer me toward some $.

I certainly appreciated being in your Sylvan Home. It was good to see Mrs. Moss looking so well. Mrs. B would like to "retire" in a quiet place like that, but suppose we will "retire" in China in due time, but she likes Am. better than China with its too many & annoying servants.

As ever Cordially Yours.

A. J. Brown.

P.S. Will you please send me a copy of Trueblood minutes when ready? A.J.B.

Nanking

June 24, 1924.

Mr. A. J. Bowen,
333 McKinley Avenue,
Kewanee, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Bowen:

I write in reply to your letter of February 27th regarding a diploma for Mr. Lo Tsi-Tung. I have not replied to this earlier, because when I received the letter, you were on your way to this country.

I am afraid it would be exceedingly difficult for us to secure the change in the diploma which Mr. Lo asks for now. This, I think, is not the most serious part of the difficulty, however. I fear that the attitude of the administration at Albany toward the University might be rather critical, if we attempted to make this sort of an attempt, now.

As I understand it, Mr. Lo feels that his Bachelor of Arts degree will not help him much in this country in his study of science work. This conclusion, I feel sure, is erroneous, because there are many institutions in this country which grant only a Bachelor of Arts degree, and this is accepted for all sorts of graduate work.

What Mr. Lo would find most satisfactory, would be to present to the institution at which he studies, a transcript of his scholastic record at Nanking, which would give in detail, the course of study. There would be no difficulty in his securing the proper recognition for the work he has done, I am sure.

I trust this will be entirely satisfactory.

Most cordially yours,

Secretary, University of Nanking.

LBM/KJL

over

TRANSFER

Nan

June 30, 1924.

Mr. A. J. Bowen,
333 McKinley Avenue,
Kewanee, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Bowen:

I wish to reply to your letters of June 25th, 26th, and 28th.

I have given the bunch of letters which you enclosed from Reisner, Sarvis, and the others, to Mr. Williams. He expresses some concern over the fact that Reisner wishes to use the Science Building so practically.

I am not at all willing to use the $300 for the Wood Scholarship at your expense, and shall so tell Mr. Carter when I have an opportunity to discuss the matter with him. I do not think that the matter is anything like as urgent as that.

I notice a misapprehension on your part regarding Miss Sloan and Miss Blair. Miss Blair is the one who is to teach English in the Middle School and Miss Sloan would go for the secretarial position in the College of Agriculture & Forestry.

Miss Blair was in the office on Friday and Wilson and Williams and I had a good conference with her. Wilson feels that she will do very well for the position they have in mind, and, although she is only prepared to go for the three year period, he is anxious to have us take her, which we shall probably do, if there is no hitch in the proceedings.

Reisner wrote a note on Miss Priest's letter regarding Miss Sloan, saying that he thought it was a good idea, and to go ahead with it. That puts his O.K. on it, apparently.

Mr. Young withdrew because he felt that the salary offered by us was not sufficient for a man just getting married, and also because it did not offer the opportunity for boys' work which he anticipated and desired. He took a Y.M.C.A. position at Honolulu.

Mr. Williams and I agree entirely with your point of view on the question of the Science Building raised by the cable from Nanking. The only difficulty is we do not seem to have any success in turning up the balance necessary for the Science Building.

We are somewhat low on Nanking stationery, but I shall send you what I can, and more later, if you need it.

We can get clergy rates for Lloyd and his wife O.K. Under the rules of the railroad companies, I do not see how it is possible to get missionary rates on the railroad for Bailie. I do not think there would be any difficulty so far as the steamship is concerned, for they are less rigid in their rules. The railroad companies require absolute appointment by some Mission Board, in the case of non-ordained people. None of our Boards has been willing, or seems to be willing, to appoint Mr. Bailie a missionary. I should like to help him if I could, but I do not see how it can be done.

I will try to set Lloyd entirely straight with regard to his work and other arrangements for the first year.

We are planning to take vacation during September.

After paying for the three books which we got for you, there is still 72¢ due you, of the money which I had in hand. It certainly seems to go a long way!

With cordial best wishes to yourself and to Mrs. Bowen, I am

Eternally yours,

Secretary,
University of Nanking.

LBM/KJL

TRANSFER

for Bowen's article

THE EFFECT OF THE PRESENT SITUATION OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN CHINA UPON THE WORK OF MISSIONS. 1924.

The present (1924) situation of public affairs in China is one of considerable disturbance over very widespread areas owing to brigandage, warring military factions, and general poverty caused by these factors and by famines. Brigandage is fairly general in nearly all of the non-coastal provinces except Shansi, while Fukien and Kwangtung are also badly affected, and there is more or less fighting in most of the provinces, both on the coast and in the interior.

This study of the effect of the situation upon the work of missions is based upon twenty-one replies to a questionnaire which was sent to missionaries living in widely saparated areas, upon newspaper and magazine accounts of disturbances and discussions of the situation, and upon some personal interviews with thoughtful Chinese. Many of the replies indicate that the disturbed conditions have hindered in varying degree the work of missions. The missions have found it more difficult to finance the work from local sources, as often not only the Christians have fled, but friendly officials and men of wealth as well; and also because local currency has depreciated very seriously, affecting the support of pastors and churches. Fear and uncertainty have very greatly upset the people. The general outlook on life of Chinese Christians has been adversely affected. Many seem to have far less hope than they had a few years ago. This is manifested chiefly in a tendency to sit still and wait for better conditions, and in a sag in an aggressive will for progress and for overgoming or counteracting uppropitious circumstances. One feels there is too much of a spirit of helpless, if not hopeless, submission to prevailing conditions and this vitally affects the general work of the church. There is no evident decrease in the willingness of the people to hear the Gospel, possibly they are more sincerely eager to hear it, but during the year it has been very difficult in many places for Christians, and non-Christians too, to attend the churches and chapels, either by day or night, owing to disturbed conditions, to martial law, and to actual danger to life and property. Looting and burining have occurred in many places. Many people, including some Chinese Christians and a few missionaries, have been carried off by bandits, and the distraction of mind that danger and confusion bring has undoubtedly had a bad effect. School work in not a few regions has been seriously interfered with, though government schools have suffered more in this respect than private and mission schools. Because the money for the support of much of his work comes from abroad, the missionary has been able to carry on his educational work with less distrubance than his fellow educationalist in the employ of the government, and his presence has been a stabilizing force in the surrounding confusion. Travelling and itinerating in the country districts have been made very difficult and in many areas rendered impossible. In some sections the increased difficulty of securing elementary justice, both for church members and non-church members,

owing to more easily corrupted courts and court officials, has led to the temptation to use the influence of the church to help secure justice. In general, therefore, the actual carrying on of missionary activity has been hindered, though in not a few places new circles of influence have been made possible so that more people have been given an opportunity to know something about Christianity. Provincial and local authorities and magistrates have generally been friendly and as helpful in their attitude as could be expected. There has been indifference on the part of a few but rarely any active hostility, except where officials have compelled the cultivation of the poppy. In such cases, when the church has protested and opposed such officials, they have frequently retaliated in ways harmful to the church.

Apparently political parties have not separated Christians and have not as such affected mission work. However, in the Canton area there has been some partyalignment of Christians, Chiefly because of force of circumstances and so-called patriotic requirements. So far, in general, the average Chinese Christian seems to be an interested spectator rather than an active participant in political matters. Chinese Christians, like other Chinese citizens, do not greatly care what party is in power so long as their ordinary routine is undisturbed and a moderate amount of justice can be secured. When this is impossible the attitude is one of inability to change conditions and therefore of suffering silently.

Outside of educational associations few voluntary associations of a non-political nature have so far affected Christian work. The church, rather, has stimulated to some extent such associations to good deeds and suggested ways of public helpfulness. At least two Chinese educational associations, the National Association for the Promotion of Education, which met in Nanking in July 1924, and the National Federation of Educational Associations which met at Kaifengfu in October 1924, have very specifically discussed Christian education. Their proposals, looking to the future control and more thorough nationalization of Christian education, are as yet tentative and have affected Christian work as yet only by calling greater and more widespread attention to it and probably by creating an unfavorable impression about it, especially in relation to its emphasis upon religious teaching, its foreign character, and its wrongly supposed tendency to denationalize many of China's youth. This movement on the part of Chinese educationalists, distinctly anti-foreign and anti-Christian in the minds of many, is very likely to grow in the next few years and to affect adversely mission educational work and policy. The actual effect of the movement during 1924 has not been great, as this year merely marks the beginning of its expression.

While in some centres, chiefly those of the coast and foreignized cities, there is recorded considerable Bolsheviki and Soviet propaganda, it is as yet of relatively little importance in its effect upon Christian work. Apparently the younger students are more open to Bolsheviki ideas than others, though workmen in some industrial centres are being affected, and some Christians see both good and evil in these socialistic teachings. It would seem that a large part of the anti-foreign and anti-Christian talk and writing is inspired by this propaganda, and yet we possibly jump

to conclusions too easily at this point. The general lawless situation - lawless tuchuns, lawless officials, lawless students, lawless soldiers, and lawless unemployed - is quite sufficient to breed most of the general lawlessness that undoubtedly exists. Christianity itself is felt by the most radical elements to be a disturbing and corrupting influence. The total effect of this anti-Christian movement upon Christian work in 1924 has not been very great, but because it accuses Christians of being agents of imperialism and of capitalism, and connects missionaries with anti-nationalistic teachings, it creats an unfavorable atmosphere for Christian work. Also the fact that this propaganda is entirely anti-religious, attacking all religions as useless and superstition, weakens the faith of many of the young men in any religion and is creating a new generation of un-religious teachers more difficult, whether they be Buddhist or Christian. A very serious and fundamental adverse effect has been that of making it very difficult for the best modern-trained young men to function in Chinese society. The government (both national and local) has been too chaotic and disorganized to develop industries, schools, and the many things modern governments promote. Through the closing of many schools many of these eager young men are unable to find work. China as yet is unable to use in any adequate or constructive way her growing body of modern, well-educated youth. Any beginnings of a solution of this problem - the adequate use of young men with modern education - has been retarded in 1924. Unless these young men who are full of ideas and boundless energy are put to useful, nation-building work they will become a menace to society as well as to themselves. At least 25% of the centres reporting wrote that there was no unusual anti-Christian or anti-foreign attitude or activity. Such an attitude or activity ~~situation~~ exists largely in student centres and in port cities, and because its promoters are prone to rush into print and break forth in fervid oratory it receives an emphasis that one is led to believe the facts in the case do not warrant. Moreover a great deal of it is merely an indication of a most hopeful growing national consciousness. A good deal of it is not so much anti-foreign or anti-Christian as it is pro-China, growing out of a sense of injustice suffered by China at the hands of Western nations and of a legitimate resentment of Anglo-Saxon assertiveness and push. The total effect of the whole movement, it would seem, is much more beneficial than harmful to the cause of Christianity in China, for it is bringing the claims of Christ very vividly to the attention of multitudes who otherwise would not hear of them. It is most effective in its tendency to separate the true and significant in the teachings of Christ from the false and incidental interpretations, and it is compelling Chinese Christians and missionaries alike to give much more serious attention to interpreting Christ in the thought and spirit of China's own civilization - of allowing Christ Himself to make His own appeal to the Chinese mind, and to rid Christianity of much of its Western garb and expression and interpretation. This, at bottom, one believes is the real objective of much of the agitation against Christianity and, if so, is encouraging and extremely hopeful. Even at its worst, criticism, persecution, opposition have through history rather fostered and developed true religion than retarded its

legitimate functions , and one feels that real persecution of foreign missionary and Christian believer alike would not be an unmitigated evil. Unfailing good will, perseverance in good works, genuine love rather than pity, and understanding sympathy - all of the fruits of the spirit - need constant cultivation and many kinds of stimulus before Christ is formed in the Chinese church, and how may He be made known except through Christlike lives, reborn by reincarnating His experiences in us His followers? And what better opportunity can there be than when opposition, criticism, danger, and disorders assail the church? And to the credit of the Chinese church and of the missionaries we need to record that during the wars and disturbances of 1924 Christian men and women have been active and useful in relief and reconstruction work, in affording refuge and protection, in allaying fear by remaining calm and at their posts, opening church and chapel, running school and hospital. Possibly it would not be an overstatement of fact to say that during the year the church has been the most stabilizing organization in China, as well as the most constructive in maintaining and supplying many of those elements that are needful for a united and a strong China.

Nanking, January 13, 1925.