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Bowen, A.J. 1927 Jan-Apr

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Harian, Ia. Jan. 7, 1927.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

I am writing you this evening about a matter which will not be a surprise to you, but which, nevertheless, I find it difficult to write about. Mrs. Sarvis and I have finally come to the conclusion that we must seek employment in this country next fall and sever our connection with the University of Hanking, at least for the present. We do not want to feel that this is necessarily the final and irrevocable renunciation of our ties with China--they can never be severed, no matter what the future may hold--but we cannot but face the fact that such will be the probable outcome of our decision. I do not need to re-canvass the matter in detail, as I have written and spoken to you so often about it. To put the case shortly, I believe that the best interests of the university demand my withdrawal. I believe that the strain on human nature, both my own and Dr. Chen's, would be too great if I should return, even supposing that he could be induced to continue as dean upon my return. There is also the fact, which every missionary with a family has to face, that our children are rapidly reaching the age when educational considerations demand their presence in this country. We have to decide at this time whether we will leave them here or remain with them.

Perhaps the most difficult thing to explain is why I did not take the alternative course and go into financial work for the university for this year and next if necessary, with the possibility of becoming the permanent promotional agent in this country. In answer to this query I would say that I could not consider such a course when I knew that it was contrary to what you believe to be the correct policy. I have no faith in any constructive or fruitful work to be done in a few months. Dr. Williams has capitalized his Presbyterian and college friendships, and I perhaps might have done the same under some conditions, although I doubt whether Dr. Williams or anyone else could do it now. I personally believe that with the facts as they are we shall have to have a permanent representative in this country. I believe that in the long run some form of cooperation with the other large universities will have to be worked out, but I doubt whether we can begin there. At any rate, you and the managers and the trustees will have to fight this matter out. I believe that it may be possible to build up some of the funds we want if we can offer propositions running over periods of years. I am thinking particularly of pension funds and endowment funds. But anything of this sort has to be done by forming acquaintance, presenting your proposition, following up all the time, and so on. It cannot be done on the "campaign" principle or the "gun shoe" principle--at least it can't be done by a person like myself, who would rather live on bread and water than try to sell a book.

This brings me to another aspect of the question. I might have taken a chance and gone into this, with all its discouragements and all the expenditure it would involve, believing that something satisfactory would be worked out by the end of next year. If I had, by any chance, gotten the taste of blood and gotten myself ensconced in an office with various things going, I should have found it very difficult to get out of. And it is at this point that I may seem "white livered" to you and my other colleagues. I KNOW that I am not the kind of a person to go into this kind of work. I have little confidence in its future. I did not have the courage,

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in the face of my family obligations and my age, to go into a job which would further unfit me for teaching and which I could not continue in--for I am getting past the time when a travelling job appeals to me--even out of loyalty to the University of Nanking. I suppose that to some persons this will seem disloyal. In fact, it seems so to me, or rather, it FEELS so, for when I think the thing through I always come back to the judgment that we have done the right thing under the circumstances. Still, I had a dream the other night that I saw you and you looked at me out of a face that was wan with weariness and with eyes that were full of reproach, and that face really haunts me. I cannot bear the thought of leaving you in the lurch at a time when so many people are wondering about their future in China.

So far as getting money at present is concerned, all the advice I have been able to get except that from the sub-committee in New York leads me to believe that it is not wise to go out after money for China just now. Maybe I am pessimistic, but the experience of Central China this fall and of Peking during these recent years and a study of the forces at work in China lead me to believe that the immediate future holds little promise. I simply have not been able to feel the confidence and assurance about the future of our enterprise that is needed if one is to succeed in raising money. I know that you may say it is because I have not tried, but I haven't found the folks yet who are getting even regular budgets for oriental enterprises. I have talked with three national workers for the "Y" and they are up against it. Dr. Luce for Peking is pessimistic with reference to considerable gifts. Dr. Corey and Mr. Paul of our own board say that they have gone the limit in calling upon their constituency for money for the South American drive and that they couldn't give me a dozen names of persons to approach. At any rate, whatever may be the rights and wrongs of it, I am now committed to getting into some school work as soon as possible, and am seeking for a position for next fall.

In spite of this, I hope that I may be of some service to the University during the next few months. The family is to be at Atlantic City, N. J., and I may possibly be in New York at Columbia. It is a real problem for me to know what to do, as I am badly behind on the literature of my subject. I need to do a lot of library work and to get next to the most recent methods in presenting the subject. I may be doing promotional work for the Board and the University during some of the winter months, and I may do chautauqua work during the summer. Our whole future is, as you see, indefinite except for the fact that the move to New Jersey is decided and that I am actively seeking for employment next fall. I can assure you that it is not a comfortable feeling to have a family of growing children the age of ours with nothing between them and the poorhouse except the chance of Dad finding a job in this competitive whirl in America. I am positively scared sometimes. Of course there will be jobs, but the question is whether we shall be able to locate the sort of thing we want. I really feel that administrative work would be most suitable if I could get it. I imagine, however, that such jobs are more difficult to locate. It is a real wrench for one to make this sort of readjustment at my time in life, and I shall not be very happy until I can actually get into a place and get to drawing a salary check.

I have just recently received from the New York office a lot of material sent by the College of Agriculture and Forestry. This leads me to the expression of regret that I have caused you all so much work in connection with this "flash-in-the-pan." I felt all along that something like this would be the outcome, but I could see no way to get along except to assume that I was to go ahead. Of course I may be able to use some of this material yet, and shall see that the New York office has it. I think that it would be exceedingly useful for any person who might undertake this work in the future. I shall, of course, be glad to do anything I can in the way of seeing people for positions, etc. I hope, too, to be able to get the

support of Li Teh-i and Mo Seng. The difficulty with such askings is that they are likely to interfere with larger gifts. I will try to see Mr. Meng and will write you about certain other persons with whom I have come into contact.

Your letter of Nov. 27th has come to hand recently, with enclosures. We are always interested in China news, general and particular. I get word from Dr. Hamilton that Dr. Chen is doing excellently and that the College Council has continued and been useful. I note what you say about Chiang Chao-fan's workbook. That brings up a weak point in our system which I hope is being corrected. I have made entries in the past in the workbook only. As a matter of fact, every arrangement recorded in the workbook should be entered on the back of the office record. I know that there are a number of entries and arrangements about work and courses in Chiang Chao-fan's workbook. I am very glad indeed to hear of the various office and faculty changes. It is well that arrangements are being made for the economics. I have never had too much confidence in the adequacy of Mr. Hung's handling of that work. It may ultimately be necessary to plan for smaller sections than we have had in the past, although I personally believe that it is economical, with proper readers, and efficient as well, to handle a good many courses in large groups. Recitation, as usually conducted in America, has seemed to me one of the least satisfactory methods of conducting classes in China. I shall also be glad to hear of the outcome of the experiment with Mr. Jefferson Lamb. I am SORRY that Miss Abbott has been permitted to drop out of the mathematics. None of the Chinese who are teaching it have had proper highschool instruction, and they are far too theoretical. It is a place where firmness is needed. Our mathematics situation has been a disgrace from the point of view of teaching students even elementary facility in the primary processes. Chang's interest is in theory which he knows well, but he just cannot bring himself to the kind of drill the students need. I know that Miss Abbott wanted to get out of what was to her an unpleasant situation, and it may have been necessary for her to quit it, but I am sorry if it was necessary. She had a chance for a real missionary contribution at that point.

I was much interested in your letter to Dr. Wallace, and of course agree substantially with your point of view. The influence of Christian schools is and has been very far-reaching indeed, but it is somewhat intangible. However, a very large proportion of the so-called "reds" have come under some Christian influence, usually educational. They are often misguided, but the beginning of their "divine discontent" has often been Christian. The schools cannot be considered successes in fostering churches and this is a weak point everywhere in our modern Protestantism. What you say about "leaders" occupying comfortable arm-chair jobs is also largely true.

The enclosed from Dr. Luce may interest you as indicating his sizing-up of the situation. I doubt whether Jimmy Yard is getting money at present. He is strong for publicity. That is a lot easier than getting money. You have doubtless heard of the tragic death of James Lewis, which leaves Dr. Luce alone working for Peking.

In closing, I may reiterate that I have very much sympathy indeed for your point of view about keeping the colleges under the boards, etc., but don't believe either the boards or the colleges will make it possible. In the case of Nanking I think it is necessary to face the issue and decide whether we shall get in on the ground floor or the attic. I may say quite frankly that so far as I know, Reisner is the only man who could become our agent in this country, unless Dr. Williams is willing to have another try. I doubt whether Dr. Speer would advise that. You might talk with a man like Phil Gillett, or, possibly, a man like Frank Price. Perhaps Robson might be induced to take it up for a time. It is indeed a tough nut to crack.

I see the end of my paper is near, and it is late at night. Words cannot utter the depth of my regret at having to write this letter nor the intensity of our wish that we might be with you again. Sincerely,

94 Savers

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

January 17, 1927.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Doctor North:

✓ Thank you for the statement about the China Medical Board's appropriation. We are very much gratified that they have consented to make the appropriations as requested. We also received the minutes and other documents you sent.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter we recently wrote to Mr. Gee, which will give some encouraging items. Of course, the future is very uncertain. We sent you thirty copies of the regulations of the Southern government for the regulation of private schools. If these regulations are put in force I shall undoubtedly resign as president and we shall probably administer under a committee of five or seven, mostly Chinese. Probably no Chinese would, under present circumstances, want to take over the responsibility of the University. Just how much the Southern government will interfere with the orderly running of an institution it is entirely too early yet to say, but it has been rumored that they will want to teach economics, sociology and history. If there is very much interference and we could not operate efficiently or with any very great religious liberty, I think very few foreigners would want to stay. B

C " We have already decided to put all of our religious work, both teaching, chapel, and church, on a voluntary basis, beginning next semester, and that is more or less true in the Middle School, and even in the Primary School. This is not only because it will be required when we register, either with the Northern or the Southern government, but also because of the very insistent and urgent demand on the part of all Chinese - students and teachers. The net result probably will be at least as good Christian and religious work as we have done in the past - perhaps much better, many think.

7 We are beginning examinations tomorrow and close the 21st, and are planning to open February 12. What the attendance will be in case conditions are as they are now even is problematical. It is not at all improbable that all women and children from West China, Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi at least will be ordered or advised to leave, so it is possible the next term is going to be rather hectic and disturbed, and I hope that the Trustees and Mr. Sarvis will have some extra funds on hand to meet emergencies and shortage in student receipts. I am sure they will be needed.

Cordially yours,

A. L. Bowen

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

RECEIVED

January 1, 1927

Mr. Eric M. ...
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Doctor:

I thank you for the statement about the China Medical Board's appropriation. We are very much gratified that they have consented to make the appropriation as requested. We also received the minutes and other documents you sent.

We are enclosing a copy of a letter I recently wrote to Mr. Lee, which will give some interesting items. Of course, the letter is very confidential. We sent you thirty copies of the regulations of the Southern Government for the regulation of private schools. If these regulations are put in force I shall undoubtedly reach a president and we shall probably administer a committee of five or seven, mostly Chinese. Probably no Chinese would be present circumstances, which I tell over the responsibility of the University. Just now the Southern Government will interfere with the study of an institution. It is entirely too early yet to say, but it has been rumored that they will not even touch the study of history. If there is very much interference and we could not operate efficiently or with any great religious liberty, I think very few foreigners would want to stay.

We have already decided to publish a list of our religious work, both schools, chapel, and church, on a voluntary basis, beginning next semester, and that is more or less true in the Middle School, and even in the Primary School. This is not only because it will be required when we register, either with the Northern or the Southern Government, but also because of the very insistent and urgent demand on the part of all Chinese - students and teachers. The net result probably will be at least as good as Christian and religious work as we have done in the past - perhaps much better, many think.

We are beginning examinations tomorrow and close the list, and are planning to open February 12. What the attendance will be in our conditions as they are now even is problematic. It is at all probable that all women and children - women, men, and children at least will be ordered to leave, so it is possible the next term is going to be disturbed, and I hope that the Trustees and some extra funds on hand to meet emergencies. I am sure they will be needed.

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JOINT OFFICE

Cordially yours,

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University of Nanking

January 26, 1927

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

You will by this time have had from Mr. Sarvis letters expressing his determination to sever his relation with the University much as he regrets it. I can clearly see that it is a real struggle to him to follow the conclusions which he feels are sound, because his heart is in Nanking.

We held a Trustees meeting immediately on Dr. Speer's return and had from him an extremely enthusiastic report with reference to the University of Nanking, and I am sure that his convictions will go far toward helping us on some of the urgent financial problems. In addition to his report, we are distributing to the Trustees your letter of November 8th to me concerning your feeling as to the policy of the University. This is a splendidly clear and comprehensive letter which we value very highly. We have not yet been able to give it and the problems it involves as full consideration as we would like because, in order to get the representatives of the Disciples Board present at the Trustees meeting we had to have a somewhat hurried luncheon meeting just before the Foreign Missions Conference, and another meeting late at night at the Foreign Missions Conference. Mr. Sarvis had felt that it was almost impossible for him to undertake to make contacts for the University unless there was some way in which someone who knew the field could make contacts for him and help introduce him to people. We tried to arrange to have him work in St. Louis but the Disciples Board people discouraged that because of the fact that the Latin American campaign had just been in that region, and Mr. Sarvis did not seem to be able to shape a definite program for himself. I can quite understand that in view of the difficulties which any man from the field has in taking hold of a piece of campaign work. The Trustees made a fine effort to meet this difficulty when it appeared by authorizing me to try to secure a Mr. Caskey who had had experience in this work to take hold with Mr. Sarvis, but before I could get in touch with Mr. Caskey came a letter from Mr. Sarvis saying that he had accepted a position with the Wharton School of Finance in Philadelphia, beginning February 1st, which knocked our program out. I do not know that we could have secured Mr. Caskey, but at least we were ready to make the effort. As this upsetting event occurred since the last Trustees meeting we have now to start over again with the problem of meeting the financial needs. With this elimination of Mr. Sarvis from the field, we are pushed into the position of either doing nothing or of doing what you do not want us to do, secure someone to give continuous and steady attention to this problem of the University.

1/26/27

We have arranged for Dr.Kerr and Dr.Speer to see Mr.Arthur V.Davis, one of the Trustees of the Hall Estate, in the hope that the enthusiasm and conviction which Dr.Speer and Dr.Kerr have will register with Mr.Davis. I think, however, we must face the possibility that decision by the Hall Estate may not be made for some time. My contact with the Trustees, which I make as often as I can do so with a real reason, leads me feel that they will be slow to decide on plans for contributing to other institutions than those already determined upon. I can assure you that I will do all I can to push this along, and on the occasion of my very first contact with the Trustees of the Estate did my best to restore Nanking to the position in their thought which I fear the prolonged inattention to the Estate on the part of the University was causing it to lose. I think it fair to say that Nanking's chances are better than those of any institution to which they have not yet given, but I fear it will take time to bring them to conclusions and to cash. It is certainly my judgment that if the University of Nanking needs approximately a million dollars, as is indicated in your letter of November 8th to Dr.Speer, it had better not rely upon the Hall Estate but actively endeavor to secure the funds it needs. The need seems to me to be much too serious to make it wise to depend upon our chances with a single donor.

I have had in hand for some time your letter of July 8th in which you enclose a copy of your letter of July 6th to Mr.Sarvis. I should like to venture a mild protest against one or two inferences which it seems to me you have made as to what we are about in the Permanent Committee. You refer in your letter to Mr.Sarvis to "a rather elaborate plan that Dr.Eric North and others there are pushing for a united campaign in America." The Permanent Committee on Coordination came into being as a result of recommendations made by a committee of representatives of institutions at a meeting held on April 25, 1923, expressing the judgment that higher Christian education in China was a task requiring united effort, and by recommendations from a plan outlined by field officers and staff of a number of China colleges meeting at the Harvard Club. These meetings were in April and May, 1923. In June 1923 a full and prolonged study of the problem was made by representatives of sixteen educational institutions in China. At all three of these meetings Dr.Williams represented the University of Nanking. I do not recollect anywhere in the discussions a contradiction of the judgment that cooperation was needed, or an indication that it was wrong. In your letter to Mr.Sarvis you refer to it as a big financial campaign and as if it were something which we were pushing. The fact is that we are finding ourselves in the position in which Benjamin Franklin indicated that American statesmen were at the time of the American Revolution - "if we do not hang together we will all hang separately". With the manifest inability of mission boards to provide the capital sums necessary for even the modest development of the University of Nanking as outlined in our present program, it is inevitable that we should turn to the possibility of securing these sums from other sources, and as soon as we face the problem of securing these sums from other sources we face the fact that there is a group of colleges each one of which is faced with similar needs for securing similar sums from similar sources, and that not a few individuals have indicated that they were more likely to support a united program than a program that meant that a representative of a different institution was on his door step every week seeking funds. I think your impression of what we are trying to do here - and in this I believe I speak definitely for the members of the Permanent Committee and for myself - is to face what is involved not in the

Dr. A. J. Bowen-3

elaborate programs which you seem to think we are considering but what is involved in the amounts which are necessary to make effective a program such as that of the University of Nanking. The Permanent Committee has never named or discussed total amounts either for the individual institutions or for the whole group of institutions, and if you have the impression that the Committee or I are thinking in terms of huge and expanding programs, if you will refer to the statement which was sent out recently with the minutes of the September, 1926, meeting of the Permanent Committee I think you will see that the approach of the Committee to the problem is decidedly conservative. While I have no occasion to define what may or may not appear, to be to you the expanding programs of other institutions, I wonder whether you have thought of the fact that the University of Nanking has now had for nearly three years the equivalent of about a million dollars of endowment and is now seeking a million dollars more for buildings and endowment. West China's endowment is \$19,025.; Fukien's endowment is \$80,604. Peking's endowment in hand is \$309,000. to which it is hoped there can be added one million dollars from the Hall Estate, but upon this only the income is being paid at present and there is no written agreement stating that the principal will be paid or that the income will be paid perpetually, and even this income has come into the possession of Peking only within the last three months. I put these figures down because I think they have something to do with the perspective in which we look at the needs of the institutions in China. Surely the financial position of the University of Nanking through its famine funds has been more permanently assured during the last three years than that of any other college in China and to a larger degree, and the statement of the need of approximately a million dollars is not going to give anybody the impression that Nanking is staying modestly behind in any race for funds. So far as any ballooned estimates of great sums to be raised are concerned, the wind is pretty quickly taken out of them when they are faced with the practical difficulties of raising the money even for amounts which seem so conservative as the \$976,000. program of the University of Nanking.

I write this, I hope you will understand, not to controvert at all your convictions as to what is wise, but in an effort to show you that Eric North and the Permanent Committee are conservative in their conception, whatever ideas others may have.

There has just come your most charming Christmas and New Years card. These greetings which come to me from my China friends go along way to warm the heart and kindle the enthusiasm for the great work which they are doing in China. We are all anxious that present trends and conditions in China will not hurt nor weaken the institutions to which we are all so much devoted.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

TRANSFER

January 29, 1927.

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I enclose a draft of proposals for a plan of retiring allowances for the staff.

Let me make clear the status of this document. After careful examination of it and of the questions involved, the Trustees' committee felt that there were so many points in it in which the judgment of the group on the field would be important, if not different, that it would be unwise to send it forward as representing any final judgment, even on the part of the Committee on the Retiring Allowance Plan, and we desire that you and your associates understand that no item in the plan is to be regarded in your review of it as expressing much else than our present judgment, which might be radically changed by your reaching different conclusions.

The plan is based upon a short form of statement recommended by the Carnegie Foundation and upon the form prepared by the Peking Union Medical College and on the whole, I think in its technical features at least, is in accord with the broad trend in recent "retiring allowance" movements.

You will note that the process which this document would presumably follow would be for you and your associates to recommend such modifications of it as seemed to you desirable, with or without the action of the Board of Managers as might seem best to you, and it would then come to the Trustees for final action.

Under paragraph I please be clear that the left hand column does not represent, we know, a satisfactory form of statement for Nanking, but it is suggestive only and is intended to raise the question as to whether the University desires to restrict the benefits of the plan to certain groups within it which might be regarded as particularly within the scope of distinctly educational service.

January 29, 1927.

We have drafted the plan on a basis to include all members of the staff other than those paid directly by the Mission Boards. We did not know whether the Chinese members would have an interest in such a plan as this at all. It seemed best, however, to state it on the broader basis and to await the judgment from the field, as to what was desired with respect to the Chinese members of the staff.

You will note certain alternatives under paragraph 9 and paragraphs 11 and 12. We wish your judgment as to which one of these alternatives is preferable.

In the case of paragraph 12, you will notice that the bearing of the salary feature is this: the field salary without children's allowances is lower than the furlough salary and would, therefore, perhaps provide too small a retiring allowance; furlough allowances give a uniform standard on which to calculate these payments. We found it impossible to calculate on the field salary plus children's allowances, because the children's allowances run for a time and then cease, and a complication is introduced when the payments upon a policy rise and then fall. If it is felt that it is desirable to make the basis the field salary, then it should be shaped so that the policy would be written on the basis of the field salary without the children's allowances, with the understanding that during the years in which children's allowances are paid, additional payments may be made which, by means of a sticker which can be attached to the policy, provide so much additional annuity value. I think that the committee felt that the furlough salary with rent was the better basis, inasmuch as most of the staff would eventually retire in the United States.

The maximum cost on the basis of the present budget would be, as you will see on page 5, under paragraph 2 in the "Summary", approximately US\$5,955. This would, of course, increase as salary increased take place. In this item and in the other statistical figures, I would not guarantee accuracy to the last dollar, as the Teachers' Annuity and Insurance Association furnished us with figures from which we have computed the rest, but most of this computation has been done by Miss Priest and I think, in the main, the figures will be found substantially accurate.

What the plan will do for different persons under different bases is indicated in Schedule C.

We must estimate that if the University seeks to provide the full cost of the accrued annuity equities which would belong to the present members of the staff if the plan had been in effect when they first joined the staff this would amount to US\$23,800., if made in one payment on July 1, 1927. As you will note in paragraph 7 of the plan, we do not feel that we can state that the University will actually do this, but we feel that we should state that the University will, in the course of time, move in this direction as fast as possible.

I venture to bespeak for the plan the most careful study of the whole thing before any conclusions as to any features of it are made, because of its somewhat complicated nature.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary, University of Nanking.

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U N I V E R S I T Y O F N A N K I N G

Proposals for Plan of Retiring Allowances for Members of the Staff

to Board
1/29/27

The Trustees' Committee on Plan for Retiring Allowances recommends the adoption of the following declaration of policy:

That as soon as the University shall be assured of additional income, above the present budget and not otherwise designated; and above the immediately prospective requirements for normal increases in salaries (as are provided by the present salary schedules), and sufficient in amount to assure the regular payment of its share of the annual premiums required, the following Plan of Retiring Allowances shall come into effect:

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
PLAN OF RETIRING ALLOWANCES

1. Each person on the Staff of the University

A l t e r n a t i v e s

(The left hand alternative is put in to illustrate a method of restricting the persons eligible to certain grades of staff having distinct teaching responsibility or its equivalent)

whose position is included in one of the following classifications, who is not under salary from a mission board or an agency other than the University, and whose employment is not regarded as temporary, and who is in the service of the University on the date when the Plan becomes effective, shall be eligible to participate in the Plan:

who is not under salary from a mission board or an agency other than the University, and whose employment is not regarded as temporary, and who has served not less than three years, and who is in the service of the University on the date when the plan becomes effective, shall be eligible to participate in the Plan.

(a) Teaching members of the staff

(b) Administrative and technical officers and staff members receiving salaries equal to or higher than the minimum salaries of positions defined in (a) and who have served not less than three years.

(c) Nurses having the rank of head nurse or higher rank, also matrons, dietitians, admitting officers, anaesthetists, and other similar staff members having salaries equal to or higher than those of head nurses.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers shall have authority in individual cases to determine what employment is temporary.

2. Participation in the Plan for eligible individuals (as defined in subhead (1) above) shall be voluntary for all those appointed prior to the date when the Plan is put in force and obligatory for all future appointees, unless excused by the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee shall have authority in individual cases to excuse any employee from participating in the Plan.

In the case of any eligible individual who refuses to participate in the

Plan, the University hereby disclaims all liability for any retiring allowances or other benefits.

3. Every staff member participating in the Plan shall contribute five per cent of his salary monthly (as defined in subhead 11) and the University shall contribute an equal amount, subject to the limitation set forth in subhead 9, for the payment of a premium on a non-participating deferred annuity policy, Teachers Retirement Plan, now issued by the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America, or on another annuity policy issued by that association, or by some other insurance company both policy and company to be approved by the Executive Committee.

4. The deferred Annuity Policy, Teachers Retirement Plan, of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America is hereby approved as standard. Its features are as follows:

"The contract provides ordinarily, for a monthly deferred annuity to begin at the age of sixty-five, the amount of this annuity being determined, in accordance with the policy, by the amount and number of the contributions paid. The contract provides also alternate methods of settlement, with the effect that the member controls the date at which the annuity may begin and may, at the time of retirement, choose that form of annuity best adapted to his needs. The various forms of annuity available to a member at retirement, either upon the life of the member or upon the joint lives of himself and his wife, or with a possible return to his estate, are fully stated in the policy.

"Should the holder of such a contract die before payment of the annuity has begun, an amount equal to all contributions on his policy paid by himself and by the College, with compound interest at four per cent, and any additional interest that may be voted by the Trustees of the Association, will be paid to his wife, or other designated beneficiary, or to his estate, in one hundred and twenty equal monthly instalments. Should the annuitant so request, this amount may be paid in a single payment. Should his wife or other beneficiary of the immediate family so request, it will be paid in the form of an annuity covering her life. A member leaving the service of the College to go to a university, college, or other institution devoted primarily to education or research may continue his annuity accumulation upon such terms of joint contribution as he may arrange with that college or university, or continue his contributions independently, or allow the contributions already made to accumulate without further contribution, or he may begin the receipt of his annuity at once. Should he withdraw altogether from the work of teaching or research, he will remain the owner of his policy; he will be entitled to the full benefit purchased by the contributions already made, and, if he so desires, he will have the privilege himself to continue the accumulation by the payment of premiums at the rate stated in the policy, but without reduction on account of a preferred occupation. Or he may allow the accumulation to continue without the payment of further premiums, or he may begin the receipt of his annuity at once."

(Extract from Report of Carnegie Foundation, 1924, p.36)

5. The amount contributed by each participating staff member shall be deducted monthly from the salary of such member, and, together with the monthly con-

tribution of the University on his or her account, shall be paid direct to the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America or other company as specified in subheads (3) and (10).

6. Any member desiring to make contributions in excess of five per cent of his salary has opportunity to do so in accordance with the terms of the deferred annuity contract. Such contributions in excess of five per cent will not be duplicated by the University.

7. The University is unable as yet to make provision for the payment of sufficient premiums to base the annuity contracts upon the date, prior to the date of inception of this Plan, at which any eligible staff member may have entered the service of the University, but it intends making whatever addition to the contractual annuities may be possible, with a view to providing eventually an annuity policy equal in value, on the date at which the Plan becomes effective, to the one which he then would have had if the plan had been in operation when he entered the employ of the University.

8. In the case of an individual who enters the employ of the University at an age which does not allow a period of active service sufficient to provide for a reasonable retiring allowance, the Executive Committee shall have power, the Trustees concurring, to authorize, at the time of his employment, such provision for retiring allowance as may be reasonable and in harmony with the general Plan.

9. The maximum annual retiring allowance toward which the University will contribute shall be 75 per cent of the staff member's annual salary at the time of retirement, but if said 75 per cent of salary exceeds U.S.\$2,000.00 then the maximum retiring allowance shall be \$2000.00. The contributions the University shall not continue beyond a period sufficient for the specified joint contributions of the University and staff member to provide that individual at the time of retirement with the maximum retiring allowance.

Note: Alternatives to this are (a) to change the percentage to 80 or 85, (b) to change the \$2000. figure, (c) to base the percentage, not on annual salary at time of retirement, but on average salary during service. This latter would provide for situations where a man, as a widower, at the end of his service would be receiving a single man's salary, but it would lower in some cases the maximum retiring allowance.

10. In the case of an eligible individual in the service of the University at the date this Plan takes effect, who, by reason of the amount of life insurance carried by him, is put to undue hardship to pay five per cent of his salary under the provisions of subhead (3), the University, on the approval of the Executive Committee in each case, may provide as aid in carrying such insurance an amount not to exceed five per cent of the annual salary, on being assured that the protection provided by said insurance is reasonably equivalent to that provided under this Plan. The provision of such aid by the University shall relieve the University of all liability for any retiring allowances or other benefits.

11. The term "salary" as herein referred to shall be construed as follows:

The salary rates in United States currency which shall be used in computing the premiums on the annuity policies shall be -

(a) in the case of foreign staff

(alternatives)

- (1) furlough salary
- (2) or furlough salary plus furlough rent allowance
- (3) or field salary
- (4) or field salary plus a fixed equivalent for rent

(b) in the case of Chinese members of the staff

(alternatives)

- (5) salary expressed in United States currency at the rates of one dollar United States currency for two dollars local currency.
- (6) or salary expressed in United States currency at the rates of one dollar United States currency for two dollars local currency plus such standard provision for rent as may be made, expressed likewise.

No other allowances or special payments of any kind shall be considered as (salary).

12. Every person in the employ of the University participating in this plan may retire or be retired at an age under 65 years, but at the age of 65 he shall be retired, unless the Board of Managers, the Trustees concurring, by resolution specifically request him to continue in the service for a definite period.

Note: Alternatives are other ages, e.g.: 67, 68, 70. Would there be cases where hardship to the individual would result from earlier retirement at less pension? Would there be cases where age 68 as a basis would make it hard for the University to secure retirement earlier if it desired to?

13. The annuity policy herein referred to, as and when issued, shall be issued in the name of and be the property of the individual, and in case his service with the University is terminated by death, resignation, or for any other cause, all title, rights, and privileges acquired therein by reason of the payment of premiums thereon through the joint contributions by the University and by him, shall be and become his sole property or the property of his estate. In all cases, the annuity policy or policies, shall be deposited with the University under an agreement that they shall not be assigned, pledged, or surrendered without the consent of the Board of Trustees so long as the University continues its contributions.

14. Where a person joining the Staff has rights in a retiring allowance system to which he was previously related, the University will expect him to protect these rights and will consider the possible relation of this prior connection to the University's plan.

15. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right from time to time to modify, amend, or repeal this Plan, but in such event the provisions already in force relating to any person under the Plan shall in no way be altered to his disadvantage.

End of Plan

The Trustees Committee on the Plan submit herewith estimates and schedules showing (A and B) the anticipated cost to the University on the basis of present salary schedules and personnel in the budget of 1926-7 and on the alternatives suggested under the plan; (C and D) typical illustrations of the operation of the annuity contracts; (E) cost of paid up annuities in one sum June 30, 1927 under the provisions of paragraph 7.

Schedule A - Annual cost to University of Nanking on Basis of 1926-7 Budget.
(not including provisions under subhead 7)
(no children's allowances included)

- BASIS I . Furlough salaries, no rent, for foreign staff; field salary, no rent, for Chinese staff.
- BASIS II Furlough salaries, with rent, for foreign staff; field salary, with rent for Chinese staff.
- BASIS III Field salaries without rent for foreign staff; same for Chinese staff, ~~no children's allowances.~~
- BASIS IV Field salary with rent for both foreign and Chinese staff; ~~no children's allowances.~~

S U M M A R Y

	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Foreign Staff	1845.00	2040.00	1515.00	1749.00
Chinese "	3559.22	3915.15	3559.22	3915.15
Total Cost	5404.22	5955.15	5074.22	5664.15

Each department would be assessed about as follows:

Foreign Staff	University Gen.	Lang. School	Famine Funds	Hospital	Total
Basis I	1125.00	90.00	315.00	315.00	1845.00
" II	1260.00	105.00	360.00	315.00	2040.00
" III)					
" IV)		(On similar basis)			
Chinese Staff					
Bases I, III	2316.90	(inc. in Un.)	792.33	450.00	3559.23
" II, IV	2548.59	" "	871.56	495.00	3915.15

Schedule B - Analysis Showing computation of Summary in Schedule A

Foreign Staff

(at present 13 married foreign staff and 15 single foreign staff)

Basis I - furlough salaries = no allowances above US \$1800.00 for married staff and US \$900. for single staff.

	Salary	Yearly Premium		Total
		Individual	University	
		5%	5%	
13 families	1800.00 each	1170.00	1170.00	
15 single staff	900.00 "	675.00	675.00	1845.00

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Basis II - furlough salaries with maximum rent only.

	Salary	Yearly Premium Individual 5%	University 5%	Total
13 families	2100.00 each	1365.00	1365.00	
Single 15 (no rent)	900.00 "	675.00	675.00	2040.00

Basis III - field salaries (with no children's allowances) actual basis of 1926-7
no rent

13 families	905.00	905.00	
Single (15)	610.00	610.00	1515.00

Basis IV - field salaries - actual basis of 1926-7 with rent based on average
of US \$360. yearly. No children's allowances.

13 families	1139.00	1139.00	
Single (15)	610.00	610.00	1749.00

Chinese Staff

Bases I & III - total pay roll at 2 for 1 exch. 1926-7 Budget.

	Gold	Ind.	Univ.
Total pay roll	71,184.44	3559.22	3559.22

Bases II & IV - total pay roll at 2 for 1 - plus rent 10%

Total pay roll	78,302.92	3915.15	3915.15
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Schedule C - Typical Results of Plan on Various Bases

1. - Based on Furlough Salary only - married (US \$1800.)

Age	Salary Annual	Monthly Premium		To Credit of Policy Holder for payment of Annuity	Annual Retiring Allowance	
		Policy Holder 5% of salary	University 5% of sal.		Total	Per Cent or Salary
30	1800.	7.50	7.50			
35	1800.	7.50	7.50	\$ 995.	\$ 59.	
40	1800.	7.50	7.50	2207.	139.	
45	1800.	7.50	7.50	3681.	250.	
50	1800.	7.50	7.50	5475.	408.	22
55	1800.	7.50	7.50	7657.	640.	35
60	1800.	7.50	7.50	10312.	989.	54
65	1800.	7.50	7.50	13542.	1531.	85.

(2)- Based on Furlough Salary only - single (US \$900.)

30	900.	3.75	3.75			
35	900.	3.75	3.75	497	29.	
40	900.	3.75	3.75	1103	69.	
45	900.	3.75	3.75	1840	125.	
50	900.	3.75	3.75	2737	204.	22
55	900.	3.75	3.75	3828	320.	35
60	900.	3.75	3.75	5156.	494.	54
65	900.	3.75	3.75	6771	765.	85

(3)- Based on Furlough Salary with maximum Rent - married US \$1800 - \$300.

30	2100.	8.75	8.75			
35	2100.	8.75	8.75	1160.	68.	
40	2100.	8.75	8.75	2574.	162.	
45	2100.	8.75	8.75	4294.	291.	
50	2100.	8.75	8.75	6387.	476.	22
55	2100.	8.75	8.75	8933	746	35
60	2100.	8.75	8.75	12030.	1154.	54
65	2100.	8.75	8.75	15799.	1786	85

(4)- Based on Field Salary - married

30	1300.	5.42	5.42			
35	1400.	5.83	5.83	719.	42.	
40	1500.	6.25	6.25	1649.	104.	
45	1600.	6.66	6.67	2835.	192.	
50	1600.	6.66	6.67	4335.	323.	20
55	1600.	6.66	6.67	6160.	515.	32
60	1600.	6.66	6.67	8379.	804.	50
65	1600.	6.66	6.67	11079.	1253.	78

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Schedule C (cont.)

Age-	Salary	Monthly Premium		To Credit of Policy Holder for payment of Annuity	Annual Retiring Allowance	
		Policy Holder	University		Total	Per Cent of Salary
	Annual	5% of salary	5% of sal.			

(5)- Based on Field Salary - single

30	800.	3.33	3.33)	Almost the same as (2)	
35	850.	3.54	3.54)		
40	900.	3.75	3.75)		
45	950.	3.95	3.95)		
50	950.	3.95	3.95)		
55	950.	3.95	3.95)		
60	950.	3.95	3.95)		
65	950.	3.95	3.95)		

(6)- Based on Chinese Staff Field Salaries - 2 for 1 exchange 1st Returned Students. Assuming they are 30 at time they join staff. Rent included.

30	990.	4.12	4.12			
35	1250.	5.20	5.20	\$ 546.	\$ 32.	
40	1320	5.50	5.50	1358.	84	
45	1320.	5.50	5.50	2383	161.	
50	1320.	5.50	5.50	3630.	270.	20
55	1320	5.50	5.50	5148	430.	32
60	1320	5.50	5.50	6994.	671.	50
65	1320.	5.50	5.50	9241	1045.	79

(7)- Same as (6) - no rent

30	900.	3.75	3.75			
35	1140.	4.75	4.75	497.	29.	
40	1200.	5.00	5.00	1235.	77	
45	1200.	5.00	5.00	2167.	147.	
50	1200.	5.00	5.00	3300.	246.	20
55	1200.	5.00	5.00	4680 .	391.	32
60	1200.	5.00	5.00	6359	610.	50
65	1200.	5.00	5.00	8401.	950.	79

(8)- Based on Chinese Staff Field Salaries 2 for 1 exchange - Associates; assuming they are 30 at time they join staff. Rent included

30	330.	1.37	1.37			
35	600.	2.50	2.50	181	10	
40	660.	2.75	2.75	549.	34	
45	660.	2.75	2.75	1034	69.	
50	660.	2.75	2.75	1622	121.	18
55	660.	2.75	2.75	2340	194	29
60	660	2.75	2.75	3213	308	46
65	660.	2.75	2.75	4275	483	73

Univ. of Nanking Retiring Plan - 9

Schedule C (cont.)

Age	Salary	Monthly Premium		To Credit of Policy Holder for payment of Annuity	Annual Retiring Allowance	
		Policy Holder	University		Total	Per Cent of Salary
	Annual	5% of salary	5% of sal.			
(9)	Same as 8; <u>no rent.</u>					
30	300.	1.25	1.25			
35	540.	2.25	2.25	\$ 165.	\$ 9.	
40	600.	2.50	2.50	499.	31.	
45	600.	2.50	2.50	940.	63.	
50	600.	2.50	2.50	1475	110.	18
55	600.	2.50	2.50	2128.	177.	29
60	600.	2.50	2.50	2921.	280.	46
65	600.	2.50	2.50	3887.	439.	73

(10) Based on Chinese Staff field salaries 2 for 1 exchange - Assistants
Rent included.

30	198.	.83	.83			
35	330.	1.37	1.37	108.	7.	
40.	400.	1.65	1.65	330.	20.	
45	400.	1.65	1.65	620.	39	
50	400.	1.65	1.65	983.	72.	18
55	400.	1.65	1.65	1402	115.	29
60	400.	1.65	1.65	1927	184	46
65	400.	1.65	1.65	2564	276	69

(11) Based on Chinese Staff field salaries 2 for 1 exchange - Assistants.
No rent.

30	180.	.75	.75			
35	300.	1.25	1.25	99.	6.	
40	360.	1.58	1.58	300.	19.	
45	360.	1.58	1.58	564.	36	
50	360.	1.58	1.58	885.	66.	18
55	360.	1.58	1.58	1275.	105.	29
60	360.	1.58	1.58	1752	168	46
65	360.	1.58	1.58	2331	251	69

Schedule D

Schedule showing cost and amount of annuities which would presumably be available June 30, 1927 in typical cases of staff members of various terms of service, on the assumption that the premium for such annuities had been paid in the years and amounts indicated (based on actual salary.)

		Salary	Premium 10%
Case "A"			
Age 26	1917-18	\$1050.00	\$105.00
	1918-19	1300.00	130.00
	1919-20	1400.00	140.00
	1920-21	1450.00	145.00
	1921-22	1500.00	150.00
	1922-23	2000.00	200.00
	1923-24	1600.00	160.00
	1924-25	1900.00	190.00
	1925-26	2000.00	200.00
	1926-27	2000.00	200.00

Schedule D (cont.)

Cost of resulting annuity of above on June 30, 1927 if premiums at 10% of salary with compound interest at 4% were paid in a single payment at that date \$1981.18

Annual Retiring Allowance at age of 36 (1927) 118.52

Annual Retiring Allowance at age 65 provided by this single payment at age 36 607.88

		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Premium 10%</u>
Case "B"			
Age <u>35</u>	1920-21	\$1600.00	\$160.00
	1921-22	1600.00	160.00
	1922-23	1600.00	160.00
	1923-24	1600.00	160.00
	1924-25	1800.00	180.00
	1925-26	2400.00	240.00
	1926-27	2000.00	200.00

Cost of resulting annuity of above on June 30, 1927 if premiums at 10% of salary with compound interest at 4% were paid in a single payment on that date \$1466.07

Annual retiring allowance at age 42 (1927) 95.04

Annual Retiring Allowance at age 65 provided by this single payment at age 42. 353.77

Case "C"			
Age <u>31</u>	1915-16	\$ 700.00	\$ 70.00
	1916-17	700.00	70.00
	1917-18	700.00	70.00
	1918-19	700.00	70.00
	1919-20	750.00	75.00
	1920-21	850.00	85.00
	1921-22	850.00	85.00
	1922-23	900.00	90.00
	1923-24	850.00	85.00
	1924-25	850.00	85.00
	1925-26	900.00	90.00
	1926-27	900.00	90.00

Cost of resulting annuity of above on June 30, 1927 if premiums at 10% of salary with compound interest at 4% were paid in a single payment at that date \$1235.55

Annual Retiring Allowance at age 43, 1927 (woman) 74.28

Annual retiring allowance at age 65 provided by this single payment at age 43. 287.15

Schedule D (cont.)

		<u>Salary</u>	<u>Premium 10%</u>
Case "D"			
Age 30	1923-24	\$1400.00	\$140.00
	1924-25	1400.00	140.00
	1925-26	1450.00	145.00
	1926-27	1500.00	150.00

Cost of resulting annuity of above on June 30, 1927 if premiums at 10% of salary with compound interest at 4% were paid in a single payment on that date \$ 634.08

Annual Retiring Allowance at age 34 (1927) 37.68

Annual Retiring Allowance at age 65 provided by this single payment at age 34 209.15

Schedule B

Estimated cost to University of paid up annuities on June 30, 1927 on the basis of paragraph 7 of the Plan.

This estimate is based on computations of 10% of the actual salaries (including all home allowances and children's allowances) paid to the missionary staff on the budget of the University, compounded at 4% annually for the number of years of service prior to June 30, 1927. It is assumed that this whole amount would be paid by the University. It is \$23,617.40

This does not include the Chinese staff as data are not available in New York showing length of service. The relation of Chinese members of the staff to this part of the plan would not be different from their relation to other parts of it.

University of Nanking

February 4, 1927

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I have been informed by Dr. Gamswell of the Methodist Board, under date of January 29, 1927 that the appropriation of that Board to the University of Nanking for the year 1927 will consist of three amounts: US \$2,000.00 cash which will be paid to the New York Treasurer of the University; US \$1,000.00 not paid to the University but credited to their appropriation in view of extra salary to Miss Wixon which the Board has hitherto provided over and above the staff quota; third, the sum of US \$1,000.00 conditional upon its being secured in designated gifts in which case it will be paid to the New York Treasurer of the University. Recognizing that cut has been made in other phases of the Board's work, I do not know that we can ask for other treatment than is indicated by this appropriation. You will notice that the unconditional cash grant is \$200. larger than was the unconditional cash grant made at the beginning of 1926, and that, instead of having to secure from outside sources \$2200. as was necessary last year to maintain the level of the appropriation of \$4,000.00 gold, the Board, from its point of view, will have to secure, or have secured for it, \$1,000.00. Of course, the net effect of this upon the budget of the University for this year is first, to indicate that there will not be recoverable from the Board as of the current year that portion of Miss Wixon's salary that is paid between January 1st and June 30th, 1927, \$500.00. Second, the cash appropriation for the current year will presumably be short another \$500. because I very much doubt that the conditional \$1,000.00 from designated gifts will be made up before the end of the fiscal year, though gifts which you have secured in Nanking since July 1, 1926 with a view to holding this budget steady would count toward that.

Of course, from the point of view of appropriation made by the Trustees there is a slight gain in the appropriation of the Board because the Trustees estimate of income was on the basis of \$1800.00, but they have to guarantee to the University the full Max. \$52,300.00 of which I long since wrote you, and what the action of the Board does is to help the Trustees protect their guarantee a little better.

Faithfully yours,

EME-H
CC: L.J. Owen

Secretary
University of Nanking

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Nanking

University of Nanking

February 14, 1927

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I enclose a copy of cablegram I sent on February 11th at the request of Mr. Wiggins. This morning, I am glad to say, I have a letter from him saying that he has changed his mind and will go alone. I am notifying you by cable of this. He is due to sail on March 5th on the "President Pierce". I did what I could to persuade him that it was not wise for him to take his family for I was concerned not only with the difficulties of the present situation but also with the problem of keeping a family in Nanking, as the present situation would most likely require, through the summer. Miss Priest also seemed to feel that the number of children might make the housing situation somewhat crowded. Mr. Wiggins, however, was advised by Doctors Love and Myers not to go without his family. He also felt that if conditions were not favorable for his family they would be probably too unsettled for the work to be done satisfactorily. He said, - "I do not reach this conclusion because of my fear of personal danger; in fact, I would rather enjoy taking my chances with the other Americans in the Nanking-Shanghai district under the circumstances." I judge therefore he has decided to take his chances.

Cordially yours,

Secretary.
University of Nanking

EMH-H

Enc.

P.S. After the telegram from Mr. Wiggins above referred to was received, came your cable of February 14th replying to the cable which I enclose. Your cable recommends that Mr. Wiggins bring his wife and two children according to original plans. I take it that this recommendation is made on the thought that Mr. Wiggins will not come otherwise as indicated in my cable to you, but now that he is ready to go without his family it seemed to us quite the part of wisdom to let him do so and to have him keep his family here. While the political situation may seem for the moment to be more hopeful, on the basis of reports

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from far and wide we feel that if he does not have to take his family out with him it is just as well for him not to do it so long as he will go and will not interrupt the important plant breeding program.

I enclose three copies of the Minutes of the Special Committee on the Plan of Retiring Allowances at a meeting of January 28th.

CC: DEAN REISNER

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

February 22, 1927.

INDEXED

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Doctor North:

Index

You wrote me some time ago about the pension scheme and I was to write you my ideas as to whether it should apply to the Chinese or not. I think very distinctly and definitely it should not at this time apply to the Chinese members on our pay roll. We have 151 Chinese members on the pay roll, exclusive of servants and exclusive of the Hospital and Language School. There would be twenty-five or thirty additional in the Language School alone, and probably forty or fifty additional in the Hospital. To work out a pension scheme for them which is virtually financed from America would seem to me to be a hopeless task and entirely unnecessary, since, so far as I know, there is no Chinese institution or organization financed by Chinese that has any such plan or policy. So it would seem to me we should limit it to those foreigners who leave their native lands and come out to China, who are not covered by regular board provision for their pensions. It will be a sufficiently large and difficult task for us to finance these, and they are the only element that is now uncertain and raising the question. Later, when the institution is largely financed in China, a pension scheme might be worked out for all Chinese members of the staff, but that does not seem to me to be feasible or wise to contemplate at the present time.

✓ I was glad to get your letter of January 26 and to know something about Doctor Speer's return and his enthusiastic reports about the University. We shall be glad to get the Trustees' minutes and any fuller reports than your letter gave. Doctor Speer was a very great inspiration and help to us while here.

✓ I also have a letter from Mr. Sarvis, telling of his resignation and accepting a position for the spring semester in the Wharton School of Finance. Under all the circumstances we certainly do not blame him for withdrawing at this time, and I know it has been a very difficult thing for him to do, for his heart is still in China, but under the uncertainties of the future, the urgency of getting Chinese leadership, the aggressive make-up of Mr. Sarvis and his strong emphasis upon rules and regulations and standards and order it would be extremely difficult for him to function here. There will undoubtedly be

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Feb. 22, 1927.

a sag in the efficiency of our work, as there was, I understand, very decidedly in the work of the P. U. M. C. under more Chinese leadership, and that will be very difficult for Mr. Sarvis to see and experience. Furthermore, he felt, I am sure, very keenly that should he return, Doctor Chen, who took over his deanship work, would feel the necessity of resigning to make the place open again for Mr. Sarvis, and Mr. Sarvis did not want that to occur. So I am sure he has acted from the very highest motives and not from motives of self-interest. There are quite a number of us who would be very glad of any kind of a decent excuse that would let us slip out at this time. The future is going to be extremely difficult under the best of circumstances. Under conditions as they have been in Hunan and Hupeh, the future is entirely impossible, but we believe wiser counsels are prevailing and that the moderate element in the Kuomintang is going to throw out the radical and extreme Russian elements that have been predominating and is going forward on a more moderate and sensible programme.

✓ We have been cut off from all communication with Shanghai except by telegram, ^{although the trains are running.} as there is a big strike on there in the postal service and also among workmen in general, but so far as we can learn it is not specially anti-foreign or anti-British but is more a political demonstration. The South seem to be winning and getting control of Chekiang and probably they will be here within a month or so. We shall make every effort to meet them in a conciliatory and cooperative way, but what we can do will depend entirely upon the developments.

7/13
anon
I am extremely glad to note that you have arranged for Doctor Speer and Doctor Kerr to meet Mr. Davis of the Hall estate. As you know, this estate has already given us \$50,000 gold, and Doctor Williams has done a great deal of cultivation work with Mr. Davis and Mr. Johnson and they have a favorable attitude toward the University of Nanking. Mr. Swasey and Mr. Severance know the firm and individuals very well and have also been helpful to the University of Nanking, so I am sure that Doctor Speer will be able to secure from them as favorable treatment as any other institution in China is receiving. The fact that we are running on a more conservative basis than Peking should, it seems to me, not militate against our receiving as good treatment as Yenching is receiving, for I am sure our work compares favorably with theirs and our opportunities are not less.

✓ I have read with interest the plans for the Permanent Committee on Co-ordination in their campaigns and further plans for financing all these institutions when the time comes, but I feel very distinctly that the present is not the time to push these matters. They would be misunderstood by the Chinese, and the evacuation of so many foreigners, the looting of so much property, and the unnecessary suffering and hardships to which

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Feb. 22, 1927.

innocent women and children and helpless and kindly disposed men have been subjected will create a most unfavorable reaction toward giving for China for some time to come, I am afraid, in America. And so a campaign for the large funds that would necessarily be involved - I do not see how you can avoid getting away from the idea of a campaign involving large funds if they are to care for the needs and desires of the six or eight institutions involved - would seem to me to be entirely out of place in the near future. Mr. Cressy has recently been talking about a \$15,000,000 campaign. It seems to me it is nonsense for us out here to be thinking of talking of any such campaign in these days. We do not even know whether we shall remain open very much longer. Practically all government schools are closed in all the territory that the South has conquered, and all mission schools, with the exception of Boone University, I believe, which is carrying on in a very modest way. So it seems to me we shall simply have to mark time and hold things together until things settle down and new policies and plans can be worked out and evolved, but there is no reason at all why Mr. Davis and Mr. Johnson should not carry forward the plans that they have already been considering for the University of Nanking and other institutions, and I am glad that Doctor Speer is going to see them. We shall feel rather aggrieved if Yenching gets the income from a million or a million and a half dollars, as it has been getting, and we do not get anything, because the University of Nanking cultivated that field long before Yenching did.

We have had a very good opening and most of our students are back. There is a very good spirit among them, and barring unfortunate interference from the radical elements when the South comes, we shall hope to have a good semester's work.

You may be interested in knowing that under our voluntary and elective plan for religion over 200 students have elected religious credit courses, which is more than we have had, I presume, under the old system, and in our first voluntary Sunday service the attendance was very excellent.

✓ We are very glad that Miss Priest is to stay on until June and is still helping you there in the office some.

With very kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.

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RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES
MAR 28 1947
JOINT OFFICE

0030

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA

Nanking

March 1, 1927.

INDEXED

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

My dear Doctor North:

Your cablegram regarding Steward came some days ago, and as I was going to Shanghai to attend the meeting of the Executive Committee of the East Asia Conference, I took it along to consult about it with Bishop Birney and Mr. Dodd, who is secretary of our mission. I had already consulted with Dean Reisner and others here. We are all of one opinion, that the University and the Mission cannot possibly finance Mr. Steward's return this year. The University does not have the funds, and the Mission is short something like \$4,000 and cannot take on an additional \$3,000 or \$4,000, so we believe the best plan is for Mr. Steward to stay on another year, which would involve, of course, his getting some sort of work in connection with his study that would enable him to support himself and family after the summer, when his furlough would naturally end. I am sending you a cablegram for fear this letter may be too late in reaching you and him. A letter from him just received indicates that his preference will be to return but that it is not impossible for him to stay on another year; in fact he raises the question of the possibility of his staying on two years so that he might get his doctor's degree. That might be advisable, but that particular question could be settled later. We are all clear on the question of his return this summer, and that is out of all possibility, so far as we can see. In the meantime the political situation seems to continue to develop, perhaps not any more hopefully than before. It is reported in last night's paper that Canton Christian College has been formally taken over by the Nationalist government and that many of the foreign staff have resigned and are leaving. This may be only a rumor, but if it is true after Doctor Edmunds' coming out from America and after making such generous and satisfactory terms to the Southern authorities they have still confiscated it, it seems that the future for all Christian education is very dubious. We trust that the report is unconfirmed. We have a copy of their plan of reorganization and it seems to me they have done the best they possibly could under all the circumstances and to have complied entirely with the wishes and desires both of the Chinese who are interested in the University and of the Southern authorities. Why they should want to take it over, if they have, I cannot imagine. We are still quiet and peaceful here, and have practically our normal enrolment and there is a very good spirit all round.

With very kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

A. S. Bowen

0031

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

NANKING, CHINA



[Faint, mostly illegible text body of the letter, appearing to be a formal communication or report.]

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UNIVERSITIES
MAR 28 1927
JOINT OFFICE

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Nanking

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

March 10, 1927.

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I am writing at this time to ascertain the exact period during which the regular furlough salary was supposed to be paid to Mr. L. H. Caldwell.

Under date of August 18th Mr. Owen wrote me that the home allowance for Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell would begin with September, and that their home allowance would stop with the January payment. I had supposed there would be no question on this, but under date of February 18th, Mr. Caldwell wrote me, referring to going off salary "next month". I then wrote him of my instructions from the field on the matter, and he has replied as follows:

"About a year ago, in a conversation with Dr. Bowen and Mr. Owen, I raised this question. Dr. Bowen said that the University considered the months July and August as a part of the school year, the work for which we completed in June and that home salary would begin with September, running thru February for those not returning. Later, he confirmed this view in a letter stating that, as I remember it, our Field salary for July and August would be paid us at Nanking and that six months furlough salary would be paid from the New York Office. On the day we left Nanking in July, Mr. Owen paid us our July and August salaries on the Field basis in Mex."

If Mr. Caldwell is correct in his understanding of the matter, will this not also have an effect upon our payments to Miss Warner? In accordance with Dr. Hutcheson's letter of January 13, 1927, our last payment to Miss Warner was for the month of January, 1927, but if the policy outlined by Mr. Caldwell is to be followed, it would appear that a further payment would be due to Miss Warner.

0033

March 10, 1927.

On this whole matter, I should very much appreciate a definite statement from you and Mr. Owen, to whom I am sending a copy of this letter, in order that we may be perfectly clear as to exactly when it is presumed that the "field" basis of salary and allowances terminates, and the "home" basis begins, in order that similar misunderstandings may be avoided in the future.

Cordially yours,

Secretary,
University of Nanking.

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regarding:

Williams Scholarship

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June 1962

0035

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Each cooperating mission is allowed to register a limited number of students in any department without tuition. It is strongly urged that no student whose grade falls below group III as an average for a single semester be continued on the scholarship list of any mission. It is also suggested that no scholarships be granted to students below middle school grade. The University deems it very desirable that missions or individuals conferring scholarships should arrange with the students for the payment of funds invested in their support.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Scholarships. Through the generosity of this Bank, two full scholarships are given annually to deserving students.

Class of 1915 Scholarship. The Class of 1915 Scholarship, covering tuition, is given by the graduates of the College of Arts and Science Class of 1915 in appreciation of the benefits of Christian education which they received in the University of Nanking. This is a loan scholarship open (1) to students in the Colleges or in the Senior Middle School; (2) to students of upright character who have attained an average standing of group III in the previous semester; (3) to students who are not receiving financial assistance from any mission. The holder of the Class of 1915 Scholarship must, like the holders of other scholarships, be ready to make a return in work for the University, if called upon to do so by the President of the University.

The following scholarship funds are available for scholarships in the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

Forestry Fund Committee Loan Scholarship Fund. This fund of \$5,000 Mexican was established in 1919 by the Forestry Fund Committee, Shanghai, to be used as a revolving loan fund, \$1,000 being available each year. Loans made to students are repayable annually after graduation in the amount and order in which they were received until the total loans have been repaid.

Willard G. and Jennie B. Welker Memorial Scholarship Fund. The Willard G. and Jennie B. Welker Memorial Scholarship Fund established in 1924 provides \$100 gold each each year for helping boys to 'get an education in the University of Nanking—specializing in agriculture.' Students receiving help from this fund must have good character, real ability, experience in the country, need financial assistance, maintain a scholarship at least in group III, and definitely plan to engage in agricultural work after graduation.

Famine Fund Loan Scholarships The Famine Fund ^{Loan} Scholarships totaling \$1,000 Mexican approved by the China Famine Fund Committee of Five for 1924-1925, are to be used for helping needy agricultural students. Loans made are repayable after graduation in the amount and order in which they were received.

SCHOLARSHIPS

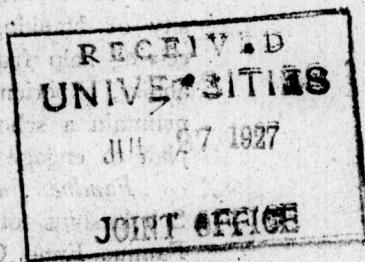
Each cooperating mission is allowed to register a limited number of students in any department without tuition. It is strongly urged that no student whose grade falls below group III as an average for a single semester be continued on the scholarship list of any mission. It is also suggested that no scholarship be awarded to students below middle school grade. The University desires a very desirable class mission or in-division's containing scholarships should arrange with the students for the payment of tuition, board, and other expenses. Through the generosity of this fund, two full scholarships are given annually to deserving students.

Class of 1913 Scholarships. The Class of 1913 Scholarship, covering tuition is given by the graduates of the College of Arts and Science Class of 1913 in appreciation of the bene- of Christian education which they received in the University of Nanking. This is a full scholarship open (1) to students in the College or in the Senior Middle School; (2) to students of upright character who have attained an average standing of group III in the previous semester; (3) to students who received financial assistance from any mission. The holder of the Class of 1913 Scholarship must, like the holder of other scholarships, be ready to make a return in work to the University, if called upon to do so by the President of the University.

The following scholarship funds are available for scholars- ships in the College of Agriculture and Forestry:
Forbes Fund. Established in 1919 by the Forbes Fund Committee. Loans of \$1000 each year. Loans made to students who receive annually after graduation in the amount of \$1000 which they were received until the total loans are repaid.

W. H. C. and John H. W. H. Memorial Scholarships. Established in 1924 by the W. H. C. and John H. W. H. Memorial Fund Committee. Loans of \$1000 each year. Loans made to students who receive annually after graduation in the amount of \$1000 which they were received until the total loans are repaid.

Forbes Fund. Established in 1919 by the Forbes Fund Committee. Loans of \$1000 each year. Loans made to students who receive annually after graduation in the amount of \$1000 which they were received until the total loans are repaid.



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Nanking

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University of Nanking

March 23, 1927

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

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I enclose herewith confirmation of our cablegram of March 16th. We read the China news with great eagerness and concern in these days and many requests come to us from friends and relatives for the last word as to what the situation is. We are quite aware that the disturbance appears greater in the daily press than it may on the spot, but in order to assure relatives and friends of that we have to be able to give them definite word. Therefore I hope that you will from time to time, at not too long intervals, send us information by cable.

We were very glad indeed to have your cable of March 18th with its response concerning the situation at the University and we immediately mimeographed this and sent it out to the Trustees, the relatives and the friends.

We are also anxious that you keep us posted frequently as to the administrative developments within the University which the problems of Chinese educational regulations or their local administration put upon you, and your judgment as to the way in which these problems are to be met. This is of significance not simply for the University of Nanking and the desire of the Trustees to be closely in touch with you on these matters - which by itself is of prime importance - but also because the University groups here are taking counsel of each other more or less as to what are the things that can be done practically.

Cordially yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

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J. S. ref



2600 Etna St.,
Berkeley, Cal., U.S.A.
March 26, 1927

Dear Dr. Bowen,

I am hurrying in writing this letter when I think you are ^{still} on the gunboat toward Shanghai, in order that it may catch the next boat for the Orient.

When Shanghai was falling into the hand of the Cantonese army, we heard no news from Nanking for two days. We believed that ^{the} fate of Nanking was near. We thought the condition might not be very serious though turmoil would occur as a matter of course. But it astonished us badly as the reports of U.S. Navy concerning the mob violence taken place soon after the withdrawal of the northern troops from Nanking were published. Still worse is the news of the death of Dr. Williams and the dangerous situation of most missionary friends in the city followed which made my blood running cold until we read this morning the list of names of those evacuated from Nanking published by the Board of Trustees of our University at N.Y.. You can imagine how hard my heart struck in when I started to read it and slowed down finally.

3-26-27

I really can hardly express my deepest sorrow on the death of Dr. Williams and my heartiest sympathy with you in the mischief you happened in Nanjing. However, we should always have our faith in God. And, for present, let us relieve ourselves from the sorrow. We know at least, in one sense, Dr. Williams is happy — he has finished and won his race, he is now in the eternal happiness with our Lord. On the other hand, God has saved you for further battles in the world.

We are looking all the time for a better situation not only in that particular city in which our mother school situated but also in China as a whole. Her future seems rather doubtful. We sincerely hope that history will not repeat itself so ^{quickly} soon in China.

With best regards to you and your family and all my teachers,

Cordially yours,
Y. P. Lao

23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, March 28, 1927.

W. J. J. J.
3/28/27

TRANSFER

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

My dear Doctor Speer:

It is with a sad heart that I write this letter to you. You will already have received cablegrams and read in the papers about the unprecedented and entirely unexpected catastrophe that has happened at Hanking and of the death of Doctor Williams. I am enclosing a copy of a brief account of what happened that day or two, which will give you some details, but I am writing especially to say a little more about the death of Doctor Williams and subsequent developments.

Our Chinese faculty and students took immediate charge of Doctor Williams' body and carried it over to his home, putting it, I believe, in the basement first (I do not think Mrs. Williams ever saw him again after he left to go to chapel that morning) and they also took full charge of putting him in the coffin and of the funeral out at our foreign cemetery. It was felt by all of our Chinese friends that it would be very unsafe for foreigners to attend the funeral. However, Mr. Drummond did go, at very great risk I think, but got back safely just as we were evacuating the University under the Nationalist guard. I have not seen Mr. Drummond since so do not have any details as to the funeral service. We tried to get Mr. Chang Fang to officiate but he, himself, was in very great danger. His house was completely looted so I do not know whether he was able to be present or not. I saw him for a few moments the day before the funeral, which took place Saturday (March 26). Mrs. Williams came down with a group of us on the U. S. S. destroyer Preston, which left Hanking at five o'clock Sunday morning (March 27) and arrived here in Shanghai about five in the afternoon. She is now with Faith and Dick staying at Mrs. Beebe's. She bore it most remarkably under the whole strain and ordeal. It has been a terrible experience for her, and indeed for all of us. I cannot yet understand why the lives of scores of us were not taken, as the soldiers were shooting about our heads for hours, largely to extort money from us, sometimes shooting directly at us.

We are getting together a group of University people tomorrow morning at ten o'clock and will talk over future plans, but I think none of us feel that we can go on with the University. The committee of nine Chinese whom we appointed some weeks ago will try to carry on. We met hurriedly with them just before we evacuated and they were anxious to try to go on with the University after a few weeks if things settle down. We promised them that we would back them up in it, and as long as the institution kept its present Christian character and was doing about the same kind of efficient work I thought we could back them up financially to some extent. I anticipate, how-

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March 28, 1927.

ever, that within a few weeks at most all of these very good Chinese teachers and students and servants who helped us so wonderfully and time and again saved our lives at the risk of their own will be in danger of their own lives and will have to go in hiding or be killed. And I think the troubles and anarchy are only just beginning, so I do not think there is much hope of any of us staying on in China and doing anything constructive for several years. We shall try to have one or two of our foreign staff who are willing remain either here in Shanghai or in Japan to keep in touch with affairs, but most of them are extremely anxious to leave China on the first available boat, and I am advising them to do so.

We owe a very great debt of gratitude to our teachers and students and servants who stood by us so loyally and helped us in every way possible again and again at the risk of their lives. It will be a beautiful and lasting memory of our service in China. For example, our cook on Friday afternoon came over to Baillie Hall, where we were congregated and finally had some sort of protection, and reported that my house had been completely looted, everything torn to pieces and carried away that was of any value, from attic to basement. A little later I went over with a guard and found that what he reported was entirely true, but I asked him to go back and look behind a certain picture where I had concealed \$110 in bills. Pretty soon he returned and said that every picture in the house, upstairs and down, had been torn down and smashed to pieces and carried away, except this particular one behind which I had concealed the money, and he handed me the \$110. A little later he came over with some fixed deposit receipts for \$10,000 or \$12,000, which he had picked up and which had been scattered about in one of the rooms. I do not know of a single instance where any of our servants or teachers or students tried to harm the missionaries or aid the Nationalist soldiers and their ruffian allies in harming us or in destroying and looting our properties. We shall leave China most grateful for this experience. Had we perhaps stayed on a little longer, until the radical agitators had incited some of our Christians and our servants and others and even compelled them to do many mean things to us, our memory would not be nearly as happy. We now have resentment only against the Nationalist government - their highest officials and officers; not so much against the actual brutal and ruffianly soldiers. There is undoubted evidence from hundreds of quarters that the whole thing was deliberately planned and organized and carried out by the Nationalist government authorities - of course the radical element.

The propagandists are already busy trying to explain away the matter and put the blame on others. Within half an hour after Doctor Williams' death word was going around among the Chinese that the soldiers shot him because he had a pistol. At least two officers the next day told me personally that soldiers were so out of hand and savage against foreigners because outside the South Gate they had killed a British officer and had his identification tag - an officer who had been operating one of the big guns against them - and he also emphasized the fact that the Russians had been fighting against them. The next day, however, none of the officers with whom I talked made any such statements and I told them very frankly that I thought they would have very great difficulty

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March 28, 1927.

in getting any Consul or any other foreigners in Nanking to believe other than that the barbarity and looting and destruction had been deliberately planned by the Nationalist government, and none of them seemed inclined to debate the question. In view, however, of the propensity of some elements of our Christian press to believe anything derogatory to our Navy, and the propaganda about it that these same elements put out, all of us who were on one of the boats coming down to Shanghai signed the following cablegram to be sent today or tomorrow - we could have gotten every man, woman and child who went through the experiences in Nanking to sign it if that had been necessary: "Naval barrage against Chinese soldiers trying to kill American Consul and forty-seven other foreigners besieged with him in Nanking saved that party from destruction and in our judgment was the decisive factor that prevented the slaughter of over two hundred other foreigners also entrapped in the city. Throughout the crisis Chinese friends risked their lives to save foreigners."

The situation in Shanghai is very tense, but there are a great many warships and perhaps a fighting force of 20,000, composed of units of one kind and another, so I do not anticipate the Nationalists will be foolish enough to start anything very serious in Shanghai, but I greatly fear for the lives of many foreigners who are still in the interior. They are being gotten out as rapidly as possible. We shall, of course, keep you informed (if necessary by cable) of new developments.

I might say that after Doctor Williams was shot and our Chinese students and teachers had insisted that we stay in, I sent to the telegraph office a cablegram saying that Nanking had been captured and that Doctor Williams had been killed by Nationalist troops, but shortly before we left, on Saturday evening, the telegraph office returned the money (thus saving it to me) saying that they could not get it through. In the meantime, of course, many cablegrams have been sent home about Doctor Williams' death and the situation so I have not felt it necessary to send other cablegrams.

Very cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen

P. S. March 29, 1927. We have just sent you the following cablegram:

INARF There are no foreigners at
 BURIV Nanking.
 NOGOY Nine
 JACKS houses
 IMIVR have been totally destroyed by fire;
 SHOPS all the others
 URCEK have been robbed of everything
 JOEJP including
 IKRKW Hospital
 UKUCK Middle School
 KOSOP Language School.
 AIFOR All
 INANN foreigners
 URCEK have been robbed of everything
 arils personal property of effects.

MIRGS Many
 KWENP leaving by first opportunity;
 SHODW others
 BLURX awaiting developments.
 CYTIP Cancel all orders for
 goods for.
 AUGIM Accept appreciation of the
 message.
 OFUAC Bowen.

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have not felt it necessary to send other cablegrams. Grams have been sent home about Doctor Williams' death and the situation so that they could not get it through. In the meantime, of course, many cable- evening, the telegraph office returned the money (thus saving it to me) saying had been killed by Nationalist troops, but shortly before we left, on Saturday a cablegram saying that Nanking had been captured and that Doctor Williams' agents and teachers had insisted that we stay in. I sent to the telegraph office I might say that after Doctor Williams was shot and our Chinese stu-

Very cordial regards

P. S. March 29, 1927. We have just sent you the following

arls	personal property of effects.
URGER	have been robbed of everything
IMANN	foreigners
ALFOR	All
KOSOP	Language School.
UXUCK	Middle School
IXEKW	Hospital
JOEIP	including
URGEC	have been robbed of everything
SHOPS	all the others
IMIVR	have been totally destroyed by fire;
JACKS	houses
MOGOY	nine
BURIV	banking.
IMANE	There are no foreigners at
MINGS	
KWENT	leaving by first opportunity;
SHODW	others
BLUXX	awaiting developments.
CYTIP	Cancel all orders for
AUGIM	goods for.
OWUC	accept appreciation of the
Bowen.	message.

TRANSFER



23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, March 30, 1927.

Dr. Eric M. North,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

INDEXED

My dear Doctor North:

This letter, addressed to Doctor Speer, is for you, too, so I am sending you a copy of it and a statement of my experiences.

We appreciate very much indeed the cablegram which you and Doctor Speer sent and we read it at a meeting of our faculty yesterday. You will have received the cablegram that we sent yesterday evening.

We have only one other item of news from Nanking, which came in yesterday - to the effect that Ginling College was occupied by soldiers. What happened to the sixty or eighty girls who were there we do not know, but we hope that they got out into the homes of friends in the city. We shall keep you informed as much as possible on all developments.

Quite a number of our men are in hospital here - Mr. Reisner, Mr. Robson, Mr. Griffing, Mr. Brede, and perhaps a few others. The strain was terrific on every one, and, in addition to that, quite a number got ptomaine poisoning on the way down.

Appreciating very much your anxiety and care for us,

Very cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen

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UNIVERSITY OF CHINA
APR 1 1927

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33 Yuan Ming Yuan Road,
Shanghai, March 30, 1927.

Dr. J. H. H. H. H.

Dr. J. H. H. H. H.
120 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Doctor:

This letter, addressed to Doctor Green, is for you, too, so I am sending you a copy of it and a statement of my experience.

We appreciate very much indeed the cablegram which you and Doctor Green sent and we read it at a meeting of our faculty yesterday. You will have received the cablegram that we sent yesterday evening.

We have only one other item of news from Hankow, which came in yesterday - to the effect that dining college was organized by volunteers. That happened to the sixty or eighty who were there we do not know, but we hope that they got out into the homes of friends in the city. We shall keep you informed as much as possible on all developments.

While a number of our men are in hospital here - Mr. Reimer, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Griffin, Mr. Grede, and perhaps a few others. The strain was terrific on every one, and, in addition to that, a number of them are suffering from the way.

Thank you very much for your anxiety and care for us.

Very cordially yours,

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APR 27 1927
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On board the U. S. S. No.,
Nanking, March 26, 1927.

This story begins the night of March 23. The day and night before there was fairly steady gunfire out south of the city, but it died down by noon or so of the 22nd, and the Northern forces began to move north out of the city. We expected bad looting of the city that night and arranged four patrols of three men each for the night for the University section, also for getting out all outlying men and women especially to come into our section houses and to the Seminary or Ming Teh Girls' School. Mrs. Brenton and Doctor Pryor and Dorothy came to our house from Hansimen about 6 p. m. Mr. Pryor brought them over and then went back just at dusk. We sent a patrol of three of our men to Ginling. My watch came on at 3.30 with Thomson and Lowdermilk. No looting or disturbance of any kind took place all night, though there were occasional single rifle shots all through the North part where the University is - likely by the police to scare off local looters. Tupen (General) Chu I-pu deserves the very highest praise for evacuating his tens of thousands of troops during the night and early morning without any looting in the city that we have heard of. About 6 A. M. our patrol started to climb up on the Drum Tower - there had been no single shots for over two hours. We had gotten only half-way up the slope of the main tower when there was a burst of twenty or thirty machine gun shots at the I Feng Men. Apparently this was a signal and soon six shots were fired near us, two on the north side of the Drum Tower and four down by the Hospital, and we saw - and heard - probably the last units (infantry, cavalry and some kinds of carts) start out for Hsiakwan. From then on till eight there was occasional rifle shooting - mostly single shots all through the north city and to the south. After a very happy breakfast - for we thought all danger and all our troubles were over - I started over for chapel at 7.50, congratulating neighbors and others en route. Near the chapel I met Dr. Williams and Mr. Lowdermilk. Just then Mr. Lawrence Low ran up from towards the tennis courts saying Dr. Daniels' house was being looted. We three immediately ran over and found Mr. Clomons and Mr. Lamson and Mr. Speers there. Mr. Illick came over a little later. There were two armed soldiers by the back part of the Daniels house, one grasping Mr. Clomons' tie. He shot twice at Mr. Clomons, but having difficulty in working his Meuser pistol, he missed aim. We hurried to the spot and the man ran away from Mr. Clomons but fired one or two shots with his Meuser rifle at us or in our direction and called four or five others out of the house. We tried to explain to them that the Southern soldiers were already by the Drum Tower and that if they did not run away west they would be shot - we thought they were Northern soldiers. They fired off five or six shots from their rifles, up in the air, and we all sort of went out of the land leading from the Daniels' house to in front of the Bates, Wixon and Illick houses, talking together. On the way Illick's little boy stopped out on the upper verandah of their house and immediately one of the soldiers shot in his direction, fortunately not exactly at him. The bullet, however, hit the roof about ten feet above the child and knocked down pieces of the roof-tile. He darted into the house. We went on to the corner and Illick started to go back to his house, but a soldier sharply ordered him back. They lined us up at the corner and began to take our watches and go through our pockets for money. I pulled out Philip's \$2 Ingersoll and gave it to my searcher. Another was taking Dr. Williams' watch and he was somewhat reluctant to give it up and either this soldier or another just behind him shot off his rifle. Whether

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he intended to hit any one or not, no one else will ever know. They had fired a dozen shots more or less, I suppose, up to this time. At any rate Dr. Williams was hit fairly in the temple and fell and died immediately. The soldier searching him went on with the search as he was lying on his back, and another went on searching Lamson (mine and the others sort of went on off towards the Hummel house) and these last two in a few moments, ^{both of them} more or less unconcerned and not firing again, showed no more feeling than I noticed them than if they had shot a dog. I started for the Hospital for a stretcher, and Lowdermilk with me to phone the Consul. I got as far as the Nurses' compound gate when several of our students urged me most insistently not to go into the Hospital but to go to Bailie Hall or home and remain inside. As Doctors Brenton and Pryor were at my home, I went on there, not seeing other soldiers. Pretty soon Mr. Clomons and Mr. Reisner came in, and also Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt and Mr. Speers, pretty much wrought up, as they had been to see if anything could be done for Dr. Williams, but of course they found him stone dead. Chinese teachers (Chang Sing-fu, Low Tsung-pen, and others) and students soon carried him to his home. Bands of soldiers from one to six or ten in number were now going about in various compounds, firing rifles and looking for foreigners to loot and terrorize. In due time a single, stupid-looking, tough one came in via kitchen and I met him there and led him into the dining room. When he got in he slipped a clip of shells into his rifle and threatened us, demanding "hwa pien." Before this we had decided to have \$5 to \$10 on us and had secreted the rest. The others were mostly sitting in the parlor and I told them now was the time to shoo out. In all we handed over \$35 to \$40 and one or two watches, but this stupid-looking soldier would not take double dimes and left a \$5 bill lying on the dining room table. He demanded more but was not insistent and soon left. Before he came into the kitchen he stopped to fasten a lady's wrist watch on his wrist. Previous to this, when he came around to the back, Spot (our dog) showed he was a gentleman by rushing up, barking and growling and about to attack him. The soldier started to load up to shoot him, but the servants collar'd the dog and shut him up in the rice house. He was all right about 3 P. M. the next day and the servants suggested we give him to Mr. Tai Pen-shen, which I O. K'd. The soldiers had shot Dr. Hutcheson's ~~xxx~~ dog at once on entering his compound.

For half an hour or so we watched various looting parties and one officer hurrying over towards Ginling College. Opposite Lowdermilk's house the latter stopped two soldiers bringing loot from Ginling and made them drop it. One of the Ginling girls had a brother who was an officer, and because of this and special efforts of our students, Ginling was not badly looted and the foreigners there not disturbed at all. A little later a bunch of six or eight came along the road to the north, and four or five of us were on our front porch, but we dodged back into the house as soon as we saw them. They had seen us, however, and fired a volley, a little too late to get us. Then they fired two or three more volleys at the north side of the house, hitting the roof, one or two bullets going into the middle bedroom on the north, through the dresser mirror that Mr. Clark had put in front of the north window and the room where Doctors Brenton and Pryor and Dorothy Pryor were sitting on the floor. In a few minutes these soldiers came around and I opened the front door ~~dear~~ and they came in, six or eight of them. Later, two or three joined them, I think. They demanded money and we gave them the rest we had, but they demanded more, firing several shots in the ceiling and threatening us in

every possible way. One fired a shot or two almost at Mr. Alspach. They punched him and Mr. Speers and hit them with the butts of their rifles, but through it all they did not punch or hit me. They had with them two or three local rascals to help put pressure on us to dig up more money, and the whole bunch kept getting worse and worse and wilder and wilder. Some threatened us, and others circulated around, picking at what looked good to them. One took my overcoat and I noticed he had an eiderdown quilt. There were ten or twelve civilian looters ~~in front~~, in the hall, and they took the things in the closet, but the soldiers did not let them really loot till they were ready ~~(the soldiers)~~ and through with us. They ^{soldiers} finally got so bad, shooting about our heads and talking about taking us out in the yard to shoot us and carry us off, one or two of us, that one of their better civilian looters advised me to get out and hide. They made us open up our vests and pants, pulled out all our pockets, felt all over our bodies and down our legs to find concealed loot. They took Mr. Clemons' and Mr. Alspach's coats - Clark took his off to give them but they throw it down later. Mr. Reischer faded away and went down by the sericulture building, into an outhouse, and from there, later, students got him to Bailie Hall. I slipped out ~~through~~ the kitchen and hid in the back of the servants' room. Messrs. Clark and Alspach had gone up to ~~the room where~~ Doctors Brenton and Pryor's ~~room~~, and Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt's ~~room~~. Of course I did not see what happened for half an hour or so from then. Some of the servants stood in the servants' quarters' door and were in the room when I was, and later several students came from time to time to urge me to lie low - which I was willing to do all right. Later I learned that Mr. Speers was taken out by the soldiers, but what they did to him I have not ~~heard~~ - there are too many tales told about what they did. Each one has his own tale to tell, and they are all full of "human" - and inhuman - interest. Each is writing his own experiences and we shall hope to get a lot of them together. About ten soldiers went up into the room where Doctors Brenton and Bryor and Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt and the Pryor baby were, & Mr. Alspach and threatened them terribly, firing ten or twelve shots all about their heads, partly stripping Miss Van Vliet to underclothes, felt all over her and felt her sock buckle and demanded it, or reached down inside and got it (I am not certain which). Mr. Clark had gone up into the attic to get Dr. Brenton's watch and rings from where he had concealed them. Mr. Clemons had gone into the study and stood behind the door. After a while they all went outside and shot off quite a lot of shots, possibly to scare off looters who were gathering. In the meantime Choo Ming-i and students had been frantically trying to get an officer. About now they got one, and he ordered these eight or ten soldiers to quit and they obeyed all right. Fifteen or twenty minutes later the servants and one or two students said ~~it was all right~~, as a responsible officer had come. I came in, and finding none of our party downstairs went up and found them all, except Speers and Reischer, in the middle room, sitting and lying on the floor, all all right. The students with the officer then took us over to the attic of Bailie Hall - the six or eight soldiers mockly walking along with us - and we went in, while the soldiers presumably went elsewhere to loot. The students and teachers were on the job getting other foreigners into Bailie Hall with the help of any officer they could find. The officers could always at once control a bunch of eight or ten looting soldiers, even if unarmed, showing that the soldiers were not out of control except in so far as was desired by the real leaders. After we had been in Bailie Hall a couple of

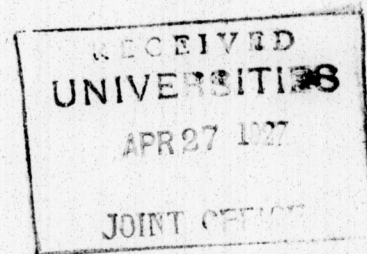
hours or so, in spite of all our students and Chinese teachers and friends could do, another band of fifteen or twenty rushed into the building. After shooting quite a lot just outside, some through the windows and some in the air, smashing doors and glass in the doors, looking for loot, they rushed upstairs to the attic and made the hundred odd women and children and men crawl out of the small rooms and places under the eaves and threatened them all very fiercely with death if they did not dig up more money. Very few had any now, but the soldiers went through every one except very small children and got the last pickings of money and watches. A few of those present had been in the University all day (e. g. Mr. Lowdermilk and Mr. Porter) and so still had a little. Messrs. Roberts and Jones and I were in the south end of the building, in the social hall, when we heard the soldiers coming. The others were in the north end of the building. We slipped back into the dark places under the eaves, and Mr. Roberts and I crawled up on a slanting beam, and I lay and he sat there for an hour or so. Dr. Jones got behind and under some straw in a dark place on the other side. Two different looters (not soldiers) came around under Roberts and myself, stooping to get under the sloping beam on which I was lying stretched out and on which Mr. Roberts was sitting above me. The first one gathered up the bedding and a few other things of a servant or workman who slept there, and the second apparently gathered up what was left, but neither saw us. The student Chen Wen-hwa, who had been arrested by the North and whose life several of us had been able to save by writing letters and calling on the Military Governor and others, finally was found or found out what was happening in Bailie Hall and came with an officer and persuaded these looters to let up and leave. From then on we were not disturbed; but in all probability it was because the British gunboat just about that time bombarded several places: the Standard Oil Hill, whither Consul Davis and family and forty-seven other foreigners had fled, under fire and with great difficulty; the British Consulate and the American Consulate which were being looted by soldiers and rabble; and a few other places. They put down a most wonderfully accurate and effective barrage around the Standard Oil Hill - but I am confused - this was the next day, after we had spent a night in Bailie Hall. At three or four o'clock in the afternoon we checked up to find out just who were not yet in and sent out students with an officer and guard and, in many cases, with a foreigner, to bring them in. Mr. Lowdermilk brought in Miss Moffet in an auto from Ming Teh, wounded in the leg and through the stomach, and Miss Null, etc. The next morning, before eating, Dr. Plopper and I got students and an officer and guard and walked over to Hansimen to try to locate and round up all the remaining foreigners over there. We found Dr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Plopper, Mrs. Sen and Dr. Richardson in a Chinese hut at the back of a hot water kitchen near the South gate of the Seminary; at the Conference Academy, Dr. Price and Messrs. Pryor, Drummond, Raymond Kepler, Bumpus and Lancaster, and Dr. Goodwin; Mr. Stanley Smith from a ricksha man's hut south of his house; Messrs. De Vol, Williams, and Matti from an empty, newly made cistern in the Quakerage compound; and Miss Mabel Lee in a hut south of Ying Mei-chi's - seventeen in all I think I checked off as they marched into Bailie - a good haul and great rejoicing, as we had heard in several ways that Dr. Rowe had been killed and Dr. Price wounded. Dr. Price and Mr. Pryor had terrible (separate) times, but that is another story and each has his own. We shall write later about those two at least. During the day we either got in all the others or had fairly reli-

able information that they had got in with Consul Davis and party or to Hsiakwan. Dr. Dieterich's story will be interesting. I have not seen him as he is on another boat, but he finally reached the wall opposite Mr. Magee's and saw the landing party of sailors who had been sent to get Messrs. Magee and Paxton. He attracted their attention and they got him down over the wall.

In the meantime, that is Friday, we were doing all possible, through teachers and students and officials who came to "explain," to make the latter furnish a guard to escort us to the gunboats. We also got an officer with an auto to take Messrs. Roberts and Lowdermilk to Hsiakwan to the boat to see Consul Davis. As a result of it all - and undoubtedly as a result of the bombardment especially - about four or five bugles sounded and the atmosphere cleared up a lot, and about 5.30 or 6.00 o'clock through the help of the Chinese Red Cross or "Wan Tsz Hwei" and its head, Mr. Tao, an old friend, quite a few carriages and rickshaws and a strong guard to escort us, every last foreigner was on the way out of the city. I suppose there were twenty-five or thirty walking, some of them women, but en route we got rickshaws or more carriages for them. I walked to beyond the Postal Commissioner's residence. At Hsiakwan boats from the ships took us off to the gunboats. I went to the destroyer Noa and was there that night, comfortable, till about 5 P. M. the next day, yesterday, Saturday, when all from the Noa and elsewhere were put on two British freighters and an American destroyer to go to Shanghai. I was taken to the destroyer Preston, which left for Shanghai about 5 A. M. Sunday. (today). The two freighters started the evening before with a British destroyer as convoy. We passed Chinkiang about 9 A. M. All foreigners are out of there. Quite a few from Yangchow got on here but there are eight or nine still there. However, ~~the~~ news that we are sending them will surely make them evacuate. Chinkiang and Yangchow "went over" and things have started mildly there, not with a bang as in Nanking. They are trying to get all foreigners out of the Yangtze valley at once. We hear Hankow and Wuhu are going wild. Apparently the Reds and radicals are in control. We are going down river at the rate of twenty miles or so per hour and will get in by 4 or 5 P. M. Shall give more details later though shall be busy buying an entirely new outfit, making out a list of properties looted, etc., etc.

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2500

over



University of Nanking

March 31, 1927

Dr. Arthur J. Bowen,
c/o Associated Mission Treasurers,
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, China.

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I enclose confirmation of our cablegram of March 28th to you. We have also your cablegram of March 29th with the report of the situation in respect to the University and its staff at that time. It is little I can add that would indicate how truly concerned and anxious we have all been for all of the staff, and every energy of the members of the office staff here has been given to getting out by letter and telegram to the relatives of the staff word as to news of each member. At the present time they have all been accounted for by name either in cables from Dr. Main or in State Department dispatches with the exception of Miss Bauer, Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunn. If I do not locate their names specifically in a day or so I shall probably cable you in order to be able to assure their relatives with certainty of their safety.

We take it that the funds on fixed deposit in Shanghai are available to you to take care of the immediate needs of the staff for shelter, clothing, equipment and funds and we know that you will promptly notify us of anything we can do to help as we are most anxious to do everything possible at this end of the line.

In accordance with your instructions all orders for goods have been cancelled with the exception of some subscriptions. We are hoping that you will be able to intercept the University mail at the Shanghai postoffice and in that way secure both letters and second class mail that would be worth having while you are awaiting in Shanghai what the future may bring.

We expect that you will advise us by cable of the movement to other points than Shanghai of any members of the staff except those that are directly supported by mission boards, in order that we may inform relatives and be up to date on the situation. We are, of course, most eager to hear fully the story of the whole business, but we do not want to put upon anyone any obligation when there are undoubtedly so many pressing and more practical things to do. We are, of course, also anxious to know what may have happened to the University property after you left Nanking.

We are distressed to read the press reports that a number of the refugees were suffering from ptomaine poisoning on reaching Shanghai. We

0053

3-31-27

sincerely hope that this will not be serious and that care and relief will work prompt cures.

All of which indicates that there is little we can say except to urge you to make the fullest use of us possible in any way in which we can be of help under the circumstances.

Just to add a statement of our impressions here, we have been much encouraged by the word that has come that the Chinese Chambers of Commerce and other Chinese commercial bodies in Shanghai deprecate and deplore the Nanking incident. If the sentiment of this group spreads and if it can be demonstrated that the Nanking incident was due solely to the activities of some section of the extreme Red Wing of the party, there may be hope that the course of events will not become more acute. Of course, we are guessing as to the future and not placing too much dependence upon our guesses.

Faithfully yours,

Secretary
University of Nanking

ENC-H

Enc. 1

P.S. I am enclosing a set of the bulletins we have sent out. (3)

much - 5th

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TRANSFER

March, 1927.

Nanking

President Arthur J. Bowen of the University of Nanking first went to China as a missionary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1897. In 1902 he became a teacher in the University of Nanking, a Methodist institution of which he became President in 1908. In 1910 the Methodist institution united with other institutions to form the present union university known as the University of Nanking which is sustained by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., the United Christian Missionary Society (Disciples) and the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society. Of the new University Dr. Bowen became President and has been ever since. He is a graduate of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, from which he received the honorary Doctor of Divinity in 1914. In 1921 the Chinese Government conferred upon him the order of Chia Ho Third Class in recognition of his services as an educator. He was last in America as a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Springfield, Mass., in May 1924. His four children are all in the United States at the present time. Dr. Bowen is 54 years old. Mrs. Bowen was Miss Nora Jones of Mt. Pleasant, Ill., who has been with him during his entire service in China .

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ge to the account of CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES CENTRAL OFFICE

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CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	CABLE LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	WEEK END LETTER

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

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J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG.
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Nanking

MISSIONS

SHANGHAI (CHINA)
VIA NORTHERN

CONFIRMATION

NEW YORK MARCH 28 1927

BOWENCAIKT YCSINWYPFF WILLIAMS BEZIZVYEBZ
WYOVZIKIAN BEYXVCYREZ UGIPDRYRAS IVIXVIDKER
EKILNYPIPH KIZYBJYGEC VOUTKSUFUH
SPEERNORTH

le
PRESIDENT A. J. BOWEN IN BEHALF OF TRUSTEES PLEASE EXPRESS DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR FAMILY
J. E. WILLIAMS; ASSURE STAFF HEARTFELT SYMPATHY EXPERIENCES; ASSUME YOU CAN RELIEVE
NEEDS; CAN WE HELP YOU IN ANY WAY; ENTIRE CONFIDENCE YOUR JUDGMENT; KEEP US FULLY INFORMED
AS TO SITUATION, YOUR PLANS; ROBERT E. SPEER ERIC M. NORTH.

0056

CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

Fukien Christian University

Shantung Christian University

University of Nanking

Peking University

West China Union University

Nanking

CENTRAL OFFICE

Cable Address
Nanfushan, New York

150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

ERIC M. NORTH, Secretary

Telephone
Chelsea 2130

University of Nanking

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Faithfully yours,

Eric M. Ayer

Secretary
University of Nanking

EMN-H

Enc. 4

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0058

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITIES

My Dear Mr. North,

POST OFFICE



Shanghai. Apr 8/21

INDEXED

(over)

I am just writing a ~~short~~ note to catch the scatter boat tomorrow. We are terribly rushed here with many details of those going & Teachers & students coming down & statements & interviews.

Our com. 29 I had appointed to carry on if possible was to be replaced by a Kuang Ming Tan (large Communist) Com. 7 Party members & 5 students to run the Univ. Further negotiations with the Provincial Party in Nanking by our Com. got it modified to Three Teachers, Three students and one Party member to run the Univ. I hope the 3 Teachers would be not our present teachers but K.M.T. teachers they would insist on putting in. There is no question in our mind but that we should formally & indefinitely close, & ask the Am.

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Consul to request the Nationalists
to protect the people. But we are waiting
till Deans Chen & Kuo can come
down & get their reaction to our
proposal to close. Then - about
next week - we will call such
members of the Bd. of Inscr. together
as we can & get their decision.
So we hold the question of closing
up for further consultation with
our Com. - all first class men,
who are anxious only to preserve
Swasey Hall & Severance intact
as they now are, & practically
all of Baile Hall & the Kuo
dormitories. But I see no use
of trying to do educational work
with the K.M.T. radicals dictating
everything and using the students
to carry out their designs &
propaganda. I shall advocate

4 closing tell we know what
Treaties we are operating
under, which will mean till
there is a civil & stable port.
I opine that this will be
several years.

I enclose some decisions
those of us who could gather witness
to recommend I to our Chinese
Administrative Com. in Hankow (on
which we will report later) and II
to the Trustees. We could take
the latter up with the Board of
managers except we do not wish
to do so with Chinese present.
They might insist that we make
some provision for Chinese & we
do not wish to do this with
American money, even tho they
never have stood by loyalty.
They are in their native land &
can in time get other work if

we cannot operate. ⁴ a few of
~~the~~ ^{our} Chinese ^{possibly} had things looted
but not everything or these
foreigners. They will have to
establish homes & find jobs
in the U.S.A. and it will cost
money - & few have much of any-
thing saved up. We are assuming
that the Boards will take care
of Board supported men who
lost everything. We took the fund
from Small & the Construction Dept. had
built up for a home for them, about 5000
Mex. & gave about \$400 Mex. to families
who had lost all & \$2.00 to single ladies
or a few who had gotten some things out
previously - all U.S.A. supported people,
in order to buy necessary clothing etc with
which to get away from Shanghai.
We will cable the decision
about closing or trying to open, next
week.

P.S. I met Mr. Very cordial W
Franklin this Am. A. J. Bowen.

Shanghai, April 8, 1927

My dear Dr. North:

I am just writing a hurried note to catch the Seattle boat tomorrow. We are terribly rushed here with many details of those going and teachers and students coming down and statements and interviews.

Our com. of 9 I had appointed to carry on if possible was to be replaced by a Kuo Ming Tan (largely communists) Com. of 7 party members and 5 students to run the Univ. Further negotiations with the Provincial party in Nanking by our Com. got it modified to three teachers, three students and one party member to run the University. Likely the three teachers would be not our present teachers but K.M.T. teachers they would insist on putting in. There is no question in our mind but that we should formally and indefinitely close, and ask the American Consul to request the Nationalists to protect the property. But we are waiting till Deans Chen and Kuo can come down and get their reaction to our proposal to close. Then-likely next week - we will call such members of the Board of Managers together as we can and get their decision. So we hold the question of closing up for further consultation with our Committee - all first class men, who are anxious only to preserve Swasey Hall and Severance intact as they now are, and practically all of Baillie Hall and the Kuleo Dormitories. But I see no use of trying to do educational work with the K.M.T. radicals dictating everything and using the students to carry out their designs and propaganda. I shall advocate closing till we know what treaties we are operating under, which will mean till there is a civil and stable government. I opine that this will be several years.

I enclose some decisions those of us who could gather wished to recommend, I - to our Chinese Administrative Committee in Nanking (on which we will report later) and, II, to the Trustees. We could take the latter up with the Board of Managers except we do not wish to do so with the Chinese present. They might insist that we make some provision for Chinese and we do not wish to do this with American money, even tho these men have stood by loyally. They are in their native land and can in time get other work if we cannot operate. A few of our Chinese teachers had things looted but not everything as these foreigners. They will have to establish homes and find jobs in the U.S.A. and it will cost money - and few have much of anything saved up. We are assuming that the Boards will take care of Board supported men who lost everything. We took the fund Mr. Small and the Construction Dept. had built up for a house for them, about \$5000. Mex. and gave about \$400. Mex. to families who had lost all and \$200. to single ladies or a few who had gotten some things out previously - all University supported people, in order to buy necessary clothing, etc. with which to get away from Shanghai in.

We will cable the decision about closing or trying to open, next week.

Very cordially yours,

(Signed) A.J. Bowen

P.S. I met Dr. Franklin this A.M.

over
1
File "Bowen"
Nanking

S.S. President Madison,
Enroute Yokohama to Honolulu,
April 14, 1927.

Dear Dr. Bowen,

We have had one of the roughest voyages ever on this route up to date though there are a few signs that we may be entering "The Sunshine Belt" today. We hit a very rough sea before we got to the Inland Sea and after we left Yokohama for about five days this old boat did all the cavorting and fancy side steps that a rough sea can provide. Mrs. is thoroughly disgusted because she has broken her good record and has succumbed to real seasickness. I have not really been seasick for I was confined to my bed until we reached Yokohama and during the very rough weather I just stayed in my bed as a matter of precaution lest I should get a bad case of seasickness on top of all the other varieties I had been through. Evidently this old boat is not very steady at best since it has a lot of motion on a comparatively smooth sea. But we have been over some very rough sea with the waves coming over the front of the ship day and night for two or three days.

We have been watching eagerly the radio news from and about China. It seems that the situation is "getting no better fast" as the nigger said. The general strike at Shanghai is reported this morning..

We just cannot yet realize that it can all be true. We feel like we ought to wake up some morning and find it all a horrible nightmare. It certainly is horrible but unfortunately, tragically, not a nightmare.

We have written some letters back to the University to the men in the Chemistry department. I have not tried to do anything about some small bills we left behind. We owed the Nanking store a little less than thirty dollars and Tsei Hwa a few dollars. Also a tailor near Hwei Wen four and a half dollars in addition to the light bill and a small bill for labor from the gardens men in moving boxes etc.

I asked either Mr. Peters or Mr. Owen to transfer our account from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank to the International (or New York City National ?) Later we shall try to get all these bills paid up. I am not sure whether or not Eunice gave our home address in at the University of Nanking Office. I was very sorry not to be able to attend the meetings held in Shanghai. I am badly behind on the plans.

I am not yet trying to decide definitely as to the future. I can conceive of it being possible for foreigners to go back to Nanking by a year and a half from now and I can still conceive of our being willing to consider an invitation to go back. But it is all very uncertain. We shall try to let the future decide.

I shall write to Mr. North as soon as we get home as directed in a note from Mr. Owen. But I wish you would also write him and tell him of our relation to the University. In view of the fact that we are on regular furlough and that we had been planning to go back, also the fact that we have given five years of full service to the University with no cost for travel out, we are counting definitely on a full year's regular support while I study at Berkeley. I shall merely assume these relations to hold in the first letter to Mr. North and tell him you will write him more fully as to the situation.

I hope you people who are in Shanghai are not feeling the strain too much as you wait the coming of the red soldiers again in your midst. I think I should have been unable to stand the strain of it if we had not

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got off on this boat.

Eunice talks some about ~~over~~stopping in Honolulu but you can make a note of the fact that if I stop in Honolulu it will be because this old boat doesn't continue its journey to the good old USA. I want to get away out on a farm and get at a job that calls for absolutely ~~no~~ exercise of the gray matter and stick to it for about three months.

Give our regards to all the Nanking friends and please give our address to Miss Gless or Miss Purcell, whoever is in the Shanghai office of the University.

All the Nanking people on board are getting on nicely though the sea has been treating us all pretty roughly. Everyone has been seasick except possibly Mr. Brede.

This is Thursday and we are due in Honolulu on ~~Friday evening or~~ Saturday Morning.

Mrs. Jones joins in love and best wishes to yourself and Mrs. Bowen.

I occasionally hear some of the Shanghai folk say Address, they wish they were back in it so they could know what was going on

% Andrew Ovall, but I have heard no such longings from an one who was at Nanking. I think we would throw such an one overboard.

Sincerely yours,

E. V. Jones.

*9 am Sat. April 16th,
Arrived Honolulu O.K. this morning. Had two days good weather but this island seems to roll and pitch some even now. Paper reports on China, got*



Admiral Oriental Line

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA.

Nanking

April 25, 1927.

Dear President & Teachers,

We feel unable to express our deep sorrow for the death of Dr. Williams and our heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Williams and their beloved son and daughter, and we are sending herewith a letter to Mrs. Williams in which she may find some consolation from the students of the University of Nanking to whom they have so endeared themselves. The death of Dr. Williams which occurred so unexpectedly is not only a direct loss of a founder and capable administrator to our University but also a loss of a great friend to our country. We all acknowledge that Dr. Williams, thru his long years of work, has done much in the reconstruction of China and that he would be still in need.

We also deeply appreciate the work of all of you and we personally are indebted to you for our education. We regret that we as teachers and students should part in a such a pathetic manner; we sympathize with you for your suffering during the outbreak at Nanking; and we appeal you, in the spirit of Christ, to forget those soldiers who are ignorant, not knowing what they did, and not to misunderstand that it was the plan of the Nationalist Government to maltreat you altho there might have been some radical communists who had done something to arouse the soldiers without the knowing and approval of the superior officers and of the Government. We are glad to let you know that real Kuo Min Tan members have seen and realized the danger of the communist members inside the party and they are wise to openly break their relationship with them and are now united in their effort to put down those dangerous elements; and we believe that it will be the real Kuo Min Tan, composed of earnest followers of the Three-Peoplism, which is to govern the country and not the Communist party which, we admit as you do, is the cat's-paw of the Bolshevik government in Moscow. We earnestly wish that before long all of you can come back and help us some more.

Dear Dr. Bowen, we have appreciated your letter and wish to express our gratitude to you particularly for your great work in China and for your spirit of sacrifice; your departure actually corresponds to the leaving of a father from his children, and we heartedly hope that you can return in the nearest future. We are glad to hear the resolutions made by the Board of Managers in Shinghai; this reveals what a spirit the missionaries have cherished in coming to serve in China and will drive away all doubts and suspicions of many as to any possible secondary purposes of the missionary work in this country. We can assure you to give our most loyal support of the Administrative Committee and promise to be always faithful to our University. On the return of our two representatives from Shanghai we have held a mass meeting on the 22th and we have elected five of us to form a Temporal Students Committee to take the place of the Students Council in helping the Administrative Committee to maintain the school, and we are glad to let you know that all of these five committee are clear-minded good students, of good public spirit, earnest to do their best for the good of the school as well as to their country.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
NANKING, CHINA.

4-25-27

Nanking is at present peaceful, and spring shows itself everywhere. We hope that each of you is happy, leaving behind all those fearful experiences which you unfortunately had in Nanking.

Hoping that you are all in the best of your spirit,

We are,

The Students of
the University of Nanking.

S. B. Jhu

Secretary of the
Students Committee.

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CMU-EMP ~~st~~.

over

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TRANSFER

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Nanking

Apr 27/27

SS. Empress / Russia.

My Dear Mr. North. We received
your letter of March 23 & a long
cable 2 days before we sailed, Apr 23
& worked out a reply to be sent as
soon as it could be coded. I am
taking the Board of Managers
meeting minutes & the data on
which we based estimates of losses
etc. I see by the paper here this
Am that Mr. Franklin is to get
on & may send them to you by him,
if he goes direct. I will send Dr. Spar
a night letter May 8th, the day we land
in Seattle. Mr. Lose (on Capt & gets
to Seattle the 9th) also Mr. Robertson
& I will be glad to go to New York
whenever you want a meeting of

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² The Board of Trustees. Mr Owen & Daniel went to sail the day we did but on the Capt. Unfortunately or perhaps fortunately he collapsed entirely 2 days before we were to sail & is now in the Hospital. A couple of weeks of intense rest & freedom from the terrible pressure of our 234th New York Road Office the past 3 weeks, will put him on his feet, I feel sure. They will not sail till after their baby comes, now, so he will have plenty of time to get all accounts & financial statements in order. They likely will sail about the middle of July.

Mr Reimer is pretty well & carrying on with splendid spirit. Miss Gless & Miss Russell will remain till summer also Mrs Purcell if needed.

My plans are entirely uncertain, but after a few days in N.Y. at Trustees meeting - when you call it - I shall return west stopping at Cleveland, Oberlin, Chicago, my Brothers, Kewanee, Ill. & then back to Mrs. Bowen & the girls at Minneapolis & near there for the

³ summer. Then Mr Bowen & I will likely go to Oregon or Wash. & begin the task of finding a new home. As for finding any work I can do, I am quite doubtful as to that, as I feel 30 yrs. in China has unfitted me for most everything in the U.S.A. But about this we are not worrying. On the earnest request of our Chinese staff & Alumni & Mr Reimer, I have consented to withhold my resignation till I hear definitely as to time of so doing from Reimer. I had planned to resign at your Trustees July.

I see by the Advocate & Zion's Herald (?) that you are resigning from the China Union Ministry Office. As I do not know what it means or what is behind it, I can't make any com-

ment, further than one report
that you have seen yet to
take this step. We are just clear
of dock & I must try & find
Mr. Franklin.

Looking forward to seeing
you soon,

Cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.



Mr Bowen's copy.

April 28, 1927.

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
and
Dr. Eric M. North,
China Union Universities,
150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Friends:

Dr. Bowen will have arrived in America probably some ten days before this letter reaches you and ~~may~~ likely have already covered some of the following items. We were, indeed, sorry to see him go, but assure you that we will do all we possibly can at this end to meet emergencies as they arise and deal as wisely as possible with the rapidly changing conditions here which will in any way affect the University and the carrying out of the purposes for which it has been established.

(1) Appreciation of the services of the New York Office.

May I first express our very great appreciation of the most efficient and thoughtful way in which you have tried to keep all our friends and relatives informed as to our whereabouts and safety from March 24th until we were safely landed in Shanghai. Letters received by a number of us from home speak very highly of your thoughtfulness of our relatives and friends during the period of uncertainty.

(2) Minutes Board of Managers Meeting, April 19th and 20th.

The first copy of the minutes sent to you on the last boat have now been corrected and mimeographed. Forty copies are being sent to you. Because of the general interest of many of the actions taken by ~~Dean~~ Kuo and Chen and of the various resolutions, we are sending a copy of these minutes to the foreign staff of the University who are now in America or Japan. Copies are also being sent to certain individual members of the cooperating missions, as well as to the regular members of the Board of Managers.

The Board of Managers' minutes need no comment; but I would like to emphasize - and the emphasis cannot be made too strong - the loyal, efficient and honest way in which our Chinese colleagues are trying to carry on the University in our absence. It is almost worth being driven away from Nanking to go through the experience of seeing our former Chinese colleagues and friends getting under the burden of carrying on the University during these most difficult times.

The administrative committees have most complicated problems will be very clearly indicated in Dean Kuo's report, and the wisdom displayed in the management of the University during these days indicates, I feel, what we may expect from these same men during the days to come. The whole situation to my mind calls for equal loyalty on our part and confidence in the men with whom we have been working and some of whom in peaceful times we were anticipating would assume administrative leadership in the natural course of events. There can be no question I think of the wisdom of the action of the Board of Managers in keeping open the University and I feel sure that the actions which we have taken looking to a continuation of the University as a going concern will meet with the approval and backing of the Trustees. What has impressed me most and which I feel sure will give you satisfaction, is the conviction on the part of all of those who have been responsible for carrying on the University that it must remain a Christian educational institution. There has been no weakening whatsoever on this point and you can be assured that the men in charge of the University at this time are not trying to save it for educational purposes, but for a Christian educational institution.

(3) Executive Finance Committee minutes April 21th.

Copies of these minutes are being attached to the Board of Managers Minutes and comment need be made only as follows:

(a) Famine Funds Budget. The China Famine Fund Committee met yesterday afternoon and approved the askings for the year 1927-1928, which were made along the same lines as in previous years, the total amount requested being slightly less than that requested a year ago. The Famine Fund Budget will be submitted to the Board of Trustees along with the University budgets. I asked that a committee of two (Messrs. C. E. Patton and Major Bassett) be appointed to whom I could report for conferences and advice should conditions in the University become such that we could not carry out the original intentions of the Famine Fund. I am still optimistic enough to believe that unless the situation in the Yangtze Valley gets very much worse than it is now, our agriculture and forestry work covered by the Famine Funds will go on practically intact.

(b) University Budgets 1927-1928. You will notice that the Administrative units have been asked to prepare budgets for 1927-1928 on the basis of minimum requirements and conservative estimates as to the number of students and probable income from tuition fees. We shall try to get these budgets into shape at the earliest possible moment, refer them to the Executive-Finance Committee and if it seems desirable and necessary, to a full meeting of the Board of Managers and then forward them to you promptly.

(c) Mr. Owen's illness. I am glad to report that Mr. Owen is very much better, that he will be returning from the hospital at the end of this week and will probably be able to get back to the office for part time at least next week. The Owens will not be returning now until sometime after the middle of July.

(d) Shanghai Office. Yesterday we rented quarters for four months in the National Y. M. C. A. Committee Building and our address until September 1st will be Room 526, 20 Museum Road, Shanghai.

(4) Financial Statement for May. Will you please include everything possible in the financial statement for May so that we can get as far along with the closing of the books as possible? Mr. Owen will be wanting to leave as quickly as possible, and he should do so. I hope, however, that it will be possible for him to close the books for 1926-1927 so that we can see exactly how we stand financially on July 1st, 1927. In previous years I understand the June statement has been quite late in getting to us and making it impossible to close our books before the end of the summer. You will appreciate these difficulties, I am sure, and I hope that special effort may be made to get to us here in Shanghai at the earliest possible moment your June statements ending the fiscal year.

(5) Cablegrams

On April 25th we sent to you a long cablegram a copy of which is enclosed herewith, in answer to your cablegram of April 21st. The substance of the cable was discussed by Mr. Bowen, Mr. Clemons and myself and the coding was done largely by Mr. Clemons. We trust the cable gave you the information which you desired. Mr. Bowen will have been able to give you additional information as he carried with him the matter requested for publicity and the detailed list on which our estimates of various losses were based.

The following part of your cable was not altogether clear: "Please request Famine Relief Committee arrange with banks continue payment." One possible interpretation of this would be that the National Savings & Trust Company have questioned the wisdom of remitting any further funds to us. ^{through you} No such question was raised yesterday by the China Famine Fund Committee. When Mr. Owen is well enough to discuss the question and if it seems wise, we will ask Mr. Patten to cable the National Savings & Trust Company to continue all payments as approved. Our Famine Funds are in perfect order; we are and will be within our budget; and so we can see no reason for any possible question. If further advice to us is necessary as to what we should do because of some action by the National Savings & Trust Company, perhaps you had better let us know.

(6) Personal and property losses.

Many of our teachers, both mission and Univer-

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sity supported, have left with us here in the office a statement of their personal losses. I have also asked Mr. Charles T. Gee, Chairman of the Building and Property Committee of the Board of Managers, who was associated with Mr. A. G. Small, to prepare a careful estimate of our total property losses, including equipment, resulting from looting by the Nationalist soldiers. As soon as this is in hand, we shall send it to you. In the meantime, I think you will find the estimates of property and equipment losses made in the statement which Mr. Bowen carried with him, fairly accurate.

We are now in touch with the American Consul General in Shanghai and are trying to learn from him what kind of a statement of these losses should be made. If the Board of Trustees has any suggestions as to policies on claims, we should appreciate hearing from you at once. The matter has not yet been brought up by our Board of Managers meeting, but it ought to be discussed soon by our Executive-Finance Committee.

(7) Address List.

The office here is preparing as complete and accurate a list as possible of the addresses of University teachers. Will you please check this up carefully with your office records and make such corrections as necessary and return it to us?

(8) Personnel.

As noted above Mr. Owen will be here until after the middle of July. Miss Russell is staying as long as she will be needed in connection with the affairs of the Hospital. Miss Glass, at much personal sacrifice to herself, has agreed to stay indefinitely or until the situation becomes considerably clearer than it is at the present time. Miss Purcell has also gladly consented to remain indefinitely. Without Miss Glass, Miss Purcell and Miss Russell it would be quite impossible for me to carry on. Mrs. Reiser and the children are here with me in Shanghai. I have been very happy to remain here, which I should have done under any circumstances, until the situation cleared and we could see a little further into the future and what would become of the College of Agriculture and Forestry. I can assure you that my personal interest in the College of Agriculture and Forestry will in no way influence the discharging of the responsibilities and duties which President Bowen has left with me in reference to the University as a whole. I realize only too well the seriousness of all these new responsibilities, particularly in these times of revolutionary unrest and change and trust that I may have your confidence and prayers, and that you will write to me fully with reference to the desires and opinions of the Board of Trustees. Until we get our budgets into shape and our plans for next year a little better organized, if you can do it, I think our Chinese colleagues would very greatly appreciate some statement of approval of the decision to keep the University going, of confidence in them and of the continued support of the Mission Boards through the Board of Trustees.

Yours very sincerely, *John H. Reiser*

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University of Nanking

Room 612 Missions Building
Shanghai

Nanking

April 30, 1927.

Dr. A. J. Bowen,
602 Essex Street, S.E.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Dr. Bowen:

Your letter from Yokohama came yesterday and we were indeed glad to have it. We hope that the rest of the voyage was as quiet as the first part. There is very little news to report since you left. We have had a very busy week trying to get the Board of Managers Minutes into shape and copies of these are being mailed by this same boat to the U.S.A., including 40 copies to the Board of Trustees and individual copies to our foreign faculty at home. I have also sent marked copies to such people as Mr. Swingle, the Cornell group, Miss E. W. Hughan and others who are interested in the University.

apr 29 Lewis came out of the hospital yesterday and is considerably better, but it will be at least two weeks before he is able to do a day's work. He plans to come down to the office for a half day to begin with. We will move Monday to Room 526, 20 Museum Road, which is the National Committee Y.M.C.A. Building.

We sent \$15,000 yesterday to Nanking through the bank for April salaries and general expenses. This should go through without any difficulty at all.

There has not been a great deal of news down from Nanking this week. Three of our boys were arrested by the police on the 21st or 22nd. These were all radicals, - Tao Hwang-feng from Hunan, Hsui Hsu-tsun of Hupeh and Chen Kung-wen. The first two are agricultural students; the third, Arts. A letter from Mr. Hsu Chen said that things were quieting down in the Colleges; there was a good spirit and everything was going along nicely.

Dr. Chao has accepted the chairmanship of the Hospital Committee. Chang Feng-pi has come in and tells quite a different story from Dr. Tsen, as we anticipated would be the case. The hospital situation is going to be one of the hardest to clear up satisfactorily I fear.

The political situation seems to be a little more complex than it has been for some time. Our only hope for (no worse condition) better conditions is that Chang Kai-shek may not be defeated.

When you get to New York I feel quite sure that you will urge full confidence in the men back at Nanking and

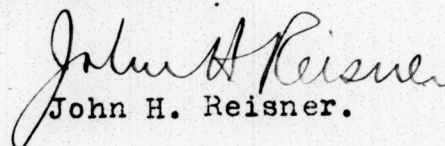
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the Boards at least to continue their commitments to the field. Now is a very difficult and it seems to me, a very inopportune time to threaten reduction in their support. Those to whom we have left the administration of the University are fighting for its existence as a Christian institution and we simply must be patient with them and back them up all we possibly can. I know from several conversations I have had with Dean Chen that he is rather worried about the possible attitude of the Board of Trustees and the influence which the Nanking outrage might have on them. I have tried to assure them of the confidence and continued support of the Trustees and I am quite sure that some word from the Trustees, such as I suggested in the last paragraph of my letter to Dr. Speer and Dr. North, would have a good effect on the men in Nanking. The situation is such that it is difficult for foreigners to do much more than to encourage our colleagues, to indicate clearly our confidence in them, our appreciation of their loyalty to the institution and to the purposes for which it exists, - to keep our minds and hearts open and able to understand, appreciate and sympathize with them in the treacherous problems with which they are now confronted. I am not deceived as to the difficulties ahead, but my faith is full that God will continue to lead and bless the University as we are sure He has done in the past.

With cordial regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,


John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmj

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