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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
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Nanking  
Publicity / reports  
Newsletters, memoranda,  
reports 1920-1924

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

The following summary shows the growth of the University during its first ten years as a Union Institution.

	<u>1910-11</u>	<u>1919-20.</u>
<u>Students:</u> College -----	56	270
Total enrollment -----	501	780
Graduates 1910-16 incl.	41	41
Provinces represented ---	8	18
<u>Teachers:</u> Chinese -----	20	49
Foreign -----	17	33
Board-supported -----	10	17
Non-Board-supported -----	7	16
<u>Departments:</u> Arts College		Arts College: College of
High School		Agriculture & Forestry
Intermediate School		School of Education; Jun-
Primary School		ior College; Language School
		Middle School; Primary
		Schools and Kindergarten
		(Model School) Summer
		Schools, Agr. & Educ.
<u>Quality of Work:</u> Library Books, 2,000		15,367
Loans recorded, none		22,961
Courses offered, e.g.		
in Chemistry	2	22
in Econom. & Soc.	2	10
in Physics -----	3	5
in English -----	4	15
American trained Chinese		
Teachers	0	8
<u>Buildings:</u> School Buildings -----	9	18
Houses -----	9	17
<u>Land:</u> Approximately--- acres---	20	acres 96
<u>Total Property:</u> approximately Mex. \$200,000		Mex. \$850,000
<u>Students' Fees:</u> -----Mex. 23,000		Mex. 59,000
<u>Budgets:</u> in Mex. dollars (1912) 37,300		162,740

\* (\$99,424.00 for 1921)  
\* (\$202,275. " " )

\* - 52.5% came from sources in China.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Student attendance - 1920-21

Graduate students -----		5
College of Agriculture and Forestry -----		21
Agricultural students	17	
Forestry students	4	
College of Arts -----		55
Junior College -----		157
School of Education -----		28
Teachers Higher Course	8	
" secondary "	20	
Middle School -----		196
Model School -----		164
Higher Primary	118	
Lower "	34	
Kindergarten	12	
Language School -----		174
First year in residence	117	
Second year " "	14	
Correspondence students	43	
School of Nursing -----		24
Summer school students -----		115
Total -----		945
Less duplication, all departments -----		28
Net total -----		917

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
Students' Fees (1920-1921)

	Arts College	Ag. & for. College	Junior College	Middle School	Higher Primary	Lower Primary	Language School	Totals
Tuition	2,970.00	1,657.50	9,993.00	11,829.50	7,252.25	431.00	17,754.16	51,887.41
Board	1,761.53	957.59	5,471.79	6,179.15	5,012.15	231.00	4,186.26	23,799.34
Incid.	1,323.18	646.88	3,930.51	3,224.47	2,465.99	42.90	4,910.63	16,544.56
Athletics	284.00	117.50	822.00	1,071.50	302.00	16.00		3,113.00
Lab.	102.00	532.50	2,068.00	66.00				2,768.50
Uniforms		6.00	230.00	156.00	242.00			634.00
M.T.					367.60	1.00		368.60
Magazine	71.00	29.37	207.00	1.50				308.87
Totals	6,511.71	3,947.34	22,722.30	22,527.99	16,141.99	721.90	26,851.05	99,424.28

## A STATEMENT

### THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

The College of Agriculture and Forestry is attempting to point out and help solve some of China's more outstanding rural economic and social problems. More than one hundred students are enrolled for instruction in the scientific principles and practices of Agriculture and Forestry; important investigations and experiments are being carried on; Summer Schools and Short Courses in agriculture are conducted; agricultural and forestry literature is prepared and distributed and extension work among the farmers is now being developed. More than one hundred acres are under cultivation. Millions of trees have been raised and tens of tons of tree seeds have been collected for sale and distribution. Improvements in silk and cotton culture have been brought about. The yield of field corn has been doubled by applying scientific methods of selection. Improved seed of wheat and corn are distributed, for the most part, through the missionaries. Improved machinery has been introduced. Interest has been aroused on the part of missionaries to utilize agriculture in some of its various phases in connection with their regular mission work. The demand for our graduates is much greater than the supply. Governmental, educational, industrial agencies cooperate. Four fifths of our annual budget for this year of 50,000 dollars comes from sources in China. Government registration and recognition has just been accorded - the first missionary institution in China to be so honored. Thousands of points of contact with Chinese and missionaries all over China have been made. Confidence in us on the part of the Chinese has been established. And so on.

But let it be fully realized that "this form of service is not displacing evangelism, it is supporting and expressing it" and that the agricultural and forestry work which we are doing we believe "are indispensable to the preaching, contribute directly to it, and are conducted with reference to the evangelistic motive and aim". J.H.R.

PROPERTY REQUIREMENTS

	<u>Mexican</u>	<u>Gold#</u>
1. A second Science Hall, corresponding to Swazey Hall - for use of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, for classes, laboratories and offices -----cost-----	\$ 85,000	48,000
2. Sericultural Building -----	36,000	
3. Library - to be placed on main campus immediately south of Swazey Hall ---- equipped ---	100,000	56,000
4. Eight two-unit dormitories each unit to accommodate 32 students on same plan as McCormick Dormitories -- at \$20,000 Mex. each	160,000	90,000
5. 6 Foreign residences -----	45,000	25,000
4 Chinese " -----	20,000	11,000
6. Alumni Hall to be used as Department of Business Administrative Building being given by Alumni -----	60,000	
7. Land (600 Mou) \$40,000 and improvements, including buildings for boys farm school, field houses, roads, drainage, \$40,000 total	80,000	45,000

No. 2 is being secured through Silk interests in New York City.

No. 6 is being secured through University Alumni

# estimated exchange at 77.

# CAMPAIGN SURVEY

INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA  
DIVISION OF FOREIGN SURVEYS 894 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

The University of Nanking  
Missionary Board or Society in North America

A. J. Bowen, President.  
Name of reporting missionary

Central China  
Foreign mission field

University of Nanking, Nanking, China.  
Address of reporting missionary

Representing Six (6) Boards  
Mission, Conference, or Diocese

Educational, Medical  
Types of work reported (evangelistic, educational, etc.)

- (a) ALL GRADES viz.  Arts College  
 Language School  Middle School  Agriculture & Forestry College  
 Hospital, University  Model School  School of Education

Make your estimates conservative but statesmanlike.

## 1. ADDITIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Having due regard for similar expansion of the work of other missions, and for the growth of leadership in the native church, how many new missionaries do you estimate you will need to complete that portion of the whole missionary task which you think your mission should accomplish in the years 1920-1924?

NOTE: To insure uniformity, make all your estimates on the basis of MARRIED MEN and UNMARRIED WOMEN. Do not enter wives in this table.

- ALL these are Secretaries for  
 Kuleo Departments  
 President & Vice President  
 Language School  
 Kan Holun Departments  
 New York Office  
 \* Nurse for Hospital  
 Have this Secy. but no other salary  
 This covers Middle School, Lower and Higher Primary Schools.

Kinds of missionary workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Administration AND GENERAL	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
b. Educational (teachers, professors)	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
c. Medical (doctors, nurses)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	5	1
d. Institutional (workers in asylums, etc.)	3	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	11	0
e. Distribution of Holy Scriptures	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5	0
f. Christian literature (editors, translators)	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1
g. Business agencies (managers, treasurers)	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
TOTALS	9	2	5	3	5	1	5	4	4	1	28	11

## 2. ADDITIONAL NATIVE WORKERS (salaried)

In addition to the above missionaries, how many new native workers (nationals) will be needed during the period 1920-1924?

Enter here ALL such additional workers, including those whose salary, in part or in full, is raised on the field.

- Have these Returned Students but not their support.

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic (preachers, evangelists)												
b. Educational (teachers, professors)												
c. Medical (doctors, nurses)	1	0	1	0			1	0			3	0
d. Institutional (workers in asylums, etc.)			1	0	1	0			1	0	3	0
e. Distribution of Holy Scriptures	1	0	1	0			1	0	1	0	4	0
f. Christian literature (editors, translators)			1	0							1	0
g. Business agencies (managers, treasurers)												
TOTALS	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	11	0

\*UNIT OF MISSIONARY WORK: An institution, or a group of churches or schools treated as a unit for purposes of missionary administration, or in making ordinary annual reports.

3. SALARIES and EXPENSES of ADDITIONAL FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

What sums will be needed annually to cover all expenses of the additional foreign missionaries asked for under 1? Include salaries, outgoing expenses, furloughs, special grants, etc.

Under THIS QUESTION ONLY make estimates in AMERICAN DOLLARS GOLD.

Mex 2:1

Kinds of missionary workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic		2000		6000		9000		10000		10000	0	36000
b. Educational	4000		9000		8000		12000		12000		44000	0
c. Medical	8000		12000		16000		16000	2000	20000	2000	72000	4000
d. Institutional	12000		20000		28000		36000		44000		140000	0
e. Scripture-distribution	4000		8000		12000		16000		20000		60000	0
f. Christian literature	4000		4000		4000		8000	2000	8000	2000	28000	4000
g. Business-agencies	4000	2000	4000	4000	8000	4000	8000	6000	8000	8000	32000	24000
TOTALS	36000	4000	56000	10000	76000	12000	96000	20000	112000	22000	376000	58000

\*4. SALARIES and EXPENSES of ADDITIONAL NATIVE WORKERS.

What sums will be needed annually to cover all expenses of the additional native workers asked for under 2?

Under THIS and ALL FOLLOWING QUESTIONS make estimates in your LOCAL CURRENCY.

SPECIFY BELOW† unit of local currency used, such as dollar Mex., yen, rupee, etc.

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic												
b. Educational												
c. Medical	2400		4500		4500		6500		6500		24000	
d. Institutional			2000		4600		4600		6400		19000	
e. Scripture-distribution	2100		4100		4100		6100		7900		24300	
f. Christian literature			2000		2000		2000		2000		8000	
g. Business-agencies												
TOTALS	4500		13000		15200		19200		22800		74700	

\*5. ADDITIONAL LAND, BUILDINGS, and EQUIPMENT.

To carry on successfully the work in your area, what will you need annually in land, buildings, and equipment for the five-year period 1920-1924?

Buildings as chapels, schools, residences (foreign and native), etc., may be grouped if more convenient. Buildings requiring larger investment, as those of institutions, large churches, colleges, hospitals, etc., should be listed separately.

Mexican DOLLARS

Kinds of missionary work	Kind of building	Location of building	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. For evangelistic purposes	Twenty Residences		28000	28000	28000	28000	28000	140000
	Twenty Chinese "		12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	60000
	Gymnasium Kan-Ho-Hen		10000					10000
	" Kule-og-All				65000			65000
	5 Dormitoriss, Kulso			110000				110000
	Sc. Bldg. Agr. & For					80000		80000
	Education Bldg, Kulso						40000	40000
	10 Small Farm Bldgs.			30000				30000
	Library Books & Equip.					90000		90000
	TOTALS							
b. For educational purposes	Light, Water Plant						100000	100000
	Telephons System						10000	10000
	2 Dormitoriss Lang. Sch				80000			80000
	Kitchen & Dining "				20000		10000	30000
	New Hospital						100000	100000
	Land for Agr. & For Sch			50000				50000
	Equipment Hospital						50000	50000
	" Agr. & For Bldg					15000		15000
TOTALS								
c. For medical purposes	and Physics		10000	10000		10000		30000
	TOTALS		69000	240000	205000	235000	300000	1089000
TOTALS								
d. For institutional purposes	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
e. For Scripture distribution	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
f. For Christian literature	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
g. For business purposes	TOTALS							
	TOTALS							
GRAND TOTALS								

\*Note that questions 4, 5, 6, and 7 call for total sums needed—including both grant from North America and amount to be raised on the field.

†Unit of local currency used:  
Mexican  
Specify here

**\*6. UPKEEP AND GENERAL EXPENSES**

To carry on successfully the work in your area, what will you need annually to cover upkeep and general expenses of the additional buildings asked for in 5?

Under this question include all amounts not covered by questions 3, 4, 5, and 7—such as insurance, rents, repairs, etc.

Kinds of missionary work	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. Evangelistic						
b. Educational	5000	5000	5000	10000	15000	40000
c. Medical						
d. Institutional						
e. Scripture distribution						
f. Christian literature						
g. Business agencies						
TOTALS	5000	5000	5000	10000	15000	40000

**\*7. SPECIAL FUNDS**

What will be your annual requirements for scholarships, literature funds, etc.? Indicate below proposed application of such funds:

Productive Endowment  
Gold

Kinds of missionary work	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. Evangelistic						
b. Educational	100000	200000	200000	300000	200000	1000000
c. Medical						
d. Institutional						
e. Scripture distribution						
f. Christian literature						
g. Business agencies						
TOTALS	100000	200000	200000	300000	200000	1000000

From Fees, Alumni, Millenarians & Chinese Friends

For salaries and expenses of native workers (See 4)

**8. INDIGENOUS RESOURCES**

What can be raised annually on your field, during the period 1920-1924, through contributions, fees, and government aid?

It will be an invaluable factor in our campaign to show the American church the progressive percentage in self support assumed by the church on the field.

Kinds of native workers	1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		TOTALS	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
a. Evangelistic												
b. Educational	55000		65000		78000		80000		90000			368000
c. Medical	30000		35000		38000		40000		45000			188000
d. Institutional												
e. Scripture distribution												
f. Christian literature												
g. Business agencies	35000		45000		78000		80000		90000			328000
TOTALS	30000		35000		38000		40000		45000			148000

For land, building, and equipment (See 5)

For upkeep and general expenses (See 6)

For special funds (See 7)

Kinds of missionary work	For land, building, and equipment (See 5)						For upkeep and general expenses (See 6)						For special funds (See 7)					
	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	TOTALS
a. Evangelistic																		
b. Educational	12000	15000	23000	10000	10000	70000	2000	2500	2800	3000	3500	15800	13000	15000	20000	30000	35000	113000
c. Medical																		
d. Institutional																		
e. Scripture distribution																		
f. Christian literature																		
g. Business agencies																		
TOTALS	12000	15000	23000	10000	10000	70000	2000	2500	2800	3000	3500	15800	13000	15000	20000	30000	35000	113000











INTERCHURCH MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA CAMPAIGN SURVEY, ESTIMATED NEEDS  
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING AS A WHOLE FOR GUIDANCE OF  
CO-OPERATING MISSION.

TEACHERS: Arts College & Junior College	Foreign:	For History & Political Science	1	man
	"	Mathematics	1	"
	"	English to foreigners	1	"
	"	Physics	1	"
	"	Biology	1	"
	"	Modern Languages	1	"
	"	Psychology	1	"
	"	Physical Director, Whole Univ.	1	"
	"	English	1	woman
	Chinese	Head Chinese & Philosophy	1	man (Dr. Liu)
	"	Biology	1	" (Mr. Ing)
	"	Science & Mathematics	1	" (to get)
Agriculture & Forestry	Foreign	Director of Field Work	1	"
	"	Crop Improvement Expert	1	"
	"	Farm Engineering	1	"
	"	Animal Husbandry	1	"
	"	School Gardening & Horticult.	1	"
	"	Botanist	1	"
	"	Entomologist	1	"
	"	Pomology and Forestry	1	"
	"	Soils Expert	1	"
	"	Agricultural Chemist	1	"
	"	Rural Economics & Farm Magt.	1	"
	Chinese	Agriculture	1	" (Mr. Sie)
	"	Forestry	1	" (Mr. Lin)
	"	Sericulture	1	" (Mr. Hsien)
Education:	Foreign	History of Education, etc.	1	"
	"	Secondary Education	1	"
	"	Primary Education	1	"
	"	Educational Secy, for Exten.	1	"
	Chinese	Principles of Education	1	" (Dr. Wang)
	"	Primary Education	1	" (Mr. Hu)
	"	Suwan School Board (Exten. Wk.)	1	" (to get)
Business Admin. & Commerce	Foreign	Dean	1	"
	"	General Business	1	woman
	Chinese	General Commerce	1	man (to get)
Middle School	Foreign	English & General Science	1	"
	"	English & general work	2	women (to get)
Languages & Middle S.	"	Secretary, Office, Kan Ho Yen	1	" (to get)
Model School	Foreign	Principal	1	" (Miss Wixon)
	"	Grade teaching	2	" (to get)
Hospital	"	Nurse	1	"

SUMMARY OF TEACHERS:

Arts & Junior College	Foreign men	8	women	1	Chinese men	3
Agricul. & Forestry	"	11	"	0	"	3
Education	"	4	"	0	"	3
Business & Commerce	"	1	"	1	"	1
Middle School	"	1	"	2	"	0
Model School	"	0	"	3	"	0
		24		7		3

N.B. The Chinese asked for are American Returned Students

6  
42

Additional Upkeep due to above Reinforcements . . . . .	\$	30,000
Student Loan Funds, All Missions Co-operating. . . . .		17,500
Land, Buildings and Equipment . . . . .	\$	
20 Houses, Foreign Faculty. . . . .		120,000 ✓
20 Houses, Chinese Faculty. . . . .		50,000 ✓
Out-door Gymnasium, KanHoYen . . . . .		10,000 ✓
General Gymnasium & Equipment, All Departments . . . . .		65,000 ✓
5 Dormitories, Kuleo. . . . .		110,000
Science Building for Agriculture & Forestry. . . . .		80,000
Educational Building . . . . .		40,000
10 Small Farm & Field Work Buildings. . . . .		30,000
Library, Books and Equipment. . . . .		90,000
Electric Light Plant; Water Plant & Equipment. . . . .		100,000 -
Telephone Instalation and Upkeep . . . . .		10,000
2 Dormitories for Language School & Equipment. . . . .		70,000
Modern Hospital. . . . .		150,000
Land, Chiefly for Agriculture and Forestry. . . . .		50,000
Equipment, Hospital . . . . .		50,000
Equipment, Agricultural & Forestry Building . . . . .		15,000
Equipment, Biology, Chemistry & Physics. . . . .		30,000
		<u>1,070,000</u>
Endowment . . . . .		1,000,000
		<u>\$2,117,500</u>
Support of Above Teachers for Five years. . . . .		407,600
		<u>\$2,525,100</u>

80

5

Teachers To Come During The Five Years As Follows, Say;

1st. year	2nd. year	3rd. year	4th. year	5th. year
5 F.M. \$20,000	5 F.M. \$40,000	5 F.M. \$60,000	5 F.M. 80,000	5 F.M. \$100,000
2 W. 4,000	2 W. 8,000	1 W. 10,000	1 W. 12,000	1 W. 14,000
2 C.M. 3,600	2 C.M. 7,200	2 C.M. 10,800	2 C.M. 15,600	2 C.M. 20,400
		1 nurse - 2,000		
<u>\$27,600</u>	<u>\$55,200</u>	<u>\$82,000</u>	<u>\$107,600</u>	<u>\$134,400</u>
				<u>-\$407,600</u>

All Foreign men are considered married and at \$4,000 per year, and ladies single at \$2,000 Mex per year. Chinese returned students are figures at \$150 to 200 Mex. per month. All figures of salaries and other finances are in Mexican dollars.

Not less than three of the 5 dormitories will be immediately needed on giving up the old "Middle School" to the Hospital, and that leaves only an increase of not more than 160 college students within the 5 years, which is very conservervative, but the new dormitory now to go up will make an increase for the next year of about 90.

CAMPAIGN SURVEY  
INTERCHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT OF NORTH AMERICA  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
COVERING LETTER

As some of the Missions represented in the University include in their Survey what they consider their share in the estimates from their Church for the University, and others do not, it has seemed wise for the University, irrespective of Boards and Missions, to present our estimated needs for the next five years. The Boards represented in the University are

The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.  
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Presbyterian Church  
The Foreign Christian Missionary Society  
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church  
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Southern Methodist Church  
The Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church

The Trustees of the University of Nanking, Dr. Robert E. Speer, President, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will, representing these various Boards, deal with the estimates and Survey as seems best.

It is our understanding that the Interchurch World Movement wishes the best judgment of those on the field responsible for the instruction and the management of the University as to the added equipment and personnel needed to make our work highly efficient and secure the place of leadership it now holds as Government education develops, as well as to adequately and worthily represent the great Cause for which we stand.

The estimates of the Survey are the result of prolonged discussion by such members of the Faculty as were available in Nanking during the summer and are approved by the Executive Committee of the Board of Managers - such members as are in China.

A. J. Bowen.  
President.

August 8, 1919.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING.HISTORY

The University of Nanking began with the union effected in February 1910, of the higher educational work in Nanking of the Foreign Christian Mission, the Northern Presbyterian Mission and the Northern Methodist Mission. Previous to the union these three missions had been independently conducting schools for about twenty-two years. The institution established in 1910 included a college of liberal arts with a high school and secondary school preparing for the college. Since 1917 the main divisions of the university work have corresponded to the divisions prescribed by the National Board of Education. The original departments of the University have therefore become the College of Arts, the Junior College, the Middle School, and the Model School, comprising the Higher and Lower Primary Schools. Since 1910 four additional departments have been added to the institution, namely the School of Normal Training, the Department of Missionary Training, the Medical School and the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

EQUIPMENT

The property of the University of Nanking is held by the Board of Trustees in the United States. The University now owns an L-shaped piece of property of about one hundred acres extending south and west of the Drum Tower, eight buildings devoted to administration purposes, class rooms, and laboratories, six dormitories, two chapels, a hospital, with an operating pavilion and a dispensary and seventeen residences for the foreign faculty and eight for part of the Chinese faculty.

FORCES

The Foreign Christian Mission Boards cooperating in the University are:- The Northern Presbyterian Mission, the Northern Methodist Mission, the Southern Methodist the Southern Presbyterian and the Southern Baptist in the Medical School and the Northern Baptist Society. There are about thirty-six foreign members of the University staff and about fifty-five native members of the staff.

COURSES

The College of Arts courses are divided into five groups:- 1. Language, 2. Social Service, 3. Science and Mathematics, 4. Seminary Preparatory and 5. Education. The College of Agriculture and Forestry teach such subjects as Botany, Chemistry, Farm Crops, Soils, Animal Husbandry, Entomology, Forestry Horticulture, Economics, Farm Engineering, Poultry Management Sericulture, Mathematics, Forest Products, Wood Technology, Forest Finance, Forest Physiography etc. In addition to these two colleges are the Junior College, the School of Education, the Middle School, and the Model School, and Language School

GRADUATES

In 1921 seven young men were graduated from the College of Agriculture and Forestry twelve from the Arts College and these nineteen are being recommended to the Regent for the B. S. and B. A. degrees respectively. There is an immediate demand for these young men as teachers and as managers of agricultural and forestry stations. There is something in the character of the men, in the quality of their work that commends them.

NEED

NEED

The most pressing need is for more money for current expenses. Increases in salaries and general advance in all prices and labor have made a serious situation for the University. There is also a pressing need for residences for four or five of our returned students, three additional dormitories, a second Science Building, a library building and an electric and water system for the University, a small gymnasium.

For Presby. Mission

Brief Report of The University of Nanking  
1921 - 1922

The regular work of the University has gone forward with unabated vigor, in spite of rigid curtailment of expenses and financial difficulties. Early in the school year it was decided to return to the two semester basis, rather than follow the three term system inaugurated about three years ago. Considerable time has been spent in making the necessary adjustments so the ~~NEW~~ change could be made this fall. Taking advantage of these adjustments, we have very considerably improved courses, both in the Junior College and in the Senior Colleges. There has been better co-ordination, especially in the science work in the College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry. Under the efficient direction of Mr. C. C. Chen, the whole Chinese department is showing marked results.

Our stricter entrance requirements have shown good results in fewer students who have to be dropped during the first term. A larger and larger number of non-Christian, government school graduates are being admitted year by year. This requires better teaching in English, in religious education and in Chinese, as well as giving us a greater responsibility for the spiritual assimilation of these young men. We find, however, a good response, but the problem of a close and helpful personal contact between faculty members and junior college students is far from being solved as yet. For the senior colleges, the problem is less acute as the contacts naturally are greater and the students freer to make their own approaches. It is gratifying that our faculties in general realize that in addition to the task of imparting instruction, they also have a supreme task of inculcating Christian ideals and outlook.

Notable contributions have been made by two temporary additions to our teaching force. Dr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Holgate of Northwestern Univ. with their daughters Eleanore and Francis, spent the fall and winter ~~terms~~ terms with us. Dr. Holgate gave full time to teaching, which was very successful and much appreciated by the students, but in addition he rendered a larger service in defining the functions and duties of all University officers and committees. His many years of experience in University organization was made available to us, and our whole organization has been greatly improved, due to his suggestions and delimitations. We are extremely grateful to Dr. Holgate and to Northwestern University for this help. Miss Eleanore took full teaching in our Middle School, and was much appreciated.

The other like contribution from without was by Professor Robertson of the lecture department of the Y. M. C. A., who spent the entire Spring term with us, giving courses in advanced physics, radio communication and in extension work methods. This work was very popular, and in addition to the direct educational value to our students of these courses and scientific interest arouses, Professor Robertson has been of great service in checking up on our physics equipment and suggesting where we should add and make our facilities in this department more up to date and adequate.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry continues to make a wide appeal because of the practical nature of much of its work, such as the improvement of cotton, the improvement of sericulture, the improvement of farm crops and the large service in the matter of distribution of nursery stock and good seeds. The friendly and helpful relations established by Mr. Reinsner with the U. S. Department of Agriculture continue. They have sent out Miss Katharine H. Wead, paying her salary and more, to collect information about Chinese agriculture and plants; to study the Chinese language and literature, and to advise with the University in the cataloguing of Chinese books in our library. She is doing a splendid service for the University, and a work that will, we are sure, prove of great value to the Department of Agriculture and the Library of Congress in Washington. This Department also was instrumental in getting a release for Dr. E. D. Merrill, Chief of the Bureau of Science in the Philippines, to spend a month in Nanking, studying

the flora of Nanking, classifying our herbarium specimens and giving instruction to our men in the best methods of collecting and preserving botanical material. Dr. Merrill's visit was of very practical value to the Univ., and we are greatly indebted to Dr. Walter T. Swingle, of the Bureau of Plant Propagation, Washington D.C.

Mention should be made of the extremely good work Mr. J. H. Reisner, Dean of the College, has been doing for the University during his two years absence in America. He has been working there unsparingly for the University, and has made the institution most favorably known. It is too early yet to announce the concrete results of his labors, but when announced will bring real pleasure to all friends of the University. Moreover, we shall be reaping the results of his campaigns for many years to come.

We should also note the splendid success that have crowned the efforts of Mr. Keen, generously backed up by the Trustees, in the matter of securing the two additional dormitories for the Language School. The funds for these dormitories come in part from direct appropriations by the co-operating Boards, and in part from increased fees and charges which are to accumulate for the Language School. So within a year or so we shall be relieved of the increasingly embarrassing problem of housing these students, the difficulty of which can be realized when you realize it has meant finding living accommodations for 141 new missionaries in Nanking homes.

The financial situation has been relieved to some extent by the generous additional gift of nearly \$2,000 gold by Mr. J. I. Severance and Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, clearing up the deficit on Severance Hall. Also by a grant for scientific equipment bought, of \$5,000 gold from the Methodist Board, and by the receipt of a total of \$90,627. Mex. from students fees where only \$85,000 were budgeted. We still have a large indebtedness, just how large, I am not at this time able to say, but we shall live well within our budget for 1922.

Dr. Williams and family left for America at the end of January, and has had very satisfactory meetings with the Board of Trustees, and is making good progress with plans for wiping out the debt, and for getting us on a more adequate basis for the future. As pointed out last year, we are as yet, after a rather remarkable development of the past ten years, running the University upon practically the same Board support, except with the addition of four men supported by the Bards for the College of Agriculture and Forestry while local receipts from fees and from the Chinese for the experimental work in agriculture show a large gain, of course this alone is not enough to equalize the enlarged expenditure necessary to carry on the work as it has inevitably developed. So the task that we have put upon Dr. Williams at this crisis in the history of the University and at this crisis in the financial history of all of the co-operating Boards, is an extremely heavy and difficult one. We most earnestly bespeak your earnest help and your constant prayers.

The Alumni are pushing forward their campaign for the collection of the \$50,000 already pledged for the new Alumni Hall. The corner stone was laid at commencement time in June, and the actual construction of the building will be begun this fall it is hoped.

The work of the University Hospital has gone forward with growth in all departments. We are glad to say that in the short time Dr. Williams has been home, the China Medical Board have renewed their grant to the hospital for another period of years. Dr. Hulzenga, of the Reformed Church in the U. S. has been rendering most efficient service all year. We rejoice that Dr. Daniels is to be permanently in the hospital, taking Dr. Sloan's work, and that the Methodist representative, Dr. Clifford S. Trimmer, sails for China Aug 10, and on his arrival all appointees will have been assigned by the Boards the University Hospital.

Special religious meetings have been held both in the Colleges and in the Middle school, and during the year over fifty students have taken a stand for Christ, while in the Language School 26 of the 52 language school teachers have accepted Christ and wish to join the churches.

The enrollment for the school year, 1921-1922, with the enrollment for the year 1916-1917, for purposes of comparison, has been as follows:

	1921-1922	1916-1917
Graduate students.....	2	--
College of Agriculture & Forestry....	37	47
College of Arts & Science .....	67	49
Junior College .....	182	136
School of Education .....	23	9
School of Business Administration....	54	--
Special Sericulture, one year course..	17	--
Middle School .....	212	167
Model School.....	211	106
School of Nurse Training .....	27	--
Summer School, July 10, 1922-Aug. 10/22.	177***	--
Language School, in residence.....	141	80
" " in correspondence ....	43	13
	<u>1,196</u>	<u>601</u>
Less duplication in all departments	82	18
	=====	-----
Total, nett.....	1,114	583

\*\*\* Registration not completed when this data secured. The total attendance for the Summer School will be 190 to 200.

The students fees, exclusive of the Language School and Nurses Treaining School, have been as follows for the year:

College of Agriculture and Forestry.....	\$6,873
College of Arts and Science.....	7,589
Junior College.....	25,946
Short Course, Sericulture.....	900
Middle School.....	28,914
Higher Primary.....	19,538
Lower Primary & Kindergarten.....	867
	=====
	\$90,627. Mex

Our total budgeted receipts for the year were to come from the following sources:

Salaries paid directly by co-operating Boards	\$49,900	Mex.
Salaries paid by companies or individuals....	27,720	
Mission Board Appropriations.....	21,000	
Interest on endowment funds.....	19,000	
Student fees of all kinds, estimates, not L.S..	83,000	
Agricultural gardens, nurseries, seeds, sales...	22,760	
Business Adain. Dept. from Boston University...	3,200	
Spacial gift, Governor of Shansi.....	2,000	
Rent from Language School .....	2,000	
Income from Mr. Small's outside construct. work	1,000	
	=====	
	\$231,580	

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. Bowen.

# CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

SHANTUNG CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
PEKING UNIVERSITY

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January 26, 1923.

A few days ago there was sent to you a copy of the minutes of a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking. There was included a summary of the budget for the next six months, and some material from Nanking. In addition to these formal documents some resume of recent reports from the University may add interest of a little different nature. It will help to show that the University is not "all deficit" but that good work is being done.

President Bowen's recent letters contain the following extracts:-

"Our situation as to the students we receive and the general atmosphere of the school is extremely hopeful and very sound."

"Except for finances everything else is in very good shape in the University."

"Nanking defeated Shanghai College and St. John's both in football this year"

Mr. Bowen has sent a copy of the report of the Admission Committee for the Autumn Semester 1922. It indicates that 409 students applied for admission to the colleges and of this number only 190 were received. It is worth while to observe that 62% or 118 of those admitted were from government or private non-Christian schools, and only 38% or 72 were from Mission middle schools.

The new students selected the following courses, Arts, 81; Agriculture, 33; Business, 33; General Science, 18; and Education, 15. The others were scattering among other courses.

Of the Christian students admitted 23 were Methodists, 23 were Presbyterians and 10 were Disciples.

They came from 17 different Provinces in China and Korea, and the average age of those admitted was 21.1 years.

The entrance examinations were held in 18 cities, all the way from Peking on the north to Swatow in the south, and from Shanghai to Changsha. These tests did not attempt to depart radically from former methods of examination in the subjects usually included, namely English, Chinese, and Mathematics, but

they sought also to test the intelligence of the candidates and their ability to profit by a college course.

Mr. Bowen points out in his comment on the report of the committee that more than half of the the students are coming from non-Christian schools. This has been so for some years, and is in striking contrast to the majority of other mission colleges and universities who receive only a small proportion from such schools. This at once presents to us a splendid opportunity for reaching students who have not previously been under Christian influence, and also involves a greater responsibility for keeping the atmosphere of the school distinctively Christian. That this is being done he indicates in these words:-

"At a recent meeting after one address by Dr. Stanley Jones, who was with Mr. Sherwood Eddy holding special meetings here in the city, 35 of our college students and 43 of the middle school students took a stand for Christianity. This speaks well for the influence of the University upon these students many of whom had only been in school about two months."

Dean Reisner, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry who has just returned to Nanking after furlough writes:-

"I wish the University finances were in as good shape as is the other work of the University. Things are running very smoothly and the student body is a better one than I have ever seen. The student body has been showing a good spirit, more controlled, more appreciative I think, and there is no doubt about the advance we have made in standards of scholarship".

In the hope that these excerpts may help you to visualize a little more clearly the work that is being done and the significance of it in the advancement of the Kingdom, I am,

Faithfully yours,

Assistant Secretary  
University of Nanking.

Students by

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

February 18, 1923

As a regular part of the course in Religious Education 140, the students were assigned Scripture passages of about one hundred words to be committed to memory each week. Well-known passages were usually assigned, such as Psalms XXIII, I Cor. XIII, The Beatitudes, the Lord's Prayer, the Commandments, etc., etc. For the last class meeting of the school semester, they were asked to select their own passage to be memorized, with the suggestion that they select such passages ~~disclosing individual interests and thought~~ as were of particular interest to them. The range of passages disclosing individual interest and thought seems to ~~be~~ to be especially illuminating inasmuch as only six of the fourteen boys are Christians holding church membership, and all the rest came to the University not over three years ago from non-Christian families. The University has been their first sustained, and in most cases their only, contact with Christian influences. Practically all have, however, expressed a favourable attitude toward Christianity, and may be expected to make a favourable and definite decision soon.

1. The following two passages selected by one boy reflect immediately the teachings of Confucius, Matt. 22: 34-40: "But the Pharisees, when they heard that he had put the Sadducees to silence, gathered themselves together. And one of them, a lawyer, asked him a question, trying him: Teacher, what is the great commandment in the law? And he said unto him, Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment. And a second like unto it is this, Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. On these two commandments the whole law hangeth, and the prophets." Also Luke 6:31: "And as ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them." The two common sayings of Confucius which possibly had their influence are: "Within the four seas, all men are brothers," and "Do not unto others as ye would not have them do unto you."

2. A government scholarship student memorized the following from Galatians 6:7-10: "Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. For he that soweth unto his own flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth unto the Spirit, shall of the Spirit reap eternal life. And let us not be weary in well doing: for in due season we shall reap if we faint not. So, then, let us work that which is good toward all men, and especially toward them that are of the household of the faith."

3 and 4. Two students, both Christians, chose Matt. 5: 13-16: "Ye are the salt of the earth: but if the salt have lost its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is henceforth good for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under the foot of men. Ye are the light of the world. A city set on a hill can not be hid. Neither do men light a lamp and put it under the bushel, but on the stand; and it shineth unto all that are in the house. Even so let

your light shine before men; that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven." The above selection may also reflect the very prevalent feeling among students that the salvation of China from its present condition depends very largely upon this present generation of students.

5 and 6. Only two of the fourteen students, one of them a Christian, chose passages from the old Testament. The first was Proverbs 16:1-5; "The plans of the heart belong to man; but the answer of the tongue is from Jehovah. All the ways of man are clean in his own eyes; but Jehovah weigheth the spirits. Commit thy works unto Jehovah and thy purposes shall be established. Jehovah hath made everything for its own end; yea, even the wicked for the day of evil, Everyone that is proud in heart is an abomination to Jehovah: though hand join in hand, he shall not be unpunished."

The second Old Testament passage, with this one by a non-Christian, was the One Hundredth Psalm, as follows: "Make a joyful noise unto Jehovah, all ye lands. Serve Jehovah with gladness: come before his presence with singing. Know ye that Jehovah, he is God: it is he that hath made us and we are his; we are his people, and the sheep of his pasture. Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, and into his courts with praise: give thanks unto him, and bless his name, For Jehovah is good; his lovingkindness endureth forever, and his faithfulness unto all generations.

7. One of the students who came to us as a Christian took his verses from I Timothy 4:8-13: "Exercise thyself unto godliness; for bodily exercise is profitable for a little; but godliness is profitable for all things, having promise of the life which now is and of that which is to come. Faithful is the saying and worthy of all acceptance. For to this end we labor and strive, because we have our hope set on the living God, who is the Savior of all men, especially them that believe. These things command and teach. Let no man despise thy youth; but be thou an ensample to them that believe, in word, in manner of life, in love, in faith, in purity." We note in this also the claim of youth in China to its part in the life of New China.

8. A non-Christian student chose the following from Matt. 5:38-43. "Ye have heard that it was said, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth: but I say unto you, resist not him that is evil; but whosoever smiteth thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man would go to law with thee, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go one mile, go with him two. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn thou not away."

9. Another Christian student committed Luke 21:29-33: "And he spake unto them a parable: behold the fig tree and all the trees: when they now shoot forth, ye see it and know of your own selves that the summer is now nigh. Even so ye also, when ye see these things coming to pass, know ye that the Kingdom of God is nigh. Verily I say unto you, this generation shall not pass away, till all things be accomplished. Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away."

10. The following passage was taken by a non-Christian, but a boy of great sincerity and honesty. It is Luke 8:11-15: "Now the parable is this: the seed is the word of God. And those by the wayside are they that have heard; then cometh the devil, and taketh away the word from their heart, that they may not believe and be saved. And those on the rock are they who when they have heard, receive the word with joy; and these have no root, who for awhile believe, and in time of temptation fall away. And that which fell among the thorns, these are they that have heard, and as they go on their way are choked with cares and riches and pleasures of this life, and bring no fruit to perfection. And that in the good ground, these are such as in an honest and good heart, having heard the word, hold it fast, and bring forth fruit with patience."

11. Another non-Christian student takes John 10:1-5. "Verily verily, I say unto you, he that entereth not by the door into the fold of the sheep, but climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. But he that climbeth up some other way, the same is a thief and a robber. But he that entereth in by the door is the shepherd of the sheep. To him the porter openeth; and the sheep hear his voice; and he calleth his own sheep by name, and leadeth them out. When he hath put forth all his own, he goeth before them, and the sheep follow him; for they know his voice. And a stranger will they not follow, but will flee from him; for they know not the voice of strangers."

12. Another Christian takes Matt: 18:-1-5: "In that hour came the disciples unto Jesus saying, Who then is greatest in the kingdom of heaven? And he called unto him a little child and set him in the midst of them and said, verily I say unto you, except ye turn and become as little children, ye shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven. Whosoever therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me."

13. A non-Christian student, possibly influenced by Chinese philosophy, chose the first five verses of John. "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made through him; and without him was not anything made that hath been made. In him was life; and the life was the light of men. And the light shineth in darkness and the darkness apprehended it not."

14. Another non-Christian took two sections from Romans. The first was from the fourth chapter, 20-22 verses: "Looking unto the promise of God he wavered not through unbelief, but waxed strong through faith, giving glory to God and being fully assured that what he had promised he was able also to perform. Wherefore also it was reckoned unto him for righteousness." And the first chapter, the sixteenth verse, as follows: "For I am not ashamed of the Gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek."

Comment on the above is hardly necessary. One thing, it seems to me is clearly indicated, namely, the very great Christian influence which the University is quietly and effectively exerting on its student body.

John H. Reisner.

RECEIVED

JUN 4 1923

REPORT FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
PRESENTED TO THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN MISSION, APRIL 1923.

(All financial figures are in Mexican unless otherwise specified)

In presenting this report, it is our aim first to make a few brief statements about the work of the University, secondly to mention its chief problems and needs, and finally to consider the relation of our Mission to this important service in which we share. For detailed figures and statements, it is necessary to refer you to the several charts which will be here in the church for your inspection during the Convention, because time permits only brief quotations from them in this report.

The magnitude of the enterprise is shown by the enrolment for this term - a total of 1135 in all departments. This total represents several big schools in one, among them a primary school of 293 boys, a middle school of 251, and a Junior College of 297 students. The growth of the primary and middle schools is to be stopped at this point on grounds of expense and room, and the Junior College is likewise to be held at its present figure; so that the time of wholesale development is past. The rapid extension of the Junior College has not yet reached the Senior Colleges, but in three years' time their size will be more than doubled by natural increase from the present Junior College. The total staff of the colleges, middle school, and primary school now consists of 67 Chinese and 35 foreigners.

What are the results of this educational effort? They are best shown in the work done by the graduates of the University, of whom more than one half are serving missions and churches in various capacities, and a further one-fourth are in other occupations of direct public service - a remarkable record! They have earned a reputation for character and training such that not only the missions but also government and business institutions yearly present requests for many times more than the number of graduates available. The Christian influence of the faculty remains strong even among the large numbers of students coming from government middle schools. In February of college students alone 89 non-Christians expressed in writing their desire to become Christians, and 13 men handed in their names as volunteers for the ministry; the month of May will be used for special evangelistic efforts. The valuable service rendered by the University in silk-improvement, cotton-development, and agricultural extension work is too well-known and too various to be mentioned here.

To conduct such an enterprise requires a large annual budget and considerable amounts for equipment. The standards of expenditure necessary for good work, as set by the Educational Commission, are much higher than those which the policies of the participating boards have enabled the University to maintain. The combined budgets of the three Colleges, with courses and enrolment corresponding closely to those suggested by the Commission, are only 59% of the budgets which the Commission considers necessary. Likewise, the sums provided by the boards which support such institutions as Shanghai College, Soochow University, and St. John's University, are much greater than

those available for banking in proportion to the work for which it is responsible, despite the fact that in these cases the full burden falls upon one or two boards instead of upon four as in banking.

The general policy of the University has thus been pinched by economy, even though the bad system of accounting in use until last year permitted its pressing needs to involve it in a large deficit. At the present time, for instance, Mr. Barvis is compelled to teach one class of 172 Junior College students; in the past year each department was able to secure only four or five new books for the Library; and not even yet, with over four hundred students in the Colleges, have we funds to provide for them either an athletic field or a physical director. On every side there is overwork and underequipment, so that rigorous economy is not enabling the University to do satisfactorily the work for which the Missions and Boards inaugurated it. As President Bowen points out in a recent letter to the Board of Trustees, it is already a serious question with educational men preparing for the field, and may soon become one with teachers already on the staff, whether they may not be able to render greater service elsewhere with better backing in equipment and personnel.

By the end of last year, current obligations of the University reached \$100,580. In two meetings the Board of Trustees in New York has dealt fully with the situation. Dean Holgate of Northwestern University, who spent several months in Hanking, and Mr. James M. Speers, President of the McCutcheon Company and Chairman of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., both of whom are well qualified in administrative and business experience, declared to the Trustees that it was remarkable that so fine a work had been done with the inadequate resources of several years past, and that it was a matter of surprise that the deficit had been kept so low. Recently the Boards have shown their desire to participate more fully in the tasks of the University. The Methodist and Presbyterian Boards have each appropriated C. \$10,000 toward the deficit, and the Baptist Board, C. \$8,000; with the addition of smaller gifts more than three-fifths of the deficit is now cleared. But no help for the future has yet been provided.

Frequently the share of the boards in the finances of the University has been misunderstood. There is the vague feeling that each of the three chief participating boards contributes one-third of the net budget, and that year by year with the growth of the institution the boards are dragged in more deeply. In fact, however, their annual grants have increased only 33% since 1912, while their general expenditures for all types of work in China have increased much more rapidly. This year, leaving out self-supporting items such as the dining-halls, the current budget of the University is \$274,000, including as items of expenditure all provision for staff, whether made by the boards or by the University itself. Of this amount our own Board contributed \$8,000 as the regular grant, nearly \$4,000 in guaranteed interest on endowment which they have promised to provide at some future time, and \$20,000 as five members of the staff (counting each man's salary plus furlough and other expenses at the liberal figure of \$4,000, which is close to the facts in our own Mission and to the estimate of the Educational Commission). Thus our Board provides about \$32,000 toward current expenses, out of

the total of \$274,000, or approximately 13% - less than one-eighth. The Methodist and Presbyterians provide slightly more, the Baptists somewhat less because they do not share in all departments of the University. The remainder of the budget has to be raised by heavy pressure in China and America, and then as we have seen, is seriously inadequate.

What does this \$32,000 mean in comparison with other educational uses to which it might be put? We have made inquiries among a number of schools conducted by our own and by other missions in the Yangtze Valley, the results of which substantiate the conclusions of the Educational Commission, namely:- that to conduct a large boys' primary school and a large boys' middle school of the size provided by the University would require in staff and other current expense more than \$30,000 per year. (The Commission says that a mission would need to provide \$19,000 for a good middle school of 150 boys, and \$5,200 for a primary school of 110 boys, a total of \$24,200. The University Middle School has 251 boys, and its primary school 293, for which a total of \$30,000 would thus be very scanty). In other words, our Board contributes to the entire work of the University about the same amount as would be required for a good boys' school of large size, of both middle and primary grades.

Turning from items of current expense to those of plant and equipment, we find that the part of our Board has likewise been relatively small. The total property of the University amounts to slightly more than \$1,000,000, of which we have provided only the G.\$40,000 of the original agreement plus two items in the Hospital account of Mex.\$5,000 each for the Trenchout Operating Pavilion and for Dr. Wilmot's house, a total of barely Mex.\$100,000, or less than one-tenth of the entire plant. It is thus plain that provision of property for the University has not been a strain upon the Board for ten years past, and that we can hardly be said to have done our part. In addition to the items of the original agreement, the Presbyterians have contributed some \$340,000 and the Methodists \$140,000, while even the Baptists have given more than \$60,000, as against our \$10,000 in this period. These statements are not made in condemnation of our people, but to remove any misconception that our Board has been heavily taxed for every advance made by the University.

One final word with regard to the attitude of our people toward the University. It is our work, in which we share as a group and in the more active participation of several of our members. Those who are close enough to know its achievements and its opportunities in the lives of a thousand boys and men believe fully in the worth of its Christian service. Let us with open minds consider the measure of our opportunities in supporting it, and gladly and wholeheartedly do what we feel we are able. We cannot forget that our Mission, in comparison with the Methodists and Presbyterians, is smaller and weaker; but let us also be generous enough to remember that each of them is participating in four or five other universities in China, while this is our only part in a general educational institution for men. The University cannot maintain even its present standard of work without further assistance from the boards. Members of our Executive Committee in America will within the next year be considering carefully the degree of their future support for the University, and they have already expressed a wish to know the attitude of their representatives on the field. We should be ready to state our desire that they may find it possible to give further help in sustaining the work so well begun, leaving the questions of amount and of time to their conferences with the Trustees.

Copy of chart used in connection with report on University of Nanking by Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Bates before Christian Mission Convention, April 1923.

BUDGETS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING IN COMPARISON WITH  
THE BUDGET ESTIMATES OF THE EDUCATIONAL COMMISSION.

	No. of Students	Budget
<b>Junior College</b>		
University of Nanking 1922 (2 years)	276	\$ 48,000
Commission estimates (2 years)	200	70,000
<b>Senior College of Arts</b>		
University of Nanking 1922 (3 years)	78	27,000
Commission estimates (2 years)	100	40,000
<b>Senior College of Agriculture and Forestry</b>		
University of Nanking 1922 (3 years)	49	40,000#
Commission estimates (4 years)	100	84,000
<u>Budget for Three Colleges</u>		
Commission estimates	400	194,000
University of Nanking 1922	403	105,000

The University's Colleges thus spend 59% of what the Commission estimates is necessary for good work.

In the fall of 1923 the enrolment of the Junior College will be 250. In the fall of 1926 the enrolment in the Senior Arts and Science College will be 180; and in the Senior College of Agriculture and Forestry, 120.

#Note:- This figure does not include the specialized work of silk improvement and cotton improvement which are not connected with instruction and are self-supporting.

COMPARISON OF STAFF BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF NANKING AND  
EAST CHINA COLLEGES SUPPORTED BY SINGLE BOARDS

	Nanking	Shanghai	Soochow
Foreigners supported by Boards	17	25	13
Foreigners paid by institution	18	1	3
Returned students	7	7	5
Graduates of colleges in China	27	16	19
Classics teachers	10	8	9
Assistants	20	6	10

NOTES:- The University of Nanking provides instruction for a much larger number of students than does either of these colleges supported by single boards, and likewise conducts agricultural work which they do not. It is impossible to get accurate figures for the staff of St. John's University, but the "Christian Occupation of China" gives its budget of foreign salaries as more than double that of the University of Nanking.

Despite the fact that several boards participate in the University of Nanking, each board provides a much smaller number of teachers than do the Methodists alone for Soochow, the Episcopalians alone at St. John's, or either the Northern or Southern Baptist Board at Shanghai.

## INCREASE IN THE UNIVERSITY STAFF

(Excluding Language School and the School of Nursing)

	1912	1922	1923	% of increase since 1912
Foreigners supported by the boards	14	17	17	21
Foreigners paid by the University	4	19	18	350
Classics teachers	10	13	13	33
Graduates of Chinese universities	11	22	27	145
Returned students (U. S. A.)		6	7	
Assistants		15	20	

In this period the number of teachers supplied by the boards has increased 21%. The number of teachers provided from funds raised in China has increased 340%. Annual payments not including salaries from the boards have increased 33%.

## ENROLMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY

Spring Term 1923

College of Arts and Science	68
College of Agriculture and Forestry	43
Junior College	297
Middle School	251
Model School	293
Language School	110
School of Nursing	30
Short course in Agriculture	<u>43</u>
	1135

The growth of the Junior College is recent, and has not yet reached the Senior Colleges. The Junior College first year will be held at its present size. Within three years the present Junior College enrolment will result in an Arts College of 180 students and an Agricultural College of 120.

## OCCUPATIONS OF GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Teachers	42.1 <sup>%</sup>
(in mission schools 34.2%;	
in other schools 7.9 )	
(in colleges and seminaries 11.8%;	
in middle and normal schools 29%;	
others 1.3%	
Doctors and Medical Administrators	17.6
Students abroad	15.8
Business men	8.8
Officials and Government Employees	7.9
Pastors and Evangelists	6.1
Social Service (such as Y.M.C.A.)	1.7
	100.0

Thus about one half of the graduates of the University are serving missions and churches in various capacities; about three-fourths of the total are in occupations of direct public service.

STATEMENT OF STAFF NEEDS IN JUNIOR COLLEGE AND  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE, Fall 1928.

*(Copy of Memorandum)  
By Dean Jarvis*

I. Junior College. A net increase of 45 teaching hours per semester, i. e., three teachers, is imperative. This makes no allowance for special or Middle School students of whom there are 55 at present. The increase in biology, chemistry, and physics can be taken care of by assistants, probably at \$20 per month each, but estimates must be secured from departments - also estimates for extra equipment and supplies. The Chinese can doubtless be supplied as Messrs. Chee and give full time here.

In Junior College English, 35 hours of teaching per semester is required. This could be arranged most conveniently if three teachers for English were secured, one of whom could help on history. Some help (at least 5 hrs. per semester) in history is imperative. If another English teacher could give some time to classes in religion, that also would help. There will be 56 teaching hours per week in Junior College classes in religion. Of these, twelve will be on Sunday, and it is possible that by careful planning some of this work can be distributed to regular faculty members - for next year anyway, until Mr. Hummel returns. I recommend that three single foreigners be secured for this English and other work. Mathematics will require two-thirds of the time of a very good man. Wei Haich-ren could handle it, but he is needed for physics. Probably a Chinese graduate can be secured for this. It would require most of the time of a new man.

II. Senior College. A physics man must be secured. It would be unfortunate for Mr. Caldwell to continue another year, altho with smaller sections and better help, he might do it. The social sciences, particularly sociology and economics, must be strengthened by the addition of a man. I shall have two courses in Junior College one semester and one the other. If the Business Department were discontinued, Mr. Wade-Jones could take all Junior College history in addition to economics, and I could offer one course each semester in Senior College. If we can get a man to take up the Registrar's work for full time, I might do more - still a man is needed in sociology in Arts and Science.

About four courses of advanced mathematics should be provided soon. A man for that and astronomy is needed - though not next year necessarily. A man who can give a year of modern language and some courses in college English is needed - badly. There is large place for a man in education and psychology - to supplement Dr. Hamilton.

Minimum figures have been used all through, and maximum loads are contemplated. In the history courses, library facilities will have to be improved by duplication of books. The only method now visible for meeting added pressure on rooms is radical revision of schedule so that laboratories and class-rooms will be used in the forenoon and afternoon as well. The library will have to expand into C10 in the evenings, probably, which will entail some added expense. The only economies possible would be in eliminating some departments in which classes are small. An estimate for a full-time assistant in my office must be provided.

The condition of our athletics is intensely unsatisfactory. Perhaps the best solution is a man who will give part time to teaching and part to athletics. Such a man is needed next above the lowest minimum of teaching staff.

Probably Admissions and records should be handled from adjoining offices. In Mr. Hummel's absence, if adequate help is provided, it may be best to re-combine, or at least to have the clerical processes handled by the registrar's office.

ESTIMATE OF TEACHING HOURS, STUDENT HOURS AND RELEVANT FACTS  
FOR THE JUNIOR COLLEGE, Fall 1923 to Spring 1924. *By Dean Lewis*

These estimates are based on the following assumptions, which assumptions are based on a study of the past three years and take the most conservative figure as a basis in each case.

1. The loss between fall and spring is about 12%, about 10% of which is in Junior College, first year. For convenience, it is estimated that 50 first year students will drop out between the fall and spring semesters in 1923-3 and 40 in 1923-4, and new students will be added in their places.

2. That 60% of the present first year students will enter the second year Junior College in the fall of 1923, making an enrolment of 100 second year Junior College.

3. That we receive 160 students in the fall of 1923, 120 of whom shall be Arts and Science, 35 Business, and 5 Education.

4. That the revised curriculum be put into effect next fall for first year students but that practically the present curriculum be given next year to the second year students.

5. In numbers of students or student hours, the multiple of 5 nearest the exact amount is used.

	Number of Students				Classes Year		Teaching Hours		Difference in Teaching Hours by Subjects*	
	Fall	Spr.	Fall	Spr.	'22-'23	'23-'24	'22-'23	'23-'24	+	-
Accounting 120-1	35	35	35	35	2	2	10	10		
Biology 150-1	40	40	30	30	2	4 +	10	20	10	
Business 120-1	35	35	35	35	2	2	10	10		
Chemistry 120	0	50	60	60	2	4 +	10	20	10	
" 120-1	25	25	45	45	2	2	10	10		
Chinese 120	150	50	120	40	2	3 +	10	15	10	
" 121	0	30	30	30	2	3 +	10	15		
" 130	15	40	40	70	2	2	10	10		
Economics 120-1	35	35	35	35	2	2	10	10		
" 130	60	0	40	0	1	1	5	5		
" 131-2	15	15	15	15	2	2	10	10		
Education 120-1	10	10	10	10	2	2	10	10		
" 130-1	5	5	10	10	2	2	10	10		
English 120	160	50	150	40	7	6 -	35	30	5	
" 121	0	90	40	30	5	4 +	15	20		
" 122	0	30	0	25	1	1	5	5		
" 130	40	30	40	30	2	3 +	10	15		
History 130-1	60	60	30	30	2	4 +	10	20	10	
" 132-2	20	20	15	15	2	2	10	10		
Mathematics 120-1	35	35	35	35	2	2	2	2	20	
" 122	0	0	60	60	0	4 +	0	20		
Physics 120	150	110	60	60	2	4 +	10	20	10	
Psychology 130	0	25	0	40	1	1	5	5		
Religion 120	160	50	150	40	5	4 -	13	12	13	
" 121	0	120	40	110	2	3 +	6	9		
" 130-1	70	70	30	120	4	5 +	4	15		
Sociology 120	140	160	40	40	3	2 -	15	10		5
	1240	1270	1365	1340	61	76	265	348	88	5

\*Figures are for two terms combined.

REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING **TRANSFER**

To report the University of Nanking means to report the following main divisions of work:

The College of Arts and Science,  
The College of Agriculture and Forestry,  
Famine Prevention Fund work,  
Cotton Improvement work,  
Short Course in Agriculture,  
Short Course in Sericulture: Department of Sericulture,  
Department of Agricultural Extension,  
Agricultural Gardens and Nurseries,  
Junior College,  
University Library,  
University Hospital,  
School of Missionary Training,  
Summer School,  
Training School for Nurses,  
Middle School,  
Higher Primary School,  
Lower Primary School,  
Kindergarten,  
Daily Vacation Bible Schools,  
People's Schools,  
The Promotional Office in New York,  
The Construction Department,  
The Alumni Office,

Each of these departments has its own divisions, some of them numerous. The U. C. M. S. participates in all this work by furnishing six men on the various staffs and \$9,500 Mexican in cash in addition to \$3,700 interest on endowment pledged some years ago. The total staff of these various enterprises, including servants and workmen, is about 2,000. It is therefore safe to say that approximately 10,000 persons secure a living through the University. The number of different students enrolled during the year 1922-1923 was 1,554. The number of in-patients treated in the hospital was 2,500. Of the students, 79 were in the College of Arts and Science, 28 in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, agricultural course, and 21 in the forestry course, 327 in the Junior College, 47 in the Short Course in Agriculture, 32 in the School of Nursing, 286 in the Middle School, 255 in the Higher Primary School, 71 in the Lower Primary, 28 in the Kindergarten, 236 in the Summer School, and 108 in Language School. Last year 239 students received diplomas or certificates. Of these, 29 received bachelor's degrees. Of the latter, 202 have been conferred since the beginning of the University. Detailed statistics may be studied in the Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1922-1923, which may be obtained from the University Office.

The following comparative figures (which are subject to slight correction) concerning students admitted to the colleges are significant.

	1921	1922	1923
Applied for admission to the examinations	238	409	419
Admitted to examinations	169	283	359
Passed the examinations	105	154	185
Admitted from Univ. Middle School without examination	36	36	37
Total admitted	141	190	221
From government and private schools	77	113	127
From mission schools	64	77	94
Electing general arts course	25%	42%	48%
Electing agricultural course	21%	19%	19%
Electing industrial chemistry or other science	3%	6%	8%
Electing forestry course	5%	4%	2%

In the autumn semester, 1923, 80% of those admitted were unmarried, 51% were Christians, 67% were from Kiangsu Province. Of their parents, 20% were teachers, 27% in business, 15% officials, and 13% farmers. The religious affiliation of 9.5% was Methodist, 10% Presbyterian, and 9.5% Disciples. Their future plans were: 25% study abroad, 23% to become educators, 13% to enter the ministry, and 10% to become agriculturists. One-fourth of the faculty of the colleges are Disciples, and eight of the twenty-one modern-trained Chinese in the colleges are members of that church.

The total receipts from students' fees (including \$22,000 from the Language School) were \$151,408.88, an increase of \$30,000 over the preceding year and over 43% of the budget. The University of Nanking is more nearly self-supporting than most church colleges in America - a fact which is striking evidence of the value placed upon Christian college education by the Chinese. The receipts from the Higher Primary School alone were \$26,000, and from the Junior College we derived an income of \$42,000. By the most rigid economy and by refusing to expand unless we were first assured of the necessary income, we have this year kept within the budget and reduced the deficit to \$18,000. Despite limitations in current budget, it has been possible to complete the sericulture building, a gift of the Silk Association of America, at a cost of \$30,000 Mexican. The Hospital is erecting a women's building at a cost of over \$70,000 Mexican, including heating and plumbing. The foreign hospital is to be transferred to Kulou, and I understand it will be housed in this building temporarily in the fall of 1924. It is to become an integral part of the University Hospital and offer first-class service regardless of the nationality of the patient. The original plant has been sold for nearly \$20,000, and the C. M. B. is contributing an equal amount toward the new quarters for this class of service.

A few events of the year may be chronicled here. The University, in harmony with the recommendations of the Educational Commission and the Chinese government policy, has decided to adopt the division of its work into six years of primary, three years junior middle school, three years senior middle school, and four years college. We shall begin to put this change into effect next fall, and will give junior college, middle-school, and higher and lower primary certificates for the last time in the spring of 1925. For the present, courses and staff remain undisturbed, the change being merely in the names of the years.

1924

ther adjustments will be made as they appear to be practicable. Applicants to enter what is now the first year Junior College will be admitted to the Sub-freshman Department, but will not be graduated from our Senior Middle School.

Higher education in China confronts a very serious situation in the lack of funds, as is the case with all mission work. Those who are acquainted with the situation in America are not hopeful that larger contributions may be expected in the near future. Many feel that if Christian education in China could present a united appeal, more could be accomplished. On the one hand it is harder to get money than it has been for many years; on the other, all colleges are turning many applicants away. These facts, together with the strong recommendations of the Educational Commission, have powerfully impelled the Christian colleges of China toward a unity heretofore unknown. It is recognized that it is useless to launch any united financial campaign until machinery is created on the field for dividing the funds that may be secured. In East China this machinery is likely to take the form of an East China University recommended by the Commission. This institution would not be a teaching institution, but would pass upon new policies in the constituent institutions and would coordinate the work of all.

The final allocation to the College of Agriculture and Forestry of approximately \$700,000 gold from famine funds collected in America brings to the University a great opportunity and a heavy responsibility. The purposes for which this fund may be expended are strictly defined in the legal documents which assign it to the University. There is a committee of five (two appointed by the Committee of Reference and Counsel, two by the American Minister to China, and a fifth appointed by these four) which passes upon the budget. After certain initial capital investments, it will be the policy to confine expenditures in most cases to such sums as may be available from interest on the original sum. At the end of ten years, if the administration of the sum by the University has been satisfactory, the amount passes to the University by absolute title to use in terms of the trust. A ten-year budget calling for about \$75,000 per year has been adopted.

One of the most serious needs of the University is for a new science building to house the College of Agriculture and Forestry and the Department of Biology. Professor Gee, representative of the China Medical Board in Peking, has formally petitioned the New York office of the Board to appropriate \$25,000 Mexican toward the erection of this building (payable when the total necessary for the building has been raised). He has also asked them to appropriate \$30,000 on science equipment, and support of a special teacher for a year, which will bring the whole amount to well above \$80,000. We are hoping that the Famine Fund Committee will appropriate \$50,000 toward this building, which will make it possible for us to proceed to its construction.

The report of the University presented to the Mission last year portrayed a desperate need of more funds and better staffing in the College of Arts and Science. This need has not been met, nor does it seem likely that it will be met in the visible future. We are, nevertheless, proceeding on a policy which will increase the college (four years) to a total of over 300 students, as against the 200 at present

Report of the University of Nanking - page 4.

enrolled. The reason for receiving an increased number of students in the face of deficient staff is that we see no other course except to close whole departments, and even that would give no relief for some years. On the supposition that we could secure no increase in appropriations within five years, the Board of Managers at its March meeting adopted the following statement: The program outlined "means, therefore, a change of policy from the plan of intensive, thorough, personal work, towards which we have been aiming..... The change means that a large proportion of the classes will be twice as large as efficiency warrants. It means that plans for the enrichment of the curriculum must be laid aside. It means that the faculty must largely lose the stimulus of opportunity for research or writing. It means that the faculty-student relations must in the majority of cases be impersonal."

Space forbids even the mention of needs, problems, and achievements in the various departments. The following comparative figures from last year's report of the Mission give some impression as to the relative extent of the educational work of the Mission and the University.

	<u>Mission</u>	<u>University</u>
Boys in Middle school	309	249
Boys in boarding school (below college)	323	534
Fees paid by pupils (girls and boys)	\$32,029.32	\$97,603.91
Value of school buildings	132,000.00	\$1,058,314.00

The total board remittances to the mission, including missionary salaries, last year, was \$261,702.00. The current expense budget of the University, exclusive of the Hospital, Female Funds, and building, was \$348,453.47.

## Results of Evangelistic Work Among Students - Spring Term 1925

	Arts & Sci.	Agr. & For.	Junior	Total for Colleges	Middle School	Model School	Total for Kan Hoyen	Total
NON-CHRISTIAN BOYS WHO DECIDED FOR FIRST TIME TO BECOME CHRISTIANS								
Decisions made in special meetings	1	1	20	22	9	<del>4</del> <sup>25</sup> 21	34	56
DECISIONS OF BELIEVERS TO BECOME CHURCH MEMBERS								
By faculty interviews	1	7	18	26				
	(already introduced to pastors in the city)							
By special meetings (not in- cluded in above)	0	0	12	12				
	(arrangements already made for four to join churches)							
Totals	1	7	30	38	9	<del>9</del> <sup>28*</sup> 19*	37	75
	all dif- ferent from above except one							
DECISIONS ENTERED ON CARDS JUNE 5, 1925								
I. By non-church members:								
1. To be Christians (new decisions)	3	8	37	48	(26 of these had previously signified their desire to be Christians; 22 new decisions)			
2. To become church mem- bers	0	1	17	18				
3. To choose life work ac- cording to God's will				46				
II. By church members:								
1. To seek a deeper spiri- tual life				53				
2. To choose life work ac- cording to God's will				46				
3. To enter the Christian ministry				15	(?) - not yet followed up; some old decisions			
Total making decisions (counting none twice)				173				
Total number of decisions (some making two or three decisions)				225				

Statistical Summary, 7 March 1924  
for The Colleges

	Enrolment														Total added
	Left														
	Former				New										
	F21	F22	J23	F23	S24	FS22-3	F22	F23	S23	J24	S23	S24	J23	J24	
JC I	117	167	207	180	216	225	240	17	24	1	2	50	53	58	60
General	83	122	167	*	*	179	*	11	*	1	2	49	*	57	*
Business	32	33	28	-	-	33	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Education	2	12	12	-	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
JC II	52	75	75	120	122	81	127	6	5	4	5	2	*	6	5
A & S	*	*	*	72	77	*	81	-	4	*	4	*	*	*	4
A & F	*	*	*	19	18	*	18	-	-	*	1	*	-	*	1
Business	-	18	19	18	17	19	18	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Chemistry	*	*	*	6	5	*	5	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Education	4	3	3	5	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
General	20	24	25	*	*	27	*	2	*	2	*	1	*	3	*
Science	28	30	28	*	*	32	*	4	*	1	*	1	*	2	*
JC Total	169	242	282	300	338	306	367	23	29	5	7	52	58	64	65
SC I	46	51	50	52	49	53	53	3	4	1	1	-	-	2	1
Agriculture	8	11	11	8	8	11	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts	23	34	33	31	30	36	32	3	2	1	1	-	-	2	1
Chemistry	*	*	*	5	5	*	5	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Forestry	15	6	6	3	3	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science	*	*	*	5	3	*	5	*	2	*	-	*	-	*	-
SC II	32	44	42	34	37	44	38	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3
Agriculture	7	11	11	6	6	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts	23	22	21	16	16	22	17	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Chemistry	*	*	*	6	7	*	7	*	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Forestry	2	11	10	4	4	11	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science	*	*	*	2	4	*	4	*	-	*	2	*	-	*	2
SC III	22	31	17	48	27	31	50	14	23	-	2	-	-	-	2
Agriculture	4	6	3	12	6	6	12	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts	17	21	12	24	16	21	26	9	10	-	2	-	-	*	2
Chemistry	*	*	*	-	-	*	-	-	-	*	-	*	-	*	-
Forestry	1	4	2	11	4	4	11	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science	*	*	*	1	1	*	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SC Total	100	126	109	134	113	128	141	19	28	1	6	-	-	2	6
Agriculture	19	28	25	26	20	28	26	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arts	63	77	66	71	62	79	75	13	13	1	4	-	-	2	4
Chemistry	*	*	*	11	12	*	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forestry	18	21	18	18	11	21	18	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science	*	*	*	8	8	*	10	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	2
A & F. Total	37	49	43	44	31	49	44	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
A & S Total	63	77	66	90	82	79	97	13	15	1	6	-	-	2	6
Regular	269	368	391	434	451	434	508	42	57	6	13	52	58	66	71
Graduate	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Special	26	17	14	5	2	21	5	5	3	-	-	3	1	4	2
Middle Sch.	7	16	18	11	18	26	22	2	4	-	-	10	13	10	13
Irregular	35	35	34	18	22	50	31	8	9	1	1	13	15	15	16
TOTAL	304	403	425	452	473	484	539	50	66	7	14	65	73	81	87

\*Included under some other heading