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Kiangnan
Minutes
1932

3288. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE. The following report was presented by Mr. Mills, and accepted by the committee: 1932

This year there have been nine Presbyterian scholarship students in the University and four in the University Middle School. Of these nine in the University, five are from the Kiangnan mission, two from Shantung, one from Hunan and one from the Southern Presbyterian Mission. All four of the boys in the middle school are from Nanking station.

One of our scholarship men, Mr. Li Chi-tien, is president of the University student council, in which position he is doing good work. A number of the scholarship men from our own mission are doing excellent work in the Ming Deh Sunday school. Others help in various ways in the city churches.

1932

EXECUTIVE MEETING ACTIONS

41

the Southern Presbyterian Board for fifty-one years, and as a member of the Seminary faculty for ten years. Dr. Sydenstricker was ever diligent and faithful in conducting the correspondence course, in teaching classes in the Seminary, and in conducting Bible classes in various churches to the very end of his life.

During the year the enrollment has exceeded that of previous years in spite of the adverse political situation. There were forty-five students during the fall term and forty-nine in the spring. A number of students are coming for elective courses. While the total number of students belonging to the Church of Christ in China is seven, only two are directly connected with our local presbytery. One of these will graduate this year, and has already accepted a position as evangelist at the Tabernacle, which is a union enterprise of all the denominations working in Nanking. This will leave us with only one student connected with our mission and presbytery. The mission should note this fact and see if some effort cannot be made to secure promising young men who will be able to enter the Seminary and prepare for the ministry. Some of our older evangelists will soon be dropping out, and we shall need new lives to carry on the work.

The Seminary is facing a very serious financial situation. While it has been able to carry on this year without going into debt, yet so great has been the decrease in appropriations from the missions that the school will receive for the coming year, according to present estimates, only half as much as it received last year from the missions. This will mean a deficit of some \$7,000.00 in the running expenses of the school. How this deficit shall be met—whether by curtailment of work, dismissal of faculty, securing of loans, or by getting some new sources of support—is a question which the Board will have to solve at its meeting in the near future. As the Seminary faces its opportunities of providing leadership for the ever-growing Chinese church, and especially as it plans for the expansion which will be possible with the coming of the income from its legacy, we feel that it will be a serious loss to the whole Christian movement if the Seminary at this time has to so curtail its work or reduce its staff as to make it unable to take full advantage of these opportunities, and make gradual preparation for the larger service which lies ahead of it.

32104. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING. The following report was submitted by Dr. Chen Yü-gwang:

The greater part of the year under review has been a time of great anxiety for those responsible for carrying on schools, and class work was very much interrupted in the autumn semester after the outbreak of trouble with the Japanese in Manchuria in September. The students joined in many of the patriotic demonstrations that were held during that period, their co-operation on the whole having a good effect on the students from other schools. The opening of the spring semester was delayed a month on account of the fighting in the Shanghai district, but the semester will close a month later to make up for the lost time. At the time of writing this report (May

23) we are able to report a very good semester's work without interruptions of any kind. The uncertainty of conditions in February resulted very naturally in a smaller enrollment, which has had a serious effect on the finances of the University, and this, coupled with reductions in mission board appropriations, causes very great problems. The enrollment for the year is as follows:

	Autumn 1931	Spring 1932
Arts	219	126
Science	125	86
Agriculture and Forestry	194 (538)	127 (342)
Junior middle school	472	279
Senior middle school	237 (709)	210 (489)
	1,247	831

The work in the colleges has been going forward steadily. In Arts, the teaching staff is gradually being strengthened. In the College of Science increasing service to the community is being rendered. The machine shop is able to make and repair instruments for government research institutes, schools and individuals. The Chemistry Department has been asked to undertake a project for the National Health Administration on the change effected in night soil by cyanide treatment. The college is called upon to supply distilled water to many schools, hospitals, dispensaries and service stations, and government offices in the city; and officials and business men have come to the faculty several times during the year for technical advice. The College of Agriculture is continuing to give practical aid to the rural community, as well as aid through research in crop improvement. The staff of the Department of Agricultural Economics with a few other members of the University staff, under the direction of Mr. J. L. Buck, cooperated with the National Flood Relief Commission in a survey of the flooded area, by organizing the collection of data by local people. Information was obtained from 12,000 farms in 247 localities in 91 hsiens. A printed report of the survey is to be issued which, it is hoped, will awaken China to the need of preventive measures to guard against future disasters. This department is also cooperating with the National Health Administration in making an economic, social and health survey of two rural areas where the Administration is carrying on public health projects.

The future of the University Hospital gives much cause for concern, as it has to depend almost entirely upon fees to keep going. Five years ago the budgeted receipts from America were about one-half of the total receipts; now they are anticipated at one-seventh, which includes salaries provided by mission boards. It follows, therefore, that when there is a prospect of trouble in the city and the people of means leave, the beds are practically empty and no income comes in. The charity work is reduced to a minimum in consequence. In spite of these factors, however, the hospital seems to be going forward in efficiency, and the student health work among the University students is greatly appreciated.

Conditions in the middle school are gradually being improved, both in plant and instruction, and in the things of the spirit. The third year of senior middle school is being conducted under the administration of the middle school for the first time this year.

The religious life of the whole University is encouraging. Constant thought is being given to ways in which this phase of our work can be developed, and the gradual improvement along this line in the past few years is gratifying.

32105. RESPONSIBILITY FOR UNION WORK REPORTS. The committee voted that the mission representatives on boards of directors of institutions shall be responsible for securing the reports of these institutions for presentation to the mission. In the case of Ginling College where the mission has no direct representation on the Board, the committee asked the representative on the faculty to be responsible for the report.

March 16, 1932

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The University of Nanking began with the union effected in February 1910 of the higher educational work in Nanking of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the United Christian Missionary Society, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Previous to the union these three Missions had been independently developing schools for about twenty-two years. The American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society entered the union in 1911 and is cooperating in the Department of Missionary Training and in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. In 1911 the University was granted a charter by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

The organization consists of a Board of Directors on the field which has full control of the management of the University and works in conjunction with the Board of Founders in the United States. The President of the University is Dr. Y. G. Chen, who secured his Ph. D. degree at Columbia University.

For purposes of administration the University is organized into administrative units, each with its separate dean or corresponding officer and with its separate faculty or staff.

The property of the University of Nanking is held by the Board of Founders in the United States, appointed by the Foreign Mission Boards represented in the union. The University now owns approximately one hundred and twenty acres extending south, west, and northwest of the Drum Tower. It also owns approximately fifty acres outside of the Taiping Gate. All land not occupied by buildings and campus or residence compounds is used for experimental work in agriculture and forestry. The University owns eleven buildings devoted to administration purposes, class rooms, and laboratories; seven dormitories; two chapels; a hospital with two new wings, an operating pavilion, and a dispensary; and residences for the foreign faculty and the Chinese faculty, and a large home for Chinese nurses. The University has an unusually well-stocked library. There is also a group of three Chinese buildings for the Rural Normal School.

The University includes the College of Arts, the College of Science, and the College of Agriculture and Forestry. A School of Nursing is operated in connection with the University Hospital. The summer school is devoted to courses for pastors, teachers and rural workers. A middle school is conducted, wherein during 1931-32 710 students were enrolled. The total college enrolment amounted to 539. In addition to the above departments a model school is included which covers six years of study and the kindergarten. The University has a large museum collection wherein are located several thousand specimens including material for classroom work and for investigators and exhibits for the public. The University is exceedingly fortunate in the possession of two athletic fields of regulation size, one for lower school students and the other for college students. These are being fitted out as rapidly as funds will allow with the requisite equipment to make them first-class training grounds for the various athletic teams.

Literary and student societies are organized from the model school up through the University. In addition there are student Y. M. C. A. organizations and a University Magazine.

The founders and supporters of the University believe that the religion of Christ is fundamental to the best interests of citizenship and of private living; and in teaching and spirit the University seeks to present and maintain a high standard of religious and moral earnestness. Both Christians and non-Christians are employed on the faculty, but it is the definite policy of the University to employ as large a proportion as possible of instructors who will exert a positive Christian influence over the students. There are curricula courses in religion and social activities are conducted under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. No attempt is made to compel any student to accept Christianity; and both Christian and non-Christian students are recommended for positions, strictly on the basis of character and achievement. It is the aim of the University, however, that each student may during his course have the opportunity to learn of the teachings of Christianity and the opportunity to make voluntary choice of Jesus Christ as his Leader.

The University Young Men's Christian Association holds a weekly prayer meeting for students and teachers. It provides a social hall, supplied with games, newspapers, and periodicals which is used for daily recreation and occasional socials and entertainments. It is a bureau of Christian service for social and spiritual activities which link the student body and the community. The people's schools, the support of which is provided for by voluntary contributions from students and faculty, offer a large field for students who are interested in social welfare work.

On February 29, 1932 the University had a total endowment of \$526,324.89, of which \$148,750.00 was held in trust. \$7,000.00 represented scholarship endowment funds and \$5,667.50 Retirement Reserve. In addition to these funds \$300,000.00 is held in trust for the University. Plant and Equipment of the same date were valued at \$755,384.88.

August 1932

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

History and Organization

The University of Nanking began with the union effected in February 1910 of the higher educational work in Nanking of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the United Christian Missionary Society, and of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America. Previous to the union these three Missions had been developing schools independently for about twenty-two years. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society entered the union in 1911 as a partially co-operating Board and its cooperation is now confined to the College of Agriculture. In 1911 the University was granted a charter by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and on September 20, 1928, it was registered by the National Government, being the first mission institution to be so registered.

For purposes of administration the University is organized into administrative units, each with its separate dean or corresponding officer and with its separate faculty or staff. The present administrative units take rank and precedence in the following order:

1. The College of Arts until 1930 combined with the College of Science to form the College of Arts and Science.

Affiliated with the College of Arts is the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies, established in 1930 and financed with funds from the Charles M. Hall estate, administered through the Harvard-Yenching Institute.

2. The College of Science, separated from the College of Arts in 1930.

3. The College of Agriculture, so registered with the National Government, formerly known as the College of Agriculture and Forestry, a

combination of the Agricultural Department opened in the autumn of 1914 and of the Forestry School opened in the spring of 1915.

4. The University Library, designated as a separate administrative unit in 1922.

5. The University Hospital and the School of Nursing. The Hospital was founded by Dr. W. E. Macklin of the United Christian Missionary Society and became part of the University Medical School in 1914. In 1917, at the time missionary medical education in East and North China was reorganized, the Hospital was taken over from the University Medical School. In September, 1918, a School of Nursing was opened in connection with the University Hospital.

6. The University Middle School, organized into a six-year middle school in the autumn of 1924.

Property

The University owns approximately one hundred and eighty-six acres of land outside the city, which is being used as farm land and for experimental purposes in connection with the College of Agriculture; and one hundred and nineteen acres inside the city, a good deal of which is also being used for experimental work in agriculture.

The College buildings consist of

Severance Hall, the administration building, situated at the head of the college campus, beneath the Drum Tower. It is the gift of Mr. John L. Severance of Cleveland and his sister, Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, in memory of their father.

Swasey Hall, the science building, the gift of Mr. Ambrose Swasey, also of Cleveland.

Baillie Hall, so named in honour of Mr. Joseph Baillie, who started the agricultural work of the University, erected with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation, the China Famine Fund Committee, and several American friends of the University.

Sage Memorial Chapel, erected with funds received from the Russell Sage bequest.

Keen Hall, in memory of the late Mr. G. S. Keen, Dean of the Language School, being used temporarily for research work in agricultural economics and Chinese culture, and for alumni offices.

Dormitories. Madam Cyrus H. McCormick of Chicago made a gift for the erection of the dormitories, known as the McCormick Dormitories, west of the college buildings. The third and largest of this group was constructed with supplementary funds from Mr. Dwight H. Day, of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Other and older dormitories are situated to the east of the college buildings and are a part of the contribution of \$40,000 in money or land and buildings of the United Christian Missionary Society, which was one of the items in the basis of the union.

Meigs Hall, built for a dormitory for language students, is being used temporarily to accommodate unmarried members of the staff.

Residences. Scattered about the campus are residences for members of the faculty and staff. A large proportion of these have been donated by cooperating missions or by private donors.

The Middle School campus occupies the site of the former Methodist institution, Nanking University, which united with the preparatory schools of the Presbyterian Mission and the United Christian Missionary Society to form the University of Nanking.

The University Hospital occupies part of the site of the former Christian Mission Hospital and consists of a hospital building containing a special memorial unit and general wards, a dispensary building, an operating pavilion, a home for women nurses, and the Peden Nurses Home for men nurses and male members of the staff. The Hospital also owns several residences for housing its staff.

The Museum Collections

The Museum collections are located in Severance and Swasey Halls. There are about three thousand specimens, including material for classroom work and for investigators, and exhibits for the public.

Student Life and Activities

The University offers students an opportunity to prepare themselves for future service and to take their part in the moulding of public opinion along ethical and Christian lines. All forms of student life and activity, therefore, which involve wholesome recreation, cultural development, or student leadership are encouraged, and the following clubs and societies have been organized: the Arts, Science, and Agriculture and Forestry Associations, the Economics Society, Education Club, English Club, History Club, the Political Science Club, affiliated with the International Relations Clubs and forming the Seventh International Relations Club in China, the Sociology Club, Social Research Club, Applied Chemistry Society, Mathematics Society, Physics Society, Plant Breeding Society, Glee Club, Photographic Club, the University Orchestra. The Y.M.C.A.

and Fellowship Group are made up of students interested in religious thought and life. There is a regular service on Sunday mornings, and a weekly prayer meeting, besides chapel services twice a week.

All students are given a complete physical examination every year.

Physical Welfare and Athletics

The Department of Physical Education is under the supervision of a trained physical education director. This department aims to give all students an opportunity to develop their bodies through various forms of calisthenics, games, marching and apparatus exercises. Physical examinations are given each year. The University is represented in all forms of intercollegiate sports and the students have every opportunity of representing the University on these teams.

The Department of Physical Education has available for the students ten tennis courts, a football field, a running track, a modern gymnasium which is well equipped, bathrooms with shower baths, and a first-aid room where daily medical attention is given to the students. Classes in physical education, including military instruction, are now required of freshmen, and a program is being planned to give all classes an opportunity for electing physical education courses.

Scholarships

Each cooperating Mission is allowed to register a limited number of students in any department without tuition. Students whose

rank falls below Group III as an average for a single semester are not continued on the scholarship list of any Mission.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Scholarship. Through the generosity of this Bank two scholarships of \$90.00 a year each are given to the freshman and sophomore with the highest scholarship.

The Fayette and Marcella Wood Memorial Scholarship Fund, amounting to \$1,000.00 United States currency, was established in 1924. The income is used for the benefit of one or two worthy students, preferably those preparing for the ministry.

The Harriet M. Williams Scholarship Fund of \$1,000.00 United States currency, was established in 1922. The income from this fund is used to help worthy Presbyterian students in the College of Arts. One Tuition Scholarship is available for a needy student in the College of Arts.

A few Educational Scholarships covering tuition are granted to needy students with good academic records.

Sherwin Scholarship Fund. In 1914 Mr. Henry A. Sherwin made a gift of \$5,000.00 United States currency to the University, the interest on which was to be used in assisting worthy students in the Medical Department of the University. Permission has recently been granted the University to extend to Christian middle schools whose graduates are entering the University, or to schools of equal standard, the privilege of sending students to the University under this fund, on the following conditions:

- (1) that they be Christians
- (2) that they have grades above 85 per cent or be in Group I

(3) that preference be given to students taking premedical work, but that should they change from the premedical to some other course they refund the amount received on this scholarship. It is understood that the original restrictions be in force if and when students are available to meet the conditions.

The Robert T. Ting Scholarship of \$150.00 a year is open to science students.

The A. J. Bowen Scholarship is being established in honour of Dr. A. J. Bowen, former President of the University of Nanking, with funds set aside from interest on the Methodist Scholarship Fund built up by him from gifts received during his years in China. The scholarship is open to Christian students of ability in the College of Science, the income from the fund being used to pay their tuition fees. Scholarships are granted for one year only but may be renewed for not more than three succeeding years. Applications must be presented in writing to the Dean of the College of Science not later than April first of each year.

The following funds are available for scholarships in the College of Agriculture:

Forestry Fund Loan Scholarship Fund. This fund of \$5,000.00 Chinese currency was established in 1919 by the Forestry Fund Committee, Shanghai, to be used as a revolving loan fund. 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.

Famine Fund Loan Scholarships. The Famine Fund Loan Scholarships are granted to needy agricultural students. Loans made are repayable after graduation in the amount and order in which they were received. The fund was established in 1924-1925.

Famine Fund Cooperative Scholarships. The Famine Fund Cooperative Scholarships were established to enable the cooperating stations to send their most promising students to the College of Agriculture for college training. The amount of the scholarship varies according to the needs of the student but does not exceed \$200.00 Chinese currency a year for any individual student. After graduation the students receiving these scholarships return to their stations to assist in carrying on the cooperative work with the College of Agriculture.

The John S. Griffing Memorial Fund. This fund was established as a loan fund to students in the Department of Rural Education. Money is loaned at six per cent interest for a period of two or three years on receipt of a note, signed by the student and a guarantor acceptable to the Head of the Department of Rural Education.

The Robinson Memorial Scholarship is awarded to students in the Department of Rural Education under the same conditions as those applying in the case of the John S. Griffing Memorial Fund.

University Library

On June 30, 1931, the library collection consisted of 83,878 books in Chinese, 20,928 in Western languages, and 44,973 pamphlets, a total of 149,779 volumes. Among these, special mention should be made of the collection of Chinese official gazetteers gathered from 1,700 localities, an invaluable source of information in social and economic studies of China. The Library also maintains a branch in the Middle School for the use of the faculty and students of that administrative unit of the University.

The Library is a designated depository for the Carnegie

Endowment for International Peace, the Carnegie Institution of Washington, and the League of Nations.

The College of Arts

The College of Arts is organized, in accordance with the "College Regulations" issued by the Ministry of Education, for the purpose of cultivating men and women of scholarly attainment, specialists, and trained workers to serve China effectively in various fields. It offers a special course of two years to those planning to teach Chinese in secondary schools, and four years of work in the following subjects: Chinese, Economics, Education (including Psychology and Library Science), Foreign Languages (English, French, German, and Japanese), History, Philosophy, Political Science, Religion, and Sociology.

The College of Science

The College of Science aims to prepare (1) scholars who will either go abroad for further study or carry on research in China, (2) teachers of science in secondary schools or assistants in colleges, and (3) men who desire to go into government service or industry with a sound scientific and technical background. The College offers the degree of Bachelor of Science in the Departments of Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics, and Zoology. In addition to the courses in pure science, a

student may pursue one of the following courses: the Industrial Chemistry Course, the Premedical Course, and the Electrical Engineering Course.

The College offers a good opportunity for preparation in science teaching. General Psychology, Education Psychology, General Methods of Teaching, and other courses in education are offered in cooperation with the College of Arts.

The College of Agriculture

The College of Agriculture undertakes work in instruction, extension, investigation, and research in agriculture and forestry. The College is divided into the following departments: Agricultural Economics, Agronomy, Botany (which includes Bacteriology and Plant Pathology), Forestry, Horticulture, Rural Education, Zoology (administered in the College of Science), Sericulture and Extension.

In addition to the college course of study covering a period of four years, the College of Agriculture also offers a Rural Leaders' Training Course, a Training Course in Sericulture for Girls and two Correspondence Courses in Forestry. In addition the College is cooperating with a number of Missions in China in providing courses in agriculture and rural improvement at summer conferences of teachers and preachers.

Famine Prevention Program

With funds allocated in 1923 by the American Committee for China Famine Fund, the College of Agriculture as part of its work has undertaken a famine prevention program including projects in forestry research, instruction, and extension; agricultural extension, farm crops improvement, and seed farms; economic and farm management studies in famine and other areas; cooperative extension work; plant and animal disease control, agricultural education; and a research library. These and all other projects in the College are administered as a whole. The Forestry Fund Committee of Shanghai also makes an annual contribution to the forestry part of the program.

The Rural Leaders' Training School

For the purpose of training practical men to undertake the agricultural improvement work in China, Prof. J. B. Griffing, in 1922, organized a Short Course, or a One Year Course in Agriculture, in the College of Agriculture. His idea was to pick out mature men from the country who were unable to get higher education on account of financial difficulty but who were physically strong and able to work and had good characters.

Beginning with the eighth class--1930-1931--instead of one year in school and one year in practice, two years of school training are given; that is, a regular two years' course of study, in compliance

with the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Education. In the first year the students obtain an idea of the scope of agricultural study. In the second they acquire a certain technique in definite lines of study. Two major and two minor subjects are now being offered and each student must select one major and one minor. The major subjects are Agronomy and Forestry and the minor subjects are Sericulture and Horticulture. Toward the end of the second year the students are sent to various agricultural stations and community centres for practice. They are being better trained and better fitted for work.

Training Course in Sericulture for Girls

The Department of Sericulture offers a Training Course in Sericulture for girls, who must be graduates of higher primary schools or the equivalent.

Religion

Courses in religion are elective. Twenty different ones are offered beginning with the historical development of Christianity, through the major and minor prophets, the life of Jesus, and the travels of Paul, reaching on down to our present time embracing such subjects as the principles of Christian living, God in human experience, psychology of religion and philosophy of religion.

Value of Physical Property and Endowment

On July 31, 1932, the plant account of the University showed a cost of \$6526,324.89. Translated into local currency it represents far above a million dollars mexican which have been expended very judiciously. The plant is well maintained but there is a constant demand for additional building equipment and for funds in keeping up repairs on the present structures.

The ~~Endowment~~ ^{Endowment} account of the University shows a total of \$6755,478.26 which is administered by the Board of Founders in America. In addition to this fund, the Harvard-Yenching Institute of Cambridge, Mass., holds in trust \$500,000 donated by the Charles M. Hall Estate. Income from this fund is designated for the development of Chinese cultural studies.

The income of the University is derived from endowment funds, gifts from individuals, and tuition and fees from students; and while every dollar is expended with the utmost care, there is a constant demand for more funds for carrying on the ordinary work of the University and schools to say nothing of expansion.

Conclusion

Located in the present capital of the Chinese republic, the University of Nanking occupies a most strategic position. Probably no other institution in China holds within its grasp such an opportunity for developing its own resources as well as moulding the thought and life of young people who are directly in contact with Chinese government officials.

The class of work accomplished in the past has been of the highest caliber. Its influence has been that of a leavening power to smooth over the rough spots in the developing life of young China and bring into bold relief these characters best fitted for leadership in the republic.

Because of the high character of its work along educational lines, because of its continued adherence to Christian principles, because of the physical equipment, inadequate though it may be, and because of its very unique geographical situation, Nanking appeals to the generosity of its constituency and urges that consideration be given to a larger development of its property and its endowment resources. It represents the highest type of cultivation work being carried on in the Orient.

3391. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING. The following report ¹⁹³³
of the University of Nanking was received from President
Chen Yü-gwang:

In many ways, the school year 1932-1933 has been one of the
most successful years in the history of the University of Nanking.

Since 1927, work at the University has been subject to frequent interruptions, due to student strikes and political disturbances; the past year, however, has been notable for the steady, uninterrupted work done, and for the fine spirit and relations on the campus.

The number of regular students enrolled has been as follows:

	Fall 1932	Spring 1933
Arts	185	167
Science	164	159
Agriculture	204	202
Rural Leaders' Training School	73	80
Middle School	690	604

There have not been many changes in the faculty, but we are much indebted to the Presbyterian Board for sending Mr. W. R. Wheeler and Dr. W. P. Fenn to the University. Mr. Wheeler is devoting his time partly to English teaching and partly to publicity work; and Dr. Fenn has spent the school year in Peiping at the College of Chinese Studies but will be in charge of the English Department beginning September 1933. The University is also indebted to the Presbyterian Board and Mission for releasing Mr. S. J. Mills for teaching English and French during the past three years. His help has been much appreciated and we wish him success in the work he is to take up on his return to the United States.

For the past ten years, Yenching University and the University of Nanking have been making expenditures from the China Famine Funds, one-fourth of the annual expenditure being made under the direction of Yenching University in North China, and three-fourths under the direction of the University of Nanking. The expenditures represent the use of both principal and interest. It has now been decided that the balance of this fund, amounting to U. S. \$600,000, is to be turned over to the Founders of the University of Nanking and expenditures from this fund will be under the direction of the University hereafter. The money is to be used for agricultural improvement with special reference to famine prevention.

The Department of Agricultural Economics has been rendering an interesting service in relation to rural co-operatives. There is a co-operative center at Wukiang, about thirty miles from Nanking, under the direction of the University. The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has promised to give the University a sum of \$60,000 Chinese currency, toward the expenses of two experts from abroad in rural co-operatives and marketing, and \$3,000 for scholarships in co-operatives. The gift of the Bank is to be paid in instalments during the next three years. The National Christian Council has

also turned over to the University the sum of \$27,200 received from returned rehabilitation loans made after the flood of 1931 and notes and loan obligations amounting to \$19,300, making a total of \$46,500. It is the purpose to use these funds, as they become available, in the development of rural co-operatives.

The College of Agriculture has also decided to co-operate in the Mass Education Movement experiment being conducted by Mr. James Yen at Tinghsien, Hopei. The College has agreed to take charge of the crop improvement and animal husbandry projects at Tinghsien, and two members of the Nanking staff have been appointed for work there.

In the College of Arts, the Department of Sociology is doing what it can with the means at its disposal to render service to the community where possible. In co-operation with the University Hospital and Ginling College, it is training students in social case work, and with financial aid from the Nanking Women's Club it has set up a loom for the making of blankets and woollen material, with the object of training men for this work and possibly aiding them to set up looms of their own.

The College of Science is co-operating with the Ministry of Education in plans for the standardization of science courses in colleges and middle schools. Its workshop continues to make and repair apparatus for middle schools, while several middle schools are permitted to use the elementary physics equipment, the Department of Chemistry furnishing the necessary chemicals and supplies.

The Middle School has been making steady progress under the direction of Mr. Djang Fang. It has had many difficulties to face in recent years, one being the necessity of having a large enrolment in order to meet the budget, and another being the constant need of repairing the buildings because of their age and the damage done in 1927. There is still much to be done to raise the standard of instruction and improve conditions on the campus, but what has been accomplished is very gratifying.

In the past few months the staffing of the Hospital has been more adequate than at any time before and the nursing staff is steadily improving as the number and quality of the student nurses increases. Within the Evangelistic and Social Service Department, the outstanding development has come through the work of Miss Dju Yu-bao, in which she has the co-operation of the Departments of Sociology of both the University and Ginling College. Financial aid in starting this work has come largely through the Nanking Women's Club. The Hospital is doing what it can, as far as funds permit, to assist in rural health work and has started in a small way to co-operate

in a health program at the extension center of the College of Agriculture at Wukiang, in which the Hospital is giving the services of a doctor two days a fortnight for six months in order to supervise and give such medical care as is necessary, there being a nurse in residence at the center. The student health service has been advanced. Smallpox vaccinations were more or less compulsory and the campaign against typhoid and cholera showed very satisfactory results.

The expenses of the Hospital have to be met largely through fees and the sick are being taxed pretty closely to their limits without meeting sufficiently the needs of the Hospital. A goodwill campaign is being carried on for co-operation and support from the community.

The religious life and spirit of the University have been strengthened during the past year. One of the factors in this development has been the erection of Twinem Chapel, a memorial to Paul DeWitt Twinem, a member of the faculty of the University from 1919 to 1923. The chapel is to be used primarily for worship purposes, particularly individual prayer and conferences. It is the gift of Mrs. Twinem, who, as an honorary member of the faculty, is serving the students in many devoted ways.

The University of Nanking Christian Association has been active during the past year. Of the total registration of students, about twenty-five per cent are listed as church members or Christians. Chapel is voluntary and held twice a week, and there is a special Sunday morning service which the students of Ginling College also attend. A musical service on Sunday evening and a weekly prayer meeting are also among the religious activities of the school. For the first time in the history of the University, a series of services was conducted during the week preceding Easter, and these proved very helpful. There is still much to be done in quickening and strengthening the religious life of the University but the past year has been one of progress and we believe that progress will continue.

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KIANGAN MISSION

The Committee recommended to the Mission the adoption of an amendment to Article VIII, Sec 1, C, 2, limiting the period allowed for appeal from executive committee actions to ten days instead of one month.

(See Mission Meeting Minutes, Nos. 3399, 100, 101.)

GENERAL

3393. HOSPITALITY. The Committee voted its hearty appreciation of the hospitality of the Hwaiyuan Station.

3394. DR. WELLS. The Committee expressed its special gratitude to Dr. Wells for all the help and inspiration which he has given us during the days of the executive meeting.

3395. MR. HOOD. The Committee expressed to the retiring chairman of the Mission our sense that we have been under rare guidance in our stations, mission and executive committee during the years of his chairmanship, and our real sense of loss now that it becomes necessary for him to give up that leadership.

ADJOURNMENT. After the singing of the Doxology and uniting in the Lord's Prayer, the Committee adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ANNA F. MORRIS

LETTERS FROM CHINA

A Christian University at the Capital of China

Nanking, China,
September 15, 1933

"And yonder by Nanking, behold
The tower of porcelain, strange and old,
Uplifting to the astonished skies
Its ninefold painted balconies."

Thus Longfellow has written of the "Porcelain Pagoda" built in Nanking by the Emperor Yung-lo, in the early part of the fifteenth century. Of this famous pagoda, destroyed by the Taipings eighty years ago, only fragments remain. But on the slope of Purple Mountain to the north rises a replica of that ancient tower, built not of wood but of concrete and steel. Yung-lo erected the Porcelain Pagoda as a memorial to his mother; Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government have built the new pagoda and the Sun Yat Sen Tomb and the National Cemetery in which the pagoda is located, as a memorial to the first president of China and to the heroes of the Revolution of whom Dr. Sun was chief. The two pagodas, old and new, and the memories they enshrine, are symbolical of Nanking, the new capital of the young republic, built upon the foundations of the capitals of ancient imperial dynasties. In this city where the old and the new mingle in such picturesque and unpredictable juxtaposition, Mrs. Wheeler and I have lived for the past year; in this city is the University of Nanking on the staff of which I am a member, and in this letter I will try to describe to you the city and the University, which as a Christian university at the capital of China faces special opportunities and responsibilities.

Nanking is situated about 200 miles northwest of Shanghai, in about the same latitude as Charleston, South Carolina. The city is located near the Yangtze River where the Peking-Shanghai railroad crosses the river. As the capital of the country, with its many historical monuments and shrines, Nanking has much the same relationship to Shanghai, which is the commercial and financial center of China, as has Washington to New York.



For over 2,000 years, Nanking has been an important city of China. For four centuries it has been a capital, the capital of forty-five emperors of seven different dynasties, and since 1927, the capital of the Republic. The first historical record which can be definitely authenticated is that of a settlement in the southwestern part of the city in the district known as Chao Tien Kung. There a village which dates from 490 B. C. grew up which was called Yeh Cheng. For three centuries before that date tradition says there was a settlement on this site. North of Yeh Cheng on a hill called Tsing Liang Shan in 333 B. C. was built a citadel called Ginling I, or "the Place of the Golden Hills", about which fortress and hill grew up a second city called Shih Tou Cheng, or "City of Stone". To the northeast is another hill called Pei Chi Ko

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or "Pavilion of the North Star"; this became a center of a third settlement called T'ai Ch'eng, about the time of Christ. These three settlements had their own walls and stockades; but as the villages grew, the walls were extended until the three were enclosed within one great rampart, remains of which are seen as part of the great wall which encircles the city of Nanking today.

You feel the spirit of the past as you approach and enter the city. As you leave the railroad station and the mighty Yangtze River, you see an arm of that river, an artificial waterway, extending to the city wall, and you remember that that canal was cut by the Emperor Shih Huang-ti, whose dynasty dates from 255 to 206 B. C. and gave its name to China. You pass through an imposing gateway in the great gray wall, a wall that is 40 to 60 feet in height, 20 to 40 feet thick, 22 miles in length, its loopholes and bastions strongly reminiscent of the castle wall pictured in Christopher Wren's "Beau Geste". Part of the wall was built in the fifth and sixth centuries A. D.; in its present form it was reconstructed and extended by the founder of the Ming Dynasty, Hung Wu, in the latter part of the fourteenth century, a hundred years before Columbus set sail for the West. After a drive of three or four miles from the river, you sight a gigantic drum tower, crowning an eminence that dominates the city. A drum tower was built on this site in the Mongol Dynasty (1280-1368); but it had been preceded by a palace of the Tang emperors, built a thousand years before. The first emperor of the Ming Dynasty whose rule began in 1368 is said to have watched from this tower the battle that was being waged in the city and to encourage his armies, he is said to have beaten a great drum that gave the tower its name.

As you stand upon the Drum Tower hill, the panorama of the city is spread before you. It is a panorama in which there is an extraordinary combination of the old and the new. To the south you can see the curved roofs and upturned eaves of the great Confucian temple; at Chao Tien Kung, which is built upon the site of the first settlement within the boundaries of Nanking. Today the temple has been transformed into a soldiers' barracks and the blare of military trumpets sounds where formerly were heard the strange and archaic strains of the stringed instruments and the "singing stones," of the Confucian priests. To the southwest you see the hilltop Tsing Liang Shan. The ancient name of that fortified hill "Ginling" is now the Chinese name of the University of Nanking, organized in 1910, and is the name both in Chinese and English of the modern girls' college opened in Nanking in 1915. On that hilltop that once guarded "the City of Stone" has now been placed the city reservoir that collects and redistributes the city water supply piped from the distant Yangtze, a most welcome municipal utility that was provided in the year 1932. "Tsing Liang" means "clear cool" and is an appropriate name for the hill that provides this refreshing water supply. On Pei Chi Ko, the hilltop to the east, where Kublai Khan, the great emperor of the Mongols, in 1279 erected one of the numerous observatories which he had ordered built throughout the empire, there is today a modern observatory, and also on the hilltop the residence of T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister of China, who is the financial pole star of the Nationalist Government, and in his day and generation as able and great a leader as any of the famous men of the past. To the north is the shining expanse of Lotus Lake, its shores and islands dotted by pavilions and archways; a lake where the rulers and officials of Nanking often spent their leisure time, and where a modern hero, Colonel Lindbergh, landed his plane in 1931. Farther to the east, you see within the eastern wall the open spaces where once stood the palaces and residences of the Manchus, whose dynasty ruled China from 1611 to 1911. When we were in Nanking

in 1915 we visited the ruins of this city which had been destroyed by the republicans three years before. Today the debris and broken masonry have been removed; only the solid cube-like gateways of the walls of that Manchu city remain. On this site the new buildings of the Nationalist Government will be erected.

As you look out over the capital, which now numbers 600,000 inhabitants, you hear the strident horn of the motorcars which dash along the broad Sun Yat Sen Avenue newly cut through the city; airplanes roar and flash in the sky above you; you look beyond the east wall and see Purple Mountain against the eastern sky; at its base the dull red wall and archway of the tombs of the first Ming emperors; beyond them the double row of grotesque stone animals, elephants, lions, horses, camels, that line the imperial causeway leading to the tombs; and beyond and above, on the farther slope of Purple Mountain the shining white steps and arches and memorial hall of the Tomb of Sun Yat Sen, with the new pagoda just beyond; "an alabaster city that gleams undimmed by human tears", one of the most impressive national shrines in the world.

The words of Eunice Tietjens, written from another Chinese city wall, are apposite to Nanking:

"As I walk, lifted above the squalor and the dirt, the timeless miracle of sunset mantles in the west,

The blue dusk gathers close

And beauty moves immortal through the land

And I walk quickly, praying in my heart that beauty will defend us, will heal up the too great wounds of China.

And still the sunset glows—

The tall pagoda, like a velvet flower, blossoms against the sky;

The Sacred Mountain fades, and in the town a child laughs suddenly."

In this capital of the Republic newly superimposed upon the capitals of ancient imperial dynasties, the Christian movement has found strong and diversified expression. The Church is of course of chief importance: I will describe it in a later letter. Of the schools, three union institutions of higher learning are of special interest. Theological schools and institutions for training pastors were opened a generation ago; in 1910 three of these schools were united in the Nanking Theological Seminary in which four denominations cooperate, and that now owns valuable property on the western extension of the Sun Yat Sen Avenue. The Seminary is one of the beneficiaries of the wellknown Wendell will, having been bequeathed 16½% of the total estate. Ginling College for Girls was opened in 1915. In the College eight denominations cooperate. In 1923 the College moved to its present site where buildings which combine the beautiful roofs and lines of Chinese architecture, with modern equipment from the Occident, have been erected. After his flying trip to China in 1931, and after his visit to Nanking, Colonel Lindbergh told friends of his in America that the best thing he had seen in all China was Ginling College, and as you enter the spacious campus, surrounded by its attractive buildings, and as you watch the students at their work and in their diversified activities, and as you sense the spirit of beauty, of freedom, of peace and of joy, you understand the reasons for Colonel Lindbergh's tribute.

These three institutions of higher learning, the Seminary, Ginling College, and the University make Nanking one of the chief centers of Christian education in China, as the presence in Nanking of the Central University and other national institutions of learning make it one of the chief centers for government education. In 1888 the Methodists had organized

an institution for boys named Nanking University. Dr. J. C. Ferguson was for ten years president of this University. In 1908 the Presbyterians, and Disciples united their educational work in one college. In 1910 this college joined in the work of the Methodist University; in 1911 this union institution was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York with the name University of Nanking. In 1911, the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society entered this union and now cooperates in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. A charter was granted the University by the Regents of the University of the State of New York; on September 20th, 1928, the University was registered by the National Government, the first of the mission universities to be registered.

The University now owns about 120 acres inside the city, on high land near the Drum Tower, the tower of the main building, Severance Hall, rising to about the same level as the Drum Tower and being a conspicuous land mark in the city. The University also owns about 200 acres of land outside the city which is used for farm land and for experimental purposes for the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The university buildings have Chinese roofs; Nanking was the first of the mission universities to adopt this style of architecture, and it is an interesting commentary on the accusation sometimes made against mission colleges that they are too foreign in their influence and alien, that these universities have been leaders in preserving the architectural beauties of China's great past. The buildings are indices of the generous interest of its American friends; the names of the buildings are a roster of these friends, Swasey, McCormick, Severance, Sage, Day, Twinem. The University includes a middle school, or preparatory department; a College of Arts; a College of Science; a College of Agriculture and Forestry; a Rural Leaders Training School; a 160-bed hospital; a nurses training school; with a faculty and administration staff, excluding the hospital, of 139 Chinese and 18 Americans with a total enrollment of approximately 1,400 students. Since 1927 there has been a Chinese president, Dr. Chen Yu Gwan; Chinese deans of the three Colleges of Arts, Science, and Agriculture, N. C. Liu, H. R. Wei, and K. S. Sie, respectively; and the majority of the Board of Directors in China are Chinese. The president of the Board of Trustees, now termed the Board of Founders, in New York, is Dr. Robert E. Speer.

Each of the colleges and departments is rendering important service. The College of Agriculture and Forestry, for example, has an international reputation. The work in this field was launched under the leadership of Joseph Bailie in 1910; it has been a pioneer in this field in China, and has had a consistent record of practical service during the past twenty-three years under the successive leadership of John H. Reisner, J. Lossing Buck and K. S. Sie. A number of professors from America have cooperated in this service, Cornell University having sent several of its most eminent men to Nanking. The College maintains a widespread system of crop reports in which over 6,000 individuals scattered throughout China cooperate; it is completing a thorough going and far-reaching survey of land utilization and population with nineteen trained investigators who are developing a practical technique in this hitherto unexplored field. The College has had a part in the development of rural cooperatives and in rural reconstruction; it has just completed arrangements with the Theological Seminary in Nanking for the giving of a combined course for pastors who will serve rural areas, one of their four years of preparation to be taken under the direction of the College of Agriculture and the other three under the Seminary; the College is now cooperating in the agricultural sphere with the Mass Education Movement in Ting Hsien. The work of the College and the University has been given recognition and endorsement during the past year by the transfer to the Board of Founders of the balance

of the China Famine Fund of \$600,000 (U. S.); by the gift of \$63,000 (Chinese) from a bank in Shanghai for the securing of two foreign experts in cooperatives and marketing, and for the establishment of scholarships in cooperatives; by the transfer by the National Christian Council of the balance of its rural loan fund of approximately \$40,000 (Chinese); by a gift of \$20,000 (Chinese) by General Chiang Kai Shek for agricultural work in the North.

Last June Mr. Wang Ching-wei accepted the invitation to be present at the commencement exercises and to make the principal address. Wang Ching-wei is the President of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, corresponding to the Premier of the Cabinet in other governments. Wang is a Cantonese; an outstanding leader among the liberals and students of China. He was associated with Sun Yat Sen in the earlier struggles for the revolution; in March, 1910, though a price of \$100,000 was set on his head, he went to Peking and took an active part in the plot to assassinate the Prince Regent of the Manchus, and thereby to blaze the way for the driving out of the Manchus and the establishment of the Republic. The plot was discovered; Wang was captured; when asked how he dared to go to the capital on such a mission he is reported to have replied: "Wang Ching-wei wants to perform some extraordinary and sensational act for the purpose of arousing, from the most important place (i.e., the capital) of the whole world (i.e. China) the people." When he was asked why he had taken with him copies of the Min Pao, his revolutionary paper, he replied: "These articles were written in words; I wanted to translate them into blood." He was sentenced to life imprisonment and spent over a year in prison with chains on his hands, feet, and neck, until the actual outbreak of the Revolution, October 10th, 1911, brought him his freedom. He was with Sun Yat Sen during his last illness and helped him compose his last message, his Will and Testament to the people, which is read every week in the schools and in public assemblies in China. He has an engaging personality with evident frankness and courage and it was an interesting experience to see him on the commencement platform of the University and to hear him speaking to the students and to the assembly. The Minister of Education was also present and gave an address and the faculty and students of the University were happy to have had these two distinguished men as the chief guests and participants in the exercises of the day.

The University of Nanking is a Christian university and of deeper significance and importance than its financial strength or popularity is its Christian character and influence. There is a tremendous opportunity for corporate service in the need of reconstruction, and particularly for rural reconstruction, in China to-day. The military forces of the government can subdue and destroy the Communist armies but they cannot provide a healing constructive program for the devastated areas that always are to be found in the wake of the armed forces of Communism. Such Christian universities as the University of Nanking with its technical knowledge in the field of agriculture and rural development ought to be of service to China at such a time as this. There is ample evidence that the leaders of the National Government will welcome any constructive contribution that the Christian church or that Christian institutions can make. The University is alive to this situation and is doing its best to be of service.

The source of such service, however, lies in the conscience and spirit and will of individuals who, armed with the best technical skill and knowledge that can be provided, will dedicate themselves to the service of community and state, without regard either for hardship or reward. The spirit of such sacrifice and service finds its best and most enduring

expression in the lives of those who have been renewed and are sustained by the grace and power of Christ. There is an opportunity and responsibility before the Christian students and members of the faculty of winning other students and faculty members who can be leaders in this campaign of Christian service.

The winning of Chinese students to Christ to-day is not easily done. There are three factors that must be taken into special account. First, is the fact that the Chinese students are not especially interested in religion. It is always dangerous to generalize, but it can be said that, with various exceptions, as a race, the Chinese do not exhibit the speculative and mystical characteristics of the Indians, they do not have the liturgical background and ecclesiastical tradition of the Latin Americans, nor the openness of approach and religious fervour of the Africans. Philosophically the Chinese students have been, in general, positivists. The attitude of Confucius is still there to-day. "While we do not know about men, how can we know about the spirits?" Their Chinese students are more interested in ethics than in religion, in science than in ethics, in physics than in metaphysics. There is a racial lack of interest in and indifference to religion that is the first difficulty to overcome in any effort to win them to Christ or to service in His Name.

In the second place, during the past thirteen years, the students have been through a hard school of disillusionment and testing of political platforms and platitudes. The so-called "Student Movement" in politics came to public expression first in 1919 at the time of the Shantung decision at Versailles. I witnessed the triumphal march of the students emerging from prison in Peking in 1919 after they had won an apology from the government. They were active in the nation-wide movement that resulted in the dismissal of three government officials and that found final expression in the refusal of the Chinese delegates to sign the treaty of Versailles. Because of their intelligence, candour, and courage, the students have taken an active part in the formation of almost every major political decision since 1919. But at times the student movement has been manipulated by certain politicians who have had their own ends to serve; the students have become disillusioned about the practicability and real value of some of their efforts; to-day they are in a decidedly sophisticated mood. They cannot be swept off their feet by driving emotional appeals, as has sometimes been done in the past; they must be clearly shown the opportunities for constructive Christian service that will follow upon any decision or promise of allegiance and the appeal must be to the individual conscience and will rather than to the group.

In the third place, as a concomitant of the intellectual and social renaissance which has swept through China, there has been the withdrawal of all instruction in the schools and colleges in the Chinese Classics, a falling into disuse and decay of the temples and the discontinuance of worship there, and all this has tended to decrease reverence and respect for religious authority and tradition. When we were in China before 1919, almost every college student knew at least a portion of the classics by heart. You could quote from the Five Classics and the Four Books, with assurance that the students would recognize the quotation and could continue it. In my classes to-day there are not over half a dozen students in each who have read these Classics or can quote from them. Some of the Confucian temples are military barracks; the images in many of the Buddhist and Taoist temples are covered with dust and have fallen into disuse and decay.

Thirteen years ago, I heard one of our ablest and wisest missionaries, the late Dr. J. Walter Lowrie, speak of the Chinese, as "a people with a book," alluding to the Confucian canon, and from this fact, and because of their reverence and love for that book, he

pointed out the possibilities of winning a similar love and allegiance for the sacred book of the Christian faith. The assertion that the Chinese are a people with a book cannot be made in the same sense to-day, certainly not of the Confucian "book." If they have a book now, it is the San Min Chu I, the "Three Peoples' Principles" of Sun Yat Sen and the Kuo Min Tang. My Chinese teacher has told me of a saying prevalent among the older scholars who still revere the Confucian classics; "If Confucius were born in this age, his fortune would be sad." After the apparently indestructible grip that the Confucian ethics and tradition had upon the Chinese people for more than 2,000 years, such a break in thought life and principle is almost unbelievable and its consequences incalculable.

On the positive side it can be said of this situation that the very qualities and experiences that make religious conversion difficult, also, paradoxically, make it more productive and fruitful when it is achieved. Chinese Christians do not spend their energies in mystical contemplation, or religious reveries or abstract devotion. They address themselves to Christian service and to living the Christian life with the same energy and practical ability that have been the means of their winning success in business and secular life. The very disillusionment concerning political catchwords and slogans has helped to clear the atmosphere and to disentangle politics and patriotism and religion, and to prepare the way for a true knowledge and service of Christ and of others in His name. The breaking down of the Confucian tradition and teaching has opened the way for new truth.

There is scriptural warning as to the dangers of such a religious vacuum as exists in China today, and there is a special responsibility upon the Christian church to fill this void with its steadying and saving truth. The inexpressibly significant and potential alternatives connoted by the three words—Communism, Japanism, or Christ are not mere verbal phrases; the Christian church cannot be indifferent to the choice which the Chinese, both as individuals, and as a people, are making of the three ways that lie before them.

In this situation, the University of Nanking, together with other Christian colleges in China, is trying to be true to its Christian purpose and ideal. President Chen is a third generation Christian and has on his heart and holds continually before him the Christian aim and duty of the institution. The University Christian Association is a student organization under student direction and control. According to the present government regulations, instruction in religion, and chapel services must be voluntary. There are curriculum classes in religion and voluntary Bible classes and voluntary chapel. On Sunday morning the students of Ginling College and of the University attend the common service; there is also a short evening service with special music. The faculty members are free to use their influence in personal conferences and talks with the students and this is the chief way in which they can be won. The University Christian Association which like other student organizations of the University has suffered due to the frequent disruptions and evacuations of the last six years has grown in stability and strength during the past year. It has helped to direct several activities of university and community service besides having special responsibility for meetings and gatherings of the Christian students.

Two events of the past year were of special interest and importance in the Christian life of the University. The first was the coming in the fall of Dr. Stanley Jones of India, author of "The Christ of the Indian Road" and other well-known books, to conduct special meetings in Nanking. The sincerity, humility, the crystal-clear character and radiance of personality of Dr. Jones, together with his reputation as a writer and speaker,

made their impression upon the students as they listened to him, and his visit will long be remembered. On Easter day special services were held in the Twinem Memorial Chapel and in the larger Sage Chapel of the University. Twinem Chapel is a memorial to the Rev. Paul DeWitt Twinem, a member of the faculty of the University from 1919 to 1923, who died in Nanking. Mr. Twinem had especially upon his heart the winning of individual students to Christ; he and Mrs. Twinem, who were married in 1922, made provision for a special "prayer room" where they could meet with the students individually and talk and pray with them. Mrs. Twinem has returned to Nanking and the earlier dream of a special place for such personal conference and for prayer has come true in the building made possible through gifts from Mrs. Twinem's family of a chapel for this special purpose. The chapel is small, seating less than 100. It is built in Chinese temple style, with curving upturned eaves. But Christian symbols have been substituted for the usual Buddhist and Taoist temple decorations. Instead of the dragon at the gable ends of the roof is carved a fish, the sign used by the early Christians (in Greek, *ixthvs* the five letters being the first letters in the Greek words for Jesus Christ, Son of God and Saviour); in the wooden lattices of the opaque windows, which simulate the paper windows of the temples, the outline of the cross is visible. In front of the chapel hangs a bronze temple bell, the gift of the Chinese Christian students of the University. The chapel is never closed, day or night. The spirit of the beautiful life which the chapel commemorates lives on in the building and in the living service that Mrs. Twinem is continuing to give.

On Easter morning this chapel was formally dedicated, the friends of Mr. and Mrs. Twinem joining in the service; Easter afternoon in the Sage Chapel of the University a meeting was held in which all the Christians in Nanking were represented. A cantata was rendered by the Glee Clubs of the University and of Ginling College and by choirs from the Union Church and the Chinese churches of the city. The Chapel was thronged with an assembly of over 1,200 Christians. Six years before, over a hundred American members of the University faculty and of the missionary community were huddled on the top floor of Bailie Hall next to the Chapel's ~~all~~ ~~was~~ ~~Dr.~~ ~~John~~ ~~E.~~ ~~Williams.~~ ~~Before~~ ~~the~~ ~~been~~ ~~threatened~~ ~~with~~ ~~death.~~ The Christians were scattered throughout the city like sheep without a shepherd. Against the background of the memory of these former scenes, it was an inspiration and joy to see that great assembly uniting in the historic hymns of the church and in the promise of power and joy and new life in the resurrection of Christ. That Easter Day in the year 1933 truly marked a resurrection of the body of Christ, of His Church, in Nanking, and many rejoiced on that day with exceeding great joy.

The Porcelain Pagoda was a memorial to the mother of the Emperor Yung Lo; the Pagoda and Tomb on Purple Mountain are a monument to Sun Yat Sen and the Republican revolutionists; the University, with its university tower, is a memorial to the vision and faith and sacrifice of the Christians who brought it into being and have helped to maintain it through the successive years. From 1910 to 1927 the president of the University was Dr. A. J. Bowen; the vice-president was Dr. John E. Williams. Before the Nanking Incident of 1927 when the Northern armies were about to retire before the advance of the Southern or Nationalist forces, and it was suggested that all foreigners should leave the city, Dr. Bowen and Dr. Williams discussed the possibility of their withdrawal with the others. Mrs. Williams had raised the question with Dr. Williams of his leaving the city. She has told me of their conversation and of his reply. "He was very quick in his answer. He said: 'Do not tempt me. I must be here when the Southern Army comes in; The work of my whole life is in jeopardy and I must be here.' One day when

Dr. Bowen was very sad, Dr. Williams said: 'Bowen, we have been together a great many years and we have had a wonderful time here in Nanking. No one ever had a happier time than we have had through these years. We have stayed with the University through days of honor; let us stay through days of disaster.' Dr. Bowen said: 'I have just written to the Bishop that I will stay through to the end.' "

On March 24th, 1927, Dr. Williams was shot by one of the "Red" soldiers in the Southern army, one of seven foreigners who were killed that day. Later it was learned that this Hunanese division, under Communist leadership, had been led to make this attack as a part of the Communist warfare against foreign imperialists, and in order to embarrass General Chiang Kai Shek who had already begun to oppose the Communist power and position in the Southern armies and government. Dr. Williams was buried in the little foreign cemetery of Nanking. The grave stone was erected later by his friend, the Honorable C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister in the National Government. The stone bears the inscription in English "In memory of Dr. John Elias Williams. Respectfully erected by Chen Ting Wang" and there is an inscription in Chinese also by Dr. Wang.

Today in Nanking, the curved roofs and arches of the Sun Yat Sen Tomb and the graceful lines of the new pagoda of the National Cemetery, a modern descendent of the Porcelain Pagoda of the past, dominate the eastern sky. Hall and archway and pagoda are memorials to the honored heroes of the nation. And against the western horizon not far from the Drum Tower which in the past sent out its reverberating thunder, its call to battle, rises the impressive university tower, the University itself a living memorial to those who have gone before, who, like John Williams and Paul DeWitt Twinem have fought a good fight, have finished their course, have kept the faith. I have stood in the university tower and have watched the sun go down beyond the western city wall while the shadows lengthened from that wall toward the little foreign cemetery that guards the graves of Mr. Twinem and Dr. Williams and others who have built their lives into Christian Church and hospital and school.

The golden evening brightens in the west.
Soon, soon to faithful warriors cometh rest.
Sweet is the calm of Paradise the blest.

In the midst of such memorials and with such memories, there is the clear task before the University of continuing the work which has been so well begun by the founders and leaders of the institution, soldiers of Christ, "faithful, true and bold," and in their spirit to carry on the battle on behalf of China, and the students of China, for the coming of the Kingdom of God in China, in the ever victorious power and grace of the Living Christ.



Sincerely yours,

W. REGINALD WHEELER.

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LETTERS FROM CHINA

Nanking, China,
October first, 1934.

TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING:

A year ago—on September 15, 1933—I wrote to you and attempted to describe the city of Nanking—the capital of China—and the Christian University here.

In this letter I will try to outline briefly some of the developments of chief interest in the life of the University during the past year. The list of subjects might be extended to considerable length. I will select three.

Calvin Coolidge once remarked that an item of chief importance to any American President is how to secure the money with which to maintain the government. The same question confronts every college president. The question has been accentuated during the present depression. The Christian colleges in China depend in part upon funds from America for their current budgets; all of them face ever increasing opportunities that call for ever expanding incomes. The curtailing of their income from abroad has subjected them all to financial uncertainties and strain. A compensating aspect of this situation is that the universities have been compelled to seek a greater measure of support in China. The future of these institutions depends upon their becoming increasingly indigenously supported as well as in service and staff, and it is from that standpoint that we have been made happy by the gifts received by the University of Nanking during the past year in China.

The Farmers' Bank of Four Provinces (Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi and Anhwei) has approved an appropriation of \$100,000 (yuan) for an economic survey by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of these provinces with special reference to marketing, the present methods of financing the farmers, the landlord tenant relationships, and the classification of land according to productivity. The Farmers' Bank was organized by General Chiang Kai-shek for the purpose of assisting the farmers financially through co-operatives and in other ways. The survey is to cover a two year period and payments will be made quarterly. The National Government has made an appropriation of \$100,000 (yuan) in government bonds toward the total of \$300,000 yuan it had promised several years ago for a library and its equipment and upkeep at the University. The National Economic Council—a committee of the government with special responsibility for economic planning and development,—has paid \$10,000 yuan for the training of a special nine-month class of fifty students in the cotton industry. The Shensi Provincial Government has paid \$5,000 yuan, part of a three-year grant of \$15,000 yuan, for the training of a special class of 30 students from that province; the China Foundation has appropriated \$15,000 yuan for research in plant disease control and in crop improvement. The National Government, on the recommendation of the Ministry of Industries, has authorized a grant-in-aid of \$30,000 to the University for the Colleges of Arts and Science.



The first five appropriations are for capital improvement and special courses; the last, both for equipment and special courses and for the current budget. The University reported a deficit of \$16,000 yuan for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, in a budget of approximately \$900,000 yuan. The University has managed its finances with great economy and care and in spite of the strain of the present situation—a strain that nearly every institution of higher learning in the world is feeling in these difficult times,—an encouraging factor is the receiving of cash and pledges of \$260,000 (yuan)—more than a quarter of a million dollars (Chinese)—in China during the past year, and these gifts and pledges bring encouragement to the administration of the University and are a visible index of the progress being made in securing indigenous support.

In the second place, under the leadership of President Chen and Deans Liu, Wei, Chang and Sie, there have been accomplishments in the work of the University during the past year that, we believe, justify increased trust and support. The Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, under the direction of Dr. J. L. Buck, has for three years been engaged in a land utilization and population survey and study which is the first of its kind on a nation-wide scale in China. The survey has extended into twenty-one provinces; data have been collected from 19,000 farms and 52,000 farm families. The last regional investigator has returned safely and the data are being tabulated with the expectation that the complete report will be available within a year. A preliminary report has been published by the Milbank Memorial Fund. The Department plans to publish a report which will be of general interest; a volume showing the results of the study in maps; and a third volume giving all the data for each locality studied.

Dr. A. B. Lewis and L. L. Chang have published a pamphlet on "Silver and the Chinese Price Level" which has attracted wide attention. Three members of the University faculty, Dr. Buck, Dr. Lewis and Mr. Chang are members of the Silver Committee of the Ministry of Industries.

The College of Science has made educational contributions of value in Nanking and in the Province of Kiangsu, in a program of visual education—through the use of motion pictures—and in science instruction and standardization of science text-books in the middle schools. The loan to the college by Mr. Julean Arnold, the American Commercial Attaché, of his valuable supply of 35 mm. films has been of much service in the carrying out of the first of these programs.

There has been a distinct improvement in the standard of English instruction in the College of Arts under the direction of Dr. W. P. Fenn, Head of the Department of Foreign Languages. The University Debating Team, coached by Dr. Fenn, Dr. Edwin Marx, Dean Wei, and Dr. Ma, won the championship in the East China Intercollegiate English Debate. This victory followed close upon the winning of the East China Oratorical team Championship in Chinese, and the winning of the volleyball championship in the city of Nanking, and the students staged a triple celebration of these victories.

In the third place, there has been progress in the religious life of the University. In accordance with the government regulations, all chapel services and classroom religious instruction is on a voluntary and elective basis. But there is no restriction upon individual personal work and religious instruction not on a compulsory basis. There has been a subsidence of the anti-Christian attitude of previous years, but there is much still to be done and won and the battle is not an easy one, either for Christian students or faculty. Those

who choose the Christian way of life have engaged in a real conflict "and there are many adversaries." Of three students, one of a number of such groups who had planned to be baptized, only one student had sufficient courage to appear at the church on the appointed day. Here is a student who had decided to become a Christian and be baptized. He is one of the best students in one of my classes and comes from a family of wealth and influence. None of his family are Christians; his father learns of his contemplated step and the boy is compelled to drop out of this Christian University and go to a government institution. Here is another student, with a shining face, to whom I am instinctively drawn. After class he comes to me and says: "I want to be a Christian. How do you be a Christian?" The boy has had a difficult path since that decision but he has stood firm and has been baptized into the new faith. Such experiences make the work among the students of the University worth while and are both a challenge and a reward.

In the faculty there has been real religious activity as well, though we still have far to go. I have been a member of an informal group that has met every two weeks throughout the year and has gained insight and strength from this fellowship. During the year two "retreats" have been held; one met in a picturesque Buddhist temple in the lovely "Spirit Valley" near the newly constructed Revolutionists Memorial, the "Arlington of China." Seventy of the faculty, Chinese and foreigners, faculty members and their wives, met in the temple where we were served a vegetable meal by the Buddhist priests and engaged in discussion, singing hymns and in prayer. During the singing of one of the hymns an old Buddhist monk made his way to the altar in front of an image of the Buddha and placed a single stick of burning incense there as if afraid this new religion might displace the worship of one who had lived and taught centuries before Christ. As the stick of incense with its curling, fragrant smoke, burned low and went out, and the Christian hymns rose in singing chorus, it seemed a portent of the coming of the day when the Light of Asia would be in truth the One who is the Light of the World.

The baccalaureate services at the University and at Ginling College always have a special place in the religious life of the institutions. At the University, the former chancellor of Yenching University, Wei Lei-chwen, made the baccalaureate address. He was a Han-lin scholar of the old school and yet a leader of the new education and a man of visible sincerity and grace. He gave a ringing and unequivocal message as to the need of the youth of China being loyal to the truth, even though that loyalty might lead them, as it did Jesus, to the Cross. At the Ginling Baccalaureate service, General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek were present. They had a personal interest in the College as a niece of theirs, a daughter of Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was a student in the College, and Madame Chiang, and her two sisters, Mrs. Kung and Mrs. T. V. Soong, had given the funds for a building at the College.

In a letter which General and Madame Chiang — the outstanding leaders in China to-day—gave last year to Bishop Logan H. Roots, their trusted friend, before he sailed for America, they had written of the need of more missionaries from America; "trained to advance a program of rural reconstruction, education, methods of cooperative effort, with the humility to learn from the Chinese their own needs, but above all requirements, filled with the knowledge and love of Jesus Christ and the zeal of his service."

They had affirmed their belief that "Christianity can give to China what Communism never can—a sense of the Divine purpose of a loving heavenly Father—in our lives"—and they had asked "for the help of the Christians in America, that we may not fail Him in His purpose for China."

Now General Chiang was speaking to students in China and in a clear, direct and soldierly speech, he gave his testimony as to the value of religion and as to the need of allegiance to and dependence upon Christ. A most striking sentence was: "If you do not have Christ, you have no one upon whom you can lean" (Roh shi muh iu Ye Se, muh iu i k'ao dih'). His address in part was:

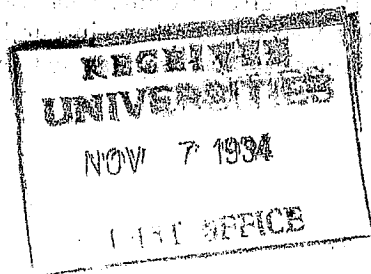
"Knowledge is usually divided into two categories, the metaphysical and the non-metaphysical. Now that you have finished College you have mastered the non-metaphysical branches and you should continue the pursuit of the metaphysical, particularly religion. Why do we come into the world? This higher metaphysical knowledge concerns itself with religion and things spiritual and answers these questions. We are made and sent into the world with some responsibility for bettering the world; we come with purpose; we are to make the world better than it was. A man who is without religion, who does not place the emphasis on this higher knowledge, is like a man on a boat in the wideness of an ocean without a compass. A life without religion is aimless. One without religious ideas can never understand what life really means, and will drift purposelessly without achieving much. Religion will enable one to struggle with a definite purpose toward a final goal.

"In the old teachings of Chinese philosophy, spiritual life is emphasized as well as the intellectual. Now that some of you are finishing your college careers you are reaching certain intellectual standards, but there is still to be considered this more serious problem of your spiritual life. Now that you are graduating I should like to ask you if you know what Christianity is—what does it stand for? Christianity is a religion with a definite goal and a lofty purpose. Jesus Christ, the Founder, was revolutionary in his conception of living and society. He set an example of what life ought to be. In His day the Jews were under the oppression of the Romans. It was Jesus' purpose to liberate people and ultimately to build a world brotherhood. Christ came to save the people of all the world. As we know, the Three Principles of Dr. Sun Yat-sen are evolved from the philosophy of Jesus Christ. Both were firm believers in world brotherhood. With His aim before Him, Christ was willing to sacrifice. He was willing to sacrifice even unto death for the people. It is this spirit which causes men to adore and worship Him. With all your scientific training you are going out to serve, but remember you cannot render any real contribution to society or humanity unless you serve in the spirit of Christianity—the spirit of sacrifice. This graduating class is going out into the world for which it has a responsibility. Will the intellect alone serve to better our country, environment and the world? No, the intellect is not enough. It must be assisted by religion, by the spirit of Christ. If you do not have Christ you have no one upon whom you can lean. As graduates of a Christian institution, it behooves you to strive to grasp the essentials of Christianity, for your own benefit as well as for that of others who do not have the chance to come into contact with institutions of a similar nature. This is a period when our country is going through difficult times, and with the Christian spirit of service you can make your contribution to her in the revival of the nation."

This is the spirit we are trying to inculcate and strengthen in the students at the University and at Ginling, and to that end we need your continued interest, faith, gifts and prayers.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler



Publicity



11/22/34

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

November 23, 1934

The publicity work for the University since the last meeting of the Board has followed much the same lines as recorded in previous reports. News items have been furnished to the four newspapers published in English in Shanghai and to the Weekly Review. A printed letter, dated October first, reviewing the chief developments of interest during the past year at the University, has been sent to individuals in America on the University mailing list. Newspaper clippings and items of information have been sent to the Board of Founders in America.

Photographs and material were prepared for an illustrated pamphlet about the University which might be of use in America, provided the New York office believed there was the need for such publication and would assist in financing it. While waiting for a decision on this subject, the senior class which graduated last June prepared a classbook, with articles about the University, in Chinese, and with photographs of the graduates of the three colleges and of the Rural Leaders Training School. Use was made in the classbook of photographs and cuts already on hand and the administration and members of the faculty gave some financial assistance to the class for this publication. A thousand copies of this book were printed. Copies were sent to the members of the Board of Founders and the friends of the University in America and a number of interesting letters have been received commenting on the book. A third reel of 16 mm. motion pictures, picturing especially the activities of the College of Agriculture and the 1933 commencement, was prepared and the original sent to New York.

The Associated Boards are publishing a quarterly in America which will contain news items about all the Christian colleges and universities related to the Boards, and we have furnished items for inclusion in this joint publication.

I have been working on a biography of Dr. J. E. Williams, Vice-President of the University from 1910 to 1927, and during the summer completed nine of the twelve chapters planned for this book. In the book I have tried to describe the development of the University as well as tell of the life and work of Dr. Williams. I hope the manuscript will be ready for publication during the coming year.

There is still need for an illustrated pamphlet which can be given to visitors at the University and can provide in a small compass information about the institution, and we hope that with the help of the Founders the publication of this pamphlet may be made possible during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

W. Reginald Wheeler.

LETTERS FROM CHINA

Nanking, China

February first, 1935.

TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The fall semester of the academic year has ended and I am writing about some of the interesting developments of the term.

The semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the University held November 23rd was an interesting and important one. The meeting was well attended. There were present representatives of the Missions and of the Churches who have been the mainstay of the University since its beginning; and there were also members of the Board present who represented other interests. including T. C. Woo, Chairman of the Board, of the Otis Elevator Company, Shanghai; C. S. Chen, Vice President of the Board, The Central Bank of China, Shanghai; Han Li-wu, Secretary of the Sino-British Fund (the British Boxer Indemnity); R. Y. Lo, of the Legislative Yuan; C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Nationalist Government; Wei Wen-han, a well-known lawyer in Shanghai; E. H. Cressy, Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association; J. C. Ferguson, of Peiping; E. C. Lobenstine, Secretary of the National Christian Council.

At the meeting of the Board announcement was made of a notable gift to the University. This was the donation by Dr. J. C. Ferguson, of Peiping, of his collection of Chinese objets d'art, including bronzes, porcelains, paintings, jades and ancient writings, the most valuable private collection in China and one that contains specimens not included in any collection in the world.

Dr. Ferguson has had a very interesting and serviceable career in China, as a missionary, an educator, a government official, a connoisseur of Chinese art, a journalist and an author. He was the President of the original Nanking University from 1888 to 1897; President for five years of Nanyang College in Shanghai; and has served the Chinese Government in various capacities, as a foreign adviser to the Viceroys of Nanking and Wuchang, as adviser to the President of China, and as representative of the Chinese Government on a number of special missions to the United States. He was President and chief owner of the Sin Wen Pao, the leading Chinese paper in Shanghai for thirty years. He began early to collect specimens of Chinese culture and art and is well known in China and abroad as a critic and connoisseur, being a Fellow in Perpetuity of the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York and an honorary adviser of the Government Museum and Old Palace Museum in Peiping. He is the author of several well-known books on Chinese art and porcelain. His gift to the University is in line with an early purpose to make a donation which would be of service to the University and would also help to foster and perpetuate an appreciation of the ancient art and culture of China.



The Ferguson Collection is to be housed in a building on the campus to be erected by gifts from the alumni of the University. Until the building is completed, the collection will be exhibited in the Wen Hwa Palace in Peiping.

In November, 1929, the National Government had promised the University 300,000 yuan for a library. The announcement was made at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the receiving of a second payment from the Government in accordance with this promise. The second payment, like the first, was of 100,000 yuan in Government bonds. The payment was made by Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance of the National Government. Announcement was also made at the meeting of the Board of plans for the construction of a new dormitory, of a four-family faculty house, and of a gymnasium at the Middle School, all to be financed in China.

Under the direction of members of the Faculty in the Department of Sociology and of the Rural Leaders' Training School, a class in the training of wool weavers has been conducted for several years at the University. The Municipal Government of Nanking has become interested in this class and the Directors approved of a plan of co-operation in which the city will supply the funds and the University the management of this class for a trial period of six months, the co-operation to be continued thereafter if mutually satisfactory.

Report was made concerning the Land Utilization and Population Study and Survey which is nearing completion and is being carried through by the Department of Agricultural Economics. In the interests of the study, Dr. Buck, Mr. T. H. Shao and Mr. Brian Low traveled last summer through the Northwest as far as Kokonor on the borders of Tibet. Dr. Buck and Mr. Shao returned by aeroplane from Lanchow, Kansu, the trip by air from Lanchow to Nanking taking approximately twelve hours. Formerly this journey required at least a month. Dr. Buck and Dr. A. B. Lewis traveled in the North, going to Suiyuan and visiting Shansi. The first publications of the Survey will probably be available this spring.

New members of the staff at the University include, in the College of Arts, in the Department of Religion, Andrew C. Y. Cheng, Ph. D., Columbia, brother of Dr. Cheng Ching-yi, Moderator of the Church of Christ in China; in the Department of Economics, Ling Wei, Ph. D., California (part time); in the Department of Sociology, Leonard S. Hsu, Ph. D., Columbia (part time); Swen Pen-wen, Ph. D., New York State (also part time); in the Department of Foreign Languages, Edith M. Turner, Somerville College, Oxford, and Imogene G. Ward, Wellesley; in the College of Agriculture, in the Department of Agricultural Economics, Ogden King, M. S., University of California, and former instructor in Farm Management at Cornell University and Washington State College; Mrs. King, University of California, acting as Secretary of the Department. In the University hospital, in the eye, ear, nose and throat department, Dr. K. S. Hsu, University of Toronto; in the department of surgery, Dr. H. S. Tai, University of Edinburgh; in the medical department, specialising in pediatrics, Dr. T. T. Nyi, Cornell; Nursing Supervisor, Gladys Harmon, formerly of the Wuhu General Hospital. Two visiting professors are; W. M. Stevens, Ph. D., Professor of Marketing and Financial Management at Louisiana State University who has also served the United States Government in various positions in the field of co-operatives; and C. F. Strickland, who has spent twenty years in India as Registrar for co-operative societies in the Punjab, and has acted as adviser on co-operatives in East and West Africa, in Malaya, and in Palestine. Mr. Strickland is in China under the auspices of the Universities China Committee in London and the Sino-British Cultural Association. The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank has made a gift to the University for payment of the

expenses of Dr. Stevens and in part for the expenses of Mr. Strickland, and their service represents an interesting type of co-operation on the part of Britain, America, and China in the service of rural China.

Several of the members of the faculty are now in America. Professor M. S. Bates, Head of the Department of History in the College of Arts, is doing research work in co-operation with the Harvard-Yenching Institute, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, of the Sociology Department of the College of Arts, is studying at the University of Chicago. Miss E. M. Priest, Treasurer of the University, has been helping in the conferences and team visitations arranged by the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, and is returning to Nanking in February. Dr. H. H. Love and Dr. L. A. Maynard, who have served as visiting professors and in other capacities at the University, have returned to Cornell. Dr. J. Lossing Buck, Head of the Department of Agricultural Economics of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, is now in America on a leave of absence from the University, having been invited by the Treasury Department of the United States Government to confer with them in Washington on the silver question and other problems in China. Dr. Buck expects to return to the University in the spring. His address is care of the Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C. Dr. R. F. Brady, and Miss Helena Van Vliet of the University Hospital Staff, are also on furlough, Dr. Brady has been taking Post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia. Miss Van Vliet's address is Staatsburg, N. Y. All of the University Faculty and Staff on furlough can be also addressed through the American Office of the University, 150 Fifth Ave., New York.

The enrollment in the University is the largest in its history. The students of college and junior college grade total 762; the total of all the schools and departments related to the University is 1714. The enrollment would be larger if the administration did not restrict the number of new students who desire admittance. Of 600 applicants for the colleges, 120 were admitted; only one out of eight candidates who took the entrance examinations of the College of Agriculture and Forestry was accepted. The totals for the various colleges, departments and schools are as follows:

College of Arts, 216; College of Agriculture, 222; College of Science, 197; a total of 635. Deducting 31 students from Ginling College, the total is 604 for the colleges. Special Chinese Course, 40; Rural Leaders Training School, 118; Special Cotton Co-operative Training Course, 48; Sericultural Training School for Girls, 17; Nurses Training School, 61; Laboratory Technicians and Pharmacist, 5; University Middle School (preparatory department), 790; a total of 1714.

The work of the University Hospital for the past year has been of special interest. As was noted at the annual meeting of the China Council, the central executive committee for all the Presbyterian missions in China, the University Hospital with its 160 beds is the largest of the twenty-six hospitals in which the Presbyterian missions co-operate; last year it led all the other twenty-five hospitals with an 85 per cent. bed occupancy, the average being about 50 per cent.

The services at Christmas time were an inspiration and a joy. The students organized on December 22nd a special meeting and entertainment for workers and employees of the

University and for the faculty servants and their families. Over six hundred men, women and children came to the gathering in the University chapel and listened to the reading of the Christmas story and joined in hymns and prayer and then watched a Christmas entertainment in which the actors were fellow-workers at the University with students co-operating. Sunday morning, the 23rd, President Y. G. Chen spoke at the service attended by students and faculty of Ginling College and of the University who compose the Ginling Christian Congregation. That evening the students organized a "Candle Service" and carried it through with dignity and effectiveness. The chapel was well filled; replicas of the Christmas star gleamed down upon them, and the Chinese characters above the platform spoke of One who is the "Light of the Whole World". On the next evening, December 24th, a special gathering was held by the Christian students. Santa Claus, "Peh Chih Lao Ren", the "North Pole Old Man", was there and it was a joy to join in the fellowship and good cheer of that Christmas gathering.

At twelve o'clock groups of carolers went out through the city and all through the night until six in the morning, you could have heard the joyous Christmas refrains. Christmas carols are the vogue at home. They have become the accepted thing. Not to hear them at Christmas would seem strange. But to waken in the night in the midst of an ancient oriental city that was an important walled town at the time of Confucius, five hundred years before the coming of Christ, a city that has seen imperial dynasty after imperial dynasty rise and fall, that is now the capital and political center of the Republic; to listen to the alien sounds and voices that are audible in such a Chinese city in the night hours; and then to hear clear and triumphant above these lesser sounds and out of the darkness the words, "Joy to the world! The Lord has come!"—"Oh, come, all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant!"—"Come, let us adore Him, Christ the Lord!"—that is an experience that makes Christmas real indeed, and makes one grateful to those who two generations ago brought to this city the good news of the coming of Christ and to those who made possible and are making possible this Christian University that is a witness to the great fact of Christ in China to-day.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

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EXECUTIVE MEETING ACTIONS

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gives students training for city church work splendid opportunity for practical experience in all the varied program of a large city church. Beginning with last summer the department is requiring that all students before graduation spend at least one summer in supervised church work. This year has seen a beginning made toward realizing a hope which the Seminary has had for some time that in addition to its special training for rural work and for city church work, there might be some training center for men preparing for churches in towns. The opportunity has recently offered to begin this kind of training at Shan Hsien Ho, a large country town about three miles from Nanking. The most significant contribution of the Religious Education Department during the year has been through its publication work. An entire set of Advanced Religious Education Readers, and three volumes of the Elementary are already in print, and the Neighborhood Sunday School materials, including the large pictures, which have been eagerly awaited for a long time, are about to be published.

Thus through all its regular classroom work and school life, as well as in these special ways, the Seminary is striving to do its part in training men who have both education and richness of spiritual life, so that they may meet the spiritual needs of the Chinese church to-day and advance the Kingdom of God.

Shanghai 36104. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING. The following report was compiled by the Secretary:

In spite of the tense political situation which resulted in student petitions, demonstrations and strikes throughout China, the University has carried on its work without serious interruption.

According to Government reports, of the private universities, Christian and non-Christian, the University of Nanking stands first in the number of its staff and faculty; second in the number of teaching staff, first in the number of departments, third in the number of courses, first in equipment and laboratory apparatus, second in the number of books in the library, fourth in the current budget, and seventh in student enrollment. The Government recognizes the excellence of the University by grants-in-aid to the Colleges for special professorships and research work of various kinds. Other special gifts have come during the year from various Foundations, banks, individuals and organizations for such projects as the wool-weaving work of the Sociology Department, the wheat and rice project and certain projects in co-operatives in the College of Agriculture.

In this connection record should be made of the continued contributions of the College of Agriculture and Forestry to the economic reconstruction and rural development of China, The Department of Agricultural

Economics has continued its work on the survey of the economic resources of the four provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Anhwei; and also its land utilization and population study, which has now been extended to cover 21 provinces. Dr. Buck has continued his service as monetary adviser to the United States Treasury Department, but his work this year has been in China and has allowed him to give part time to the work of his department in the University and to the land utilization report, which is soon to be published.

Enrollment. The number of applicants this year for admission to both the University and the middle school doubled that of last year. Nearly 1000 took entrance examinations for the Colleges, and the University was able to receive one student out of every six. Such enthusiasm presents problems. The enrollment for the year has been 734 in the Colleges, 891 in the Middle School, 120 in the Rural Leaders' Training School, and 61 in the Nurses' Training School.

Finances. The University has exerted rigid economy and care in its expenditures, and has done its best to finance itself during these years of depression. The exchange situation, due to the rise in the price of silver, has not been favorable. Appropriations from the mission boards and the income from endowment funds have decreased. It was necessary to close the year ending June 30, 1935, with a deficit in the current budget of approximately \$26,000 Chinese currency. This in addition to previous deficits in various departments, gave the University a total deficit of about \$76,000, which is about 7½ percent of the annual income. The Board of Directors is attempting to secure contributions in China for the current budget, and plans are being made for Dr. Chen to make a promotional trip to America this coming summer and fall.

Land and Buildings. This year has seen the completion of a modern gymnasium for the middle school, and work started on a new dormitory for college students and one for hospital staff. The final payment has been made by the Government on the gift for the library building, and plans for the building are going forward. Land registration presents similar problems to those reported by Ginling College.

Religious Life. The enrollment in voluntary religious courses has been considerably larger this year than last - a total of 170 students. There is a deep earnestness on the part of students who feel deeply the present crisis that faces their country. Perhaps the greatest contribution of the University in these difficult days is to continue quietly to train men and women to take their place in the nation.

1935

found themselves. Unless the Seminary is able to assist with some scholarships, there will probably be an even greater decrease in the enrollment next year, as the churches are finding it impossible to finance their candidates for the ministry. There are twelve denominations represented among the student body, divided as follows: Church of Christ 32 (Northern Presbyterian 17, Southern Presbyterian 7, Other denominations 8); Methodist Episcopal 13; Baptist 6; Southern Methodist 3; Anglican 3; Christian 2; Congregational 2; Swedish Mission 1; Sabbath Mission 1. The students have come from 12 provinces and Korea. The largest numbers are from Fukien, 13, Kiangsu, 13, and Kwangtung 7.

Co-operation. This year has marked the first step in co-operation with the Central Theological Seminary of the Sheng Kung Hui (Anglican and American Episcopal). Dr. Tong Chung-mo, President of the Central Theological Seminary, has taught a class in the Nanking Theological Seminary in Theology, and 13 students from the former institution have come to the Seminary for courses in Old Testament and Rural Church. It is hoped that the Central Theological Seminary will be able to move nearer to the Nanking Theological Seminary, so that there may be fuller co-operation between these two institutions.

The Seminary is looking forward to the important conference on theological education which is to be held in Kuling this coming summer. There will be representatives at this conference from practically all the theological institutions in China, as well as a number of church and mission administrators from various organizations. It is hoped that as a result of this conference some comprehensive plan for meeting the need of the whole Christian movement in China may be worked out, and that this conference will mark a new era in the training of workers for the Chinese church.

As the Seminary faces the important place it must have in any such program of training, it rejoices that it has as its leaders such men as its President, Dr. Handel Lee, and its Dean, Dr. Li Tien-lu. Under the guidance of these able administrators, the Seminary looks forward with confidence to the future.

Kiangsu 3596. UNIVERSITY OF NANKING. The following report was received from Dr. Chen Yü-gwang:

The academic year has just closed with the graduation of 93 students from the colleges with degrees: 30 from the College of Arts with the B. A. degree; 21 from the College of Science and 42 from

the College of Agriculture with the B. S. degree. In addition, 2 received the Special Chinese Course diploma; 47 graduated from the Rural Leaders' Training School; 42 from Senior Middle School and 38 from Junior Middle School. The report for the previous year gave the enrollment for the years 1928-1934, showing a practically steady decline in enrolment in the College of Arts and increase in the College of Science and the College of Agriculture, corresponding with the shifting in emphasis from the social sciences to technical studies. The enrolment for the fall semester of 1934 was as follows:

College of Arts—regular, special and unclassified ..	232	
College of Science " " " ..	190	
College of Agriculture " " " ..	222	644
Rural Leaders' Training School ..	117	
		761
Sericulture course for girls ..	18	
Special cotton cooperative training course ..	48	
Junior Middle School ..	436	
Senior Middle School ..	354	790
		1,617

In view of the emphasis that is being placed on rural reconstruction, we have been fortunate this year in having the services of two such well-known experts in cooperatives as Mr. C. F. Strickland and Dr. W. M. Stevens, who have spent part of their time in training a class in cotton cooperatives.

Dr. Buck spent several months in Washington, D. C., at the request of the United States Treasury Department so that he might be available for information in connection with the silver situation.

The College of Science is supplying titles in Chinese for the educational films of the Eastman Kodak Company and is rendering wide service to visual education through showing educational moving pictures.

A joint committee has been appointed by the directing boards of Ginling College, the Nanking Theological Seminary and the University of Nanking, to consider ways in which the three institutions can cooperate effectively. The committee has met twice and reports progress.

The University Hospital is giving increasing service to the students and the community, both city and rural. During the fall semester there were 58 nurses in training, 4 laboratory technicians, and 1 pharmacist.

Grants have been received from the national, provincial, and municipal governments, from foundations and private organizations and individuals, for special projects or for designated purposes. The University has also received from Dr. J. G. Ferguson the gift of his valuable collection of objects of Chinese art, which is to be on exhibition at the Wen Hua Tien in Peiping before being sent to Nanking.

It is unfortunate for the University that Mr. E. C. Lobenstine is leaving China permanently. He has been a member of the directing board of the University since the educational work of the cooperating missions was united in 1910, and his contribution as a member of the board has been of much value and greatly appreciated.

GENERAL

HOSPITALITY. There was a rising vote of thanks to the hostesses of Elmian House for their hospitality.

ADJOURNMENT. After prayer led by Miss Jones the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN E. BOUGHTON

ANNA E. MOFFET

Secretaries.

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KIANGAN MISSION MEETING MINUTES

May 15-17, 1935.

The Kiangan Mission met in Nanking on May 15-17, 1935. The opening devotional service was led by the Chairman, Rev. C. Stanley Smith.

ROLL CALL. The roll was called, and the following members were present: *Honorably retired*, Mr. Drummond; *Nanking Regular Members*, Mrs. L. Thurston; Miss Jane A. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stanley Smith, Dr. and Mrs. J. Claude Thomson, Miss Eva L. Smawley, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Daniels, Miss Anna E. Moffet, Miss Miriam E. Null, Miss Ellen L. Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew T. Roy, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reginald Wheeler, Dr. and Mrs. William P. Fenn, Miss Margaret Winslett; *Hwai-yuan Regular Members*, Dr. A. G. Murdoch, Miss Hattie R. MacCurdy, Miss Helen E. Boughton, Miss Harriet Stroh, Miss F. B. Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. T. M. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Romig; *Affiliated Member*, Miss Elizabeth Turner; *Nanhsu Chow Regular Members*, Mr. George C. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. C. Lewis Irwin, Miss Adelia C. Hallock, Miss Anita R. Irwin, Miss Dorothy L. Clawson, Dr. Horace H. Whitlock; *Showchow Regular Members*, Miss Mabel S. Jones, Mrs. D. B. Van Dyck.

Excuses were presented by the following: Miss M. C. Murdoch, Miss M. F. Murdoch, Dr. and Mrs. McCandliss, Mrs. Hood, Mrs. Whitlock, Mr. Van Dyck.

The following corresponding members of the Nanking Station attended certain sessions of the meeting: Mrs. A. H. Winslett, Rev. F. W. Price.

Dr. R. C. Wells of the China Council met with the Mission. Rev. E. C. Lobenstine and Dr. Edward Hume met with us for one day, and Dean Luther Weigle and Rev. Djang Fang for one session.

LETTERS FROM CHINA

Nanking, China

October first, 1935

TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING:

In this letter I shall try to summarize the most interesting developments of the University semester which closed in June, 1935, and to report the situation at the University at the beginning of the new fall term.

First, however, I wish to try to picture the environment in which the students in Nanking are doing their work.

The work in Nanking has been influenced and affected by the growth and changes in the city and the government. During the past six years, the city has nearly trebled in size. The city limits have been extended, and the population is now reported to be nearly a million. New streets, some of them 28 meters in width, are being continually cut through the city. One of these new streets passes the Presbyterian Girls' School property and the Theological Seminary campus. Another cuts off the north end of the Ginling College campus. The excavation for one of the streets is 40 feet below the surrounding level. Thus the topography and appearance of this ancient city are being radically modified and altered. The Nanking-Wuhu Railroad was opened this past winter. The Nanking-Shanghai motor road was opened this summer. Nanking is now a station on the Shanghai-Peiping Airline and on the airlines which extend to Sian, Lanchow, and Chengtu, ancient cities of the old empire in the far northwest and west.



On May 11, 1935, the Japanese Government announced its decision to raise the status of its representative from that of minister to ambassador, and its legation to that of an embassy. The British, French, German, and American Governments approved of the same step. Italy and Russia had preceded Japan in this change some months ago. On September 17, the American Ambassador, Nelson T. Johnson, formally presented his credentials in Nanking. Plans are being discussed for the location of the Embassies in Nanking, and representatives of the

Embassy staffs have already been sent here.

As a result of this growth and these changes, the atmosphere in Nanking is a stimulating one. A number of interesting and distinguished individuals visited Nanking during the past six months. We have had the privilege of meeting the American Ambassador, who addressed the students of the University: the British Ambassador, Sir Alexander Cadogan: the Russian Ambassador, Dmitri Bogomoloff: the American Ambassador to Russia, William C. Bullitt, whom I knew at Yale: members of the American Economic Mission, and representatives of the Garden Clubs of America, who were entertained at luncheon at Ginling College. Dr. Sven Hedin, the well-known Swedish explorer, addressed the students after his return from his recent expedition on behalf of the National Government to interior Sinkiang. Dr. Hedin has a picturesque and engaging personality, and despite his seventy years, one of the students described him truthfully when he spoke of him as "still young and green."

The University opened on September 9 with the largest enrolment in its history. Over 400 students took the second entrance examinations; only 40 could be admitted. The registration in the various colleges and departments and schools was as follows: College of Arts, 234: College of Science, 204: College of Agriculture and Forestry, 252: Total for the Colleges, 690. Students from Ginling, 28. Rural Leaders Training School, 116. University Middle School, 900. Sericulture Training School for Girls, 10. Nurses' Training School, 62. Total, 1,806.

At the College Assembly on September 9, President Y. G. Chen reported on the registration, in regard to the current developments at the University, and concerning the new members of the faculty. Dr. Chen gave some interesting statistics in regard to the privately established universities in China. According to the government reports, of the private universities, Christian and non-Christian, the University of Nanking stands first in the number of staff and faculty: second in the number of the teaching staff: first in the number of departments: third in the number of courses: first in equipment and laboratory apparatus: second in number of books in the library: fourth in its current budget; seventh in student enrolment.

The property of the University is being improved by the completion of a modern gymnasium building at the University Middle School: by the building which is now in process of a new dormitory for college students. The widening of Chung Shan Avenue has necessitated the demolition of Peden Hall, one of the dormitories used by the Hospital staff. A new dormitory will be built and the Hospital has purchased the University East Dormitory. The college students who were accommodated in that dormitory are now being lodged temporarily in the Sericulture Building, and later will be given quarters in the college dormitory now under construction. Plans are being made for the construction of a new library building, for which 200,000 yuan in government bonds have been received and for which the balance of 100,000 yuan is expected. The alumni are being asked for 40,000 yuan for a building to house the collection of Chinese objets d'art donated by Dr. J. C. Ferguson. A flagpole has been erected on the central campus, and its cost, totaling 1,700 yuan, has been met by contributions from the students, from the classes of 1929 and of 1934, and from the faculty. All of this construction is being financed in China without help from abroad.

The Ministry of Education of the National Government has promised grants-in-aid to the College of Arts and to the College of Science for the present academic year of 26,737 yuan. The grant from the Ministry of Education will provide the funds for two professorships: one in the College of Arts for a social and economic study of the frontier regions, and the other in the College of Science, for a professorship of industrial chemistry. The Municipal Government of Nanking is financing a wool-weaving project of the University.

The Ministry of Education has authorized the University to plan for post-graduate study in the Department of History in the College of Arts, in the Department of Chemistry in the College of Science, and in the Department of Agricultural Economics in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. The degrees of Master of Arts and Master of Science will be given in these courses.

Record should be made of the continued contributions of the College of Agriculture and Forestry to the economic reconstruction and rural development of China. The Department of Agricultural Economics has continued its work on the survey of the economic resources of the four provinces of Hupeh, Honan, Kiangsi, Anhwei, which is being financed by a grant of 100,000 yuan from the Bank of Four Provinces (now the Farmers' Bank). The Department has continued the land utilization and population study which has been extended into 21 provinces; this study is being financed by the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Milbank Foundation. A special course in cotton cooperatives was given last spring which was financed by a grant of 10,000 yuan from the Cotton Commission of the National Economic Council. Mr. C. F. Strickland, who has had wide experience in cooperatives in India, Africa, Malaya, and Palestine, and Dr. W. M. Stevens, who has been a leader in cooperatives in the United States both in relation to the Government and to various educational institutions, have made important contributions in this field. Their service has been made possible by a financial grant to the University by the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank

and by the assistance of the China Universities Committee. Mr. Strickland has returned to England. Dr. Stevens will be at the University for another year.

The College of Science is now producing educational motion pictures and has cooperated with the Eastman Kodak Company in Shanghai in supplying Chinese titles for the Eastman Educational films. Three reels, 1,200 feet, of 16 mm. motion pictures, giving glimpses of the city of Nanking and of the life and work at the University, entitled, "A Christian University at the Capital of China," were taken two years ago, and copies have been sent to the New York office of the University. While in America Miss Priest secured a gift toward the expense of making a picture for Ginling College, and during the past six months, two members of the University staff, Mr. Z. H. Pan and Mr. Wheeler, cooperated with Miss Eva D. Spicer and Miss Abigail Hoffsommer, of Ginling College, in making a three-reel, 1,200 foot picture of the life of a student at Ginling College. The picture is entitled "It Happened At Ginling." A copy of this picture has also been sent to New York. It was made especially for use by the Smith College Clubs in America, Smith being the sister college of Ginling. These pictures can be rented from the New York office of the University and of Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The dispensary patients of the University Hospital for the year closing June 30, 1935, numbered 22,941; the Hospital admissions numbered 3,679, with the total of 50,521 in-patient days. In rural health, school and vaccination clinics, the calls numbered over 40,000. The hospital has 160 beds; the bed occupancy for the past year was over 87%.

In athletics, the University Middle School Track Team won the Nanking City Championship for the third time in succession, thus gaining permanent possession of the championship cup. A number of University and Middle School students will compete in the Bi-ennial National Athletic meet to be held in Shanghai this month.

The University has exerted rigid economy and care in its expenditures and has done its best to finance itself during these years of depression and to care for the ever-increasing number of students that desire entrance. The exchange situation, due to the rise in the price of silver, has not been favorable. Appropriations from the mission boards and the income from endowment funds have decreased. It was necessary for the University to report a deficit on the current budget at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, of approximately 26,000.00 yuan, which, in addition to the deficit being carried, makes a total shortage in current funds of about 50,000 yuan. There is also a deficit of approximately 15,000.00 yuan which has been carried for some years by the Sericulture Department. The University Middle School has a deficit of 11,000.00 yuan, due chiefly to building operations and to necessary repairs, but plans are made to clear this deficit in the near future. The combined deficits of 76,000 yuan represent approximately 7½% of the income of the University which last year was slightly in excess of 1,000,000 yuan.

The Board of Directors is attempting to secure contributions in China for the budget. The most pressing capital need is for funds for additional dormitories, and when the situation in America permits, an appeal will be made for gifts for that purpose.

A number of the members of the faculty have been engaged in interesting and creative services outside the immediate sphere of the University. Dr. J. Lossing Buck was given leave of absence last November to accept an appointment as monetary adviser to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Government. He has spent several months in the United States, and is now in China where he has visited Peiping, Canton, and Chengtu. Dean K. S. Sie, of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, with the consent of the University, has accepted for one year the appointment of Director of the Agricultural Research Bureau of the National Government. He still retains his position as

Dean, with C. W. Chang as Co-dean. Dr. A. B. Steward, Head of the Department of Botany, was a member of the third expedition of the Department of Botany's five-year collection program, headed by Mr. C. S. Fan, which is now at work in southern Hunan. The region in Changning Hsien, where the expedition was located during the first part of the summer, is an interesting area of managed forests of Chinese fir, grown for poles, and of bamboo for the making of paper. As a result of wise forest management, there has been very little erosion in that region. The Ministry of Industry of the National Government last year appointed a committee to make a study and a report on "Silver and Prices in China." Three of the eight members of that committee are on the staff of the University, Dr. J. Lossing Buck, Dr. A. B. Lewis, and Mr. L. L. Chang. Dr. Lewis wrote much of the report. The volume incorporating the report was published last July.

President Y. G. Chen took part in the conference held in Kuling during the summer in the interests of the training of leadership for the Christian Church in China. Dean Luther A. Weigle, of the Yale Divinity School, was one of the chief speakers at this conference.

Several of the foreign members of the faculty have returned from furlough. Dr. R. F. Brady has come back after work at the Post-Graduate Hospital in New York. Dr. Lewis Smythe studied at the University of Chicago, and at Cornell, specializing in cooperatives, and went to Europe with a party representing The Cooperative League in America. Dr. Smythe visited England, France, and Russia, on his way back to China. Dr. M. Searle Bates, Head of the Department of History, has returned after two years in America, one at Harvard and one at Yale, where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy last spring. Dr. C. S. Trimmer is now on furlough in the United States, taking work at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School.

New members of the faculty include Mr. P. C. Vaughn, B.A., University of California, who has had several years of teaching experience both in America and in China, and has joined the Department of Foreign Languages. Miss Margaret W. Arms, B.A., Wilson College, M. R. E. The Biblical Seminary in New York, has come to Nanking as the English Secretary to the President. Formerly Miss Arms had a secretarial position in the Department of Religious Education, Greater New York Federation of Churches, New York.

At the beginning of this letter, I wrote of the situation in Nanking as it affected the work of the University. In conclusion, I wish to speak of the general environment in which the students of China are trying to do their work.

Under the inspiring leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, the armies of the Central Government, assisted by provincial forces, have defeated the Communists in Kiangsi, and have driven their armies into western and northern Szechuen. The Communist military power seems to have been largely eliminated. The country is more unified than it has been for a number of years. On the other hand, the menace of foreign aggression and encroachment is still present. Ever since the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, China has been facing a "national crisis." The details of that crisis are known to all of you who read the press reports on developments in the Far East. The situation has been accentuated by developments, which took place last spring, in the five provinces south of the Great Wall and north and east of the Yellow River. The students are under tremendous strain. At one time they were free to express their concern and their loyalties by mass meetings, parades, and demonstrations. The Central Government has strictly forbidden all such actions and has enforced its regulations with heavy and swift penalties.

In the meeting of the Council of Higher Education held in Shanghai in January, 1935, one of the ablest Chinese speakers summarized the contemporary spirit and attitude of the students.

The speaker said that the attitude of students toward Christianity had passed through three distinct periods. From 1922 to 1927 they were opposed—at times violently opposed—to Christianity. From 1928 to 1930 was a period of comparative indifference. From 1931 to the present was a period of open-mindedness never before seen in China. This open-mindedness, in his judgment, was due to the fact that in the serious crisis which China is facing, the students feel helpless, humiliated, and desperate. They turn their attention to religion which recently they condemned.

As to the type of religion which the students are demanding, they want a religion that can be emotionally, socially and intellectually, expressed.

The students feel there is a need for an emotional outlet: there is a growing demand for worship services which will lift up their souls into a realm both realistic and above realism where they can gain consolation, courage, and hope.

Three factors have increased their demand for a religion that can be socially expressed. The intellectual control, the censorship, which is being extended by the National Government, makes the students feel hampered and oppressed. The economic depression has brought many problems to them; many students have had to drop out of school and college; many are facing financial difficulties: they wonder about society, and they want a religion that can be socially expressed. The challenge of the Soviet Union has increased this demand. They hear that in Russia there are few who are unemployed and there is a definite program for national reconstruction. In their eyes, religion should be able to reconstruct society if it is to win their allegiance.

Finally, the students desire a religion that has a satisfying intellectual form of expression. Christianity has come to China, many of these students think, in western thought form. Can Christianity be stated, or re-stated, in terms that the Chinese can understand and appropriate?

It is in such an atmosphere and with such thought-attitudes as these that the students come to our Christian schools, colleges and universities.

At the opening assembly of the University, held in Sage Chapel on September 9, the ground floor of the chapel was filled to capacity. It is an inspiring and also a sobering experience to look into the faces of such an assembly of students. These students and the leaders in China are receptive to the Christian message as they have not been for many years. The fields are white, the harvest is plenteous: as always the laborers who are qualified to enter into the harvest are too few.

When Dr. George T. Scott, Secretary for China of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions and a member of the University Board of Founders, was in China last spring, he interviewed Dr. H. H. King, Minister of Finance, and Vice-President of the Executive Yuan. Dr. Scott asked Dr. Kung what type of missionaries were needed in China today, and Dr. Kung answered, "Missionaries with the spirit of Christ and the modern mind." There is a challenging need for laborers who have the spirit of Christ and the modern mind to enter into the harvest which is truly visible in China today. We need to work, and we need to pray, that the Lord of the harvest will thrust forth laborers into the harvest and we are counting on you to share in that work and in that prayer.

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Whalen

LETTERS FROM CHINA

Nanking,

March 1, 1936

TO THE AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE NANKING:

The last printed letter from the University was dated October 1, 1935. This letter will carry to you a report concerning the ensuing months at the University and in Nanking.

Perhaps the chief achievement of these months has been the continuance of work at the University in spite of a political atmosphere of increasing tension and strain. There have been student strikes and demonstrations in various colleges and universities in Central China. In the North, work was discontinued early in December. Aside from the loss of several hours on two different days, late in the autumn term, the students at the University of Nanking have continued steadily at their work during the whole term. The regular examinations were given and the term closed quietly, January 14 and re-opened February 10. That this was possible was due largely to the leadership of President Chen, the brave and able assistance of the deans and members of the faculty, and the self control of the students.



We are happy to report several generous gifts.

The Rockefeller Foundation has made grants of US\$5,500 and of 72,500 yuan (3.34 yuan equals US\$1.00), 17,500 yuan to the College of Science and the balance to the College of Agriculture. In the College of Science, the Rockefeller grant will be used chiefly for improvement of instruction through increased support of the professorial staff and the maintenance of laboratory courses; in the College of Agriculture the grants will be used chiefly for research in the carrying out of several special projects of the Department of Agricultural Economics.

In the Nanking Incident of 1927, the University suffered property damage, estimated at approximately 300,000 Chinese dollars. The Board of Directors refused to make any claim for reparations for the property damaged. Subsequently, in November 1929, when C. T. Wang was Foreign Minister, the Executive Yuan approved of making an appropriation of 300,000 Chinese dollars as a gift to the University. During the past two years payments of 250,000 in Government securities, and of 50,000 yuan in cash, have been made by the Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung. The National Government will issue this spring, a consolidated loan which will include its outstanding domestic obligations and the securities which the University now holds will be exchanged for bonds of this new issue which will bear interest at six percent.

The University has tried to conduct itself in this whole situation in a way that it believed to be Christian and to carry out a policy of service to the Chinese people in a spirit of love and goodwill that asks no reparations for its injuries, and the Chinese Government has shown its appreciation of this spirit by its action which has been taken at a time of financial stringency and strain.

Gifts have also been received from the Kincheng Bank, which made a grant of 10,000 yuan for crop improvement in the North that was expended at the Yenching Crop Improvement Station between the months of July and December; from the China Foundation, which gave 5,000 yuan for completion of studies in plant breeding and disease control; and from the Municipal Government of Nanking, which made a grant of 3,000 yuan for a building for and maintenance of the wool weaving project of the University.

Five fellowships have been given to the College of Agriculture for graduate study. These are to be offered by the Department of Agricultural Economics next year. Each fellowship will be \$650.00 for single men or \$1,050.00 for married men, and will enable the candidate to complete a year of study for his master's degree.

The current number of China Colleges, the quarterly published by the New York office of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, is devoted to rural work, and a report was sent to

this periodical concerning the rural service of the University, a summary of which might be of interest to the readers of these letters. Eighty percent of the population of China live in rural areas and are engaged in agriculture: rural reconstruction among these people is a major policy of the National Government. The University of Nanking is taking an effective part in this nation wide service. It was the first of the Christian Colleges in China to attempt work in agriculture and forestry; its College of Agriculture and Forestry was established in 1914 when there was only one other college of agriculture in China, the Government College which had been opened at Peiping in 1909. Research is necessary to any scientific program of agricultural service. Fifty-six percent of the budget of the College of Agriculture and Forestry is expended in research. The College has cooperated in a number of practical surveys and studies at the request of the National Government. The College conducted a survey of the damage done to the farmers in the "Shanghai War" of 1932. It has made a survey of economic conditions in four provinces in the Yangtze Valley, which has been financed by a grant of 100,000 yuan made through the Farmers Bank of the four provinces. With the cooperation of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the College is completing a land utilization and population study which has extended into 20 provinces. The College of Science is now cooperating with the Government of Kiangsu Province in a study of soil fertilization. The College of Agriculture and Forestry provides a four-year course. The Rural Leaders Training School offers a "short course" of two years with particular reference to service in the least developed rural areas of China. The College maintains extension service through its 19 agricultural experimental stations and 6 seed distribution centers located in 7 different provinces.

An annual winter institute, held this year at Kai feng, Honan, brings together the directors of the agricultural stations and representatives of provincial governments for a week of conference and interchange of experience with representatives of the University. Service at these experimental stations, such as at Wukiang, includes crop improvement, rural education, public health, in which the University Hospital cooperates, social program and cooperatives. The cooperatives at Wukiang are now being put upon a self-supporting basis. The school farm will soon support the rural school, which has been organized in relation to the station, and it is hoped that the service at this station will become self-supporting in its entirety, and thus be a demonstration center for other rural districts in China. With the help of a gift from the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, and with the cooperation of the British University Committee, the University has been able to have on its staff specialists in cooperatives, including Mr. C. F. Strickland, who has served in this field in India, Malaysia and in Palestine, and Dr. W. M. Stevens, who has been in the Government service and on the faculty of various colleges in the United States. Both Dr. Stevens and Mr. Strickland have traveled widely in China and have assisted in the development of the cooperatives in rural districts. A course in rural engineering is being given under the direction of Mr. C. H. Riggs. The Municipal Government of Nanking has just launched a movement for the improvement of conditions in the rural population living in three districts outside the walls of Nanking. Schools and cooperatives and social organizations will be developed. The National Research Bureau will assist in one district, the National Central University in another, the University of Nanking in a third. The University of Nanking has been asked to nominate the managers of these three districts.

Early in December the "Nanking Weaving and Tailoring Cooperative Society" was organized by the Wool Weaving Project with eight worker members and forty consumer members. Dr. Lewis Smythe, of the College of Arts, and Mr. Chow Ming-ih, of the Rural Leader's Training School, have been the leaders in this organization. The Society is modelled on the English Cooperative Co-partnership Societies in that productive members receive a dividend on wages while the consumer members receive a dividend on purchases. Both receive interest on shares invested. The workers purchase shares by small monthly payments.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry cooperates with the Nanking Seminary in providing a year's work for pastors who expect to serve in rural areas.

A graduate of Nanking Seminary who has taken this course at the University is on the staff of the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union and two members of the University faculty are advising the

Union in agricultural improvement. The University cooperates with the head-quarters of the Mass Education Movement at Tinghsien under James C. Yen, by assisting in crop improvement with a College of Agriculture and Forestry graduate in charge of this work.

In these and in other ways, the University of Nanking is making its contribution to rural reconstruction, which many believe is the most important need and the most valuable service to be rendered in China today. In the union of modern scientific methods with the Christian spirit of unselfish and creative service, there is hope of reconstruction that can bring new life to China.

In athletics a number of University students entered the National Athletic Meet, held in Shanghai October 10 to 20. The University Middle School won the football (soccer) and basketball championships in the 9th Athletic Meet of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Middle School Association held in Nanking, December 12 to 14, 1935.

In the East China English Oratorical Contest held in Shanghai in December, Chen Ping-chang, a student of the College of Arts, won second place.

The University now has an absolute charter granted by the University of the State of New York, under which it was incorporated in 1911, and whereby it can grant its own diplomas and degrees. The Ministry of Education has authorized it to give graduate courses and degrees in History, Agricultural Economics, and Chemistry. The Heads of these Departments, which have won this recognition, are History, Dr. M. Searle Bates; Agricultural Economics, Dr. J. Lossing Buck; Chemistry, Dr. J. Claude Thomson.

The College of Science, under the leadership of Dean H. R. Wei, has taken a special interest in the production of educational motion pictures. In a recent address, Dean Wei summarized the situation as follows:

"China, with about 200 cinema halls throughout the country, spends annually twenty million dollars for this type of entertainment. In Nanking, with a population of a million, the average monthly attendance at the cinema halls was 171,000 for 1935, making about 2,000,000 for the whole year. China produces about 14% of the pictures she consumes.

"For educational motion pictures in China, the office of the American Commercial Attaché, the Eastman Kodak Company, and the University of Nanking, are the chief pioneers. The movement gained momentum with the formation of the National Educational Cinematographic Society of China in 1933. It recommended five objectives for the Chinese cinema producers: to develop the national spirit, to encourage economic reconstruction, to introduce scientific knowledge, to emphasize the revolutionary spirit, and to build up a sound moral foundation. The Society addressed open letters to foreign producers asking for better and cleaner films. In 1935 it participated in the International Exhibition of Rural Cinematography in Belgium with a photoplay prepared in cooperation with the Central Studio and the University of Nanking, and was awarded the third prize.

"Besides the National Educational Cinematographic Society there are 8 provinces, 3 municipalities, 1 university, 1 military organization, and 2 religious organizations, interested in the distribution and use of educational motion pictures. In this field, the University of Nanking has a wide opportunity of service.

"Recently the National Educational Cinematographic Society of China and the University of Nanking have been planning a motion picture instruction program for the middle schools along the four railways in the lower Yangtze. The program is at present limited to physics, chemistry, and biology. If the experiment is successful it will be extended to other school subjects and to other parts of the country."

The University was saddened to learn of the death of Mr. Joseph Bailie, former member of the faculty and the pioneer of agricultural work in Nanking, on November 15, 1935, at his home in Berkeley, California. A native of Ireland, after taking a university course there, and after study-

ing at a seminary in the United States, Mr. Bailie came to China in 1890. He had great sympathy for the poor and an impelling desire to be of service to them and to improve their livelihood, and after several years spent in teaching various subjects, he launched a re-forestration movement on Purple Mountain and a colonization project and work in agriculture at the University that developed into the College of Agriculture and Forestry. He was on the Faculty of the University from 1910 to 1917. In 1915, Mr. Bailie turned over the actual work of the development of the College of Agriculture to Mr. John Reisner as Dean, and thereafter gave himself to various activities aiming at the improvement of the condition of the poor, including a colonization project in Manchuria, and the placing of 800 selected Chinese students in the factories of industrial organizations in the United States, such as the Ford Motor Car Company. Bailie Hall, the main building of the College of Agriculture and Forestry has been named in his honor, and is a visible symbol of the loving and practical service of Mr. Joseph Bailie.

Several members of the University staff are now on furlough. Of the University Hospital staff, Dr. C. S. Trimmer is now studying at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He and his family plan to return to China this fall. Miss Grace Bauer, laboratory technician, is studying in America and will return to Nanking this spring. Miss Iva N. Hynds, who has been in charge of the special ward of the Hospital, rendering a much appreciated service to westerners as well as to many Chinese, has just left for California, and will return this summer. Dr. Robert O. Wilson has joined the Hospital staff. He is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur F. Wilson, who lived for many years in Nanking, while Dr. Wilson was Head of the University Middle School. Dr. Robert O. Wilson is a graduate of Princeton University, of Harvard Medical School, and served his internship at St. Luke's Hospital, New York City. He has specialized in surgery. Miss Minnie H. Purcell, after 18 years of service as English secretary to the President of the University, has left for England. Her address is c/o Mrs. Walter King, 94 Purley Downs Road, Sanderstead, Surrey, England. The leave of absence of Dr. J. Lossing Buck has been extended to November, 1936. Dr. Buck has continued to serve as a monetary advisor to the Secretary of the Department of the Treasury of the United States Government. He has travelled widely in China, going by air to Canton and Chengtu. Dr. A. B. Lewis accompanied him on the trip to Canton and in visiting some of the cities in the Yangtze Valley. Dr. J. Horton Daniels accompanied by Mrs. Daniels, attended the convention of the China Medical Association in Canton in October, 1935, which also celebrated the 100th Anniversary of the founding of medical work in China. Dr. and Mrs. Daniel went over land, using railway and motor bus from Wuhu to Nanchang, to Changsha, and thence to Canton. We were glad to welcome back last month Mrs. Paul Dewitt Twinem who is doing fine service among the students of the University and Government institutions.

During the past year a number of Christian leaders from America and England have visited Nanking and the University. Among them were Dr. Sherwood Eddy; Dr. Brewer Eddy, and Dr. W. Fairfield, of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; Dr. John R. Mott, Chairman, and Dr. William Paton, Secretary, of the International Missionary Council; Dr. Frank W. Cartwright, Secretary of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions; Dr. A. E. Armstrong, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Church of Canada; Dr. Francis Miller, Chairman of the World Student Christian Federation; Mr. Francis S. Harmon, General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Muriel Lester, of Kingsley Hall, London; Dr. Luther A. Weigle, Dean of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. Daniel A. Poling, President of the World's Society of Christian Endeavor; Dr. Lewis Hodous and Dr. Henry W. Luce, of the Kennedy School of Missions. It was a pleasure and privilege to show these friends the city of Nanking, to listen to their messages, and to feel the unity of spirit that binds us together in world service in the name of Christ.

During the past term there has been a steady growth in the Christian life of the University. One hundred and seventy students in the colleges are taking voluntary curriculum courses in religion; others are studying in Bible classes led by faculty members and by fellow students. In ad-

dition to the responsibility of holding Christian gatherings, caring for students who are ill, and providing vocational assistance to the University, the University of Nanking Student Christian Association carries on a varied community service which includes a workmen's group which meets once a week with an average attendance of 70; a children's club for street children, meeting weekly with an average attendance of 60; a night school for workmen of the University and servants of the faculty, workmen in the University gardens, and for street children, in which there is a University student faculty of 40 and an enrolment of 140 students aged 7 to 40 years.

The Christian fellowship of the faculty was further expressed in a "Fall Retreat" in the picturesque hills outside Nanking and in monthly gatherings at dinner, followed by an address and discussion on some Christian theme. Christian life that grows and spreads can always be traced back to prayer. Throughout this past year, every week there has been a little group of the faculty who have met for prayer together for the students, for themselves, and for the University. The Twinem Memorial Chapel is a visible invitation and summons to worship and intercession, and it is being increasingly used.

This fall, three speakers in the "Youth and Religion Movement" visited Nanking and brought a real message to faculty and students. The speakers were all Chinese. They were "laymen", two being University professors, and one a woman teacher. This is the first time a nation wide campaign has been attempted without Westerners being included among the speakers. The team visited twelve cities and were given a cordial and respectful hearing. The students and faculty cooperated in these meetings in Nanking and also in the meetings of the Nanking Student Union. It was a stimulating experience to see the student audiences at the meetings of the Youth and Religion Movement, and it was an inspiration to join in the Communion Service, held at the opening of one of the meetings of the Nanking Student Union in the lovely chapel at Ginling College, and to unite our hearts and voices in the beautiful hymn written by Dr. Cleland B. McAfee, and translated into Chinese, which lifted us all "Near to the Heart of God."

The past year has seen a speeding up of means of communication and a consequent reduction of time involved in travel in China, by railway, motor, and air. The railroad from Hangchow to Nanchang was opened, January 15, 1936. This line, which extends to Kiukiang, connects the seacoast with the central Yangtze valley and opens up important sections of the provinces of Chekiang and Kiangsi. The railway from Changsha to Canton will be finished this year. This line will connect at Hankow with the line to Peiping and will bisect the country from north to south and provide an important artery of travel and trade. Approval has been given by the Government of building a railway from Shensi to Szechuen which will connect the seacoast with the far west.

Motor highways are being opened up continuously and supplement, and, in many areas, precede the railways now in use. It is possible now to drive from Shanghai to Changsha and from Changsha to Canton as well as through the costal provinces. The new highway from Sian to Chengtu was opened early this year. You can fly now from Shanghai to Canton, from Shanghai to Peiping, from Shanghai to Chengtu. The passenger air miles flown in 1934 were 1,900,000. It is a thrilling experience to step into a Douglas or a Junkers plane in Shanghai and to arrive in Nanking in an hour or an hour and a quarter, covering a distance that requires 36 hours by river steamer or 7 to 8 hours by train, and passing over in your flight the picturesque panorama of this ancient land with its successive stages of transportation, by jinrikisha, river junk, and canal boat, still visible below you. The Douglas plane makes the trip from Shanghai to Chengtu, a distance of 1,135 miles, in 8 hours, a journey that until recently required a full month by river steamer and sedan chair.

There was a thrill also in receiving this fall an airmail letter posted in San Francisco with a Manila postmark stamped seven days later, and to realize that the first trans-Pacific crossing by mail and passenger plane had been accomplished. "The China Clipper" will open up a new era in the relations between East and West as the clipper ships did a century and a half ago. The trans-Pacific

airline will connect with the China airlines in Kwangtung and with British, French and Dutch airlines that cross India and Europe, and when these connecting lines are in operation, it will be possible to send mail by air and for passengers to fly all the way from New York to London across the American Continent, the Pacific, and across Asia, with the expectation that trans-Atlantic airlines now being planned will make it possible completely to circum-navigate the globe by air.

It is a truism to say that the world is increasingly growing into one neighborhood. It is also obvious that this neighborhood ought to become a brotherhood in the highest meaning of that word. What Dr. John Mackay has written of North and South America is true of the Orient and the Occident. "They must become one in Christ or look forward to being one in sorrow."

This past year, and especially the past four months have been a time of sorrow, of agony of spirit for many Chinese.

Those of you who read the press dispatches from China and the comment in the American papers on developments in the Far East know that these are trying times for any Chinese patriot. China has lost the three Manchurian provinces and the province of Jehol. Since November, 1935, there has been a steady encroachment that has meant the loss of control of portions of the provinces of Chahar, of Hopei, and of Suiyuan, and that threatens the subtraction from the Central Government of these three provinces and of three additional provinces: Shansi, Shensi, and Shantung. These six provinces have a population of more than a 100,000,000 people. It is estimated that half of China's coal supply is in Shansi; Peiping and Shantung are rich in historic associations. The loss of these provinces would be a greater blow to China than the loss of Manchuria and Jehol. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and of the fifth Kuomintang Congress in Nanking in November; the attempted assassination of the Premier, Wang Ching-wei on November 1, 1935; the election of General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan (or Premier) in place of Wang Ching-wei, with residence in Nanking; the location of the embassies of the chief nations in the Capital; General Chiang Kai-shek's conference, January 15-17, 1936, with delegates of the colleges and universities; air-raid manoeuvres, by day and by night over Nanking;—have brought the situation sharply into focus before the residents and students in this city. General Feng, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission of the National Government, addressed the students on February 24 and General Chiang Kai-shek spoke to the students of the University and of several neighboring institutions on February 29. Dr. Y. F. Wu, President of Ginling College, said at the meeting in January of the Council of Higher Education of the Christian Colleges in China, "No students with any sensibility can keep their minds entirely upon their studies at such a time as this." One of the presidents expressed the feeling of all the delegates at the conference, and of all true friends of China, when he said, "This is a time for strength and courage, and there is need for prayers for a Christian faith and fortitude that will not fail, no matter how difficult and dangerous the way before us in the months that lie ahead."

Sincerely yours,

W. Reginald Wheeler

The University of Nanking
Nanking, China

June 1936

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Part I. General Information

The University of Nanking

The University of Nanking was organized in 1910. The Methodist, the United Christian, the Presbyterian and the Baptist Mission Boards cooperated in the University. In 1911 the University was granted a charter by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, and on September 20, 1928, it was registered by the National Government, being the first mission institution to be so registered. For purposes of administration the University is organized into administrative units:

1. The College of Arts, including the Institute of Chinese Cultural Studies
2. The College of Science
3. The College of Agriculture
4. The University Library
5. The University Hospital and The School of Nursing
6. The University Middle School

The University owns the following property:

Land: approximately 305 acres, much of which is being used as farm land for experimental purpose in connection with the College of Agriculture.

Buildings:

Buildings:

Severance Hall--the administration building, is the gift of Mr. John L. Severance and his sister, Mrs. F. F. Prentiss, in memory of their father.

Swasey Hall--the natural science building is the gift of Mr. Ambrose Swasey.

Baillie Hall--the agricultural science building is in honor of Mr. Joseph Baillie, who started the College of Agriculture.

Sage Memorial Chapel--was built with a gift received from the Russell Sage Foundation.

Twinem Chapel--is the gift of Mrs. Paul DeWitt Twinem, in memory of her husband.

Keen Hall--is in memory of Mr. C. S. Keen.

Dormitories:

Gift of Madam Cyrus H. McCormick

Gift of Mr. Dwight H. Day

Other dormitories are part of the contribution of \$40,000 in money, land and buildings of the United Christian Missionary Society, which were one of the items in the basis of union.

Meigs Hall--was originally built for a dormitory for Language School Students.

Buildings:

Residences--are scattered about the campus for members of the faculty and staff. A large proportion of these have been donated by cooperating missions or by private donors.

Other buildings--include the plant of the Rural Leaders' Training School, the Sericulture Buildings, Gymnasium, Gate House, and Gas Plant.

The Middle School campus occupies the site of the former Methodist institution, Nanking University, which united with the preparatory schools of the Presbyterian Mission and the United Christian Missionary Society to form the University of Nanking.

The University Hospital, founded by the United Christian Missionary Society includes a hospital building, a dispensary, an operating pavilion, a home for student nurses, and the Peden Home for members of the staff. The Hospital also owns several residences for housing its staff.

Plant and Equipment
 Summary of Statement of Property
 June 30, 1934

<u>Middle School Campus</u>		(Chinese currency)
Land		CC\$24,120 00
Buildings		140,601 00
Equipment		32,938 00
<u>Research and Residence Campus</u>		
Land		14,556 00
Buildings		66,783 00
Equipment		8,500 00
<u>Hospital</u>		
Land		12,702 00
Buildings		194,480 00
Equipment		80,000 00
<u>College Campus</u>		
Land		76,824 00
Buildings		452,224 00
Equipment		645,101 00
<u>Residences</u>		
Buildings		300,735 00
<u>Agriculture</u>		
<u>Land and Buildings</u>		
Land		139,691 00
Buildings		90,445 00
Equipment		26,800 00
<u>Totals</u>		
Land		267,703 00
Buildings		1,255,268 00
Equipment		793,339 00
Grand Total Valuation of all property		<u>\$2,316,310 00</u>

Endowment and Trust
Funds

University of Nanking

Held by the Board of Founders:

United Christian Missionary Society Endowment Fund	US\$ 10,000 00
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, initial gift	50,000 00
Charles M. Hall Endowment Fund, second gift	300,000 00
General Endowment Fund (Solon L. Severance 1,000)	1,024 14
Famine Fund (at date of January 1936)	570,000 00

Held in Trust for the University
by Others:

Ambrose Swasey Trust Fund	48,750 00
Methodist Board Endowment Fund for College of Agri- culture	100,000 00
Harvard-Yenching Institute Trust Fund	300,000 00
	US\$1,579,774 14

Scholarship and Special
Permanent Funds:

Henry A. Sherwin Scholarship Fund	5,000 00
Harriet M. Williams Scholarship Fund	1,000 00
Fayette and Marcellia Wood Memorial Scholarship Fund	1,000 00
	US \$7,000 00

Endowment and Trust
Funds

University of Nanking

Held in China for Endowment:

Bowen Scholarship Fund for Science Students	Ch \$1,512 50
Williams Memorial Book Fund	1,000 00
K.S. Liu Memorial Book Fund	586 70
Buck Fund for University Hospital Charity Ward	2,302 99
	Ch \$5,402 19

Library Upkeep Fund (in Gov't Bonds--par value)	\$60,000 00
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Held in Trust by the University
for Special Purposes:

Keen Memorial Library Fund	Ch\$10,000 00
National Christian Council for Rural Cooperatives	41,000 00
Hwai River Investigation Fund	2,012 52
Ferguson Museum Fund	28,154 67
Chinese Staff Insurance Fund	5,200 00
Middle School Special Deposit Fund	7,940 00
	Ch\$94,307 19

University of Nanking
Gifts and Grants

Received for current expenses or
Special Projects

1930--1936

From Chinese Sources:

Ministry of Education (Arts)	23,110 00
Nanking Municipal Govt. "	3,500 00
Political Science Projt. "	1,200 00
Ministry of Education (Sci.)	33,627 00
Kiangsu Provincial Govt. "	4,998 00
Science Education and Movies "	10,100 00
National Defense Council (Agri.)	20,000 00
Kincheng Bank "	10,000 00
National Economic Coun. "	1,000 00
Agriculture Bureau, Nat'l Economic Council "	20,000 00
Ministry of Finance-- Flood Survey "	15,000 00
Shanghai War "	4,469 99
Ministry of Industries "	2,060 58
China Foundation "	65,000 00
Four Provinces Agr. Bank "	100,000 00
Cotton Control Commission "	10,000 00
Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank "	60,000 00
Shensi Provincial Gov't. "	15,000 00
Wukiang Station "	5,501 30
Scholarships for Colleges (C.) Gymnasium (Middle School)	47,282 60 18,168 00
Miscellaneous gifts (General)	800 00
Miscellaneous gifts (Hospital)	11,592 73
Chinese \$	482,410 20

University of Nanking
 Gifts and Grants
 Received for current expenses or
 Special Projects

1930--1936

Received in China from Western Sources:

Hoover Gift--special (Arts)	4,295 45
Rockefeller Foundation (Sc)	45,674 58
Nat'l Christian Council (Agr)	8,000 00
Institute of Pacific Relations	" 224,612 70
Milbank Foundation	" 10,909 00
Scripps Foundation	" 18,371 86
Rockefeller Foundation	" 71,500 00
John C. Ferguson (Gen'l)	125 00
Miscellaneous gifts (Hosp.)	7,176 91
Middle School Chapel Fund (M.S.)	350 10
Scholarships (Col.)	250 00
Gift for Mr. Riggs' (Agr.) salary (US\$4000)	12,000 00
	Ch \$403,265 60

Received in China for Capital Purposes:

Mary F. Twinem for Twinem Chapel	6,919 16
Hoover Fund US\$50,000 00	
Library Fund-par value of bonds	300,000 00
Note: After conversion into new bonds the value of the Library Fund is as follows:	
Par value of new bonds	200,000 00
Cash	69,560 00
Value of Fund	Ch\$269, 560 00

**Comparative Statement of Income from
Endowment Funds**

Funds Held in New York by Board of Founders:

	Capital		Income	
	Funds	U. S. Cur.	20th Yr. 1931-32	23d Yr. 1934-35
General				
Purposes:				
General	1,024	14	52 56	27 64
Hall	350,000	00	18,515 80	9,734 26
U.C.M.S.	10,000	00	2,029 56	278 40
Methodist	100,000	00	4,750 00	3,000 00
Swasey	48,750	00	2,509 53	2,287 79
	<u>509,774</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>27,857 45</u>	<u>15,328 09</u>

**Special
Purposes:**

Harvard-				
Yenching	300,000	00	14,926 41	9,473 69
Williams	1,000	00	52 56	27 50
Woods	1,000	00	52 56	27 50
Sherwin	5,000	00	264 76	138 45
	<u>307,000</u>	<u>00</u>	<u>15,296 29</u>	<u>9,667 14</u>

**Special:
to be used both
prin. & int.**

			Income
Hoover	1931-32	\$45,034 95	6,500 00
	1934-35	29,652 49*	6,500 00

Famine Funds '34-5 \$571,766 54

The income varies with program of work.

Total amount required in

1931-32 was US \$31,153 32

1934-35 47,732 57.

*This fund has been totally lost due to failure of investments by the Trust Company to whom it was entrusted.

Comparison of Income and Expenditures

1931-32 and 1934-35

<u>Income:</u>	<u>1931-32</u>	<u>1934-35</u>
	Ch \$	Ch \$
Endowment		
General	139,792 02	74,798 02
Special	156,016 16	181,685 00
Grants	142,262 71	282,588 77
Student fees	63,252 14*	112,530 85
Misc. income	111,333 83	155,382 35
Total	612,656 86	806,984 99
Deficit for year		26,476 67
	612,656 86	833,461 66
 <u>Expenses:</u>		
Salaries		
Teaching	164,058 97	179,657 85
Administration	21,155 40	26,285 90
Wages	7,202 01	7,918 97
Total	192,416 38	213,862 72
Administrative	17,449 55	16,041 95
Building & Const.	28,856 85	39,008 49
Supplies & Equip.	25,488 36	58,044 96
Special	77,265 33	113,865 94
Subsidiary	263,560 16	312,637 60
Total	605,036 63	833,461 66
Surplus	7,620 23	
	612,656 86	833,461 66

*Due to Shanghai War.

**The Place of the University
Among Nineteen Private Universities
(According to the Ministry of Education)**

	Places:					
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Total Budget				*		
Departments	*					
Courses Offered		*				
Total Staff	*					
Students						*
Equipment					*	
Library books		*				

The * shows the ranking of the University of Nanking for that particular item.

Such institutions as Cheeloo, Lingnan, Nankai, Shanghai, and Yenching hold comparable places in the list.

Graduates

University of Nanking

Total number of Graduates (through June 1935)	1494
Deceased, so far as known	55

Present Occupation of Living Alumni

Ministry	21	
Social and Religious Work	46	
Teaching:		
Christian Schools	335	
Other schools	524	
Medicine	39	
Engineering		
Electrical Engineer.	11	
Agriculture and Forestry	224	2
Public and Political Life	162	3
Business and Banking	124	4
Further Study:		
In China	17	
Abroad	54	5
Other Occupations	37	
No Records	45	
Total	1439	
Number of Graduates, 1936		142
Total Number of Graduates (through June 1936)		1636

The Place of the Graduates of the
University of Nanking
In Competitive Examinations

British Boxer Indemnity Scholarships:

Year	Total granted	University Graduates
1 st	9	0
2 d	26	1
3 d	24	3
4 th	20	2

China Foundation:

Year	Total granted	University Graduates
1 st	25	4
2 d	25	3
3 d	30	1

Faculty and Staff
Missionary and Chinese

	M	C	Total	
College of Arts	8	21	29	
College of Science	2	24	26	
College of Agriculture	3	16	<u>20</u>	74
Administration and Library	2	26	28	
Staff in Agric. Research & Adm.	<u>6</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>120</u>
	21 *	173 *		
Middle School	1	63	64	
Hospital (not in- cluding student nurses)	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>114</u>
			<u>55</u>	<u>119</u>
Totals	<u>26</u>	<u>287</u>	<u>313</u>	

*These figures do not include
clerical assistants.

Proportion of Christians on the
Faculty and Staff

(Based on contract list and survey
made in 1935)

Administration

Faculty, Staff	20		
No. of Christians		19	
Percentage			95%

College of Arts

Faculty, Staff	30		
No. of Christians		20	
Percentage			66%

College of Science

Faculty, Staff	32		
No. of Christians		18	
Percentage			56%

College of Agriculture

Faculty, Staff	83		
No. of Christians		66	
Percentage			79%

Library and Others

Faculty, Staff	11		
No. of Christians		3	
Percentage			27%

<u>Total</u>	<u>176</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>71%</u>
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Note: Clerical staff members have not
been included.

Student Body
University of Nanking

The number of applicants for admission to both the University and the Middle School doubled that of last year. Nearly one thousand took entrance examinations for the colleges, and we were able to receive only one student out of every six. There was a similar condition in the Middle School.

The enrolment for 1935-36 was as follows:

	Semesters : Fall Spring	
College of Arts	203	196
College of Science	206	211
College of Agriculture	<u>256</u>	<u>244</u>
Total in Colleges	665	651
Special Chinese Course	23	21
Sp. Ch. Graduate Course	18	16
Science Graduate	6	7
Special	29	21
Makeup	<u> </u>	<u>11</u>
Total--special	76	76
Rural Leaders' Training School	120	114
Nurses' Training School	61	61
Pharmacy	1	1
Middle School	<u>896</u>	<u>887</u>
Total--affiliated schools	1078	1063
Complete enrolment	1819	1790

Note: The number of Ginling College students taking courses at the University during the fall term was 29, and during the spring term, 40.

Programs
for the Future Development of the
Colleges

College of Arts

A. Current:

Administration

Share of general	\$ 5,000 00
Publications	5,000 00
Travel & extension	5,000 00
Dean's expense	2,000 00
Contingent	10,000 00

Operation and Maintenance

Upkeep of Plant	2,000 00*
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Instructional:

Salaries:

Additional Staff	61,000 00
Specialists	20,000 00
Department expense	5,000 00
Department equipment	5,000 00

Library:

Share of expense	3,000 00
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Scholarships

3,000 00

Research (inc. extension)

General research	4,000 00
Books and equipment	1,000 00

\$131,600 00

Equivalent to endowment

estimated at 5%	\$2,632,000 00
or in USG @2:1	1,316,000 00

College of Arts

B. Capital:

Arts Building	\$150,000 00
Endowment for upkeep	50,000 00
Library books	20,000 00
Residences for staff	<u>160,000 00</u>
	\$380,000 00
In US G @ 2:1	190,000 00

*

Under the capital grants asked for by the College of Arts, there is a request for a specific endowment of \$50,000.00 to cover the upkeep of the building. For the other colleges, specific endowment designated for this purpose has not been asked, but the cost of upkeep has been included as one of the current items.

Programs
for the Future Development of the
Colleges

College of Science

A. Current:

Administration

Share of general	\$5,000 00
Publications	1,000 00
Travel & extension	2,000 00
Dean's expense	2,000 00
Contingent	10,000 00

Operation and Maintenance	
Upkeep of Plant	5,000 00

Instructional

Salaries	
Additional Staff	45,000 00
Specialists	4,240 00
Department expense	13,500 00
Department equipment	17,000 00

Library	
Share of expense	3,000 00

Scholarships	3,000 00
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Research (inc. extension)

General research	10,000 00
Books and equipment	5,000 00

\$139,740 00

Equivalent to endowment	
estimated at 5%	\$2,514,200 00
or in US G @ 2:1	1,257,100 00

College of Science

B. Capital:

Science buildings	\$180,000 00
Equipment	37,000 00
Library books	20,000 00
Residences for staff	160,000 00

\$397,000 00

In US G @ 2:1

198,500 00

Programs
for the Future Development of the
Colleges
College of Agriculture and Forestry

A. Current:**Administration**

Share of general	\$5,000 00
Publications	5,000 00
Travel & extension	2,000 00
Dean's expense	3,000 00
Contingent	10,000 00

Operation and Maintenance

Upkeep of Plant	5,000 00
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Instructional

Salaries	
Additional Staff	144,900 00*
Specialists	36,000 00
Department expense	4,000 00
Department equipment	5,000 00

Library

Share of expense	4,000 00
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Scholarships

3,000 00

Research (inc. extension)

General research	15,000 00
General extension	15,000 00
Cooperative extension	10,000 00
Books and equipment	3,000 00

\$269,900 00

Equivalent to endowment

estimate at 5% **\$5,398,000 00**

or in US G @ 2:1 **2,699,000 00**

College of Agriculture and Forestry

B. Capital:

Agriculture Science		
Building	\$180,000	00
Equipment	20,000	00
Library books	20,000	00
Residences for staff	160,000	00
Greenhouses	50,000	00
Land and improvements	75,000	00
Field buildings	10,000	00
Removal of Training School	40,000	00
	<hr/>	
	\$535,000	00
In US G @ 2:1	267,500	00

C. Special

US

To replace Famine Funds \$500,000 00

*The College of Agriculture and Forestry program was prepared to be presented to the Agricultural Missions Foundation and covers the field of instruction, extension and research. The total seems much greater than for the other colleges, which do not anticipate future extension or research except in a way that will strengthen the instructional work. This is not the case with the work to be done in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, where a large proportion of the work must be done as extension and research for the whole country.

If it is decided, for the sake of comparison, to separate the program for instruction, some arbitrary adjustment could be made, although the three fields are very closely linked together. However, in order to compare the totals with the other colleges, this point must be kept in mind.

Programs
for the Future Development of the
Colleges

Summary

(In terms of endowment, using US \$ @ 2:1)

Current:

College of Arts	C\$1,316,000 00
College of Science	1,257,100 00
College of Agriculture and Forestry	2,699,000 00

Capital Items:

College of Arts	190,000 00
College of Science	198,500 00
College of Agriculture and Forestry	267,500 00

Special:

College of Agriculture and Forestry	500,000 00
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Totals:

College of Arts	C\$1,506,000 00
College of Science	1,455,600 00
College of Agriculture and Forestry	3,466,500 00

Part II. Units

COLLEGE OF ARTS

The College of Arts is directing its attention on the concentration and coordination of the work of the several departments. The main objectives of the College are as follows:

1. The training of teachers in Chinese, English, and history.
2. The training of young men and women for public service and social work.

Behind these more or less practical, or vocational objectives, let us not lose sight of the development of personality, the real aim of Christian education.

There were about two hundred regular students in the College the past year and an additional fifty studying special courses, such as the special course in Chinese.

The question of finance is a very urgent one for the College. We need nutrition and tonic to build up our several departments, many of which have the nucleus to do excellent work in training young men and women for the service of China.

What A Single Gift Will Do For The
College of Arts

US

- \$10.00 or more will help to build a collection of source material for a study of social and historical subjects.
- 30.00 to
50.00 will provide a scholarship for a needy student, for the period of one year.
- 50.00 or more will print the results of research studies now being made in a modest way by members of the faculty.
- 150.00 a year will provide an assistant in research in the study of Chinese Frontier problems.
- 200.00 will provide a small projector for lantern slides to be used in connection with lectures.
- 500.00 will pay the salary of an instructor for one year in the Departments of Economics, Sociology, or Political Science.
- 1,000.00 will enable small scale excavation of ancient sites in Honan, Shansi or Kiangsu for a study to be carried by the History and Chinese Departments, or will provide a Chinese professor in Economics, History, etc.
- 1,500.00 will provide the salary for one year for a professor in the English Department, preferably an American.

The College of Science

The College of Science holds an important place in the Correlated Program for Christian Higher Education in China. According to the program 1933-38, the University is expected to emphasize the natural sciences, in addition to agriculture. Also, there is a possibility of a graduate school being established in the Yangtze valley, and if this should materialize, we have reason to hope that the University will be asked to undertake education in the natural sciences.

The College is growing rapidly. In 1929 there were 65 students in the College and the year 1935-36 shows the enrolment as 217. The College is winning more and more the confidence of the community, especially in science education, visual education and science service, public and private institutions coming to us for technical advice and referring practical problems to us for solution. Several of our graduates have successfully passed government and private competitive examinations this year.

Greater financial stability is urgently needed. The program is three-fold:

Instruction
Research
Science Education.

One of the main aims is to train science teachers for the middle schools, and for vocational training.

What A Single Gift Will Do For The
College of Science

- US
\$ 1 will meet the cost of a thermometer,
a radio tube, or a framed picture of
a leading scientist.
- \$ 5 will meet the cost of a steam engine
model, or a gas engine model, or
some teaching aids.
- \$ 10 will meet the cost of replacing an
objective for our microscope.
- \$ 15 will provide salary for a student
laboratory assistant, teaching
two credit-hours for one semester.
- \$ 20 will provide a laboratory aid for
a worthy student for one year.
- \$- 30 will pay the tuition of a worthy
and needy student for one year, or
will enable the college to make
one more reel of educational film.
- \$ 50 will supply the college with four
storage batteries for laboratory
use.
- \$ 150 will provide a graduate fellowship
covering all necessary expenses of
a student for one year, or will
furnish a science laboratory.
- \$ 200 will supply a generator or a motor
to meet laboratory needs.
- \$300 will provide salary of a full-time
assistant or a research associate
for one year.

What A Single Gift Will Do For
The College of Science

- US
\$ 500 will supply us some typical mathematical models to be used as teaching aids in our advanced mathematics courses.
- \$1,000 will provide salary of a professor for one year.
- \$1,500 will enable us to equip some special laboratories, such as X-ray, and microanalytical laboratories.
- \$3,000 will enable us to add a second floor over the basement of our applied science building, which is at present under construction.
- \$30,000 will enable us to finish and equip the new applied science building.

College of Agriculture and Forestry

The College of Agriculture and Forestry was established in 1914 by Professor Joseph Bailie, and was the second College of Agriculture to be established in China. Today there are seven departments as follows:

Agricultural Economics
Agronomy
Botany
Forestry
Horticulture
Rural Education
Sericulture

The aim of the college is to provide adequate and practical training in the fields of Agricultural Economics, Plant Production and Rural Education. There are eighteen crop improvement stations, scattered over China, cooperating with the college for the benefit of rural people.

There are about two hundred and fifty students enrolled in the regular four year college course from which 429 have graduated. The Rural Leaders' Training School, a two year course in Agriculture equivalent to a junior college, has enrolled about one hundred students with 442 graduates. Over ninety per cent of all graduates of the college are engaged in agricultural work for which they have been trained. The college is now planning to offer a post-graduate course in Agricultural Economics, as authorized by the Ministry of Education of the National Government.

College of Agriculture and Forestry

China is an agricultural country. Between eighty and eighty-five percent of the people are making their living from the land, but it is a miserable living and needs to be improved. During recent years the government as well as the general public has recognized the need for rural reconstruction and is putting emphasis on this important need. Many organizations come to the college for trained men and improved seed is produced and distributed for extension work. The demand for the graduates is greater than we are able to supply, which is one of the hopeful signs for the future development of China as it indicates an interest in the great mass of rural people.

"The College of Agriculture and Forestry should be the National Center for the training of agricultural experts and its work should be related to all other projects dealing with rural life through a national committee." This was the action taken by the Council of Higher Education in 1930. Recently a committee has been organized between the College of Agriculture and Forestry and the Nanking Theological Seminary to be known as the Cooperative Committee on Extension Service to Rural Churches. The College is not merely a training institution but is also an extension organization, aiming to assist all country churches to help the farmers.

What a Single Gift Will Do for the

College of Agriculture

US

- \$1.00 will cover the cost of a hammer, a saw, a work bench or anyone of a number of small tools for the farm shop.
- 5.00 will provide tools for one student in the wood shop, or will pay for a new plow for student practice.
- 10.00 will provide tools for one student in the machine shop, or will buy a dissecting microscope for free study.
- 15.00 will meet the cost of the experimental construction of a new plow model.
- 20.00 will provide a forge, anvil and tools for the farm repair shop, or will meet the cost of a Morse Calibrating Burette.
- 25.00 will pay the expenses of a student apprentice for one year.
- 30.00 will cover the cost of a new model of a planter, or will provide some necessary thermometers for the soils laboratory.
- 50.00 will build a new loom, a cotton gin, a small thresher for red and row work, or a new balance for use in raising silkworms.

What a Single Gift Will Do for the
College of Agriculture

- \$ 100.00 will provide a windmill for pumping water, or will help a student to study in the college for one year.
- 200.00 will build a small pumping and irrigation plant for student practice.
- 300.00 will provide salary for an associate for one year, or will provide funds for the study of the tung-oil industry, or will help with extension work among the farmers.
- 500.00 will cover the cost of the study on Chinese Bamboo, or will conduct one demonstration rural school in the vicinity of Nanking.
- 275.00 will provide an incubator for the Soils Laboratory--220 volts.
- 1,000.00 will provide a power forge shop to build better and cheaper farm tools.
- 1,500.00 will help to complete the reforestation work of the Tsing-Lun Mountain, started many years ago by the late Joseph Bailie, the founder of the college.
- 3,000.00 will build a small cold storage plant for the study of horticultural products.
- 5,000.00 will help continue the Wukiang extension center for three years, the model extension station of the college.
- 10,000.00 will move the Rural Leaders Training School from the city to the University farms to provide more satisfactory conditions for the school to work among rural people.

The University Library

The University Library serves all colleges and departments and has been able to build up one of the best libraries in the private institutions in China. At the present time the collection is as follows:

Chinese books	197,886
Western books	24,631
Pamphlets	75,557
	<u>206,024</u>

The new Library Building will be built during the next year and will house more adequately the collection and work of the library. With the new building there are a number of definite needs which it is hoped may be met before many years.

What A Single Gift Will Do For The Library

US

\$

5.00 and over will help to buy books which are needed, especially in the following fields:

1. China's foreign relations, especially with the United States.
2. History of China, Japan, United States, Great Britain, and Russia.
3. Agriculture and allied subjects.
4. Books on Natural Sciences.
5. Books for general reading, such as standard fiction, biographies, and travel books.

What A Single Gift Will Do For
The Library

US

\$ 10.00 and over will help to bind our periodicals that are now being kept in stacks until funds are available for binding.

100.00 will equip the room for maps and charts.

100.00 will furnish the room for collections of books on China.

150.00 will purchase a new typewriter with card attachment for cataloging use. The library needs two machines.

150.00 will purchase any set of new and important reference books--such as
The New International Encyclopedia
The Encyclopedia Americana
The Catholic Encyclopedia

200.00 will furnish the exhibition room.

300.00 will furnish the room for valuable collections in the new building.

300.00 will print the results of indexing work in the library:

Agricultural index--second supplement for 1935-1936.

500.00 will print the index to general literature in Chinese.

The University Middle School

Since the establishment of the capital of China in Nanking and the rapid increase of the population, the University Middle School has had a very important place in the education of boys. Except for public schools started by the Municipal government, there are more than twenty-five private schools. The University Middle School is the oldest and has held first place for a number of years.

The students come from 20 provinces and the South Sea Islands. The majority come from the homes of merchants, secondly from government officials' homes, with a fair number from the farmer and laboring classes in the group. The enrolment for 1935-36 was 882. The faculty now numbers 72. There were 95 graduates for the year 1936.

In the year 1927 the school building and equipment were badly damaged. About fifty thousand dollars has been spent to repair the buildings and re-equip the laboratories and buildings. This fund has been part of the annual current running expenses, most of which is derived from student fees. The Buildings are the oldest buildings owned by the University, being the original site for the college, and are in need of constant repair.

The University Middle School

One of the new roads planned by the government will go through the campus, making it necessary to tear down the present chapel where the religious activities are carried on. There is very great need for a new chapel. The religious atmosphere has changed in the past nine years from antagonism to indifference, and from indifference to cooperation. The need for more adequate facilities is very urgent. The new gymnasium was raised entirely in China, and plans are being made to secure gifts for the new chapel.

What A Single Gift Will Do For The Middle School

Small gifts will be welcome for library books, apparatus and general equipment.

The greatest needs at present are:

1. A new Chapel--the total cost will not be more than Chinese \$7,000.00 to \$10,000.00. Some small gifts have been received already.
2. For a new residence for the principal--the present residence is the oldest house on the University campus, and is in great danger of falling down due to the work of white ants. It will cost around Chinese \$8,000.00 to replace this house.

The University Hospital

The University Hospital, as an integral unit of the University of Nanking continues to enjoy the fellowship and leadership of the larger institution although its medical school was transferred to Cheeloo University many years ago. Educationally it has continued with the training of nurses, technicians and pharmacists, but essentially it is a clinical hospital, the only mission hospital in Nanking.

Professionally we share with the government hospitals in service to the rapidly growing population of the capital city with its increasing proportion of Chinese and foreign officials, educators, and business people. All of the hospitals are crowded beyond their capacity, and our hospital holds a singular opportunity to serve in its double ministry to body and soul. It is a continual struggle to keep up to the professional standards of government supported institutions and yet down to the Christian aim of ministering to the poor. The inevitable result is a predominance of middle class patients, a fair proportion of the upper class, who often sputter about their fees, and just as many poor patients as the money will allow. Although Jesus spent more of his time and energy with the poor people, who would say that he had any less love for the rich young ruler. In his spirit, the hospital would serve the people of all classes and all nations.

The University Hospital

The following is a brief summary of last year's statistics:

Dispensary visits:	22,941 new 41,497 return <u>64,438</u> total
Hospital admissions:	2,174 men 1,260 women <u>245</u> newborn 3,679 total
Inpatient days:	50,521 38% medical 40% surgical 18% Gyn. & Obs. 4% E. E. N. T.
Beds by classes:	10 special 23 first 31 second <u>94</u> third 158 total
Bed occupancy:	87.8% (65% --average for US general hospital.)
Receipts:	\$221,935.00 90% patients' fees 8% missions 2% other sources
Staff:	22 doctors 42 graduate nurses 60 students

The University Hospital

Many new values of life have been spread through the Christian missions, spiritual, mental and physical. In medicine our patients now will pay for their own care, they will accept preventive measures and public health on mission or government funds, but they still must learn from Christ's followers, from the rich young ruler to the widow with her mite, what is the true meaning of sacrificial giving. Thus, we make our appeal, not for current funds, but for capital needs to raise our standard of service and for benevolent funds for the care of the poor.

What A Single Gift Will Do For The Hospital

- US
\$
- 1.00 will give free consultation to fifteen poor dispensary patients.
 - 5.00 will care for a poor in-patient for 15 days, the average hospital stay.
 - 10.00 a new iron bed for a child.
 - 20.00 new medical books are always expensive but stimulating.
 - 50.00 urgent kitchen repairs for safety.
 - 100.00 modern laundry equipment. Our sheets show the need.
 - 250.00 an operating room lamp or an oculist's slit lamp.
 - 500.00 an obstetrical delivery room. (Now in an unused vestibule.)
 - 1,000.00 a new gate-house and wall on the new main road.
 - 2,500.00 a doctor's residence.
 - 5,000.00 a pediatric ward or a new X-ray machine.