

**Achievements and
Opportunities of the
World-wide
Student Movement**

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John R. Mott

**Being the Report of the General Secretary of the
World's Student Christian Federation
for the
Two Student Years, 1900-01 and 1901-02
Presented at the
Conference Held at Sorø, Denmark,
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3 West Twenty-Ninth Street, New York City, U.S.A.

Achievements and Opportunities of the World-wide Student Movement

I. Principal Achievements of the Federation Since Its Organization in 1895

Seven years ago this month in the Wadstena Castle on Lake Wettern, Sweden, within the territory of the Scandinavian movement to which we have so gladly returned for our conference this year, the World's Student Christian Federation was formed. It may be well after such an interval to pause and ask the question, What has the Federation accomplished? Even the most meager outline of its achievements will strengthen the conviction which we all doubtless share that the Spirit of God not only is the Author but also has been the Energizer of this world-wide enterprise.

The Federation has organized five of the eleven great national and international student Christian movements of the world, namely, those of Australasia, South Africa, India and Ceylon, China and Japan. These movements already compare favorably in spiritual power and efficiency with those which first comprised the Federation. At least three of the remaining six movements have been helped at very critical stages in their history.

The Federation has made all the student movements of the world better acquainted with each other by establishing among them practical means of communication such as world's conferences, intervisitation, correspondence and interchange of publications.

6 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

As a result the ideas, methods and experiences of each country are now known by the Christian societies of students in all other lands. For example, a band of students in a government college in the interior of Japan now know more about the work of God among the students of Germany than the students of a European or an American university knew regarding the Christian activity carried on in neighbouring universities before the student movement was organized. This interchange of ideas and enlarged knowledge has increased the working efficiency of every movement. Consciously or unconsciously the workers in each country have derived knowledge and strength from the movements of other lands. Anyone traveling from country to country can readily observe this fact. In no case has the Federation destroyed or weakened the independence, individuality or national characteristics of a movement. At the same time, in accord with the true scientific spirit which welcomes truth from any quarter, and, in harmony with the Scriptural injunction, "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good," each movement has been encouraged to profit by the experiences of all the others. The truth has been emphasized that the Holy Spirit works in divers places as well as "in divers manners," and, therefore, that He has not revealed to the students of any one nation or race all His mind regarding the best way to carry forward His work. Out of all the mingling and conferring and comparative study which the Federation has made possible among the nations there is being evolved in each land a far richer and more symmetrical student movement than would have been possible had each been left to itself. Christ's plan embraces the students of the whole world. We are all related to Him and are discovering more and more how necessary we are to each other.

In giving to each movement the world-wide horizon of Jesus Christ the Federation has greatly enriched the sympathies and augmented the missionary spirit of its members. The very name, object and spirit of the Federation are a constant reminder to all its branches that they are debtors to the world, that they must not live unto themselves, that they must bear one another's burdens, that

they should spread far and wide the inestimable blessings which they have received from God through others. The Federation has been a channel for the communication not only of ideas but also of inspiration. What mighty impulses have been thus sent by the Holy Spirit from land to land.

Incomparably the greatest service wrought by the Federation has been that of revealing to the Christian students of all nations, races and climes with greater fulness and attractiveness than ever their oneness in Jesus Christ. It has emphasized that high over all the peculiarities and differences that would divide us stands our common faith, and, above all, our common Lord. It has also enlisted us in a common task, placing before us that inspiring objective—the world-wide extension of the Kingdom of Christ. By uniting in this sublime undertaking those who are to be the leaders in the various branches of the Church of Christ the Federation has been instrumental in greatly hastening the realization of the prayer of our Lord, “that they all may be one.”

II. Encouraging Developments Since the Versailles Conference in 1900

One hundred and forty new associations or unions have been added to the student movements, and 17,000 students to their total membership. The largest proportional increase in membership has been in Japan and Germany, in each of which there has been an increase of thirty per cent. The World's Student Christian Federation now embraces within the eleven movements of which it is composed 1,540 associations with an aggregate membership of over 82,000. This is double the number included in the Federation when it was organized.

Two years ago it was reported that there were thirty-nine buildings devoted to the service of the student movement in different lands and that their combined valuation was fully £200,000. Since then eleven other buildings have been erected or provided for

8 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

financially, the total valuation of which is £85,000. Of these, six are in America, two in India, one in Norway, one in Japan and one in China. Such enlarged and improved material equipment will greatly increase the usefulness and broaden the scope of the association work at all the centers where the buildings are placed.

The number of employed secretaries who are devoting all or the larger part of their time to the work of developing the student movement has increased from 101 to 126. Forty-six or over one-third of the whole number are national secretaries. A careful study of the work of these national and local secretaries makes plain the marked advantages of the plan of setting apart men to become expert leaders of the Christian forces. The fear entertained by some that the use of paid secretaries might decrease the amount of voluntary effort has proved to be groundless in all cases where the secretaries have understood the distinguishing function of their office, which is to enlist, guide and develop voluntary workers.

In 1900 there were nearly two hundred pamphlets and books on the publication lists of the various movements in the Federation. There have since been issued ninety-two others bearing on the Christian life and activity of students. The movements which have made the largest additions are the Scandinavian, the British, the American, the Japanese and the South African. The publications which have had the widest international circulation are the Bible courses and missionary text-books of the American and British movements. The book entitled "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation" has appeared in American, English, German, Norwegian and Swedish editions, and is soon to appear in Japanese and Chinese. Its combined circulation has been 30,000 copies. The most notable work published during the past year, from the point of view of the Federation, is "A Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions" by Mr. Harlan P. Beach, the Educational Secretary of the Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. Of the sixteen periodicals of the various national movements the most marked improvement has been made

by *The Young Men of India*. The German movement continues to make the largest use of its periodical.

The period under review has been characterized by an unusual number of student conferences. There have been held during the past year alone not less than forty-seven of these gatherings attended by over 8,700 delegates. Judged by their fruits these conferences have been meetings of great power and helpfulness. While lacking none of the inspirational value of the conferences of earlier days the recent gatherings have given larger place to thorough consideration of the problems before our movements and and to the better equipment of students for the leadership of their associations. In some respects the most important action taken in any conference during the past year was the adoption of the personal basis of membership at the Matlock Conference in Great Britain after discussion not less marked by its thoroughness than by the unanimity of the decision reached. In yet other regards, the national convention of the Chinese movement held in Nanking last autumn will rank as one of historic importance, for on that occasion the policy was adopted of inaugurating an organized effort to reach the literati of China. The Volunteer Convention held last March at Toronto, Canada, was also an assembly of very large meaning to the Kingdom of God. It was significant not only as the largest student conference ever held, there being present nearly if not quite 3,000 delegates, but also as having exerted such a mighty spiritual influence on the student centers and churches of North America.

Eight of the eleven movements report that there has been in connection with their work an increase in the number of students who have accepted Jesus Christ as their Saviour and Lord, and even in the case of the remaining three movements the evidence would seem to indicate that there has been no decrease. The fact that the Christward movement among students continues to grow is most hopeful. The greatest spiritual awakenings have been in the Orient, in the Levant, in Germany and in America. The most instructive, inspiring and wonderful revival has been the one which has so recently swept through the student field of Japan. This

10 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

great work of God is still in progress. It is a movement of national proportions. Probably never before has there been an awakening which so moved the students of an entire nation.

There have been during the past year about 6,000 more students in the Bible classes and circles of the student movements of the world than there were two years ago—an increase of nearly twenty-five per cent. The total number engaged in this associated Bible study was a little more than 30,000. Here again the Oriental countries have made the greatest progress. The Japanese movement is able to report an increase of 125 per cent., the Chinese of nearly fifty per cent., and the Indian of nearly thirty per cent. In this connection it is of interest to note that 495 members of the Indian movement observe the Morning Watch. Constant improvement is observable in the courses of Bible study prepared for use among students. This is especially true of the studies recently issued by the British, American, German, Danish and South African movements. Year by year increasing attention is being paid to the training of leaders of Bible classes and to co-operating with them in their work. As a result of the improved courses of study and the better leadership of classes it may be said that the quality of the work carried on under the auspices of the associations is decidedly better than it was a few years ago.

The growth of missionary interest and effort in nearly all sections of the Federation is in itself a fact of great significance. Holland, France, Germany and Australasia report a gratifying development of missionary life since the Versailles Conference. The greatest relative increase in the number engaged in missionary study during the past year or two has been in connection with the South African movement. They have not only had prosperous study classes in South Africa but have also had one circle of thirty men among the Boer prisoners on St. Helena studying "The Evangelization of the World in This Generation." The text-books issued by the movements of North America and Great Britain are being largely used by various Christian organizations and are being introduced into the curricula of some colleges. A greater number and

proportion of the volunteers of the United States and Canada have sailed during the past two years than have gone from any other Christian lands. As a direct result of the work of the student movements a larger number of students have gone out to the mission field during the past ten years than during any preceding decade in the history of the Church; a greater number are now preparing themselves for such service than at any time in the past; more students are making a thorough study of missions than in any preceding generation; and the students who are expecting to spend their lives in Christian lands are, to the extent never before equalled, recognizing and accepting their share of responsibility in the task of the world's evangelization.

Even more encouraging and significant than the missionary developments among the students of Christian lands has been the growing sense of responsibility among the members of the Christian student movements of the Orient and the Levant for the evangelization of their own countrymen. This is particularly noticeable in case of India, Ceylon, China and Egypt, which already have over 500 native student volunteers. About one-fourth of this number volunteered during the past year. The recent organization of the Jaffna Student Foreign Missionary Society supported and controlled by Ceylonese students and which has sent one of its number to Southern India to work among the Tamil population; the formation of the Indian Christian Workers Band in Calcutta over a year ago for the purpose of leading Indian Christians to devote themselves more fully to the evangelization of their own people, and the steps taken at the Allahabad Convention last winter to extend the idea to other communities in India; and also the keen interest being manifested by Japanese Christian students in the extension of the Kingdom of Christ in Formosa, Korea and China are facts of largest meaning. The student missionary uprising has indeed become world-wide.

III. Survey of the Work of the General Secretary of the Federation for the Two Student Years. 1900-01 and 1901-02

During the past two years 124 universities and colleges have been visited. These are located in over fifty different communities and scattered through eight countries. Special attention has been given to the Orient. A second round-the-world tour since the formation of the Federation has been made by the General Secretary involving a journey of 32,000 miles. With gratitude to God and in recognition of the co-operation in prayer rendered by student workers in many lands the Secretary records that he has been kept in health in the midst of perils and under great strain, that doors of large opportunity have been opened, and that every appointment has been kept.

Service has been rendered at thirty-one different conferences and conventions, attended by over 7,700 delegates representing 641 universities, colleges and higher schools. Thus the opportunity has been afforded to touch springs of influence in connection with nearly one-half of the societies included in the Federation.

With the growth of the Federation work in extent and in complexity it has become necessary to spend more time each year at the office. In fact only by this plan is it possible to keep in helpful touch with so large a field. Regular correspondence has been maintained with leaders in over forty different countries and with considerable frequency in the case of lands having national student movements.

Besides editing the English edition of the Report of the Versailles Conference the Secretary has prepared and issued two other Federation documents. This does not take account of articles written for various periodicals and literary work done for national movements.

Reports have been obtained each year from all the national student Christian organizations of the world. These have been published and widely circulated. Although they give but an outline of the progress and condition of the organized Christian work among students in all lands they are being used more largely each year.

"The Exchange List and Directory" has been revised and issued early in the autumn of each year. It has done much to make possible and to facilitate communication among those interested in the moral and religious life of students the world over. The interchange of literature among the movements has been by no means the least valuable influence in the direction of widening the sympathies and promoting the effectiveness of the various associations.

The Universal Day of Prayer for Students has been observed each year on the second Sunday of February. This has necessitated the preparation and circulation of the "Call to Prayer" and an extensive correspondence to promote the most helpful observance of the day. In every country where there are Christian students the day was observed by meetings for united prayer, and, in many places, by sermons, addresses and other efforts to influence students to come into a vital relation to Christ.

Not a little attention has been given each year to enriching the archives of the Federation. The value of this collection which should ultimately embrace everything in print bearing directly on the work of Christ for or by students, not to mention many manuscripts, will become increasingly apparent.

Together with the Chairman of the Federation and the Danish Committee much time has been spent in working up the program and attendance of the Sorø Conference.

During no year since 1896 has the Secretary devoted so much time to the study of the problems involved in developing the student movements of the world as during the past academic year.

14 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

His studies have been confined chiefly to the students of Asia and have been conducted along three lines: the study of the social and religious life of the students of Asia; the study of the problem of planting, developing and supervising self-supporting, self-directing and self-propagating Christian organizations among Oriental students; and the study of the problem of enlisting the Christian students of the Orient in the work of evangelizing their own people. This has involved scores of extended personal interviews and conferences with groups of Christian workers both native and foreign in the different lands visited. It is hoped that these investigations will enable the Federation to be of larger service to the Orient in years to come.

A work of special responsibility has been that of helping to select and train secretaries. Within the past two years the General Secretary has assisted in the selection and preparation of thirty-one secretaries for seven of the eleven movements in the Federation. Possibly this has been the work of furthest-reaching importance. No extended reference need be made to the aid rendered in the raising of money for some of the movements, although this work is becoming a larger activity from year to year.

Owing to the ripeness of the fields visited and owing to the work of the Spirit of God as a result of the intercession of many members of the student movements, the past two years have been the most fruitful in the life of the Secretary in direct work with students, whether we consider evangelistic effort on behalf of non-Christian students or the appeals made to Christian students to render a larger obedience to their Divine Lord. As the executive responsibilities have increased and as the indirect work through other men has grown in its requirements he has come to value more and more the work which brings him into heart to heart contact with the students themselves.

IV. Other Work on behalf of the Federation

It would be difficult to overstate the value of the service rendered the Federation by its Chairman, Dr. Karl Fries, through correspondence, through direct dealing with leading workers and through sustaining a close relation to the General Secretary as well as in guiding the Federation Conferences and the deliberations of the General Committee. Special mention should also be made of the conscientious and thorough work of the Treasurer, Mr. H. T. Hodgkin. The splendid editing of the French edition of the Report of the Versailles Conference by Mr. E. de Billy, a task which required much painstaking work, has called forth the grateful appreciation of many. The translation work by Mr. Pierre Bovet of the French movement and by Dr. Karl Heim of the German movement has done much to further the plans and to extend the influence of the Federation.

The German movement has continued to sustain a most helpful relation to the Lutheran students of Russia through constant correspondence, through the use of their publications and through sending two of their leading workers, Dr. Heim and Mr. Hartwig, to visit the Lutheran student centers of that country. This work is also helping to pave the way for efforts on behalf of the Russian students proper when the day of larger liberty of action comes.

A marked result of the Versailles Conference, possibly the greatest result, was the impetus it gave to Christian work among the students of Latin countries. This is due largely to what has since been accomplished by the French movement. That movement has not only strengthened the work in several student centers in France, but has also done much in different ways to awaken religious interest among the students of Belgium and Italy. The Swiss movement also has co-operated most helpfully.

The recent tour in the Levant and South-Eastern Europe by Dr. N. Walling Clark of Rome, under the auspices of the Student

16 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

Christian Movement in Mission Lands, has carried the message of the Federation to some of the most isolated student communities of the world and has brought to the attention of the Federation facts which will be of great help in determining the policy to be pursued concerning work in that part of the field.

V. Problems and Opportunities

The tens of thousands of Russian students still constitute a closed field so far as the work of the Federation is concerned. Apart from what the German movement is permitted to do among the Lutheran students of the country practically nothing is being done or can be done on the lines followed in other countries. We should make larger use of the irresistible force of prayer and should be vigilant to detect the breaches which are sure to be made in the walls.

There are, not including France and French-speaking Switzerland, over 100,000 students in the Latin countries of Europe and of the Western Hemisphere, for the promotion of whose religious life comparatively little is being done. The recent small yet encouraging beginnings in Italy and Belgium afford ground for hope that this large and needy field can be successfully cultivated. The Federation, with the special co-operation of the French and Swiss movements as well as the Movement in the Mission Lands, should give to it special attention.

One of the results of the great convulsion which was taking place in China while our conference was in session at Versailles has been the opening of the doors for an organized effort on behalf of the literati of that country. This class, numbering according to varying estimates from 700,000 to 1,000,000, constitutes by far the largest body of students unreached by the religion of Jesus Christ. As the student movement of China strives to enter this great door it should be supported by the prayerful help of the entire Federation.

According to the reports received from all parts of the world there are in the countries where our various national movements are already at work fully 1,200 institutions of higher learning, having in them over 150,000 students, in which there are no Christian associations. Many of these institutions are colleges of medicine and jurisprudence and schools for the training of teachers, and are, therefore, of great importance. Each national movement should adopt a policy which will result in the larger occupation of this field. The movements in Japan and India stand in special need of the assistance of the movements of the Occident that they may be enabled to extend their organized work to more of the government colleges and academies.

Every one of our movements should concern itself more with the school boys. It needs to be reiterated that the key to the solution of many of our most serious problems in the universities lies in reaching these boys for Christ and His work before they enter the universities. The German movement is doing more than any other for this class. During the past year they had over 1,000 gymnasium boys in Bible circles. A good work is being carried on also in Great Britain, Scandinavia, Holland and America. It is a pleasure to note that the association in Calcutta has just appointed a secretary to devote himself exclusively to work among the 30,000 high school boys in that city and that a gift of £3,500 has been recently received for the erection there of a boys' building. The German movement has had two secretaries devote a large part of their time and the American movement one secretary all of his time to work among preparatory students. The number of such special secretaries should be multiplied.

The statistics for the present year reveal the fact that in the universities and other centers of learning where our movements have associations only 82,000 out of nearly 400,000 students are members of these associations. While the proportion is much more favorable than it was even five years ago, we should not be satisfied with a membership which includes but about one-fifth of our immediate field. There are in each country a large number of

18 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

students who need what membership in the student movement will bring into their lives and who can be led to identify themselves with it. Resolute efforts should be put forth to reach them, not for the sake of increasing our numbers as an end in itself but because of the good we can do them and the greater good they in turn will enable us to accomplish. In this membership campaign we should of course see that men enter the associations with an understanding of what it means to be a member of the student movement. Otherwise an increase in membership may not prove to be wholly a benefit.

There is need in all our movements of increasing the working force. In too many of the associations responsibility is felt and the work done by but a small group of men. The time has come when each association should be regarded not so much as a field to be cultivated as a force to be wielded on behalf of others. It is acting on this conception of its mission which develops a strong organization. Many of our associations need to be better organized by which is meant that the work should be so planned and carried on that a larger number of men will be at work and that each man's work will be made to count most. It is very superficial to decry organization. For what is organization but the means of distributing force most advantageously? The trouble with many an association is not that it is too highly organized but that the force of human personalities and of the Holy Spirit is not being brought to bear to the best advantage.

The financial resources of each movement should be cultivated and utilized more largely. Money is stored-up power. God uses it as a factor in accomplishing His purposes. In some countries the work is very restricted in comparison with what it might be if more use were made of this means.

In every movement there is real need of more thinkers and fewer mechanical workers. On every hand there are problems which will unlock to thinking. This report presents no problem the solution of which cannot be greatly hastened if a sufficient number of men can be induced to bring to bear upon it prolonged and active

attention and reflection. Let us as leaders, therefore, do what we can to enlist more of our members in a scientific study of the work to which we have set our hands.

Probably no movement is doing as much as it should to fight and to counteract the evil forces and influences which are injuring or ruining the lives of students. We need to remind ourselves that such evils as impurity, intemperance, selfishness, pride, hypocrisy and materialism are working with earnestness, perseverance, ingenuity and deadly effect. God grant that we may not become indifferent to the harm which they are doing. Rather may we like Christ, as we behold the actual facts, be stirred both with indignation and compassion and wage a more carefully planned and a more determined warfare against sin in all its forms.

Incomparably the most important work before our movements is that of leading men to become intelligent and loyal disciples of Jesus Christ. Even those which have done the most in this direction should have a keen sense of dissatisfaction as they think how little has been accomplished. At the same time the mighty work wrought by the Spirit in the conversion of students in different parts of the world should increase our faith and quicken our zeal that we may all be more used by Him in this blessed service. If the Spirit of God will work through the little bands of earnest Christian students in the difficult fields of the Orient and mightily move entire student communities there, He can be depended upon to work with like power in the Occident if men will but comply with the conditions of His working. What reason can be given which is pleasing to God why we should not plan, work and pray for spiritual awakenings in hundreds instead of scores of universities and colleges? To this end prominence should be given to the consideration of this great problem in all our conferences and in the meetings of our national committees. In each country we should seek to discover and enlist the co-operation in evangelistic work among students of more pastors and professors who are qualified to command the intellectual and spiritual confidence of students. Our traveling secretaries should make such work one of the

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principal features of their program. Bible circles and classes should be utilized more largely as an evangelistic agency as has been done so effectively by the movements in Japan and India. Personal workers bands should be multiplied on every hand. Books calculated to increase among Christian students their sense of responsibility to lead their fellow students to Christ should be widely circulated. After all, the method of personal dealing which Christ so strongly emphasized by example as well as by teaching is the great method for the extension of His Kingdom in the hearts of men. Any means which will increase the number of students who employ this method should be utilized. Who can measure the influence exerted by Mr. S. Jørgensen among his fellow students in Denmark, or by Mr. Horace Rose who during the last year of his life spent in travelling among the universities of the Mississippi Valley and of the Pacific Coast states led over 400 students to become Christians?

In view of the fact that Bible study is the department of our associations on which the highest success of every other part of the work depends, our national movements should continue to press its claims and importance. With much less than one-half our members in Bible circles, not to mention students outside the associations who should be enlisted in Bible study, we cannot be satisfied. Why not work for a great expansion in this department? We owe it to the Christian students to whom thorough Bible study is essential if they are to develop a strong faith and a Christ-like character and if they are to be truly fruitful in service. We owe it to our associations, for without Bible study their work must be comparatively inefficient. We owe it to the nation, for the Bible alone inculcates those principles which underlie real national greatness. We owe it to the Church, for she is looking to us to help prepare men for the strongest possible leadership of her forces for the conquest of the world.

Our movements should be ambitious to become a larger factor in helping to solve the social, moral and religious problems of our day.

In fact is it not our duty as a Christian student organization to lead our members to recognize and to accept their responsibility to carry out in action the principles and spirit of Christ within the sphere of their influence in professional life, in politics, in commerce, in industrial life or whatever their chosen calling? A movement will never measure up to its possibilities until it has this larger conception of its responsibility. In our conferences and periodicals, as has been the practice of the Dutch movement, more should be said on this subject. It may be that in connection with some of our movements the time has come for an organized propaganda on this kind of work similar to what has been done for foreign missions by the Volunteer Union. And just as classes are started in hundreds of colleges and universities for the study of problems before the Church in non-Christian nations, there should be circles and classes for the discussion of the social and other problems which concern the life of the Christian nations themselves. More of the associations should, like the one at Harvard University, participate in social, philanthropic and religious effort for the betterment of the city communities or rural districts surrounding the universities: What a mighty force for righteousness our 82,000 members might be, even while they are students, within the communities where they are living. And on graduation, as they go out into different influential walks of life, either as laymen or clergymen, they ought as educated men and leaders to become the largest single human influence for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of God in the world.

In several countries a sufficient number of students of real ability are not devoting themselves to the work of the Christian ministry. This is a serious problem, for the Church cannot accomplish her work in the world without thoroughly competent leaders. It is a problem which should concern the student movement because not only are we in a position to do more than any other agency to turn the minds and hearts of men in this direction but it is also one of our avowed objects to serve the Church. In the interest of the work of Christ in Christian lands, and in the interest of the foreign missionary enterprise which is dependent on an adequate home

22 *Achievements and Opportunities of the Student Movement*

base, let us see to it that the claims of the ministry are pressed upon the strongest Christian men in the universities.

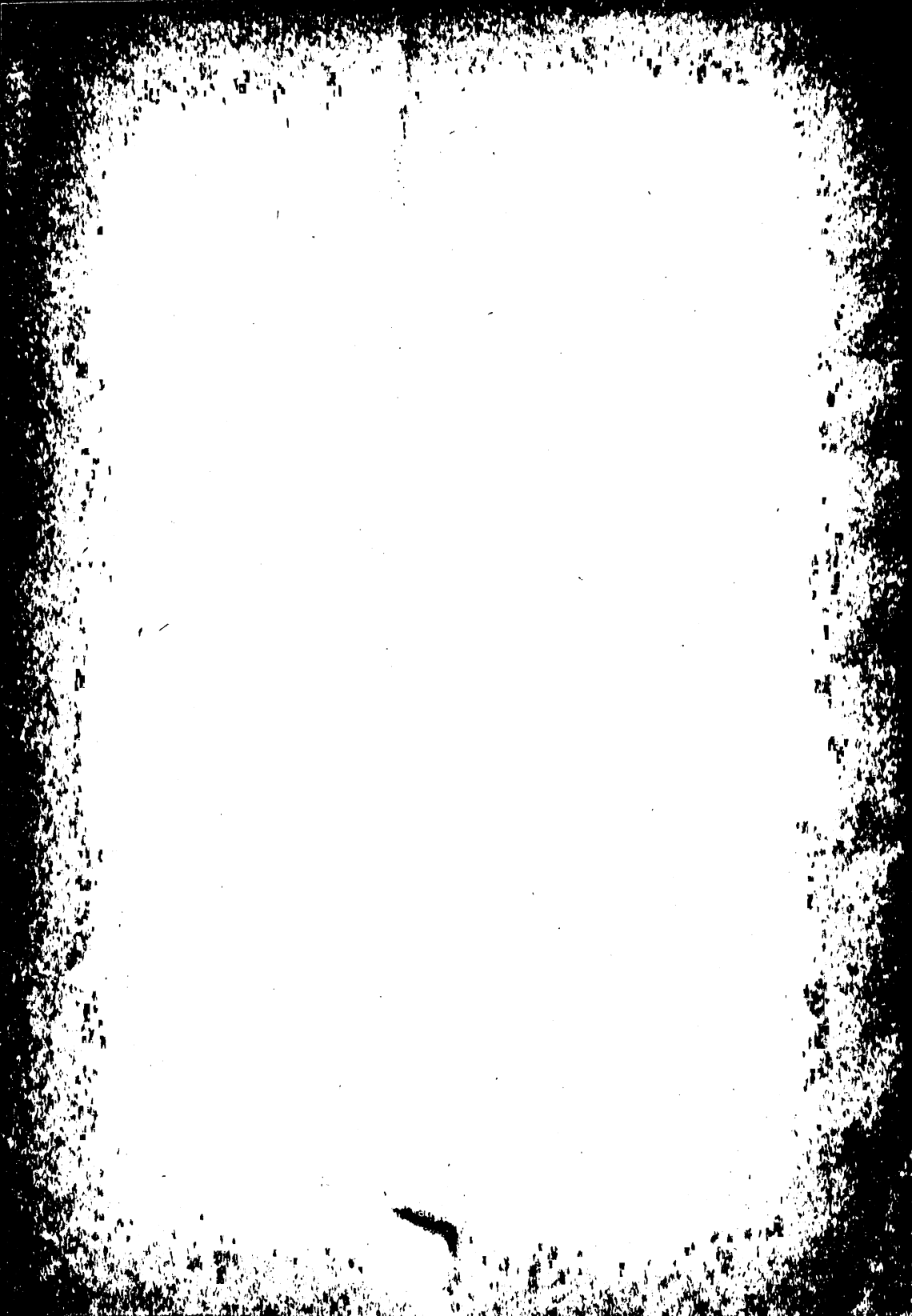
Even greater than the need for leaders in the Church in Christian nations is the need for more foreign missionaries. They are needed to fill gaps in the missionary ranks. They are needed to respond to the burning appeals which are coming from the many missionary societies and from fields already partially manned. They are needed to press into vast regions where Christ has not been named. They are needed to evangelize the present generation which will never be evangelized unless it be done in the present generation. Moreover, nothing short of the going forth of a great host of volunteers will ensure the highest vitality of the Church in Christian nations. In every way possible, therefore, let us in each country strengthen the hands of the Student Volunteer Movement.

If the Federation is to do its largest work there must be close union in sympathy, in prayer and in effort among all the national movements. Everything should be done, therefore, which will tend to remove or prevent among us ignorance, prejudice, suspicion, jealousy and lack of appreciation of each other, and everything should be encouraged which will promote among us the spirit of co-operation, service, brotherhood and love. My recent journey around the world impressed me as never before that with such union the influence of this world-embracing student organization on the large questions of comity and co-operation among different bodies of Christians, and, therefore, on the larger question of the world's evangelization, and ultimately on questions of international relations, is destined to be very great indeed.

In view of the gravity of the problems and in view of the inspiring character of the opportunities how great is our responsibility as leaders of the different movements? If these movements do not advance the fault will be largely ours. But we must not fail. In view of all that is at stake what manner of men ought we to be? We should be men of reality, of vision, of large faith and

of undiscourageable resolution. We should be thorough-going in all our processes—doing well what we do. We should abound both in the work of God and in the power of God.

Our supreme need is that of a greater manifestation of the Spirit of God in all our movements. This is needed that we and our members may show forth Christ with attractiveness and with power by life and by word. It is essential that we and the workers we represent may have courage and faith to face our problems with determination and with the assurance of victory. The Holy Spirit only can keep vividly before us the commanding vision of our Lord and of His Kingdom on earth. His mighty presence and working are needed to unify our forces and to energize us one and all for the realization of His purposes for the students of the world.



Publications

Strategic Points in the World's Conquest. A Book of 218 Pages Giving an Account of the World Tour of the General Secretary of the Federation, together with Information about the Religious Life and Christian Work among Students of the Lands Visited. Single Copies, postpaid, 4 Shillings, 4 Marks, 5 Francs, or 1 Dollar Gold, each.

The World's Student Christian Federation. A 28-Page Pamphlet Containing a Description of the Federation, an Account of the Federation Conference at Williamstown in 1897, and the Report of the Progress of the Federation during the First Two Years of Its History (Namely, the Academic Years, 1895-7). Single Copies, postpaid, 5 Pence, 40 Pfennige, 50 Centimes, or 10 Cents Gold, each. In Quantities of One Dozen or More, postpaid, 2 Shillings, 2 Marks, 2 Francs and 50 Centimes, or 50 Cents Gold, per Dozen.

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