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COLLEGE FILES
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Ginling
Corrs.
Thurston, Matilda Calder
(Printed letters pp. 161-362)
1925-1927

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The procession was separated by a canal or moat from Shameen and was marching around the concession. It just seems as if some kind of madness had possessed these concession people both in Shanghai and Canton -- the madness of fear, cowardly fear it seems to me. .....

Nanking, China
Sept. 4, 1925

..... We got in Saturday morning, the 29th. It took a long time to get up the river in which a big boat must move slowly and a long time to get tied up. A goodly number of people were waiting to meet our boat and in the group Miss Grabill was there to meet me in particular! And then after we had been greeting our various friends who came on board who should come rushing at me with open arms but my dear 'eldest daughter" in the Ginling family, Miss Zee, now Mrs. New. Any doubts I might have had about strained relations with my Chinese friends or anti-foreign feeling directed against me personally were completely dispelled. She kept her car waiting for me till I had finished at the Custom's house and then drove me to the Y.W.C.A. hostess house on Yuen-ming-yuen Road where I was to stay until it could be decided when I could leave for Nanking. I ended up by staying until Monday night for I had to spend Monday trying to straighten out two business tangles in which Ginling is involved. Mrs. New spent most of Saturday afternoon planning for a Ginling reunion which came off on Sunday evening - a supper together out at Shanghai College in the cool of the evening, ending up with a sing of the familiar hymns and a good night benediction by a Chinese pastor friend of Dr. M . He had come along to look after the party - five cars in all. It was good to get a glimpse of these girls so soon after getting back. .....

Edna Wood called with Dr. Turner to whom she is just announcing her engagement. Another loss to Ginling! She stays this year but expects to go home at the end of the year to be married. Dr. Turner hopes to come back on a regular Presbyterian appointment. He is not very strong but has been in

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China for over two years, substituting for doctors on furlough. They seem happy and Ginling must just look for another. Fortunately a new person ~~xx~~ for English is sailing in September - Miss Buse. And I am delighted to have word that Dr. Martha Hackett is coming. We still need a Secretary, a Physical Director and a Mathematics teacher. .....

Monday I spent with Mr. Hanson on the business referred to above. On the whole, taking the amount of money we have spent since 1921 we have had very little trouble of this kind. This disturbed state of the country last year is in part responsible for the extra trouble getting the Gas Plant installed. The afternoon was spent with the lawyer who will plead for Ginling in the lawsuit. If we win the suit we save over 9,000 taels less cost of lawyer. If we lose we lost and pay because we have to. The trial is set for Friday, September 11. I grudge the time I have to spend on this but there is no one else who can. And there's precious little honor in it! /////

I had two uninterrupted days which I spent getting college affairs clear, going through correspondence, reports, committee minutes, etc, going over accounts with Mr. Loos, walking over the campus to see how it looked and it looked pretty nice to me. Wednesday afternoon at tea time we had some callers, one of whom was on my steamer, Mrs. Hahman of San Francisco who went ashore with me at Kobe. She seemed to be really thrilled by Ginling. When I get past lawsuit and settle down to my real job I hope I'll feel some of the old thrill. At present I have a kind of lost feeling, missing Miss Vautrin, Miss Butler, and Miss Chester, three of my closest personal friends in the faculty group.

Wednesday night I had to start off again for Shanghai and all day yesterday I spent with the lawyer. He knew a lot more about the case than he did before. Evidently he waited for me to arrive before he tried to get into it.

I think he feels now that we have a chance to win .....

All the colleges in East China are opening. The Shanghai enrollments are lower, especially at St. John's where they had a pretty bad time in June. Soochow has larger enrollment than usual. Ours is normal as far as can be ascertained now. There have been some losses in the Junior class but not on account of anti-foreign or anti-Christian feeling - girls going to America, staying out to teach, etc., in slightly larger numbers than is usual. At present Canton seems to be the real sore spot in China east and south. Szechwan is having troubles of its own - has been for the last 15 years. It's a good deal larger than several countries in Europe and seems to feel about as independent about having political and military upheavals every once in so often. Bandits are evidently out on the war path taking their part in the redistribution of wealth. If xx our methods were wiser than they are perhaps bandits would not feel called to their particular job. Clan raids in Scotland and Robin Hood and his merry men in old England ought to keep us from feeling too superior, to say nothing of Chicago and Fifth Avenue hold-ups and the need of armored cars in the banking business in New York.

September 12, 1925

On the train again returning from my second trip to Shanghai. I hope there will be no need of my going again for some time. I have grudged the time it has taken me away from college -- the best part of seven days, including travel and I have made three night trips -- all since August 29. And we lost the case and the college has to pay in full for work we didn't want done and for which we gave no orders. The lawyers and the judge both think we have a case against the architect but all my instincts against lawsuits have been strengthened by this my first personal experience and I shall be no party to a suit against Mr. Murphy.

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The real offender, whose ignorance of the desires of his client is responsible for the situation is Mr. Hazzard, no longer with Mr. Murphy and therefore not reachable for damages. There's nothing to do but pay the piper and of course the cost of lawyers and more than a year's interest has to be added. I have no feeling of satisfaction in the lawyer who represented Ginling. There was material in the office of his firm from which he could have made himself intelligent about the case a year ago. In March when the case came up he really didn't know enough to make him able to cross question. It took a whole day with me to get him into the case and I really think I could have defended myself as well as he did except for quoting from law books and the judge knew the law - and there is as much law on one side as on the other in almost any dispute - at least some technicality which can be found to fit by clever lawyers. And I did not feel that the judge was "judicial" in his attitudes. He seemed to me to show his opinion early in the trial and I don't think he grasped the real point in the defence. He practically decided that on extras the architect could not the owner but on reductions the owner was helpless. It was a question of a big reduction in foundations. But let's forget it. I saved the college at least 10,000 taels. .....

Since I landed two weeks ago I have not seen one sign of anti-foreign feeling. My old friends in so far as I have met them, are unchanged, and the man in the street is as before, indifferent or curious or friendly in a positive way. I have no fear of meeting repulses and there is nothing to make me afraid of attacks of any kind. There has, it seems to me, been a strengthening of loyalty on the part of many Christian teachers and students — and other people say it is so. Anti-Christian sentiment has helped to create Christian fellowship.

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In some places there is strain between missionaries and Chinese Christians but Nanking seems to have escaped this. The enrollments in all Christian schools are high. Southeastern University expects a big enrollment but they have trouble ahead in their faculty and politics will play some part in their year's experience. They have lost a number of their good men who will not accept the President sent to rule over them when Dr. Kuo was removed. St. John's is feeling the effect of their June strain and have only about half their normal enrollment. But the Alumni are loyal to the University and to Dr. Pott and time will heal the sore.

September 15

Two full days here at Ginling and I feel as if I might get the loose ends in hand in time. Students have begun to come - over fifty are here. Official opening is Thursday morning. It is nice not having to be Business Manager but just now there is a double load with Miss Vautrin away - and no secretary. Miss Trendley is taking part of Miss Vautrin's work in connection with schedule and registration. We are short on faculty, awaiting Miss Buse (for English) and Dr. Hackett (Physician). Edna Wood has malaria and Mr. Chang (Chinese teacher) is sick and will be late. After Sunday we shall breathe more freely. .....

September 27, 1925

We have a very agreeable family group this year altho I miss several of my special friends. The new people are Miss Cook (sister of Miss Ellen Cook, of Smith), Miss Darrow (a Smith graduate) who is teaching Psychology, Miss Sprague, here for a year to teach History (Vassar '99) and our two Chinese girls from Wellesley.

The campus is lovely - the part that has been developed. Just now the Cosmos is coming out and we shall have lots of it. Chrysanthemums are coming on nicely. The long drought has made it hard to keep the gardens nice, but the grass is quite nice and green. Shrubs and trees have grown during the year. It's a good climate for quick growing. If only some one had time to give to it,

and a reasonable amount of money to spend we could have a beautiful campus. People think we really have done wonders in two years.

We live in the midst of rumors if we read the papers. War has been threatened for about six months between Feng and Chang and all last week it was supposed to be beginning. Troops were being moved on the line between here and Peking. And then S aturday night the same papers say there's nothing doing. Neither Feng nor Chang are ready to fight. They're going to of course but not just yet. Sometimes I think if we could dispense with newspapers until we get a really sane idea of what constitutes news, the world would be better off.

Double Space.

Ginling College opened on schedule time 8:30 a.m., September 17, 1925, and in the whole history of the College we have not had a happier beginning of a college year. It seems like the sunshine after a thunder storm when the June days are remembered, and all the fears of the months between have gone like the clouds before the sun. The girls went away sad and weary. They return glad and ready to make a fresh start.

Some of the girls who carried the heaviest load in June are paying the price now. The summer rest was not long enough for them. Deng Yu-dji, president of Student Government, is forced to resign and Liu Siu-an, the vice-president, is not able to return on account of health. Djang Pei-djen has gone to Oberlin on a Tsing-hwa scholarship and that leaves the College Literary Society without its leader. Elections are in order to fill the vacancies. It has been a great help to have Deng Yu-dji here and she feels that she is better here, and much happier, than she could be at Kuling. Wang Shuh-Shi is also back.

The Junior class is smaller than the Senior and the loss here is much heavier than usual, but we can account for every girl and know that her failure to return has no connection with anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling. Study elsewhere - medicine in one case, U.S.A. in the other - accounts for two; teaching takes out four; sickness two; marriage, one. Two seniors went to American on Tsing-hwa scholarships - one stood first and one stood third in the list, I am told. Liu Siu-an is sick. The Sophomores I do not know yet and I have not studied their statistics. Class enrollments are as follows:

Seniors - - - 20	Sophomores - - - 32
Juniors - - - 18	Freshmen - - - 63

Unclassified and special - 4

Faculty ranks looked pretty thin as we neared the opening day. No Dean - and how we missed her! M. Treudley and I went through the long careful list of reminders and divided the work between us, the heavier end, during these opening days, being Miss Treudley's. She has been splendid and it has been a pleasure to work with her. Every one here has been

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ready to do her share - and his share! Mr. Leos is splendid in the way he is handling his end. It's a new experience to be here and not have to run the business end of things. Except for two and a half years of the time I have been at Ginling I have had that to do. No secretary yet, which does not make for efficient administration. English and History people faced an over-load until Miss Buse, and Miss Sprague arrive and their work involved the Freshman class. Mr. Djang was sick so Chinese had to be arranged for. Wang Beh-han also was sick.

Physical Education, with two vacancies, looked discouraging althe Dr. Steele-Brooke came in time to work with Miss Case on examination of students. Miss Case has not been able to make satisfactory arrangements for the teaching work for which the foreign director was needed, and no successor to Miss Chuck is yet in sight. At the last moment we engaged Mr. Hwang, a University of Nanking graduate for Mathematics, and a Mr. Yang, graduate of St. Johns, to work with Miss Loh in Physics, so that she does not have the full load of two courses her first year. You can see what an anxious situation we faced with practically all of the Freshman work unprovided for at the start.

Mr. Djang died on Sunday night (Sept. 8, 1925) after an illness of several weeks - dysentery, complicated by his opium habits. Phoebe Hoh is carrying the work for the time being and classifying the Freshman with a view to dividing them into three sections on a basis of grades in Chinese. A teacher was engaged for the term, a man recommended by Prof. Senn of Southeastern. He did not come and we are trying a man with good recommendations but less prominent. Six students went with me to the Djang home the afternoon the coffin was taken away. It rests in a temple here until the burial day, fixed sometime in the winter. Mrs. Djang came in in the midst of one of my busiest mornings three days later to thank us for our kindness. Friday we had a Chinese service and last Monday I spoke in chapel of Mr. Djang's part in the college work and his faithfulness through the six years of his connection with the College.

The exercise on Thursday morning was a combination of Opening Chapel and Assembly, including the introduction of faculty to students. We eliminated notices, seeing that Freshmen were given special attention in connection with their registration and in two special meetings. Things went through smoothly and Thursday night we should have been ready to start regular work except for the gaps in faculty ranks. A special schedule was arranged for Friday morning and regular work began on Saturday. The reception to new students and faculty was a very pleasant affair. Miss Cook and Miss Darrow arrived in time for the opening faculty meeting on Monday the 14th.

The first Sunday was a special College Sunday, planned to bring the college family together, faculty, students, and servants. At eleven we had church in the college chapel. Miss Hoh gave a talk in Chinese - a very good talk on Equality before God and the value of all service, with a special message for the Practice School girls and the servants. After her talk those who did not understand English left and I spoke on "One Family in Heaven and Earth." In the afternoon from four to six the faculty were at home very informally to any students who wished to come to us in study or living room as we chose. It was a pleasant family Sunday afternoon. Then we all had supper with the students and attended the Y.W.C.A. meeting. Eva Spicer spoke on The Conflict of Loyalties.

The first week was pretty full for Miss Treudley and myself. We are using the same office but having different office hours. So far it has worked very well. Her work decreases as student schedules get fixed and Mr. Tati is an invaluable assistant. With the very full and helpful suggestions left by Miss Vautrin, and Mr. Tati's familiarity with all the details of the office, it has been easier than I expected to get into touch with the work which is new to me after the interval of six years in which Miss Vautrin has acted as Dean.

In China one must be prepared for social interruptions and when Hwang Tai-tai, returning to Nanking after an absence of some months, calls in the midst of a busy afternoon there is nothing to do but drop everything to be welcomed by her and feel for the time that one is a lady of leisure.

The second Sunday, faculty and students separated and we had our retreat programs. It seemed better to postpone the faculty retreat until some of the new faculty had arrived and by this time Miss Cook, Miss Darrow and Miss Sprague, and our two new Chinese teachers, Miss Luh and Miss Zia were with us. The subject of the faculty discussion was "The Present Situation in China" based upon some of Dr. Burton's key thoughts in his address at the conference on Christian Education held in New York last April. The program will show you how this was developed and who led the different parts. It was a very helpful day and brought us all closer together in our thinking. It was particularly helpful for those of us who were not here last year to get the view of it from the inside and it made it seem all the more wonderful that our days could be going on so smoothly and life seem so happy and free from strain as it has been ever since I got back. The student retreat subject was the college motto, The Abundant Life, how to realize the abundant life. I enclose also a general outline of their program.

October 14, 1925

This should have been double spaced!

..... Today is Confucius birthday which is a movable feast as to our calendar and is later than usual this year. It has been a holiday which was one reason for our choosing it for our tea. At nine we had exercises with Chinese music and an address on Confucius by Mr. Hwang of Southeastern, brother of a Ginling 1922 girl. ..... We had a Professor from the University of Nanking and a talk in Chapel on Friday by a man from the Theological Seminary. All three of them in different ways urged the importance of Chinese ideals and the need of making education more Chinese. And the hardest place to fill satisfactorily is the chair of Chinese. The work the girls have least enthusiasm for is their Chinese. Both the Oct. 10 and today's programs were arranged by the students. Mr. Liu from the University of Nanking is Christian and quite pro-foreign. The Seminary man was Christian but rather old style and has not had much education in western subjects. Mr. Hwang is a graduate of the University of Nanking, has studied in France, teaches courses in World Literature at Southeastern, as well as French, and yet he is somewhat anti-foreign and not a Christian, tho friendly in his personal attitude toward his Christian friends.

Last night our Chinese faculty gave us a nice Chinese feast in our faculty living room. Everything was so good. I'm sorry for people who do not enjoy Chinese food. The Chinese faculty are a very nice group. Mrs. Cheng (Tsen she spells it) is a Hankow woman whom I knew when I was in Wuchang in 1909. She was then matron of St. Hilda's School and had a training as nurse and hospital experience before that. Phoebe Ho is from this same school and a graduate of Ginling 1920. This is her third year with us. Miss Loh and Miss Zia you know and they seem to be fitting in here very nicely and happily. Lin En-lan is a graduate of 1925 and is back in charge of the Practice School. She is a very interesting girl. Three of her class-mates are teaching in Nanking. Another is back completing a few hours requirement for her degree. Apropos of anti-Christian feeling and objection to chapel etc. in our schools I was much interested to have Lin Yung-sze, who left us last year without taking any definite stand as a Christian, say "How I miss the Ginling Chapel"! We do succeed in making it count for the girls and there is no more sign of restlessness or objection to Chapel because of recent agitations. Again our proportion of non-Christian students is 20% - 27 out of 137, which is our present enrollment. Last year's 133 included 16 Physical Education specials so the number this year is 20 more than last year in regular college classes. We budgeted for 145 and could take that number. I think the Entrance Committee feel that we took all who were really prepared. The war last year disorganized the Girls' Middle Schools and that may account for the drop in applicants. We have twenty seniors which will make our alumnae number 88, more than the students we had in 1923 before leaving the old building. The seniors are a fine class and I am enjoying the personal relation. I have with them by their invitation to be an honorary member of the class.

My daily program includes office hours 9:30 - 11:30 and 2:30 - 3:30 daily; a good deal of time in faculty committees in which I am an ex officio member; many conferences with faculty and students and visitors who come on business or to see the college. I have had to take on a little piece of house-keeping for a change

and I interview the cook after breakfast and decide with him what the family shall eat. I haven't done this for years and it's rather nice to have a hand in family management. If I had a secretary I'd be better off than I've ever been at Ginling. Lacking one, I'm running behind on letters and reports, etc., which isn't good for my reputation. I am having a little help from Miss Dahl, secretary to Dr.White of Shanghai Baptist College who is at the Language School for the year. I am to have some help also from Miss Anderson who is going up to be secretary to Bishop Gilman in Wuchang and who says she wants to keep up with her shorthand by taking dictation. They are both coming over to work for me Friday afternoon. The out about this is that I have to work overtime, after four o'clock to use these good folks.

Today I realized all over again what a nice place Nanking is and how many good friends there are here. We invited about 300 people to our tea and I am sure as many as 200 came. So many of them seemed glad to have me back and I'm sure I am glad to be back. There's a friendliness in our relations here which make life joyful as I am sure Christian living ought to be. .....

October 25, 1925

Are you thinking of me these days as living amid the horrors of war? I'm wondering what the home papers are saying about the present shifting of military leaders and their followers. The Shanghai Press had it "Battle Raging in the Streets of Nanking." To be sure the result in the same paper was only "one killed and several wounded" but "Battle" is a good word for a headline. I have been calling the affair our "One Night War" but even then it didn't begin much before 4 a.m. and was over at 9 as far as we could hear.

I was spending Sunday at the Kelseys' and went to bed Sunday night after an interesting evening discussing China and her problems with a group of quite wide awake people. Mr. Kelsey is in the local Y.M.C.A. as is also Mr. Gillett. Mr. McCloy teaches in Southeastern, the local government University. Mr. Sarvis is dean at the University of Nanking. Mrs. Shedd is wife of a Y.M.C.A. man and has been

for some years in Chungking, in far Szechuen. Much of our talk was on this disturbed province which has never settled down since before the Revolution. No one of us expected any local excitement altho war has been "imminent" for the last ten months, more or less.

About four o'clock I was wakened by what wounded like big fire crackers mixed up with a rivet-driving machine. I suspected a machine gun and something other than fire crackers but when Bobby asked his father if it was fire crackers he said "Yes." Probably it was blank cartridges. We discussed it for a brief time and then went back to bed. An hour or so later there was a second volley, much nearer, but shorter. I got up and dressed and I looked out of my east window to see a dozen or more soldiers running toward the house then turning off and running across the fields toward the University. They had guns. I don't know yet whether they were pursued or pursuing. Later we found a soldier's bugle marked Fengtien (Manchuria) which had been thrown away by one of the retreating soldiers. A little later a larger group of soldiers came up to the Kelsey gate, turned north on the road and disappeared. Shooting a little distance off to the N.E. was the last I saw or heard of the "battle". We had breakfast, got some news from neighbors, and I got a ricksha and went off up the same road as the soldiers and got back to the College before nine o'clock. They had heard the shooting but no one seemed very greatly excited. Some of the girls in one house had started up to the attic to pack their trunks.

By noon we found out what had happened. For some days past our Tupan (pronounce Du ban) had been getting ready to leave for the north. He is one of Chang Gso Lius men. Chang (the Manchurian war lord who has been dominating the scene since Feng made his flop over) had decided that he ought to shorten his line and make his stand against a possible attack at Hsuchowfu, which is about 200 miles north of us. The attack came before his ally got away with himself. The Chekiang man Sun got controll of Shanghai, of the railway between there and here and two companies of our former governor Chi (who began the war in 1924 by attacking the

then governor of Chekiang) who, the companies, flopped over to Chang when Chi fled to Japan now flopped back and chased the Fengtien stragglers out of Nanking and across the river. There is fighting still along the railroad between here and Hsu chowfu. Trains are running irregularly, between here and Shanghai but between here and Peking the soldiers are in controll.

Everyone is wondering what Feng (the Christian general) will do. Again he seems to have a good deal of power in his hand altho he has been shown as entirely out of it, set aside by Chang as soon as he had pulled the chestnuts out of the fire for Chang to eat. One of the possible combinations is Feng and Wu against Chang. Ma Pei-Fung is said to be coming out of his retirement to Hankow to take control there. He's quoted as declaring against Communism and the Reds. He doesn't advise the Tariff Commissioners to attempt the Conference until he has a chance to put out the present Peking government. That's the plum they all want - the increased revenues which will come from any upward revision of the tariff. The outs want to get in and get the credit for the Conference, and the control of the Chinese representatives. The Commissioners are sitting now in Peking, the Conference due to open tomorrow. Feng is reported not to want the Conference. Chang wants it and the present government is his - such as it is! I hope I make the situation clear.

By Monday night we were assured that the war was over in Nanking for the present and we settled down to regular living with plans for our Teneth Anniversary on November 1 to fill in odd moments. Three Chinese speakers have failed us so far and travel is uncertain enough to affect the attendance of Alumnae whom we were hoping to get here for the Birthday. Our Board of Control meets November 2 and 3 and preparations for that take a lot of time. .....

We profit by the state of war in this that Dr. Cheng Ching-yi whom we wanted first of all for our Chinese speaker is not able to go north and is coming to us after all - "an ill wind...." we expect to have about 20 of our Alumnae back and that is 20/68 or 29%. I think we'll have a happy little Birthday Party even tho'

invitations and programs are lost in the shuffle. Most of the people out of Nanking who might have been invited couldn't come and the late invitations will do for announcements of the fact that we <u>are</u> then years old. .....

January 1, 1926

Isabel sent me Wise Men East and West and it has lots of helpful bits in it altho Ribbany's East isn't China and I'm not sure that East and West differ so absolutely. When the religions which we speak of as coming out of the East were born our ancestors - the Goths and Teutons and some of the other wild men from whom we are sprung were wandering around in Asia and Genghis Khan invaded the West and the Turks tried to invade Europe quite as vigorously as the "West" has ever invaded the "East". I like Bevans chapter East and West in his book Hellenism and Christianity. He says among other things that mediaeval Europe had many of the characteristics of the "East"; that the Crusaders would feel more at home in the Orient than in modern Europe; that the West for much of its history has not been "Western"; and that Oriental peoples differ so much that the "East" is altogether too vague a term. China is not India any more than England is Italy and Syria and China are much further apart than Syria and Spain or Greece. But the analysis of the mystical versus the materialistic; the spiritual versus the mechanistic view of life is all very helpful and his chapter on ideas of government is very much along the line of sympathetic understanding needed in China by the representatives of the Powers. .....

Sunday Jan. 3.

The storm center has moved North and since the first of November we have had none of wars alarms near Nanking. What it all means nobody seems to know. The anti-Christian disturbances which were threatened for Christmas amounted to

nothing here in Nanking and came to very little even in Shanghai. I know of one Christmas entertainment where rowdy students prevented the speaker from proceeding and made the whole program of singing and speaking impossible. There were parades in different parts of the city of students carrying anti-Christian placards and one of these marched into the University campus. Nothing came near us - our retired position was again to our advantage. We do not ask in outsiders to our Christmas party but the University of Nanking had two big meetings neither of which were interfered with in any way. One was for Christian students on Friday, January 18 and addressed by Mr. T. Z. Koo. He gave a most outspoken Christian talk on our attitude toward Christmas. The room was packed. The Sunday morning before Christmas the University had a service with Christmas singing and a good talk by one of their own Chinese teachers. "Can a patriot be a Christian? Can a Christian be a patriot?" His answer was "A true patriot must have a spirit which is really Christian and a true Christian must needs love his country." He held the group better than many of the speakers - better than Dr. Cheng Ching-yi the preceeding Sunday. The University boys are in an attitude of resentment at the required church and chapel attendance and the required religious instruction. The men use the word "compulsory" which I think a most obnoxious word. There is for me a big difference between being "expected" or even "required" to do a thing and having the thing "compulsory." I don't know how the University is coming out. With the pressure in favor of registration and the present demand that the Government is making that no religious teaching be required in registered schools, it is difficult to know what to do. It is bound to come up for discussion at the College Conference to be held in Shanghai, February 12-16. It is a most exciting subject for discussion in any group of school people who get together. It is interesting to find how many of the Christian Chinese stand for the requirement altho men like Timothy Lee and T. Z. Koo are all for making all religious exercises elective. My position is that the state should not dictate to the private school -

that group should be free to make their own schools subject only to educational standards. I don't approve of yielding to the demands of government. Education should not be <u>under</u> either church or state. Bertrand Russell's article on Socialism and Education in one of the recent Harpers - which I am very glad to be getting - has a most interesting plea for this liberty. He even argues for state support of schools teaching doctrines obnoxious to the state! He's quoted so much in China that I'm inclined to get this point of his over into Chinese.

To return to the anti-Christian movement it is interesting that the Christian faculty and students at the Government University (Southeastern) should have held the largest Christmas celebration ever held altho the center of anti-religious activity — for it really is anti-religious more than it is anti-Christian in its origin - is at Southeastern. The local leader is one of their middle school students. Mr. Koo had a talk with him a few weeks ago and reported the boy as earnest but evidently full of the propaganda literature which is being issued against Christianity. .....

CHRISTMAS CHAPELS 1925

Monday - Dec. 14	Keeping Christmas
Tuesday	Looking for the King
Wednesday	Preparation for His Coming
Thursday	"And they received Him not" - the unexpectedness of His coming.
Friday	Christmas Music
Monday - Dec. 21	The Wondrous Story
Tuesday	The Christmas Gospel
Wednesday	The Holy Birth

January 17, 1926

Peking friends are writing to ask us about a report in Peking papers that "Ginling Students have left" - "250 of them," and gone over to Southeastern.

They can reason out that the number must be wrong, think it may be the University of Nanking since it says "Ginling University" but they think we're in trouble when we're not. It'stoo bad. The foundation for the report is the fact that a number of University boys did apply to enter Southeastern after the Chinese New Year (Feb.13). The number was indefinite between 40 and 120. The University heard of it from Southeastern. Dr. Bowen wrote me today that the movement has died out and only a small number of boys will leave at the end of the semester. Their problem was in that a group of radical non-Christians "who had signed up to leave are now unwilling to do so and constitute a delicate problem" as they really would be glad to have them.go but have "no actual excuse for excluding them." We have no knowledge of any students intending to leave Ginling and no sign of anti-Christian feeling. The students show some signs of a somewhat excessive independence in their Student Government Association - voting not to have a faculty adviser - but that might happen at Bryn Mawr. I haven't the same chance to know the students that I had during the first four years but I feel no lack of loyalty to Ginling and no lack of response to our messages in chapel or our suggestions to them. .....

Jan. 19

..... An Executive Committee is due the end of this week and that takes time both before and after. The question of faculty housing is one on which we wobble every time it comes up. I'll be glad when something is finally done. My preference is for a larger house with faculty suites. I feel that I'd have more independence in two rooms which were mine, in a house where I was free to mingle with the group, than I would have living with two or three others. I'd hate to have our Ginling group broken up into little cliques. There are three or four of our present number who want to live in that way. I say "Let them do it, but let the rest of us stay together." I don't know how it will come out. We have spent a good deal of time this past week discussing the subject of College Standards of Honesty. Every now

and then a college has to do some thinking on that line. Some Chinese ideas of using book language conflict with our ideas in regard to use of quotation marks. Scientific spirit and independence in work have to be developed. Some members of the faculty were quite wrought up over what is not a very bad situation when one gets down to the actual facts. Taking things too seriously doesn't always help them.

I feel that way about the present situation in China and the anti-foreign and the anti-Christian features in particular. We should not close our eyes to the facts but we need not be fearful. The most encouraging thing about the thinking in the Mott Conference was the calmness of the Chinese in regard to these two waves of opposition. They face quite calmly the possibility of persecution, even. They do not want to safeguard the future by compromises. If toleration clauses, which do seem to protect Chinese Christians, are wrong they must go. There's a fine idealism in their thinking which makes me very hopeful for the days ahead. If only diplomats had the same clear, direct approach to the problem! In the meantime China continues to be in confusion altho actual war is suspended for the time and things look much better here than they did a few months ago. Peking is having its turn and the fighting around Tientsin seems to have been very severe. And no one knows what they're fighting for! It's like the feudal warfare in Europe. Kathrina Van Wagenen's husband, Mr. Bugge was at the Conference and he was speaking of the breaking down of the old local system which maintained order. He said the only thing the Republic seems to have given China so far is armies - and much good they're doing her. .....

February 9, 1926
On the train to Shanghai

..... Yesterday was Chinese New Years and the night before, Friday, Feb. 12, such a pop-pop-popping I never did hear. The college is a long way down the river from Shanghai but the noise of the city fire-crackers must have been tremendous. I am sure no feast day anywhere has a greater hold on people than Chinese New Year.

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It isn't primarily religious, all this popping, altho it is a part of family rites and goes back to - or indicates now for many- a belief in evil spirits. Everyone looks happy and like Christmas in America. They think Christmas is our "New Year." Their New Year is late this year by the sun, so spring will be here soon. Some people think the seasons are closer to the Chinese calendar than to ours but that must be because they notice every time when it is and fail to count the exceptions. After March comes in we shall have spring, late or early, and the back of our winter is broken. .....

Ginling has the largest delegation of women - naturally, but Yenching, Hwa Nang (Foochow) and Shanghai College also have women delegates and Soochow one or two women faculty. I'm pretty proud of our delegation, to tell the modest truth. .....

Mary Donaldson, Mt. Holyoke 1913, visited me for several days last week. .... Her visit to us did her good. I told her I hoped she could say a good word for Ginling when she went back and her answer was "I surely will! I think you're a K.O.H. family - asking me if I had read ~~it~~ One Increasing Purpose in which a family uses that abbreviation for "Kingdom of Heaven." Wasn't that a nice way to put it? She went back in quite an uplifted mood, willing to go on and try to do what she feels is much needed there in that station. But it's mighty hard to know how to do it in that atmosphere! .....

March 31, 1926

We are having lovely spring days here and by the time this reaches you it will be spring in Wellesley I suppose. Things are just bursting into leaf, the peach trees are in bloom, and the forsythia. By the end of the week the cherry trees - the pink and white flowering cherries for which Japan is famous - will be open. Two weeks ago we drove out to Purple Mountain and found a few apricot trees in bud and opening into bloom. About two weeks more and the azaleas will be out. .....

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Wednesday morning Mr. Murphy came and I had to devote myself to him for the two and a half days he stayed. ...

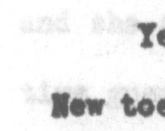
Mr. Murphy has not seen the buildings since the spring of 1922 when the roofs were just beginning to go on. Color and finished look were all new and he liked it - said he had a swelled head. He said with a lot of feeling as he came up the drive "If I had done nothing else I shall have done this!" He looked on his work and felt that it was good. He began at once to criticize it and to see what was needed to finish it - covered ways, for instance.

I'm sorry to say he had to waste a lot of his precious time over a dispute as to the location of the large faculty house which some people who know nothing about it have wanted to put down in a low site instead of on the hillside location where the plans have always shown it. At least a day was wasted arguing the point when we ought to have been actually working on plans. All along I've known where Mr. Murphy would put it and stood alone against the other location. I <u>think</u> it's settled now for good. But it will not be started this spring for there isn't time to get working drawings for it and for the chapel and library which ought to go up at the same time. .....

April 25, 1926

..... The house is full of flowers - azalea (yellow) and wisteria both of which grow wild on the hills.

Yesterday we had a faculty picnic out to a mountain south of Nanking, called Niu tou Shan - which means Cow head Hill. It has two peaks as you see it from Nanking -- like this



and gets its name from this. The hollow on the top is wooded and the south slope and the whole top is covered with temple buildings and pagodas. The drive out is over a pretty bumpy road - which you might not like, and it's a pretty stiff climb up to the top but there's a brick paved path which makes

it easy. The country south of Nanking is lovely. A good many big graves are scattered over the hillside and that means trees, and there is a view from the top of a hill on the way which is as lovely as any view you could imagine. It suggests some Connecticut Valley views like the one from Round Top, at Northfield, only it's the Yangtze River we see and the great city of Nanking lies off to the North, with its surrounding hills - Purple Mt. off to the east and hills off further north across the river. .....

Nanking is really a lovely place for outings and even inside the city there are interesting places to go. One day we took a drive through the region of wooded hills - which means temple land - to the northwest of us. The peach trees were in bloom and the air sweet with the bean blossoms, growing in all the fields. The temple which we visited is called Ginling Sse and there has been a temple there since the days of the Sung dynasty - before Charlemagne. No <u>buildings</u> in China are very old -- they seem not to have built enduringly -- but the sites are used again and again for buildings.

We have had visitors in a steady stream for the last few weeks - guests in the house and people coming to see the college. Did I write you about Lady Hosie? She is a daughter of Prof. Soothill of Oxford who is out with the British Indemnity Commission. He was for many years a missionary in China. He telephoned to Miss Spicer asking if his daughter could stay here while the Commission was in Nanking and she came and stayed for nearly a week. She was a most interesting and appreciative guest. Her father came in to tea and lunch and dinner several times, so we saw him and Dame Adelaide Anderson came in one day to tea. ..... I took Lady Hosie and Prof. Soothill down to see the Tsai house and the Hu Garden -- old places of former grandeur in Nanking. ... It was a lovely old place but not being kept up. ..... The house was in its day one of the finest in Nanking - built in the 60's....

The Y.W.C.A. had a convention here two weeks ago and we had outside speakers at chapel every day for that week. Last Sunday Dr. Jefferson was here. We had

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him at Ginling chapel one day, and at lunch afterwards. He was so good! So clear, so simple, so big! His text was "What do ye more than these?" - the thought of striving for higher ideals of character, "being more truthful, more honest, more kind, more loving, &c" than others instead of just following the crowd. And his talk to University students was very good. .....

The next week is one which school people have dreaded for the last ten years -- the week of anti-Japanese parades &c. I rather think things will be quiet this year. The Peking tragedy has sobered students, and it takes the edge off anti-foreign demonstrations to have had their own President's body guard kill innocent students. It must have been a harrowing experience for Alice.

I am invited to Hangchow May 5 for an exercise of inaugurating Robert Fitch as President of Hangchow College. It is a lovely time to visit Hangchow, which is one of the loveliest places in China. But Nanking grows on me as a place with hidden beauty. If only the country would settle down it might restore the desolate places and make the gardens to blossom again. Even in their neglect they are lovely.

June 29, 1926

..... I am still here at Ginling and altho the year has closed for the college a good deal of my work is still undone. And the absolutely unforseen interruptions keep me from getting at letters and reports so that the day finds me with nothing done that was on the morning schedule. Today for instance I meant to dictate letters before 10 o'clock, go to University Commencement, rest a little while after lunch, see Ada Grabill off on her furlough. Instead I was told before I was up that the brother of a senior who has been under discipline for dishonesty had come up from Shanghai and would expect to see me and it was ten-thirty before he left -- too late to go to the University. I dictated some letters till noon. Then instead of a rest after lunch I had to try to straighten out a tangle in connection with an old fashioned Chinese teacher who lectures on Philosophy and Literature. In April I spoke to him of our appreciation of his work and our wish to have him give 8 instead of 6 hours a week -- also reported to him that his

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salary was to be increased from $70 to $80 per month. This it seems would be a Chinese way, old style, of letting him know that you did not wish him to continue in your service for if you want him to stay you say nothing about it. How you get him to increase his time I have not found out! The result of my mistaken effort to be extra polite by writing him early and before announcing his courses to the students was that he let it be known to students, to outsiders and finally to our Chinese secretary that he was to be teaching full time at Southeastern. I heard rumors but stupidly continued to take him at his word, given to me in our April conference, and said it could not be true because he had promised to each 8 hours. To make a long story short he is to teach 4 hours, we both save some face and I, at least, have added to my experience of "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain." I doubt if he has added to his. He ought to have learned in five years that we mean what we say and not the opposite and believe people instead of taking the view that "all men are liars". .....

We had an interesting visitor just before Commencement -- Miss Janaki of Madras who has been studying in Michigan and returned via China. One of her best friends in Michigan was Wu Ihfang, a Ginling 1919 girl studying there for her Ph.D. Indian and Chinese women seem to find each other interesting. Two visitors in the spring of 1922 -- Miss Naya Das and Miss Zachariah, delegate to the Peking World Students Conference, made a real hit at Ginling. Miss Janaki came during examinations and students did not feel very free. She met them informally the afternoon of her arrival, talked to them and answered questions. It seems that Miss Janaki is not a Christian -- wears the Hindu mark on her forehead. One of the girls asked about the Student Movement in India and Miss J. took it to mean the Christian Student Movement and answered by saying she was not a Christian. As we walked away from the group a little later she said, "Christ was not a Christian. He was Christ." To the girls she said, "We feel that Christ belongs to us whether

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we are Christians or not." It sounds very broad and inclusive but there is not the same dynamic in it as in Paul's sense of belonging to Christ. Christ belonged to Paul — "liveth in me" - but there was no condescension in Paul's thought of Christ as I feel there is in some of the Orientals who claim Him but are not willing to be claimed by Him and called by his name - because some of us who are have not lived up to our creeds. .....

Our Baccalaureate sermon was preached by Mr. Shen, pastor of the Episcopal Church in Hsia Kwan - the suburb of Nanking around the railway station. He preached on the duty of watchfulness, his text Matt. 25:38 "stay here and watch with me." His closing message was in the question of John to Jesus, applied to the graduates "Art thou he that shall come or must we look for another" urging them to be watchful for their opportunity and ready for their service. We have this at 6:30 and the sunset light flooded our western windows in the chapel before the lights came on and we sang "Day is dying in the west."

Class Day was Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. I worried a little about the program for that because the girls were undecided as to what they wanted to do and were therefore left with the minimum time for what they did. Of course there was a play and it was a lot better than I expected it to be. It was written by the class planned out carefully as to cast and plot and then left to the actors to act. "The fated union of Miss Ginling and Mr. She hwei" was the theme. Shehwei is Society and the Shewei family were old and conservative and given to many bad ways from which Miss Ginling tried to turn them. Her first efforts were very discouraging but she succeeded in the end in creating a happy home, winning the affection of her husband and the praise of her mother who visits her in the last scene. The natural ability in dramatics of these girls is really surprising. .....

Commencement exercises began on time — 10 A.M. At Southeastern they had the Military Governor (Sun Chuan Fang) on the program. They waited two hours and then he didn't come. We don't depend on officials or wait for them altho we do invite them.

The President of Southeastern was our Chinese speaker -- his address a very learned lecture on Religion. Dr. Edward W. Wallace, Secretary of the Christian Educational Association gave a splendid address on Knowing and Doing. I enclose a program which gives the other parts. On the whole it was one of our very best Commencements. .....

On Commencement Day we received a report from the University of Illinois which gave a rating of B to Ginling on the basis of information sent to them in March. This is really very satisfactory. I doubt if any of our colleges in China would be given A for the twelve requirements are based upon American ideas of equipment, salary &c. Graduates of B colleges are admitted as graduate students, which gives face to Ginling girls going to America. They are required to do more than one year's work for an M.A. but that is fair, for we cannot give modern languages and some other general requirements for graduate study. .....

I shall be glad to get away for a real holiday where people cannot find me before breakfast with college problems to spoil my digestion or at nine o'clock at night with some personal problems to keep me awake after eleven. .....

Registrations for next year promise a full college. 95% of old students expected to return and it means a Freshman class smaller than last year because space is limited to three dormitories. Delay in building Faculty House will hold up our normal growth in student numbers. .....

Shanghai
July 18, 1926

..... We had some typhoon storms last week that cooled us off and let us down. One "big wind" which is what typhoon means in Chinese (tai feng) lifted the cap off our chimney stack and set it down on the lawn, also blew a loose tile off one of our roofs - such a storm! and such rain! Poor China does nothing in moderation. Drought, parching the ground and ruining the rice; next floods, drowning out the wheat. The Yangtse is overflowing its banks in many places which

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means flooding whole counties. Changsha and Kiukiang both report floods.

Have I written you about the Conference July 1-15 which kept me pretty busy as hostess and general manager. The elementary or middle school teachers of East China have usually had a meeting at Chinese New Years time. It was an experiment having the meeting in the summer and the Chinese like it better. They were decidedly in the majority. Ginling had twenty-five Chinese and nine foreign women delegates as her guests and the afternoon sections met at Ginling - morning meetings at the University. We served tea at five and there was a social hour in which people get a chance to know each other. Chinese are not very good mixers socially. They stand off and look at each other much longer than we do but I think our guests had a good time. Our house guests - the nine foreign women - seemed to enjoy themselves and were glad they came. .....

Kuling
July 25

I left only one day to pack up and get away for Kuling and Thursday noon I discovered I had a temperature of 101. I just decided I had to keep on packing and by five o'clock it was 104 and I was feeling pretty much all in. I had help from ~~miss~~ Phoebe Hoh and Mrs. Tsen and I got to bed shortly after ten all packed and ready to start at six next morning. I took pretty stiff doses of quinine and had no fever in the morning -- have had none since but I haven't been very well for the quinine knocked out my digestion.

Friday

It was very hot on the boat coming up and I got away just in time. We had had no very distressing heat in Nanking before I left. Cholera is pretty bad in Shanghai among the Chinese and that always means the chance of it for foreigners who are at all careless. We have all been shocked and saddened by the death of Max Chaplin up in Tsing dao just after he arrived for his holiday. .....

The boat reached Kinkiang at 1 a.m. Sunday morning. Kinkiang had no attractions, the moon was full and the night was fair - at one o'clock. So Mr. Tewksbury

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and I started in a boat from the steamer, stopped to leave our heavy luggage at the Kuling Rest House, proceeded to the edge of the flooded district and found a Ford car and a driver willing to take us across the plain. We meant to push on up from the Half-way House but about half an hour from there a terrific thunder-storm caught us and we got wet. Fortunately we had along boxes with some dry clothes but I imagine the chill of this wetting was a factor in my "indigestion." Between 3 and 5:30 a.m. we rested -- I had a bed with no mattress and a thin blanket -- then started up in chairs and I was here before they had finished breakfast. After that I went to bed instead of to church but got up for the rest of the day. .....

September 12, 1926

.....All the new people are here (faculty) and we like them very much. There is Miss Margaret Andrews for Physical Education, trained at Wellesley and Columbia; a Miss Minette Barber for English, which she has been teaching for five years at the University of Illinois; Harriet Cogswell, also for English - from "Mt. Holyoke, you know" and its very nice having a Holyoke girl on the faculty. She comes from Rockville, as Helen knows, and that's almost like coming from home. Our fourth new foreign teacher is not new to China, Catharine Sutherland, for Music, was five years in our Kiangan Mission, up in Nanhsuchow. So she comes speaking Chinese which is a great asset. Already she has given pleasure by her playing. Harriet Cogswell also plays in a nice homey fashion - college songs and nice familiar things well played.

There are two new Chinese women on the faculty. Miss V.K.Nyi took her freshman year at Ginling 1920-1921, graduated at Smith in 1924, took her M.A. at Chicago and has had a year at Michigan in Sociology. She will teach history and sociology. Miss Kilen Koo, sister of Mr. T. Z. Koo has studied abroad in music, which is to be her work here. She has also taught at St. Mary's in Shanghai, and St. Hilda's in Wuchang.

two Episcopal schools from which we get students. We may get another Chinese woman in the Physical Education work - Djang Hwei-lan, who was hre 1924-1925 and has returned a year ahead of schedule from America - Wisconsin - where she finished the work for her B.A. in Physical Education. She will make 8 Chinese women, and we have 7 Chinese men on the staff - out of a total of 33.

The worst gap in the ranks is in Chinese. A Peking teacher who accepted in July through President Stuart, Alice Frame and Mr. Peter Chuan, has sent word at the last minute that his family object to his coming. There is also the excuse that he did not receive a formal invitation from me -- after he had accepted the position! Another piece of Chinese etiquette which Mr. Chuan ought to have attended to as middle man. Personally I think he is using this as an excuse. He used to teach in Yenching and we hoped we were getting a scholar and a Christian gentleman. He may be persuaded yet to come and in the meantime Phoebe Hoh will take the Freshman classes but she feels that our reputation in Chinese requires a teacher of some standing in the profession -- the hardest thing in China to get, along with real teaching ability. There's no use in worrying about it.

We have 156 students on the list of accepted or expected students. Several will have to live outside until vacancies occur in the student roll. Probably Hunan and Hupeh students will be detained or even hindered by the war situation around Hankow. One girl has written already that she cannot get through.

Down in this part of China all is peaceful for the moment. Our schools are all opening full. The University gave examinations to three times as many as they could take and I hear that the Nanking girls schools are full. They opened this week. We open on the 16th. Canton armies are in Hankow and our governor Sun is supposed to be attacking their line between Hankow and Changsha. He may be defeated and then we'll have the so called "Reds" coming down on us from Kinkiang. Sun may decide to cast in his lot with them and be left in possession of his five provinces. He didn't make any great haste in his first move against them. The great Wu Pei-fu whom I have called the little "tin god" of Rodney Gilbert

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and his crowd who think they know "what is wrong with China" is running away again— going north this time. Schools in and around Wuchang will not open on time this year. Hunan is pretty much upset again which is hard on the Yale Mission. .....

October 17, 1926

..... This year on the faculty there are just four of us who have been more than three years at Ginling. This puts a fairly heavy lead on us. Fortunately there are several people starting in on a fourth year who are very reliable and one or two others who have been in China, tho not at Ginling, for more than four years — Dr. Hackett was ten years in Canton and Miss Sutherland five years up in Hanshuchow before coming here. They are both most helpful people in their attitude and in their relations. .....

We have had some interesting visitors since college opened. Dr. Rufus M. Jones was in Nanking Sept. 21-27 making a full week for those who tried to hear him. He was at Ginling for chapel one day and had lunch here - then spoke the next day at a college prayer meeting, dined with us and spoke at an open meeting of the F.O.R. held in the Ginling Chapel. I had a horrid cold that week but managed to get through and be able to do most of the things I had to do. Mrs. Jones and Mary, who is Mt. Holyoke 1926, were with Dr. Jones and I enjoyed the chance to know him very much. I saw them later in Shanghai where I had to be for some Committee meetings.

One of the wheels within the wheels of our College system out here is the Advisory Council of the East China Colleges - six of us plus the Woman's Medical which has been admitted and had representatives present for the first time at this meeting on Oct. 1. ..... I've been elected vice-president for next year, with Dr. Fitch of Hangchow President. It's one of the things which developed out of the Educational Commission and through it the East China College do joint planning and some co-operative work — a summer school, for instance. There is some demand

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for a "Federated University" on the plan of the University of London, which might grant degrees and organise graduate courses. All this takes time. Sometimes it seems hardly worth the time it takes but the difference in our relations now and five years ago in East China, when the spirit of competition and suspicion and jealousy kept the men's colleges apart; and the really frank and open way in which we report to each other and plan for future development -- anyone who knows both feels that it has been worth while.....

They're making history these days, and ruins incidentally, around Wuchang. The city finally came into the hands of the Canton army by the curious process of bargaining and treachery - in our Western eyes it looks like that - which is the Chinese method of making war. It costs much less in the toll of human life than our more efficient (?) system of fighting to a finish - which isn't a finish when you get all through for you still have the treaties to put through and that may mean fighting again. Practically all the students are in favor of the South. Reports are conflicting about our Governor Sun who is up around Kuling somewhere. One day he is in full retreat on his way back to Nanking. The next day he has won a victory somewhere between Nanchang and Kinkiang. As far as I know he's still out of Nanking. The Governor of Shantung - one of the many Generals named Chang - is anxious to come down and help our Governor Sun for they're both supposed to be for the North but he's the man whose troops Sun chased out of Nanking just a year ago and Sun isn't a bit anxious to have his help. Chang Tso Lin of Manchuria is to be our next President? So the heading put it, question mark and all. Who knows? In the meantime all is peaceful in Nanking altho there seems to be a state of suspicion of students as in league with the enemy. A Ginling Practice School girl was arrested and held for some days because they found some picture with "Kuomintang" on it -- the home of the Canton political party commonly referred to as "Red" for short. She got out after we showed that she was a bona-fide student whom we had been expecting since last June. Her escort, the doctor in Shanghai College, was

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more roughly treated and evidently Canton students travelling need to be careful what they have in their baggage. Two men in the Theological Seminary (professors) have been accused anonymously as "Reds" and their houses were searched. They are really very conservative and have been quite outspoken as against Communism. But when one of them wanted to clear himself from the charge of being Red by speaking out, his friends advised him to keep still for next week we may have the "Reds" in control and then he might lose his head for being "Green" - or whatever the political color is that is opposite to Red. We are getting some reports from Wuchang now that the siege is over. One of our last year seniors was shut in and wrote that she had found out what it was to be hungry. Another week would have meant terrible suffering for the poor people who care nothing which militarist rules over them. At the end the merchants paid $200,000 to the defenders to surrender and some of them let the besiegers in. The "defenders" looted some sections before they left for the north. Todays papers say both their generals are in the hands of the Canton general altho one of them offering $2,000,000 to be allowed to run away. Of course all I know is in the papers and it cannot all be true. War news never is all true. .....

October 17, 1926

.....I went to a wedding yesterday — sister of one of our alumnae and of two students now in college named Chen. Their father built the dormitory at Ginling which was built after the big contract was finished. He came to Nanking over thirty years ago a poor carpenter who started in making furniture for the foreigners. He has made quite a fortune in building — mostly foreign style houses - and has a nice family of boys and girls all getting a college education. One of the boys has his Ph.D. from Columbia and is Dean of the University of Nanking. The wedding was in the University chapel and was a regular foreign Christian wedding. the bride went up on her father's arm - was given away - wore a veil, and bridesmaids — two sisters who are in Ginling. The sister who graduated in 1923 had charge of decora-

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ting and with her University brother helped the nice father and mother to entertain the large number of guests. The feast at their home was Chinese - more than two hundred guests must have been served during the egening. Mr. Chen is one of the "pillars" of the Presbyterian Church here in Nanking. Isn't it nice that China gives a man a chance to better himself and do for his family inspite of the wars and bandits you read about all the time.

I cannot begin to say how often I think of you, Father dear, and wish I could be with you to help make these days of your weakness a little happier. I think of the days when I was in High School - thirty-five years ago - wanting to go to college and wanting so many things from you - and how you gave me what you had not been able to have for yourself. Do you remember how I used to tell you all about my studies and my desire to know more - all of it made possible through you. And I hope you feel that it was a good investment. And I shall never forget what you said when I told you I wanted to be a missionary -- that you were glad and would not try to hold me back. It has meant that I could not be your daughter in the ordinary way but I think you do claim me as yours in spirit and you know that I love you, and always will. Tillie.

[Mary B. Trendley]

Yenching School of Chinese Studies
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Peking

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Ginling grows more attractive each year. This summer our three-year drought was broken and everything was so green. The reservoir hill is already so woodsy that you feel almost lost on its paths. At Mr. Murphy's suggestion, we have taken out the road around the oval in front of the central building and it is now a one-way road. It will make that central green larger and more attractive. Otherwise there aren't many changes.

The biggest innovation was to have the new people arrive on time,-- and long enough beforehand to get settled and rested. We all hope it will be a precedent and a tradition.

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..... As to the girls, there were 152 of them when I left. We had feared that the war might make a difference but while it held some of them up for a while, they did get thru even from Ichang, Changsha, and Wuchang, and as usual seem to appreciate Ginling still more because of the difficulty of reaching it.

(Mary Bosworth Treudley)

November 13, 1926

..... I wish you could be revelling in the beauty of the chrysanthemums. I went to the University garden today and saw what they had left after their show. They say they have 200 varieties. We must have nearly one hundred at Ginling - certainly over 50 and this year there are some lovely dark red ones and all shades of rose and pink and mahogany and orange and lemon besides white. We have pots with seven or eight lovely big blossoms besides some growing in the garden more like the ones we used to have on Glendale Avenue. .....

I haven't written you anything about my own activities for the past three weeks. The Presbyterian Evaluation Conference met Oct. 25-30. I wasn't ten-parts clear what we were trying to do or whether or not we did it. I am in for another session in Shanghai Nov. 18-30 which is a more serious affair for what we decide is final for China and our chance to say our say. Of course, the final word is with the Board on legal and financial questions. Dr. Speer has given some people the impression that he came out with his mind made up and meant to straighten us out on many things. Others feel that he is learning a lot. He is so forceful that he sounds final, whenever he speaks. He laid down the law on indemnities when asked to speak. The result was that we tabled a motion to the effect that we would <u>not</u> receive indemnities for life or property. Mr. Speer's position was legalistic it seemed to me. Mrs. Roys spoke on the other side and Miss of Hainan spoke of the harm done by the claim for indemnity for Mr. Byers which his wife made on the advice of the Board, as I understand it. Boxer indemnities in many places did

Hainan ?

harm too. It's the poor people, not in any way responsible who are made to pay. In ~~Hawaii~~ they collected it locally and Christians had to help pay. Perhaps law and order are worth the price but I doubt it. If they are, then the general population ought to bear the losses from bandits and highway robberies and murders in U.S.A. as well as in China. Perhaps it would stop it - but again I doubt it. .....

To M.C.T. from Ginling November 27, 1926

... "It is not likely that anything serious will happen in Nanking in the near future. There is a great deal of uncertainty about what Sun's officials will do when the northern troops come to take over the city. We are not fearful here at the college but are keeping on with our work as usual.

"However many students are receiving special delivery letters from their parents urging them to leave. Tsai Kwei, Swen Sung-fang and Dju Pei yu are leaving today, mainly because their parents demand it. All of them want to come back within a week. Chiu Li-ying's brother in Shanghai is almost demanding that she leave. Perhaps you could get in touch with him.

"The Advisory Committee had a meeting last night and suggested that it would be wise for you to come back between your two meetings. The reason for this is not fear, but the necessity of having some person here who can give time to the many demands that arise because of the situation. All of us are carrying a full teaching schedule and do not have time for the extra things that come up. If you come back to Nanking for a day or two you can size up the situation and decide whether or not you think you ought to go back. We are very sorry to ask this for we covet for you the extra days of rest in Shanghai."

January 17, 1927

So many letters from home have expressed anxiety about Ginling that we realize what must have been in the headlines of the papers and how stormy poor old

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China looks to you. But she is so big that she can have a typhoon blowing in one place and a quiet sunny areas in other places. Foreigners figure in your headlines all out of proportion to their importance. Two Protestant missionaries were killed during 1926 — one in Honan by a stray bullet, the other in Szechuan by a crazy man. Three Roman Catholic priests up in the far northwest area of war have been killed since July. Life in Canton, Amoy, Wuchang, Hankow, Changsha, Nanchang and Chengtu has had its excitements and embarrassments — servants on strike, etc. Schools have opened late and closed early for different reasons, "wars and rumors of war", but through it all Nanking has been peaceful and work at Ginling has gone quietly on. Examinations begin next week and we plan to close on the 26th for our mid-winter vacation of three weeks, including Chinese New Year, February 2; and we plan to open February 17th.

My experience of more than twenty years in China, combined with a naturally optimistic disposition, makes me always plan to go on as if nothing would prevent. If it doesn't you are ready to go on. If it does, you are no worse off than if you had planned to be prepented, and nine times out of ten you can go on. I feel that way about our work at Ginling. We may decide at the last minute not to begin building this spring which will affect our work in 1928 when we hoped to be moving into our new library and increasing our student enrollment to 200, which cannot be done until we build a house or houses for faculty. Delay in this will be largely our own fault, for the buildings should have been begun two years ago. .....

Dr. Alfred Sze in his address before the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War called attention to one characteristic of Chinese Society; their ability to "conduct their affairs of life without the guidance and control of political authority." They settle questions "by informal and arbitral means" and "are not constantly dependent, as are the peoples of the Western world, upon the agencies of

government, nor obliged, except upon the rarest of occasions, to resort to the technical and mandatory processes of political laws." In other words China gets on better than we would without a government. Our demand that she must have one conforming to our pattern before we can do more to end the injustice of our treaty relations is from her standpoint unreasonable. She is taking her own way of proving that the treaties are of no use, that they cannot be enforced. Her golden rule, like so many Chinese expressions is put in a negative form "Do not to others what you would not wish them to do to yourself." Western nations have done to China many things they would not wish China to do to them. I am hopeful that a better mind will come into our diplomacy; less of the legalistic and more of the humanistic spirit; less of dependence upon force and more use of the spiritual forces of peace and goodwill.

January 22, 1927

[To] My dear Miss Benders

The cable asking for a definite answer in regard to Miss Chester's sailing has been answered by a cable as follows:

"We would advise your returning at once but will not press. Exercise your own judgment in the matter. Expect to complete academic year. Nanking, there is no cause for anxiety at present. Let us have your decision as soon as possible."

It was not at all an easy question to decide. Miss Chester had written me months ago that she would come unless I sent a message which would prevent her coming and it has been impossible for me to do that. My own view of the future may be too optimistic but I can get enough support from people who have been a good many years in China, and although the message has gone without unanimous vote of the senior members of the faculty the majority of the Advisory Committee approved of sending it and Mr. Thomson, who is most vitally interested in the needs of the departmental work also feels that Miss Chester should come. He and Mrs. Thomson are quite aware of her family attitude and of course we all sympathize deeply with

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families who are anxious about their loved ones who are in China at this time. There are very few people, however, who seem to think that there is a danger to life and I continue to feel as my inclosed letter would indicate that we have a very good chance of carrying on here at Ginling next semester even if the Southern Government should be here before the end of June. Every single Chinese who was consulted about the sending of this message was in favor of having Miss Chester come, and the feeling of some of them was quite strong that the psychological effect of holding her up now would be bad. It would be absolutely impossible for me to have any connection with a message which would do that.

We allow the margin of private judgment because that seemed the fair thing to do but I am hoping that a reply message will come soon letting us know definitely that Miss Chester is taking the risk and is coming on.

We have just had two reports of the situation up river; one from Bishop Birney, who is evidently very much wrought upon by the stories of persecution and oppression, chiefly in the form of heavy taxation on individual members of the church group with whom he was in touch. Two weeks ago I heard him in Shanghai and his view was a combination of enthusiasm for the general program of the Kuomintang and the behaviour of the soldiers in their first coming into the province, combined with misgivings as to the workings of the sinister forces which are undoubtedly connected with this revolutionary movement. His second visit has given him much more discouragement over these aspects of the whole situation.

We heard also a report from Mr. Wallace, who, as you know, has had long experience in China as a missionary in Szechuen, and as secretary of the China Christian Educational Association is in touch with the whole region and particularly with the ~~effect upon~~ schools. The general effect of his report, which included conferences with the leaders up in Hankow, and which also must be reckoned with as the report of a Britisher, for Mr. Wallace is a Canddian, was optimistic. I had a chance for a long talk with Mr. Wallace and his impression is that we here in Nanking

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have good reason to be hopeful of a much easier time than the up-river people have had. The whole history of Nanking is a history of friendly relations between Chinese and foreigners. The people here are a much more conservative type than the Hunan or Kiangsi group. Evidently the Wuchang leadership, even of the radical group, is saner than it is in these other places. This I say in spite of the very unhappy case of Central China Teacher's College in which Mrs. Elizabeth Goucher Chapman was involved. In so many cases there are reasons for bad feeling within a school group and it is local constituency which explains some of the difficulties that particular schools have had.

Another thing which makes us justified in hopefulness here in Nanking is that the opinion of military authorities and Chinese who are trying to study the situation is that the military movements will be toward the north from Hankow and then over toward Hsuchowfu. One war prophet predicts that the big battle which will decide the success of the southern forces will be fought around Hsuchowfu; that the region including Shanghai and Nanking will be surrounded and will not need to be fought for. A recent visitor who is a professor at Southeastern has also expressed a view similar to this.

Now the unexpected is very likely to happen in China but I truly believe that we need not be fearful about the future of the next six months here in Nanking. I hope this explanation will be of some help in interpreting the message which was finally sent. I do not feel that a delay of a few weeks or a month would make any great difference in the opinion we would have about the future.

Insert — writer's name --- [From a mid-year graduate in Shanghai]

Ginling becomes dearer and dearer to me the longer I stay. I felt the same kind of sorrow as if I were leaving my belovedest family. All these days I am thinking what I can do for Ginling. Please tell me what can I do for my beloved Ginling. I often take China as my mother for I should take care of her no matter how sick she is or how contagious her sickness is. Ginling is a foreign institution as far as the material side is considered but she is dearer to me

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than any other native institutions. Should I take her as my elder sister-in-law who brought me up while my mother was too sick to care for me? A Chinese prayer says, "An eldest sister-in-law should be treated as a mother". Tell me what I can do for her, please! My brothers are supposed to be unkind to her at this moment. I would try to help her all I can since I have a little voice among my brothers. She should be protected and helped since she is so kind and helpful to her poorhelpless young sisters young sisters, regardless of nationality. I think all my brothers can be convinced if they have any reasoning power. Do you agree with me?

There is some good news I would like to share with you. As soon as I got to Shanghai I tried my best to find the real future for all mission schools. I trust the people I meet as authorities, since they have a great voice in K.M.T. From all they told me and all I observed from their history and conversation I dare to say that I am going to say can be trusted to a great degree. They said that the situations in Wuhan and Changsha are owing to the local color, for the people there go to extremes whatever they do. If they were in favor of old or conservative or anti-revolutionary movement, they would go to extremes as well as now. Moreover the leaders of K.M.T. are trying to prevent their going to extremes therefore they drew me to a conclusion that the difficulties there would not come to other places. Moreover the K.M.T. in Nanking are more or less well educated. They would do something have more sense. Since they are so near Shanghai they would be prevented by the leaders in Shanghai if they do something non-sense. And they also told me that Ginling College and Nanking University are considered to be very progressive by the open-minded group. Do you feel some comfort in this news?

The other news will make you feel happy for China as well as for Ginling - that is the foreign policy of K.M.T. is much improved. At the very first, they acted as a newly awakened person who tries to fight with everything. The more they fight the more they awaken and till now they concentrated their whole attention on ~~to~~ one nation which treats China worst. Yet they will be silent if the other na-

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tion will stop her cruel action at once. China as a nation of experience, would not make all the nations her enemies. She would like to have as many friends as she can. America is the great friend she has and has had all the time. Of course she would have enough sense to keep the friendship with America. Furthermore, as the individuals are considered there are friendships between Americans and Chinese people. China would never do harm to individuals as long as she has sense. China is trying to protect as many as possible of the English individuals even. Anti-Christian movement is caused by a small group. And they have some constructive sense in regard to the real Christians. As far as I know the Christians in Ginling are much less conservative than the high schools. Therefore Ginling would have an easier time, as she deserves to have, even against the tide of the anti-Christian movement.

Since I came to Shanghai I know more about the rumors I heard in Nanking. You know well enough that a new movement is often badly treated in the world. The new movement really has more sense and will be a greater help to China and to the world than the old power. I criticise it badly for I have great hope in it. I am more than sure that it needs criticism more than favors for its growth... Probably you know I was very critical while I was in Ginling and loved it with all my heart... I really feel it is my mission to be critical with friendliness. Am I right or not? I am longing for your advice.

Be sure that I am trying to give a fair presentation to the group which does not know Ginling very well and I am going to hear some persecution in spirit. Pray for me and help me in my religious faith, so that I could be strong enough to meet my failures with Christian spirit. I have the intention to be a follower of Paul who carried the Christian message to Gentiles, though I don't believe to win many Christians called by name. Since I got the best message in Ginling I would be glad to spend my everything to bring this message to others. Help me, though you might

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not agree with my attitude. I am going to give Christian spirit to the anti-Christian group and with the hope that I will help Christians in other sense. In doing so I need much help from my prayers and my friends prayers.

Marginal note: [I have cut out some very touching little personal bits. She writes early in the morning in an unheated room "for I have something from the depth of my soul to tell you" and she says "Probably nobody knows how many times did I weep before I left Ginling" -- then (the above was typed).

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January 31 Date? 1927

.... So many extra meetings seem to be needed to discuss the "present situation" which changes so often that we have to keep discussing it. Here in Nanking things are outwardly perfectly peaceful but some people are always looking for trouble and the newspapers keep one stirred up by exaggerated and distorted reports from Peking of what happened in Foochow or Hunan. .....

We closed on time and girls went away in very good spirits - and expect to come back. Fortunately Minnie Vautrin supports me in my optimistic attitude and in planning as if we could go on. We are due to open February 17. Over fifty girls are here for the vacation because their homes are distant or situated in the, or rather, a war zone. .....

We are having visitors over the week-end - two British girls who have been teaching in Miss Tseng's school in Changsha. They came away under protest but the British minister in Peking ordered British women and children out after the Hankow affair. They report Changsha peaceful as far as ordinary law and order in the city id concerned but schools are all closed -- Mission schools - and are not planning to open. Miss Tseng's school is going and Miss Tseng is standing on her right to require religious instruction - says she'll close if forced to give it up. Mission schools yielded, put it on the voluntary basis, and still were forced to close by

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the agitators whom the city rulers tolerate if they do not encourage. Miss Galbraith and Miss Grubb report the Yale people as ~~pretty~~ generally discouraged over the situation. The students were pretty unreasonable and it must be ~~pretty~~ hard to have people you have done a lot for go back on you -- even demand that you be dismissed, which Nina Gage's nurses did. There is revolt against all sorts of discipline up in Hunan and of course hospital rules are pretty strict -- have to be, it would seem. The hospital is closed - or on the point of closing. All sorts of people are on strike. My feeling about Hunan is that they boil over easily but may cool down quickly. I just can't conceive of Ginling girls acting as the Yale students acted. But girls are not boys even in Hunan and the Presbyterian Girls School, tho forced to close did so by request of students to avoid their being forced by the Yale boys to make demands.

One of our nicest Ginling graduates has just gone to teach in a school in Shanghai which is regarded as the hot bed of revolution. She has an uncle connected with the school and goes to teach English. It is a real testing of her Christian faith - she is one of the students who decided to be a Christian during Miss Wild's year here and she joined the Friends, after quite thoughtful consideration of churches. She has just written a very dear letter back to me of which I am enclosing a copy. She was in talking to me when I was working out a cable to send to Ruth Chester. I asked her whether I should cable "Come" or "Stay" and she looked at me in a puzzled way as much as to say "Are you considering closing Ginling? If not why shouldn't Miss Chester come back?" Every Chinese I consulted said the same - "Come" and my cable said "Come," for I could not give up the faith that it is right to plan to go on. Tsai Kwei (her name ought not to be given) feels that she knows enough people in the K.M.T. as she calls the Kuo Min Tang to be sure that they will not try to hurt Ginling and the University of Nanking. Personally I feel that the University may have more trouble than we

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but the Government University here - Southeastern - is also likely to have trouble, for the authorities have taken a very conservative stand ever since Dr. Kuo was driven out. They are mixed up in local politics. Government schools in Changsha and Wuchang are closed almost as generally as the Christian schools - for lack of money. .....

Don't you see the sleepy child waking up a little out of temper and hitting out at everybody who tries to reason with him! It's not a bad figure at all for China. She is at times most unreasonable. She doesn't see the difficulties the other nations are facing because of her civil war. Punch had a cartoon after the Wanhsien affair with John Bull standing before a 3-headed dragon saying, "I've got to make one of them eat humble pie - the question is which?" That isn't the question now and it's only two heads but America as well as Britain may blunder by dealing with the wrong head or by dealing with both. That seems to be a cause of offence to both - because the other is recognized. And the biggest blunder of all will be to try to fight China - North or South. The West had much better eat a little humble pie for a change. .....

Tsai Revei (Kwei) is one of the dearest girls we have ever had at Ginling. She entered from a government school in 1922 along with a friend who stayed only one year and then went to Southeastern. Miss Pan was afraid of Christianity but Tsai Kwai was interested in it . We let her drop Religion her first year because she was finding work all difficult because of poorer English and she had no background for the course. Her second year she took it with Miss Wild and joined the church before the year was over. She's a fearless little thinker and might not pass the Ginling College Committee but I'm sure Christ claims her as one of His own. She has gone to a difficult place but I am not afraid for her. .....

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February 2, 1927

Today is Chinese New Year and gives one something of a holiday feeling. I have spent the day putting my study in order, having moved the furniture around yesterday afternoon. Last night the girls who are spending their vacation here, of whom there are more than fifty, invited the faculty to supper and a New Year's Eve party. It was not a feast, but a very nice home meal with some extra bowls of meat and vegetable to eat with the rice. The dishes were distinctive of different provinces and the entertainment was also flavored with provincial variations - a song in Cantonese, another in Foochow, scripture read by a Hupeh girl. They have family prayers after supper every night as a part of their own program for the vacation. After prayers we played games till after nine. They seem very happy. It's hard to believe some of the things one hears of doings up in Hunan and I cannot believe we shall suffer in that way. Ginling has a good many friends outside the mission groups; we are regarded as a progressive institution by outsiders; and I think we have a pretty good chance to get through the adjustment to the new government more happily than some schools. Girls' schools fare better than boys' schools, are much less turbulent -- girls are more civilized than boys.

I feel so sorry for the Yale people and I keep wondering why they had such a hard time. I have a feeling that the love of discipline which has been a part of the Yale system is not approved by the modern student in China more than it is in America. Their Chinese leaders were badly treated and got no help from the government in maintaining order. We have just had two guests from Changsha, English girls who have been teaching in a Chinese private school and were ordered out by British authorities, much against their will. Their report of their leaving

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is very different from the newspaper stories told by hysterical women who thought they were in personal danger. When they read the story in the Shanghai papers they did not recognise it as their experience at all. In many ways their view was reassuring, especially as to the lack of personal animus. They went about quite freely in the city; their friends in the school, which draws from the best families in the city, offered them refuge in their homes if there should be any real danger; they went into shops and talked with the man behind the counter who had heard that China was at war with Great Britain, but was still friendly to them, and was glad to hear that it was not true. It is "British Imperialism" that they are out to destroy and they seem willing to continue friendly personal relations in spite of the agitation, even in Changsha, which is one of the "Red" spots in China. Business people living on the Island were believing all the time that it was unsafe in the city. The orders to leage were issued from Peking and even the British consul did not think it was necessary, but orders were orders.

Of course, we down here are still under the old regime. We finished up our year, examinations and all, in fine shape, and expect to open on time, which is February 17. We may have a slightly smaller enrollment, but most of our students who live in distant places or in disturbed areas, are staying here. There may be fighting in or near Shanghai with broken connections by rail, but we have the boats, and in spite of the Hankow trouble the steamers are running. One rather amusing aspect of the situation was the Chinese reference to the closing of the banks and stopping of foreign steamers which followed the Hankow riot as a "British strike"; Business was resumed after ten days or so.

The Business and consular group are taking all sorts of "precautions" and some among them would like to have the British fight. Shanghai is the danger spot as far as that is concerned and I most certainly hope the "precautions" in the shape of troops of Punjabi soldiers, American marines, and French gun-boats, do not bring to pass worse trouble than they prevent. China does not want to

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fight and I do not think Great Britain wants to. It's a very complicated situation and the head lines in the papers might seem to say "War" if one did not know of the forces that are quietly working for peace. China is so big that she is not easy to deal with and she is unreasonable in many of her positions -- or seems so to the western diplomatic and legal mind. Her way of thinking may be just as reasonable as ours if we could understand it. And some of the yielding this time will have to be by the Powers, either separately or, as China evidently prefers to have it, one by one.

The Shanghai Municipal Council issued a Proclamation on January 10 which was reassuring to some but most disturbing to the rest of us with its threat to "rigorously suppress all forms of violence and disorder, etc. etc". People down in Shanghai seem to feel that they will be "mobbed" after the manner of the Hankow affair. They all think the Hankow mob was a deliberate rushing of the Concession worked up by the Cantonese - or the Russians. Some of us who know the geography of Hankow can see other possible explanations of what happened. The mob collected for a political celebration at the Customs House which is just over the line of the British Concession, and when they wanted to have their procession they were blocked by the barricades of sand bags and barbed wire at the end of the Bund,-- the broad street along the river front. Below the British Conecssion is Chinese territory formerly held by Germans and Russians but yielded up after the war. When the mob looked threatening the British landed marines as a precaution and then the mob got mad. The marines stood their ground without firing but people did get hurt in the struggle and there may be some truth in the Chinese story that some of their mob were killed. You have had it all in your papers and it is the kind of thing that gets on the front page about China.

The Chinese insist, and I am inclined to agree with them, that the evacuation of women and children was not necessary and was done partly to put the worst face on the situation. American missionary women are still there going about their

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work in Hankow and in Wuchang. Certainly our visitors from Changsha felt that their evacuation was quite uncalled for and they are trying to get back. The powers that be in Peking and Shanghai seem to be inclined to order or advise withdrawal from the interior. Personally I think we missionaries had better do what our Chinese friends want us to do rather than what over anxious consuls and panic-stricken concession folks advise. Here and there one may hear of missionaries who have been told, or made to feel, that they are not wanted. In some cases there is very good reason for this and some missionaries have outlived their usefulness in China. But the last number of the Chinese Recorder has a symposium of Chinese opinion on this subject and it says quite clearly that the right kind of missionaries are wanted. Business and diplomatic groups have been dead wrong so many times in dealing with China that it would be interesting to see for once what would happn if they would do what missionaries advise instead of expecting us to follow meekly their orders. Some of us are committing the indiscretion of sending a cable to the Federal Council of Churches saying that we consider the use of force unwise and endangering all the good interests which western powers have in China, and we ventured to urge that Shanghai should try conciliation instead of threats and rattling of guns. Many Chinese are working with us for peace and I am still an optimist.

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston)

Insert after on p 210

AMERICAN CONSULATE
Nanking, China.
March 11,1927

To the Heads or Local Representatives of
American Missions in Nanking:-

Gentlemen:

As you are all aware the recent politico-military developments in this section have created a situation which may possibly produce disorders much as would endanger Americans and thus render necessary their evacuation from this city.

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While every effort is being made to keep fully informed of the trend of military events in order that evacuation, if made, can be effected well in advance of actual disturbances, it is quite possible that some crisis may develop suddenly and without warning, thus necessitating the withdrawal of Americans under conditions of haste and strain. Moreover, at best mass evacuation is inevitably attended by hardship and discomfort, owing to the necessity of crowding large numbers of people into small accommodations, and the impossibility of permitting them to carry baggage or servants with them.

In view of this situation I would advise that the following steps be now taken, both to minimise the possibility of danger and to lessen the difficulties of a general evacuation should such a step become necessary.

1. That American women and children now leave those outlying stations from which departure would be difficult in a time of crisis.
2. That Chinese young women and girls in colleges and schools operated by American missions be sent home so as to have them safely out of the way in case disorders should occur.
3. That those Americans in Nanking who are in advanced years or who because of infirmity or ill health could not stand exposure, hardship and stress of excitement; and those to whom passing through a period of looting or disorder would probably cause a serious nervous shock, now proceed to Shanghai.
4. That those American women and children for whose continued presence in Nanking there exists no pressing necessity and who can secure suitable accommodations in Shanghai without financial or other hardship, now proceed to that city while they can do so with comparative comfort and ability to take sufficient baggage for

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their needs. Such a step would not only prevent their own possible discomfort later on but by lessening the number left in this city would reduce the difficulties, of those who can not leave with equal facility, should a general evacuation later become necessary.

5. That so far as possible American women avoid going on the more frequented streets where soldiers are likely to be encountered unless accompanied by foreign men, and that in general special efforts be made by all Americans to avoid putting themselves in situations in which annoyance by soldiers would be possible.

I would especially request that Americans equally avoid unreasoning pessimism or panic on the one hand, and on the other the minimizing or disregarding of the very real possibilities of danger which undoubtedly exist.

February 22, 1927

In Shanghai they are having a Birthday Ball but here in Nanking we do not celebrate Washington's Birthday. I suppose when the lid is off here in Nanking there will be celebrations of the birthday of the Chinese Washington but at present he is not referred to in public. When the other party is in power we shall be expected to have a weekly memorial service, on Mondays, at which a ceremony of bowing to his picture and listening to his Will and to an Exposition of his doctrines of government, education, and social reform is ordered by the government. I wonder if we could stand the "Father of his country" once a week. It makes a kind of religion out of what is rather commonplace. There is very little that is inspiring in the documents but there is a flame of nationalist feeling which is stirred up by this method and which will burn for a time. I hope you all know that I am referring to Sun Yat Sen. Another man of the same name, Sun, who is still

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ruling in Nanking, is not a follower of this new religion. He has recently suffered some reverses near Hangchow which may shorten the days of his reign and bring us under the new ~~xxxxxxx~~ regime. Shanghai has just had a three day strike, possibly described in your papers as a "General Strike", to show its disapproval of the governor named Sun and its sympathy with the other party. We have a report from the father of one of our Shanghai students but no letters or newspapers from Shanghai because the Post Office is involved. He assured us that it was not anti-foreign, not because of the landing of British troops. In fact, this particular individual seemed to take a little comfort in the knowledge that American marines might protect us from Shantung soldiers! We have several gunboats in the river here in Nanking. One thing which is of advantage to us is that we have boats when trains fail and in any emergency ocean going boats could take us away from Nanking without having to go through Shanghai. Even the very conservative missions are letting their women stay here and the consul is not urging us to leave. Nanking is still perfectly peaceful and they are less strict in observance of martial law than they were two months and more ago.

College opened on time and we have 129 students, with one other expected--also 17 students in the Practice School. A few girls were late on account of travel difficulties, and the three girls who went home to Hunan for the holidays did not return, and probably will not. We had lost 9 students before the term closed in January -- one each on account of death, marriage, and engagement, and six on account of "rumors of war" in November and December. They might have stayed on as we tried to assure them, but families were fearful and the girls yielded and went home. Five girls finished in January and left as they had all along planned to do. Four girls have transferred to other schools, two on account of "rumors". Four other losses can be charged up to "rumors". On the whole it is not a bad record in a country with a major civil war and international

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complications. All the Christian Schools in Nanking are open with good enrollments. Government schools are waiting to see what is going to happen. War is hard on school treasuries.

The American Consul in Nanking reported yesterday the signing of the Chen O'Malley agreement settling the status of the British Concessions in Hankow and Kiukiang. This relieves the tension in international relations between China and Great Britain and removes the threat of war for the time being. Patience on both sides has worked for peace and I know the Chinese in Shanghai are quite as anxious as the foreigners that no violence shall be used to secure the ends sought. We hope the strike may soon be called off so that we may get newspapers and letters again and be in touch with the outside world.

March 12, 1927

It's more than two weeks since I finished my letter to you. I ought to be keeping a diary these days for it is hard to go back over it and every day really has something that is worth recording. I live such an interrupted life. One person after another has to see me and one problem after another faces me. These are stirring times.

I take two papers -- the North China Daily News (British) and the Courier -- a joint Chinese and American publication favoring the Canton side. Somewhere between the two extremes I try to arrive at the truth. The editor of the N.C.D.N. is a rabid imperialist standing for all the commercial group in Shanghai stands for ----- white prestige, use of force, standing on legal rights, treaties as they are, etc. etc. The Chinese editor of the Courier has just been released from prison and had a narrow escape from death because of his views which are in opposition to the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ government still in control of Shanghai, his crime being the printing of reports of reverses of the troops

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of Sun in and near Hangchow. His paper has a way of printing some things just before they happen. There is an American Editor who carried on while he was in prison and is now called editor-in-chief.

It is hard to get the facts from the papers and I suppose it is hard to get them for the papers. Since I last wrote we have developed a new "situation". Hangchow fell and the southern armies got within thirty miles of Shanghai. That brought down the hordes of Shantung men who have been waiting for the chance to defend Shanghai. It is said that 100,000 of these soldiers have passed through Nanking going east and south to resist the encroaching southerners. I enclose one of the little maps which the Courier gives to show the situation. The city is full of soldiers, most of them still passing south through the city and out of the south gate, living off the people, and when they pay using money that is "not worth a Continental".

You can imagine the uneasiness among people in general and students in particular. Government schools mostly didn't open. Southeastern University tried to open about March 1 but since then about half of their small enrollment has left. The Girls' Schools which opened when we did lost their courage this week and have rather urged their students to return home. The University, for other reasons, has lost about 1/3 of its students within the last few days but is still going. We have had 14 students leave within the last ten days. We cannot bring ourselves to say the word that would send our girls away and we are taking the risk, with them, of what may come. We really do not think it is too big a risk. Looting is the fear of the people if the tide turns and these soldiers are defeated and retreating. We are well out of the line of march and we do not feel that we would be likely to have looting in this section of the city.

Today we made frank statements to the students that we knew there was a risk but that we were ready to take it,— that the faculty felt it was

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better to go on and would stay. There has been some fear that the foreign faculty would all pile out on consular orders. I think that is the thing expected of us, but nearly all of us are prepared to take the risk and stay if the situation makes it possible for girls to stay on at work. One result of these statements is that six girls who had about decided to leave in the morning, going up riger, changed their minds and are not going. I talked with them about an hour this afternoon and left them to decide. I was much pleased to have them decide to stay. I really believe we can make this adventure of faith and keep on, walking without fear in these days of "rumors and unrest." "If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars" -- they usually are.

We are likely to be criticised for setting up our judgment against all the people who fear the worst and think we should prepare to run. That would mean letting our students go. But they don't want to go. For students in or near Nanking homes are not nearly as safe as schools where the larger group gives a certain protection. We hear that girls are staying in the schools that tried to close last week -- because their parents wish it. I cannot see why we should try to escape what so many of these poor people cannot escape -- nor why students, just because they can afford to leave places of danger should run off to safe places and not face some of the risks. There has been too much running away of the so-called "better class people" from the conditions they ought to prevent by taking more responsibility and putting themselves in the place of the poor and oppressed people. And I think missionaries have done too much running away. I'm sure the general exodus in January and February has been harmful and has angered the southern sympathizers, as it has reflected on their ability to keep order. Some stories we hear indicate a rather low standard of order, but it is to be noted that no foreign lives are yet reported as lost in spite of the mobs and riots of which we have heard so much -- at

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least I know of none and I read the North China Daily News which loses no chance to paint a dark picture of conditions under Nationalist rule. These Northern soldiers now in Nanking are much feared by the people. They are stealing, taking what they need in the way of food, fuel, bedding, etc. They will almost certainly loot if they go out defeated and that seems to be taken for granted. No one knows when or how. We may live on as we are now for a month or more. Things may change over night.

The faculty spent the evening of Monday, March 15, considering the question of Registration. To bring the group together in friendly fellowship we served an informal supper before the meeting, and twenty-seven members of the faculty were present -- of whom eleven were Chinese. Fourteen of us had attended the College Conference and were more or less familiar with the general problem. We tried to face our particular problem -- what Ginling should do to meet the government requirements, what the consequences would be if we could not satisfy them, etc. etc. To aid in starting discussion, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Hoh and Miss Spicer, who had represented Ginling at the Council of Higher Education, and Miss Hanawalt who was on the Business Committee of the College Conference, had prepared the following questions:

1. Do you think Ginling should modify its aim and purpose to satisfy Clause 5? Is the government justified in putting in such a clause?

2. Do you feel that required religious courses are a desirable part of our program? (1) Educationally? (2) Religiously?

3. Do you think that they should be given up in order to be registered,

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3. (a) What would your opinion be if the responsibility was with you?

(b) What would be your attitude if there were a Chinese majority in favor of registration?

Mrs. Thurston made a statement in regard to Registration as it had been under discussion in East China for ten years. The decrees of 1917 and 1921 were read and the efforts made by certain schools to secure registration were reviewed. The local situation in Hangchow, where schools have registered under friendly officials, and the case of Nanking officials stamping diplomas in several girls' schools last June were reported. The steps to be taken by Ginling in order to conform to Regulations 1-4 were traced and the action of the Executive Committee urging upon Missions the choice of a Chinese representative on the Board of Control was approved by vote of the faculty who expressed themselves in favor of meeting these four requirements "as quickly as possible, even though the revision of the Constitution be involved."

(Regulation 1-4 require that the term "privately established" be prefixed to the official name; that the president or vice-president be Chinese and represent the institution in applying for recognition; that a majority of the Board of Control be Chinese. Regulation 5 is translated "The institution shall not have as its purpose the propagation of religion" or as Dr. Timothy Lew puts it "religious proselytization". Regulation 6 is in two parts (a) "The curriculum of such institutions should conform to the standards set by the Ministry of Education" and (b) "It shall not include religious courses among the required subjects.")

All discussions centered on Regulation 5 and the second part of Regulation 6. We tried to limit our discussion to the particular problem which Ginling is facing. Some questions asked by persons without general understanding of the background led us off into somewhat wider questions such as general attitude of other Governments toward private Schools founded by religious groups,

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suggested by one question "Is the government justified in putting in Clause b?" Toleration of Jewish and Parochial Schools in America, the failure of Oregon to eliminate the private school were cited; also the fact that England not only tolerates but makes grants to such schools and includes religious instruction in her Board School course of study.

The direct question "Are we willing to surrender our aim to be registered" was raised by Mr. Djang Fang. The fact that our aim as a college is "higher education under Christian auspices" was brought out but the statement that Ginling was founded "for the furtherance of the Cause of Christ in China" has been made in all our catalogs and would probably be challenged if Clause 5 means what it would seem to mean. Miss Spicer and Miss Treudley suggested that a statement of the college aim in educational terms, instead of the Founders' purpose in religious terms, need not be denying our Christian aim. Mr. Thomson questioned whether the present statement represented our present aim and if so whether it would be honest to restate.

Mr. Djang Fang felt that the Government was trying to force Christian schools to change their aim; that if we reworded it they would not be satisfied. Miss Hoh and Miss Griest stated that the Chinese delegates at the College Conference did not so interpret Clause 5. Miss Hoh brought out the need felt by China to prevent political propaganda in foreign schools; that Peking Christian Educators say "Don't force the exact definition of Clause 5 because Clause 6 shows that Christian teaching is allowed." Miss Treudley said we might state our purpose in a way to avoid giving offence to people who disagree with us and yet state it as both educational and religious. As long as we are honest in our main purpose -- Christian Education -- we can only state it as our aim. Otherwise we cannot register and be honest. The possibility of having our honesty questioned by government inspectors after registration was mentioned and also the possibility of later demands which could not be met being made by Government and cases in Japan were cited. Miss Hoh thinks there is no need to fear that China

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will do as Japan did — that if we register we shall have support of educators and be in a better position to fight for liberty.

Miss Spicer and Miss Treudley brought out the point that the decision to register would be made by a Board of Control with a Chinese majority.

The question of required vs. elective courses in religion was brought in and Mr. Thomson expressed the opinion that it ought to be decided on its merits apart from the question of registration. The difficulty of faculty deciding for students and the chance that students would incline to choose registration even at the cost of religious courses were points to be considered. (Spicer and Hoh). Mr. Djang Fang said that as a Chinese citizen he would like schools to be registered and he was willing to reconsider the religious program but not just for the sake of registration. He felt that the advantages of registration were not very great. A few graduates might get government scholarships. Better feeling between Christian and government schools might result but it would come in time as our schools are better understood. He admitted that "religion" cannot be taught — is a matter of experience but that the teaching of religion could help toward religious experience. Our schools are now propagating religion we can teach boldly; if educators teach religion in a disguised way the government can criticise us. Missions ought not to be afraid. Most of the trouble is made by sub-freshmen. Parents send children to Christian instead of Government schools. ("Sorry but a fact"). We had better get far away from the government if we want to maintain Christian influences. ("I may be a traitor to government and country but it seems to me the right position to take")

Dr. Jones brought out the point that academic as well as religious freedom was involved; that Chinese Christians in the next generation might look back on us as betraying a trust if we yielded too easily. Opposition will soon be overcome if it is possible to go on without being closed at this time. Miss Grabill felt that we do not want to <u>evade</u> whatever we do, but to stand and explain our position if we have to.

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Miss Hoh referred to a mandate issued recently which stated that schools would be closed if they failed to apply for registration. Mrs. Thurston told of a recent interview with a Kiangsu official who was asked about this mandate and replied that they had no intention of closing the Christian Schools; that they knew they were good schools and sent their children to them -- that in 1917 and in 1922 no action against schools was taken by the government; that everyone thought the recent mandate a sop to the communist group who oppose registration of Christian schools on any terms. Miss Hoh felt that there might be some danger of government action this time. Miss Loh thought that we should know how to hold our aims and unless we changed them we should not compromise. If the aim was right there was no need to change it. In the near future she did not feel it was a matter of great importance. Miss Loh thought it was a chance for Christians to prove whether they hold their aims firmly or not. China has a constitution in which each citizen has freedom of religion. We might be refused registration because we are weak in Chinese.

Miss Case and Miss Treudley brought out the position held by the majority of Chinese in the College Conference as being different from Mr. Djang Fang's in favoring registration and in feeling that the Government did not wish to push out Christian Schools.

Miss Whitmer asked about the report of the commission appointed to discuss the terms of registration with the Peking Ministry of Education. Mrs. Thurston stated that the present minister was not as friendly as the one who issued the Regulations; that the Commission would wait for a favorable time and make an informal presentation -- "Conversations" on the subject, stating among other things the difficulties in connection with supporting constituencies abroad. Miss Griest stated that schools in Mexico were not allowed to teach

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any religion -- not even voluntary Bible classes but that Missions were opening new schools and admitting the need of freeing the government from the grip of the Catholic schools against which the regulations were issued. A similar situation existed in Japan. Miss Hoh argued that Peking used the Bible as a text in English classes, that religious work could be done in elective courses and through personal work, giving students freedom to choose to become Christians. Government has no right to prevent teaching. She pointed out the difficulty of getting Chinese Christian opinion because there was as yet no Chinese Church,- only missions.

Reference was made to a discussion last spring of the question of required courses in religion in which faculty opinion was strongly on the side of requirement on grounds similar to those on which History is required. Miss Griest stated her position to have been in favor of required religion courses for the intellectual foundations of belief but that the arguments of the Chinese at the Conference had influenced her and since they were representative Christian men and know the Chinese better than we, she would be in favor of re-opening the discussion of this point but did not think we ought to register on that basis. Miss Spicer felt that the criticisms made were of a required system as it had been worked and Mrs. Thurston pointed out that some of them were criticising middle school and not college teaching. Several of them had taken their college work in America. Miss Loh admitted that any required course was likely to be less popular and more interest was taken in electives. Miss Spicer felt that required work in college was advisable but if the field is ? covered (over) by work done in Middle School, College Freshman would not elect religion.

The question of making report to students was discussed and faculty judgment as to how it should be discussed with student groups. This was left to the Advisory Committee to arrange and they have asked the committee who

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prepared for the faculty discussion to plan for informal conferences with seniors and juniors.

~~M.C.T.~~

Extracts from a letter received from Miss Chen Mei-yü. (1920)

"I have thought a great deal about registration. I rather want to see Mission school will not feel great hurry of securing registration and securing it at any cost. For Ginling, I think the matter will not be a bit difficulty for most students care for Chapel and religious atmosphere in College. Ginling requires all Freshmen class to take a general required course. I mean, all freshman work is required, is not it? Let Bible be a required course as any other subject in the first year. After one year of College Bible training and Chapel, one can not but get some apprehension of Christian Religion. I believe I got most of my religious new ideas in my first year course of "Life and Teachings of Jesus". I think College girls love Chapel and chapel can be made voluntary too. My suggestions are based on very little knowledge. I may not hage answered your questions."

(Sincerely and with love,

Chen Mei-yü (1920))

This fairly well represents opinion among our thoughtful Alumnae. This girl is going to America next year on a Health Education fellowship at Columbia. She is now vice principal of the Union High School in Hangchow.

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Nanking, Monday, Mar. 21, 6 P.M.

Dear Friends:

In view of the rapid advance of the Southern forces on Nanking, and the entrance into the city of Stragglers from the front, and the evacuation from Chinkiang of the Northern forces falling back on Nanking and the sounds of the fighting outside the Hansimen two to three miles, Consul Davie in consultation with several of the defence committee, strongly advises that preparation for evacuation on very short notice of women and children be immediately made. Orders for evacuation may come as early as tonight or tomorrow morning early.

Prepare some bedding, two days' food and some drinking water. Wear all the clothing you can conveniently. No heavy baggage can be taken. Each provide as far as possible in advance conveyance to the Bowen compound with a view to go on from here if gates are open. We will have information here as to that.

Strict order so far is being preserved by the liberal execution in the city of soldiers etc. All city gates are closed but the Ifengmen leading to Hsiakwan.

(Signed)

A. J. Bowen

* *

A STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION AT GINLING PREVIOUS TO THE NANKING INCIDENT OF MARCH 24th AND A BRIEF CONSIDERATION OF THE REASONS FOR THE POLICY ADOPTED.

Comments in retrospect.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and to see how - had one known what was going to happn one might have avoided all personal danger both for the students and the faculty. But personal immunity from an unpleasant, even dangerous experience was all that could have been secured; the future of the college as a living organism would have been in as great jeopardy as it is today, perhaps greater; the students would have missed an unique opportunity of seeing the Revolution at work, and history in the making; and the probabilities are that the property and campus would have suffered far more than up to date they have; though the question of property in such a situation as this must always be of very secondary importance.

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And so in spite of all that has happened since; in spite even of the fact that we as foreigners were placed in the position of seeming to desert our posts of duty, it is my own personal opinion that in following the policy of daring rather than caution we were following the only policy possible at that juncture for a group of people, who professed to have faith in God. Certain elements in the Southern movement disappointed our hopes, and confounded our reckonings, but the attitude of Chinese faculty and students surpassed all our expectations; and whether we were right in our policy time alone can show. The end is not yet. "Except a grain of wheat...."

Use 7

Situation at Beginning of Semester.

The second semester of the college year opened on February 17th more peacefully than might have been expected; and the immediate threat of the Southern approach seemed less than it had been at times during the preceding term. Our enrolment for the term was 130 which showed a decrease of about 9 on our numbers at the end of the previous semester.

Growing Tenseness

Shortly before the opening of the term, the fall of Hangchow and the almost complete collapse of Sun Chuan Fang; the approach of the Southerners became very much more imminent, the Northern troops were poured into the city, and military preparations on a fairly large scale seemed to be going on.

The behavior of the Northern soldiers was a constant source of anxiety to the people of Nanking. There was a very considerable amount of pilfering on a large scale, and constant attempts to force unwilling shopkeepers to accept money of doubtful value. Though it is only fair to say that toward the end of the Northern occupation the discipline of the soldiers seemed better than it had been at first.

Effect on Schools

Under the circumstances and with the growing certainty that Nanking x was the next Southern objective, and therefore likely to be the center of fighting, it was inevitable that those responsible for schools should be discussing what was the wise policy to pursue; and that individual students should be leaving for places of greater safety either on their own, or their parents' initiative.

In our discussion of what we should do at Ginling that which formed the background of our thinking was the possible dangers which threatened us and the possibility of meeting them; and our attitude to the South.

Possible dangers.

The main dangers which we seemed to be facing and our reasons for being prepared to face them were as follows:

1. Looting on a large scale by the northern soldiers if they were defeated, and were retreating from Nanking.

Ginling is not on the direct route from any gate to any gate through the city, nor is it very near any of the main business centers; so that any soldiers intending to loot it would have to make a special expedition for that

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purpose. Moreover, the fact of having foreigners present and being American property was some protection from the Northerners; and bad as was the reputation of the Shantung troops, we had not heard of any outrages being committed on girls' schools; it seemed a case where there was safety in numbers.

2. A period of confusion and lawlessness while there was no established government during the period of turnover.

In the cases of other cities which had fallen, it seemed to be true that the southerners were in as soon if not before the northerners left.

3. Fighting within the city.

The same argument applies here as to the position of the college in its relation to fighting as in No. 1 - see also 4.

4. A siege.

This would have been the most serious eventuality of any for the college to meet; but the general opinion seemed to be that it was not likely; and the spirit and reputation of the Northern soldiers did not seem to render likely any prolonged resistance.

(N.B. As events turned out, our general estimate of the dangers we thought we were facing proved to be correct.)

Attitude to South

It was the consensus of opinion among our Chinese faculty who were in the main supporters of the Nationalist movement, and indeed among most of the foreigners both at Ginling and elsehwere, that once the South had taken control there would be no further danger to the students nor of looting; and that while there would doubtless be parades, demonstrations of all kinds, servant trouble, endless negotiations and even possibly as time went on, active expression of anti-foreign feeling; no immediate personal danger of any kind for either foreigners or Chinese was contemplated while the fact that Nanking had no concession; and that on the whole the local feeling between Chinese and foreigners was good, (we later had good proof of this) seemed to give us grounds for hoping that we should come through the ordeal of change with no more trouble than had been ex erienced elsewhere, and possibly less, so that in our thinking all danger to personal life was thought of as coming from the North; possibly during the intervening period.

This was the background of our thinking, in the foreground all the time, there was naturally the welfare of the college - what policy would be the best for its future - believing as we did - that through it and its service to women, we could best help China in the days that lay ahead.

Possible Lines of Action.

The three main possibilities were as follows:

1. To keep on with school as usual while making it clear that any individual student was absolutely free to go home.

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2. To stop classes for a period of three or four weeks (during which time it was hoped that the city would fall - the Southerners establish themselves - and the period of military danger be over) so that every girl within fairly easy reach of home would have gone home; and the feeling of compulsion to stay which some students felt as the result of continuing classes would have been removed. Had we done this, a large number would undoubtedly have left; but we should still have been left with a group of about 40 or 50, whose homes were not easily accessible, and who would have preferred to remain in college, rather than run the risk of not being able to return. For this group we should still have been responsible.

3. To stop classes for a period, and moreover to insist that every student should leave the college, and go either to her own home or some other place of greater safety than Nanking; so that there would have been no girls left in college, and the faculty would have been free of all responsibility. Had we done this, it would have been very difficult to gather them together again.

I think it is true to say that the third line of action hardly entered our discussions as being either a necessary or a desirable thing to do; though I think in honesty we would have to admit that it would have been possible though not easy to do. One school only of the mission schools succeeded in disbanding all their work; and though the closing of the girls schools was recommended by the American Consul, he was naturally influenced, I imagine, more by his responsibility for the foreign women, and the desire to see them free of responsibility should it seem necessary to evacuate the women, than by a consideration of what would be best for the future welfare of the schools themselves.

Meetings Outside Ginling

The situation was one which affected all. The students of Nanking University held a mass meeting. Many of them desired to absent themselves for a time from Nanking for fear of being involved in an unpleasant situation during the period of political change. As a result of this meeting, a special arrangement was made by which University students might be absent for two weeks without suffering the usual penalties; and on this many of them went home.

Policy of Middle Schools

A meeting was also called by Dr. Bowen of the principals of all girls missions schools in Nanking, including Ginling. The Bible Teachers Training School advised the girls where possible to go home; but they recognized that under the circumstances travelling was often as dangerous as stopping, and a very considerable number of them remained in residence. They also made the necessary arrangements for handing over to the Chinese faculty so that the foreigners might evacuate if ordered. The policy followed by the three Girls Middle Schools was more or less the same. Letters were sent to all the parents stating that in event of trouble there was no possibility of guaranteeing absolute security; though the school would do what it could; and that it was for the parents to decide whether they desired the girls to stay or go home, and in most cases, the girls themselves were urged to go. As a result of this action, a large number of girls went home, but in all cases except one (American Advent) a group of 20-50 remained; and every Mission Girls School in Nanking with one exception (B.T.T.S.) on the day the trouble happened had at least one foreigner present.

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There are three points of some importance in which the situation at Ginling differs from that of the Girls Middle Schools.

a. Our dealings have always been direct with the girls themselves and not with the parents.

b. The much larger proportion of academic work carried by the foreign faculty makes their presence essential to the running of the academic side of the school, while the Middle Schools are run much more largely by a Chinese teaching staff.

c. The girls are drawn from a very much wider area than those of the middle schools and consequently are harder to disband.

Action taken at Ginling and reasons thereof

I have already tried to suggest what was the background of our thinking; and the dominant motive directing it. It seemed to us that the future of the college would be precarious indeed if when the change took place we were in a state of suspended activity and not a full going concern; our best chance of making all the necessary readjustments to the new regime was to keep going, and as far as possible be in a normal condition when the change took place.

Moreover, there was no certainty that the situation would necessarily develop within a short period, it might drag on for a long time, and to stop classes would only waste so much time. In addition, the likelihood of having remain a considerable number of students, and the desirability for them and us of a regular routine of work was strongly felt. The opinion of the Chinese faculty was strongly in favor of keeping open; and it seemed as though in China today, the continuance of any educational institution was only possible if some risk was taken. Having faced therefore the dangers from the North and believing we could weather them, every other argument seemed to be in favor of keeping open.

The Foreign Faculty, of course, realized that this might involve a disregard of Consular advice; but the large majority of the faculty, thinking all the time in terms of the north, were prepared to run whatever risk was therein involved, in order to keep the College running, and to afford whatever protection they could to the students.

I think it is true to say that the majority of the faculty felt positively in this way; and while there were some who did not feel very positively in any direction, there were none who were in active opposition to the policy pursued.

While, however, we felt that as a group we must decide a general policy with reference to the best interests of the college as a whole, we felt that each individual student ought to have a right to settle for herself whether she was willing to stay and run whatever risk was involved, or go away for a period. A statement of the general policy of the college was made to the students on March 12th but it was also stated that each individual student was free to go or stay as she chose. A few had already gone; and one or two more went then; but I do not think that we can honestly deny that the general feeling among the students was that they ought to stay. This was the natural result of the attitude of the faculty, their determination to carry on work if possible, and the reluctance of students, especially college students to ruin work and possibly

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credits; and was due more to the whole condition within the college, than to any personal pressure on individual students. A decision to continue classes was bound to be interpreted as an encouragement to stay as a decision to discontinue classes would have been an encouragement to go; and however much we might desire the individual student to feel free to make her own decision, it was an impossibility for the college policy to be absolutely neutral. Moreover, it was almost impossible, however discreet we might endeavor to be, in view of our own personal decision to stay for such personal influence as was exercised not to be on the side of the staying; especially as we could not but believe that the student was doing the best thing for the future of the college by staying.

In any case, whatever the explanation the feeling that there was a moral obligation to stay was so general, that a further announcement was made to the effect that students were absolutely free to go; and that the college to exercise no compulsion whatever.

The growing tenseness of the situation, the ever increasing pressure of the parents on the girls to return home; combined with a reluctance on the part of some girls to go home as long as other girls were having classes led to the calling of a student meeting, on March 17th, and a request to the faculty that classes stop for a period of three weeks, and that the time missed be made up at the end of the term.

The faculty felt that there was nothing in the situation to warrant a change of policy, which had been thoughtfully decided upon; they did, however, decide to promise that any girl who left college now for a period of not more than one month should be allowed the privilege of making up that work at the end of the term. A statement giving our reasons for keeping open, and our decision with regard to the leave of absence and making up of work was drawn up, and presented to the students and was received by them as being quite satisfactory.

Up to date, about 20 students had left; after this statement about 20 more left. It is my own personal opinion <u>now</u> that it would have been wiser to issue that statement earlier. I believe that if we had issued it on March 12th instead of March 19th it would have been impossible to accuse us of exercising undue pressure on the students to stay; as by promising to make up work at the end of the term, we showed that our desire for them to make their own decision was absolutely genuine.

After this, the crisis developed quickly; on Monday afternoon firing was heard, on Monday evening the warning, followed by the order to evacuate was received; nothing having happened, which was not in a way expected, we naturally followed the line we had already decided upon, though individual members of the faculty were left as free as the students to make their own decision; and one member of the family owing to particular family circumstances, decided that it would be wrong for her to take any unnecessary risks, and did evacuate on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday and Wednesday passed peacefully, the North were in too much of a hurry to do much looting; and the turnover of the city on Wednesday evening was as peaceful as many had anticipated.

It was not until Thursday morning when the deliberate attack upon the persons and property of foreigners began that we realised afresh that "The best laid schemes

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of mice and men gang oft agley", and that into the situation there had entered an entirely different and unlooked for element. What happened on that day to us; what has happened since to the college is another story - all I have tried to do is to give a brief description of the situation as it seemed to us before the event, and the reasons which governed our actions. Whether we were wrong or right, time alone can show; but it is still my honest conviction that in general, if not always in particular, we could have done no other.

Eva Dykes Spicer

(March [illegible])

.... Absolutely no one dreamed of anything like this. The Hunan whirlpool seems to have swirled us in and Nanking went mad - at least for one day. How Ginling escaped no one can explain. Our holding the group of students together was a venture of faith. They were marvellously brave and we owe everything to the faith and courage of the Chinese faculty and students. I'm writing a personal narrative which will supplement this. .....

March 26th

Where shall I begin? Life seems like confusion worse confounded so that one has to reckon out to find what day of the week it is. We finally decided it was Saturday. "We" are a group sitting on the deck of the U.S. Flagship Isabel to which we came last night about six o'clock. When it came to the last we were all caught in a whirlpool. There are worse things than gunboats in a situation like this. And yet one wonders how much the gunboats are to blame for some of it. I'm humbled in spirit this morning and not inclined to judge.

Later

Monday night, March 21st, we were visited by two men, Mr. Loos and Mr. Lowdermilk, who told us that all women and children were to be prepared to evacuate during the night or early morning. There had been some heavy firing from the southwest about four o'clock which was taken to mean that the long expected southerners would be coming soon. We had the faculty group meet to hear what they had to tell us and then we faced our situation. No one of

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us wanted to leave. We felt bound to stay with the girls and try to carry on on the basis of the agreement reached so happily on Saturday. There were still over 90 students. We hoped it might just be another scare and most of us went to bed. Eva Spicer was called up with special orders to be ready to leave at 5 A.M. and was rather roughly told that if she didn't come they would come and carry her off. Eva wanted to stick with the Ginling family and finally we got the British Consul, Mr. Giles, to consent to her taking her chances with us.

At five o'clock Mr. Loos came and said Americans were to go too, leaving at 6:30. Then we~~re~~ were up against it! I had to go to each one of the group and put it up to her. The only one who left was Esther Pedersen, who is engaged, and we felt she had no right to take the risk. No one else wanted to leave. We were not afraid of the Southerners. The fear was that the Northerners, going through the city defeated, would loot; but they would be in great haste to get on to the river and would not find a quiet corner like Ginling. For the girls all the terror would be past when the Southerners were actually in the city.

Tuesday I spent in bed with a heavy cold, getting up at four for a committee meeting. I went back to bed about seven without completely undressing, prepared for what might come in the night. Wednesday was a raw day and my cold was worse so I continued to stay in bed. Late in the afternoon we heard that retreating Northerners were streaming through the streets. We heard that the Southerners were in, or would be at six o'clock. There was to be a signal at six from the plain-clothes men who get in in disguise ahead of the fighting men.

We organized a Red Cross unit to care for refugee neighbors who might come in during the night and we had over 100 women and children in the gymn. The students slept all together in the physics laboratory on the second floor of the science building. A member of the faculty and some students were on duty on two hour watches all night. The rest of us slept in our clothes, woke to have assurance that the Southerners were already in the city, and began to feel that

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the worst was over. The students prepared a flag of welcome and were ready to go forth to meet them. Knowing that foreigners were not popular with the newcomers we were not planning to lead the procession. And then the storm broke!

Just before 9 A.M. Mr. Loos came over, all out of breath and looking very white, with the news that Dr. Williams had been shot out on the road near his house and that other men with him had been shot at. He was lying dead in the road and no one knew whose turn would come next. The soldiers had held him up and when he hesitated to hand over his watch, arguing with one of the soldiers and perhaps resisting somewhat, another soldier had shot him through the head. We still felt that it might be money or life and that they could not mean deliberately to go around and kill foreigners - at least that was my personal reaction. But the news sickened me and I almost fainted; and it was hours before the shock of it passed.

Two foreign men came in shortly with a tale of being held up and searched by soldiers once and then again, and having their homes gutted — absolutely emptied out by the rabble following after the bandit soldiers who were after money or watches, rings, etc. Our faith in the Southern army was shaken. These stories sounded like Shantung bandits!

The first visit at Ginling was without unhappy consequences. The Chinese faculty and students were not afraid, told us to lie low in the faculty house and a delegation met the two or three soldiers at the gate, came walking up with them, leading them into the central quadrangle, told them it was a Chinese school for girls, etc. In due time they left and one of the teachers ran in to reassure us. They had carried off some microscopes from the biology laboratory and the rabble which followed them took some of the students' bedding which had been left in the Physics laboratory.

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Later.

We stayed together in the Faculty living rooms for a time and had girls coming in to report, or Chinese faculty, all urging us to keep out of sight but not giving us any idea that we were in special danger. They were a little troubled by the arrival of four foreign men who came in during the morning, feeling that their presence called attention to the fact that there were foreigners taking refuge with us. The fact that our house was not a "foreign residence" but one of the student dormitory group had made it easier for the girls to evade the question which we now know was put to them as to where the foreigners were.

Three times during the morning things looked very critical and we were delivered in a way that seemed like a real intervention. After the first visit of soldiers and rabble which passed off with very little harm to us or our possessions, the father of one of our teachers, a Hunan gentleman, and a young Hunan officer, brother of one of our students, came over to see if we were all right and gave us a sense of security. Both of them left and then after ten o'clock a group of soldiers arrived who were harder to manage than the first group. They wanted money and demanded that the safe be opened. I had deliberately not looked up the combination so that I could say I did not know how to open it; but Mr. Loos was there and he could not have given that excuse. And then without any visible cause the looters got scared and scampered off as if someone was after them. Shortly after this our officer returned and turned another crowd of would be looters into a guard, adding the two or three soldiers who had come with him to the number. They stacked their guns in front of the Science building, after having shot into the air to scare away the rabble which was coming over the hills to the southeast of us to fall on the place when the soldiers had taken their pick of the loot. And again we felt that the worst was over. The third deliverance was at the end of the morning when we sat in the attic expecting that looting

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soldiers would come into the house. We had not been up there five minutes when word was brought to us that we were safe - that an officer had come with a guard to take us over to the University.

All through the day when one of these officers appeared the soldiers were checked in their mad career. We know positively that the looting was done by Southern soldiers and the officers were chiefly Hunanese. There were not enough of them to go around and it looks as if the soldiers must have been given some promise of loot and some orders to chase out foreigners. The small number actually killed - six out of a total of about two hundred and fifty foreigners, (Japanese not included) would seem to indicate that they were not out to kill. But they talked of killing, and a group of about fifty business people with the American Consul and his family, were besieged by a crowd of soldiers and rabble in a way which looked like a real threat of death. To prevent this the gunboats shelled the crowd surrounding the house and scattered them so that the whole group of foreigners was able to escape over the city wall. This was about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The attack on the three consulates - American, British and Japanese, creates a serious situation for such attacks on a consulate are really war. A great deal is being made of the "bombardment of Nanking" by the Nationalist propagandists, and America is getting some of the blame formerly put on the British for the use of gunboats and other military measures. The facts would seem to be that great care was taken <u>not</u> to harm civilians. Careful inquiries find <u>three or four</u> cases of civilians killed by the gunboat shooting and some damage done by one or two stray shells which overshot the mark. Reports that 200,000 were killed were being served up in some Chinese papers! (Others put the number at 2,000; others at 600.) The whole population of Nanking is not over 300,000 within the walls. The house in which the party was besieged was near the city wall and not near any Chinese houses. Chinese members of the Kuomintang in Hsia Kwan said they

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approved of the shooting. Many of the local Chinese even of the Kuomingtang persuasion, were shocked by the conduct of the Southern soldiers and the attack upon foreigners. The local group was not as "red" as the Hunan crowd which entered the city. Another division which came in later would have behaved quite differently and we might be in Nanking now if the First instead of the Sixth division of the army had reached Nanking first.

Later.

Most of my knowledge of what took place on Thursday morning is indirect. In the first place the foreign faculty were keeping out of sight in the faculty house and students and faculty came in from time to time to tell us what was taking place. Some time after ten o'clock I went upstairs to lie down since there was nothing I could do but keep out of sight. Here, too, I got reports from different people about the various happenings on the campus. I came down some time after twelve to find a student group and some of the Chinese women teachers, showing for the first time that they were afraid, not for themselves, but for us. They said we must hide; that they could not keep the soldiers from coming into our house. The only place which seemed possible was the attic and we all went up there and hid as much as it was possible to hide in the room partitioned off for the amahs. There was nothing to do but pray, and we sat there quietly, waiting for we knew not what. It was hardly more than five minutes before quick steps came running up and we were told that we need not hide; that a guard had come to take us over to the University where they were gathering foreigners together, and where we would have Chinese official protection. Some officers had established themselves in one of the University buildings.

It all happened so quickly that we had not time to collect our wits or our belongings. I had just enough doubt in the efficacy of our guard so that I felt it might be unwise to carry anything of value with us and I rather expected we might not see again anything we left behind. But someway things do not seem

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very important at such times. We left our lunch all ready on the table. Our guard was a straggling bunch of ex-looters, but at the head of the procession walked one of the University professors, (Chinese) with a gun, and one of the Southern officers, with a cane - no gun in sight but he issued orders in a lordly manner and the soldiers obeyed. Quite a number of students and Chinese faculty escorted us over to the University. It seemed to be the right thing to go because it relieved the girls of responsibility for our personal safety.

When we got on to the University campus the first feeling I had was that it looked less safe than Ginling. Soldiers and rabble seemed very much in evidence. There was a good deal of shooting. All the windows in the first floor of Bailie Hall were broken, and odds and ends of loot were lying around the door. We were halted at the door and our guard preceded us into the building to chase out a squad of looting soldiers and rabble, and at least one policeman. A number of soldiers were standing around and the possibility of being held up while we waited suggested itself to my mind. If we had been in Bailie Hall ten minutes sooner we would have been held up along with the people already there, and relieved of our watches, rings, and any money we might have had. I had $100.00 in one of my pockets. We felt like apologising for our watches and fountain pens when we finally got up to the third floor and found our poor friends who had been stripped of all their belongings.

We heard their stories and realized for the first time that day how serious the situation was. We know now that the Ginling girls and teachers had feared for us all the morning but we had been spared even the terror and all the horror which these people had been through. Men had been shot at and held up and searched and women had not escaped. The soldiers had searched,regardless of what we would call decency, for valuables concealed on the person. The stories of attempted assault are, in my judgment, exaggerations of this disgusting searching of women. Some additional horrors which were in a recent paper are absolutely without foundation -

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a story of two women in the hospital with small babies. The nurse in charge told me this morning that there was no truth at all in the story of attempted assault on these women.

The group gathered on the third floor of Bailie Hall grew in numbers toward the end of Thursday afternoon when people who had been in hiding all day were brought in by University students and officers whose help they secured. Dr. Bowen also went out with some of the searchers. The last arrival of the evening, about half past ten, was Anna Moffet, who had been shot in the leg and in the abdomen, about eight in the morning; had lain all day hidden by straw in a shed used by workmen who were building a new building for the Presbyterian Girls School. Her shooter went off with over $1000 of mission money which Anna had on hand. The doctors and nurses got up and gave her wounds the first care they had received. Anna had come over to see us the afternoon before and gone off over the hills to Ming Deh cheerful and unafraid. (We saw her yesterday in the hospital and she will soon be up and around -- and she is not going home.)

By noon on Friday nearly all of the missionary group had been gathered in - sixty men, forty women and over twenty children. We were greatly relieved to have Ginling girls come over early in the morning, before they had eaten, and to know that they were all safe. We had left ninety students (one hundred including the practice school) and nine women teachers. During Friday many of our Chinese friends came to see us and their distress at the unexpected disaster was very evident. No one had looked for harm from the "People's Army", which is the name given to the Southerners. Except for the Ginling faculty all other foreigners had lost their homes and all their personal belongings. Houses were looted and then wrecked or burned. Nine houses were burned. During Friday afternoon a quiet funeral, conducted by Mr. Drummond, and attended by his Chinese friends, was arranged for, and Dr. Williams was buried in the little foreign cemetery beside a little daughter who died over twenty years ago. The three British who were shot were brought down to Shanghai on the Dauntless.

When we left Ginling I thought it might mean staying a few days over at Bailie Hall and then returning to Ginling if we escaped looting. Of course we had not heard the stories of the people who had been in the hands of the soldiers. As usual all the plans were made by a group of men, and not until it was all decided were we told - even then we were barely told that we were to leave at once for the gunboats. I asked for a fuller statement to be made to the group and later asked whether Chinese protection could be counted on - whether some of us might be allowed to stay. The mood of the men was one of impatience to get away and some resentment at our holding back. We had lost nothing, but we were in the position of a mother being forced to leave her children behind and a number of us were ready to take the personal risk. When the Chinese faculty told us we had getter go we yielded, but it was a terrible pull on our heart strings to leave. Personally I felt that we were in a place where we could not act as individuals. We were caught in a whirlpool and carried along by the current. We know now that the Admiral was demanding that all Americans be delivered up by the Chinese authorities, and terrible things threatened if we did not appear that night. International complications were already serious and it seemed better for all foreigners to leave the city. I reached the river about six o'clock and spent the night on the Admiral's flag ship, Isabel. After a night on a concrete floor a sailors bunk seemed the lap of luxury, and in spite of my disapproval of gunboats in general I felt that in such a situation there were some things worse than that particular boat.

We actually traveled down river on a cargo boat with all the inconveniences of no provision for eating or sleeping for over fifty people. I slept Saturday night on the floor of the pilot room. Sunday morning in Chinkiang we were transfered to the British destroyer cruiser Dauntless and spent the day much more comfortably than would have been possible on the cargo boat. (The officers were delightfully hospitable and I am glad to have had this glimpse of the British navy on the inside. I am

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sure those men with whom we talked had a sense of the serious responsibilities which they had in this crisis and no desire to fight for the sake of fighting.) Most of the day we stayed inside because there was some danger of sniping at several points. Twice the Dauntless prepared to return fire if the river forts opened fire on us but fortunately they didn't. About six o'clock we were put back on the cargo boat because the Dauntless was not going up to Shanghai. We arrived after midnight. About four o'clock we reached the Astor House and were provided with food and beds on the floor of the Grill Room -- all very luxurious after our refugee discomforts. By noon we had found abiding places and settled ourselves.

Letters from Ginling

March 25.

A letter addressed to the faculty group at Bailie Hall from the students expressing their relief at news of our safety and their hope that we would not worry about them.

March 26.

A letter to Shanghai Alumnae asking for help.

March 29.

Letter from a Senior telling of the faculty and students' activities within the college and in outside work in connection with "party" and woman's organization. Lectures, visitors, refugee guests from B.T.T.S. Students hoping for early return of faculty.

March 30.

Faculty letter reporting everyone safe at the college and quiet in the city. Eighty students still there. Offer to pack our personal belongings. Servants reported faithful.

Another letter of same date gives faculty plans for carrying on various administrative duties. Good spirit in students. Lectures reported - plans for

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San Min Dju I "Three Principles"

eliminating B.T.T.S., and "partyising" all schools. Time spent in meetings and committees, studying S.M.D.I. Possibility of joining the K.M.T. Investigation of the college. Report of first Sunday.

April 1.

Danger of looting over. Moving trunks might disturb servants. Faculty still expected back. Need of better organization and policy. Party friendly. Girls standing firmly as Christians. No labor troubles. Servants loyal. Threats of confiscation cooled down.

April 6.

Faculty letter reports a morning prayer 7:30-8:00 because of missing daily chapel. A group is busy packing faculty trunks and nibbling refreshments found in faculty rooms.

Another letter of same date brought down by first Alumnae representatives reports the situation very uncertain -"things change as the weather." Need of keeping sane and calm and not worrying - "amuse myself with things which used to worry me." Lessons learned from life (1) Faith made strong by trials and difficulties - "sense of wanting the nearness of God".(2) The truth will never die "I can prove it with many proves." (3) Real character revealed in times like these - lotus grows up out of the mud.

Feeling of shame for what happened. Chinese must expect to suffer. Thankful to God for bringing us together and grateful for what we have done for China. Appreciate our spirit in facing the whole experience.

April 12.

Alumnae letter tells of change in political color and lessened "party" work by students. "Military visitors of all sorts." Very little news from outside. Trains very undependable. War news causes excitement and interferes with attempts to have classes. Fear of occupation by soldiers still present. Hope for a peaceable settlement between your country and ours.

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April 14

Faculty story of political excitement. Classes resumed. Girls leaving because of fear of northern soldiers. Facing danger and taking risks - "strength from a group" needed to save the College. Opposed to idea of closing. Desire to keep alive the spirit of Ginling "Keep calm at work and keep in close touch with situation."

Another faculty letter telling of the fear of renewed fighting and return of North@rners. Students leaving.

April 15

"A better atmosphere." Both political and military conditions improving. Soldiers being called out from school buildings. Regret expressed by General Chiang for destruction at Southeastern. Soldiers were guarding the campus. Meeting being held to explain the principles of the Kuomingtang. Favorable comment on their attitude to women and their devotion to the party. Efforts being made to drive out communists. Need of spirit of sacrifice - readiness to take risks. Appreciation of the efforts of Shanghai group and the Alumnae delegates sent up to help.

More parades and celebrations. Ginling students attend in Special busses,-- "a big crowd of about 20,000 people." Voting by acclamation to have the government at Nanking, to support Chiang Kai Shek and to down Communism. Laughs at the fickleness of the crowd. Wishes faculty were back.

Another letter from one of the Alumnae reports on the same events giving a summary of speech by General Chiang. All the people clapped their hands and shouted "Down with the communist party!" Reasons why Nanking should be the capital.

April 19

An account of the Easter Day services. "The students are just wonderful in spirit." Servants also doing their mmmk part.

Difficulties in business management. Pukow still causing trouble.

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April 20

Meeting to enlist more hearty cooperation of servants.

April 29

Prospects for next year. Hopeful of K.M.T. holding against C.P. Must undergo re-organising. Uniform systems for all schools. Rocks ahead. Methods used to annoy schools. Ginling as we want her to be. Four kinds of students who are disappointments. Confidence in Alumnae. Foreign faculty,- must decrease. Chinese increase. Next year will not be easy. China's suffering.

April 30.

Fearing consequences of decrease in size of group. Soldiers still looking for houses. "Southeastern Middle School burnt last night." Need of persons to take responsibility. Servants. Summer school idea.

DIARY OF THE WEEK APRIL 24-30

Sunday. Celebration of inauguration of Nanking Municipal Council. Ginling delegates the only women.

Monday "Music of machine guns." "Nothing to do but keep calm at work." Met classes as usual.

No city lights. Aeroplanes. A month of strenuous living, misunderstandings. A thief caught stealing from Day School.

Tuesday. A horrible day. Diphtheria. Bombs. C.P. Listening to victrola in faculty house. "Unnecessary fears of others always drive me crazy if I do not get away."

Bad money - financial bombardment by C.P.

Wednesday. A bright shining day. No concert from cannon. Entertaining guests - women from Canton.

Thursday. Political bureau wish to borrow ten sofas. Trains stop. Coup at Tsi Hsia Shan. Looters of March 24th disarmed.

Friday. Letters from Shanghai make me homesick. Soldiers come to see the birds in the Science Building.

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Saturday. Christian Union meeting attended by city party spy. Sending house supplies. All alone in 300. Pictures "official boss." Weeding the campus. Story of lights in 700 - reflections "We have threatened ourselves."

April 30

Condition not good. North at Pukow. C.P. in the city. Soldiers still coming. Officers visit college - "all think everything is good." Student guides.

May 7

Do not worry about us. Human nature problems and solutions. Much ado about nothing. Two foreigners seen in South City. Flowers in bloom. Grass - pure good grass. No weeds - very flat. Students attend entertainment. May the month of meetings. Sympathy with faculty - dependant on views of others. Sunday afternoon group meeting. Study Race Problem.

May 9

Story of May 4th stampede. Children trampled. Shooting Sunday. Communion Service. Summer School to keep buildings "nice and clean for the fall." Attitude of southern soldiers toward women a factor in saving buildings.

May 10

Ten girls attend May 9th meeting. Good order. Girls in front. Aeroplanes overhead. Children's delegate speaks. Much material, papers, pamphlets, etc. Nanking quite safe. No need to worry. A privilege to be in Nanking, especially in Ginling. Ginling much in favor - almost too popular.

Important to plan for the future. Reasons for optimism. Critical time over. Death is not necessary. People are not trees; they can run." "People running for their lives to break the trains." Hope for summer school. Faculty would return as far as safety goes. No danger - still questions wisdom of returning - suspicions. "Dealing with small people." ... hardest job on earth.

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Shanghai Calendar

March 29 faculty group
Mr. Zee sent up

March 30 Alumnae group

April 2 Alumnae group

April 3 Ginling group 3.30
Alumnae go up to Nanking

Return of Mr. Zee
E.P. sails

April 4 P. Hoh arrives 2-9 p.m.

April 5 Advisory Committee

April 6 Djang Fang & Chin Li ying

Executive Committee 2-5

April 7 Manila group sails

Ginling Alumnae group 2-5

April 8 Mrs. New 11-6:30

April 9 Ginling Alumnae group 2-4

April 11 Mr. Zee went on second trip

April 12 Miss Hoh and Deng Y.D. went up.

April 15 Ginling baggage 35 pieces

April 16 Nanking Missionaries

April 17 Easter Service

April 18 Eva sailed

April 19 Dr. Liu returned

April 21 Househunting.

April 22 Educ. conf. Nanking statement. Houses.

April 23 Looses sailed. Moved into office. Moore & Sage.
Ginling Alumnae 3

April 24 Ginling meeting 2 o'clock

April 25 Houses?

April 26 Alumnae Faculty group. Houses

April 27 Move.

April 28 Secretary, S atement in N.C.D.N. Apl. 3- A full Saturday

May 2 Faculty group
Stampede in mass meeting

May 4 Board of Control All day discussion.

May 7 Two foreigners in Nanking. Alumnae Faculty group.

May 8 No rest for the weary - a full day of conference
9 A.M. to 4.30 p.m.

May 9 Faculty conference

May 11 Executive Committee all day

May 13 Exec. Com. 6-9.30

May 16 A very happy birthday.

May 19 Curriculum Com.

May 20 Tea for Emily. P. Hoh - strawberries and flowers 10 p.m.

May 21 Emily leaves. Mary arrives. May 23 Group return to Ginling

May 24 Curriculum committee - Plans for 1927-1928

May 26 Getting off mail. Dr. Gowdy. Faculty group P. Hoh returns

May 28 Miss Koo's letter.

May 29 Mr. Hanson

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Room 409
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, May 17, 1927

Dear Daughters of Ginling,

You are always in my thoughts, directly or indirectly, and my heart is cheered by the proof that you do not forget me. The birthday flowers are still fragrant and long after they fade there will be a memory of the joy they brought. Thank you one and all.

And I want you to be assured that your College Mother, Ginling, is not unmindful of you. Do not worry about your future and the record of your past. The College will go on and we shall always be glad to do for you what we have done for the earlier generations, of Ginling students. Do not worry about your credits. Adjustments will be made and the Faculty will be ready to help in every way to plan and to provide the work which is required for the College degree.

We may not be able to announce long in advance just what is possible for next year but we are doing everything in our power to make a next year possible. Let us continue to be loyal and to be hopeful. Long live Ginling!

Yours with love,

M.E.T.

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Room 409
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, China.

Miss Mao Yen-wen,
Y. W. C. A.
Hangchow, China.

Dear Miss Mao,

Your first letter went to Nanking.....

I know that Mrs. New has already written to you and Miss Hoh has written to you from Nanking. We all hope very much that it will be possible for you to go up. The group up there have asked that you should come and we feel that you will be able to help as an Alumna to study the situation and to help carry the burden which is almost too heavy for those who were left in charge of the college. They have managed things splendidly and we are very proud of the record made by Ginling faculty and students. We are also very happy at the way in which the loyalty of the Alumnae has shown itself. They can do more than any other group to help us plan for the future of the college.

I was very much interested in your report about the work which you were doing in Hangchow. We have heard that you may be asked to go to another city for work of the same kind, but we hope very much that you can get up for a time, at least, to Nanking. I am sure you will be interested to study the whole situation there.

Have you had word in regard to the Babbour scholarship. A letter has come to me from Miss Macmillan which reports the appointments for this year, and they do not include anyone from Ginling. I suppose the number of Ginling scholars is already quite large, and evidently the number of new appointments this year is small. I realised when the word came that it would be disappointing to you to have that word, but there is much to be done here now, and nearly always, we find out there is some good reason for our disappointments and in the end something better comes to us if we are really

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trying to live our lives in line with God's purpose for us and for the world.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

ALUMNAE LETTERS

Y.W.C.A. Hangchow
May 24, 1927

Dear Teachers: .....

I am going to resign my jobs and planning to go to Nanking at the end of this month. I won't tell you why, you'll know if you ask Mrs. Mow about it, because I already told her when I was in Shanghai. ....

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

The following letter written May 10th has just come direct .....

My dear Miss Tyler:

I will tell you something about Ginling after the incident. Soon after the Foreign Faculty members left Nanking, the Chinese Faculty members and the students got busy and organized different committees dividing the varius kinds of the work of the College. The sad thing is the number of the Chinese teachers is so small, nine in all, two took care of the finance, one took care of the High School (a class for practice teaching in the Education Department), one was to deal with the outsiders and the rest took care of the academic work.

During the first week, we were so busy to attend meetings and lectures from the members of the new party, so no classes were going on at all. Every evening teache s and students would meet together and talk about the important things of how and what we were going to do with Ginling at this critical time. Students were leaving us every day on account of the tense strain and upset conditions, but all the students, teachers, and servants agreed that we must preserve

Condense to change to Report based on letter?

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Ginling in spite of danger. Then a joint committee was formed, consisting of the members of the Conference Committee and the heads of all student organizations. This committee was to act for the college at present. A telegram and an express letter were sent to Shanghai asking help from the members of the Alumnae, who sent two delegates immediately to help us.

During the second week classes began, of course, not regularly on account of the lack of many teachers, but all of us who are here began our work as best as we can. We had to stop classes whenever some members of the party would come here to give lectures on the three principles of Dr. Sun, etc.

These two weeks were memorable weeks. We could never forget them, because our hearts were full of empty feeling, darkness, apprehension, worry and anxiety and also were burdened with heavy responsibilities which we were not used to before. During the first few days we had asked the new party to send over some soldiers to protect us and also large notices to be put up at our gate to prevent the soldiers to come into stay, as some other schools and churches were occupied by many of them. The far distance of our college to the city, I mean to the real town, is also a protection. Those who came into Nanking first are mostly the extremes of the party, who were more or less Anti-Christian and Anti- Foreign.

About April 9, Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai Shik arrived in Nanking to the joy of everybody. Then the atmosphere gradually changed to better stage. His men came to give us lectures, but they were not Anti-Christian nor Anti-Foreign, except Anti-militarism, Anti-imperialism and down with all unequal treatments between nation and people. Some of the members are Christians for they told us so, and one member came to worship with us on one Sunday and sang two solos and joined in the mixed choir. They emphasized to establish real peace by carrying out the true meaning of the three principles of Dr. Sun. Chiang Kai Shik is a wonderful man. Since his arrival, the extremes are put down and they are no longer in power.

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The Inauguration of the new Control Government took place on April 18th and it was a big affair of Nanking. Our students were invited to attend and the party sent over two busses to take them back and forth. Also they are asked by the party to help in the National Women's Association, Students Union, and other activities. They did so well that they were asked more and more because the members of the party admired our Ginling spirit of sacrifice and co-operation. Ginling is also famous for the beautiful campus and artistic buildings, so visitors come here every day. They all admire the beauty and tidiness of the whole place. Some expressed their wish to send their daughters and sisters to study here. So Ginling must live, Ginling has a real contribution to make for the society and must help to lift up the public. Ginling has not failed, Ginling must live for the new womanhood of new China in the future.

We are having chapel every morning and services every Sunday. The student religious committee is taking charge of that and making out programs. The boys from the University came over to join us every Sunday. On Easter Day we had a service and a Scene at the Tomb in the early morning, and a song service at 11 o'clock, both were very beautiful, which brought us real peace of the heart and more strength to conquer evil.

Though the noise of cannonades at Pukow and Hsia Kwan, the bombs from the aeroplanes are still threatening us every day, yet we are very optimistic and still hope for the best, because we are more or less used to them now. Therefore, we are thinking of a summer school, not an ordinary one but just two months, June and July, to let our girls to make up their lost lessons, if the conditions will allow by that time.

A new Administrative Committee was formed about the middle of April consisting of seven Alumnae, two Chinese faculty members and two students. I am one of them, (to the surprise of myself). This committee is to act as part of the Board of Control and the administrative duties of the college at present time.

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Ginling will appeal to you for your patience, love and sympathy at such a time more than ever before, because we are struggling very hard and trying our very best to preserve Ginling materially and spiritually.

Greetings to you and all Ginling friends, Yours sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

May 14, 1927

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I realise that my optimistic letters of the weeks previous to March 24th would tend to make you discount the Nanking stories. My optimism was not justified but I was as nearly right as the pessimists for none of the things they feared really happened and the thing which did happen was not in the reckoning for any of us. Now all over China they have the Nanking terror in their minds and are taking no chances. People are getting out of Peking well ahead of the final catastrophe - which may not come to them at all. It's the unexpected that happens in China. Everyone continues to expect the "Nationalists" to win in the end. When they finally reach Peking it may not be easy to distinguish them from good old fashioned militarists. "They that take the sword shall perish with the sword" and certainly the idealism of this movement is being killed by its compromises with destructive methods - "doing evil that good may come." Ever since Hankow in January there have been sinister forces at work and too many good people have been either minimising them or excusing them as inevitable in a time of revolution - even trying to harmonise them with Christianity.....

Chinese friends were deceived as to the facts by the propaganda speakers who have tried to make out that Northern and not Southern soldiers did the looting; that it <u>followed</u> the "bombardment" of Nanking which is represented in the Chinese papers as a general bombardment of the city causing thousands of innocent civilians to be killed; that it was just a few soldiers who got out of hand

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and did the damage by mistake - and in the interior almost nothing of what really did happen has been reported. The "Bombardment" is being used to fan the fire of anti-foreignism and this time they can't blame it all on the British. I'm rather glad America is getting her share of the blame for imperialism, and capitalism, and the other "isms" that the slogans "Down with this!" and "Down with that!" keep before the people; for we are all involved altho Great Britain's interests in the Yangtze Valley are enormously greater than ours, and she led the way in the commercial development of China. I'm finally convinced that Russian Communism is behind the whole propaganda and they ought to have it in for America quite as much as for England.

I don't know how clearly the papers at home are giving you the developments in China since the end of March. There are now three "governments", falsely so called, which confuses things a little more and makes it harder than ever to settle the difficulties in international relations. Nanking is the new capital. The lower Yangtze is attempting to moderate the movement in a region which is naturally conservative. Whether they can put out the fire they have allowed to get so big remains to be seen. Last fall there was a picture in Punch of John Bull standing rather helplessly before a three headed dragon, saying "I've got to make one of these eat humble pie. The question is which?" and it's the same question now in regard to Nanking between the two governments at Hankow and Nanking. There seems to be pretty good evidence that the plot was hatched in Hankow to embarrass the group loyal to General Chiang Kai shek. That at least is the excuse the Nanking group is making and the powers, greatly to the disappointment of the fire eaters in Shanghai, seem to be holding off to give this new group a chance to save the situation. .....If they succeed we may be able to return to Nanking in the fall. If they fail it may be years before foreigners can live in the interior with conditions favorable to such work as Ginling. ....

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The total damage done in Nanking must mount up to a pretty big total and someone will have to pay. Unfortunately, in such cases you can never collect from the real culprits. Are the Christian people in America prepared to pay the bill or shall we have "Nanking indemnities" to create further bitterness in China? Some groups of Chinese have asked Nanking missionaries not to ask for indemnities, offering to pay damages themselves. Chinese who were looted will get no indemnity. One of the Seminary professors (Chinese) was left with nothing and lost not only replaceable things but all the work for his Ph.D. thesis and the Chinese manuscript of a book of Philosophy of Religion. What would the financial equivalent be for such a loss?

May ~~(8)~~ 16 1927

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I had a very happy birthday. Before I had had breakfast one of the Alumnae called with greetings and a gift - a lovely piece of white silk from the Shanghai alumnae. I had another piece of silk - a wash silk with a pretty hair line black stripe from Mrs. New (Miss Zee). There were flowers from the Ginling students - a big basket of carnations and more flowers (roses) from Dr. Reeves; a book from Rebecca Griest; a picture of Ginling from Miss Vautrin; a pretty scarf from Ruth Chester who also got my silk bag re-covered. And then at the end of the day a lovely surprise supper out in the French Park with the Hodgkins invited and Catherine Woods from Hunan who is now living here - along with the five Ginlingers. *****. The future is all so uncertain but one need not be hopeless. The latest word from Ginling is pretty hopeful that danger is over for the buildings and for the group who have been holding on so bravely - who have really saved the buildings by staying. *****

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Shanghai ~~Room 409 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
May 20, 1927

The Executive Committee, as constituted by the Board of Control meeting on May 4th, met for the first time on Wednesday, May 11, in the Ginling office, Room 409 of the Missions Building. ..... The Committee met in three sessions - morning and afternoon of Wednesday, and the evening of Friday, the 13th. .....

hru Y.F.

The Executive Committee in discussing the question of administrative officers more or less assumed the necessity of installing a Chinese President. There was a good deal of discussion as to whether the person chosen should necessarily be a member of the Alumnae. The reasons for and against a Chinese man were considered, but realising the advantages of having someone who would be familiar with the beginning of Ginling and with its ideals, the choice of Miss Wu I-Fang was unanimously approved. Miss Wu was a member of the class of 1919. Before going to Ginling College, she taught English in the Higher Normal for Girls in Peking. She has a very good background of knowledge of Chinese culture and good training in Chinese. For three years after leaving Ginling, she taught at the Higher Normal in Peking which was, at that time, raised to the rank of collegiate institutions, and Miss Wu was the head of the English Department there. She was very highly regarded by both faculty and students in that institution. She went to America in the summer of 1922, and has since that time been at the University of Michigan where she is completing the work for Ph.D. in Biology, having specialized in Entomology. She has been the President of the Chinese Students Organization in America and is very well known to the group of American returned students. We had counted upon Miss Wu returning to the College for work in the Department of Biology for some time, but the greater need now to have a Chinese Administrative officer makes this other appointment seem urgent. It will be a great advantage to a person in such a position to have the reputation for scholarship and the training which Miss Wu has received in connection with

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her work in America. She is planning to return to China some time before the end of the year 1927, and it is hoped that during these months she may have opportunities to study some of the problems connected with the education of women and to become acquainted with some of the members of the Ginling constituency in America. .....

~~Room 409 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
Shanghai, May 28, 1927

To the Class of 1927:

Dear Girls:-

In all the confusion of our first weeks in Shanghai, I hardly realized that no definite answer had been sent to you thanking you for the special letter which came from you to the faculty. Then your group was somewhat broken up and we were seeing many of you down here. Now that more of you are together, I want to send you a special message of greeting.

It gave me quite a thrill the other day to realize that as many as fifteen in Miss Vautrin's class in Education were actually there ready to work. I hope you will send us down another letter and let us all know just how many seniors are there and just what you are doing. I most certainly hope that the days will give you time for the study which is, after all, the main work of these student days and the work for which college gives you the opportunity that will never be quite the same in the years that lie ahead.

Some of you heard me say here in Shanghai that the real education was what we get for ourselves, and I hope you can console yourselves in the absence of some of the teachers who wish they could be with you and work with you to finish up the year, but it is still possible for you to get a great deal for yourselves. I should like nothing better than to have time to settle down where I had the Ginling Library at my command to work on some things in the way of reading and special study that have been suggested by the recent experiences

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through which we have all passed.

I hope you are finding these summer days, days of rare joy in the fellowship which you have with each other. In the midst of our greatest distress two months ago, there was an undercurrent of joy in the thought that the Ginling family spirit ~~did~~ was not, and would not be lost. It has lived on most wonderfully during the last two months, and I am sure it will live on not only through these weeks that are left for you as seniors in the college, but on through the years.

Affectionately yours,

Shanghai June 7th

Nearly a month has elapsed since the last letters quoted in "Gleanings from Ginling Letters" and it has been a month characterized by less external disturbances and more of constructive planning it seems. All of the reports that have come, either by letter ob by visitors from Nanking, indicate that the city is peaceful and life somewhere near normal. The fighting line has gone north and there are not many soldiers left in the city which has resulted in a diminution of the number of visitors coming to the college, and in the possibility of some real work being done, both within and outside of the college. A considerable number of students have returned so that the college students now number over 50.

Dr. Liu Gien-tsiu (Ginling 1919) and Deng Yu-dji (Ginling 1926) returned to the college during the last week of May and write very encouragingly of the general situation. A letter dated May 27th says, in part: "This whole effort.... is narrated by dividing the last two months into three parts. The first period is the report of how they adjusted themselves to the new situation that is created by the coming of the Southern troops and also under the C.P. influence. The second period is what they called the "Dark Age" in which they formed a waiting policy in regard to outside things when the party was undergoing a period of purification from the C.P. influence. The third period is the period in which the Ginling girls

Single Space

headed up the various movements in the revolution -- such as the Women's Movement, the Student Union and the Mass Movement in the May celebrations. In this period even the Ginling servant groups had a chance to practice their initiative and ability by giving a play in the May celebrations. They are the only servant group that can give anything before the public, thus all the people praised the Ginling students for their nice work among the laborers! Henceforth the Ginling girls are not suspected of not taking part in the mass movement. The girls are planning something definite for May thirtieth. They have decided not to go out to parade too much, but to do some real constructive work among the people. Thus they are going to have a program for the farming women and laborers in our neighborhood for three days, including May thirtieth. The work includes talks on health - how to take care of babies and children, how to get rid of flies and mosquitoes - and talks on citizenship and the changes in the country recently. This certainly is a grand opportunity for us to really serve our country."

Train service between Nanking and Shanghai seems to be nearly normal now, except that trains are often very crowded, and it is very much easier for people to go and come than it was for a while. Our two most recent visitors are Mrs. Chen and Liu En-lan. Mrs. Chen is still here but returns in a couple of days. It is a great joy each time someone comes to give a first-hand report of all that is going on there and we ask questions by the dozen. Incidently several people have brought strawberries and lettuce, and even roses from our Ginling garden and they have been greatly appreciated.

May thirtieth passed quietly everywhere, lectures and orderly parades being the chief events of the day, apparently. For the present, at least, it seems that we can turn our attention from political and military matters to more academic problems and we have been giving much thought, both in Nanking and in Shanghai, to the plans for a summer session which will make possible the completion of some of the work interrupted in March. It is scheduled to begin June 15th

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and run through July. Teachers from other institutions are being secured to give some of the work and most of the regular Ginling Chinese faculty will remain, also. There is also to be a school from July first till the middle of August for High School girls who are candidates for our freshman class next fall - many of whom have been unable to complete their last term's work. This will give us a better prepared class and will also make possible a more careful selection of students, which is a very important point these days. The faculty for this school will be entirely composed of our own alumnae, who are looking forward to quite a jolly reunion.

Plans are also being made for the opening of college in September, which we hope will be possible. A minimum program is being worked out which can be carried entirely by Chinese members of the faculty in case it is not possible for foreigners to return them. If we can go back the course will be expanded into a more normal curriculum. It seems now fairly hopeful that we may be able to do so, but it is of course useless to attempt to predict anything in such a complicated situation. Those in Nanking seem sure that it is perfectly safe now for foreigners to return but they are not urging us to do so just yet. At least it is cheering to be making real plans of some sort for the future and not be merely waiting in the helpless uncertainty of the first weeks.

[Letter from Nanking] June 7th, 1927

We are marvelling why you question the wisdom of having a High School Summer School after you have left it to the decision of the group here and after they have passed an unanimous motion. To our mind that is just as important as the College Summer School, so we voted for it in spite of the fact we know of the many hardships that we'll have to face. As to the C.F. I think people have a tendency to magnify their ability of penetration. We must remember that the government sitting in Nanking is anti-C.F. a d that they have shown their

capability of putting down such. Several members of the Administrative Committee and the faculty have voiced the idea that if you had left a thing to their decision and that they have passed the action they meant to abide by such action taken and not to be thwarted by any new doubts arising from the personal point of view of one or two persons only. .....

? L.E.L.

June 8, 1927

A summer session June 15 to July 31 and a Sub-Freshman class July 1 to August 13 are planned, as one of the letters put it, "to keep the buildings nice and clean for the fall" - a polite way of saying "to keep soldiers out." These Southern soldiers take their own very disagreeable way of abrogating the "unequal treaties" by making a point of occupying foreign buildings. In Hangchow, there is still talk of confiscation. No one knows what will happen if and when this Nationalist group gets control of Peking. I'm not very much of an optimist these days. But Ginling is planning to carry on. .....

The loyalty of the whole group at Ginling - faculty, students, servants and neighbors - and the relatively large number of Chinese women, whom these rough soldiers seemed to respect, was our salvation. .....

Statement

I hope you do not think that I have changed my principles in regard to the way in which the Nanking affair should be dealt with or the problem of international relations solved because my name is included as one of the signers of the Statement by Nanking Missionaries. The newspapers got hold of that statement, which was written not for the general public but for our Chinese friends to whom we felt that we could speak the truth in love. One would say things to a friend (one would not put into the newspapers) by way of remonstrance and argument to remove misunderstandings, which. The fire-eaters in Shanghai pounce on our paragraph "Our Friendly Efforts Defeated" and argue that we are now in favor of gunboats and foreign concessions and intervention and all the rest. It certainly

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is not true for me. I'm still prepared to take all the risks of living in China without extraterritoriality or gunboats. I'd go to Nanking tomorrow if the Chinese group to whom I would go advised my return; and I'd have stayed on March 25th if they had thought it right for me to stay -- our whole Ginling group would have stayed. The Christian Century editorials irritate me almost as much as the North China Daily News. Their "Gold Star Missionary" is quite as often a freak as a saint. Some of the early Church martyrs were really fanatics. There are two sides to this as to nearly every question. Life is simple for those who see only one side. It's terribly complex and difficult for those who see both sides. So few newspapers do and their one-sided views confuse the thinking of most people. It's unfortunate that some of the papers that stand for peace do it in a fighting spirit and rouse the same spirit in their opponents. I'm not always free from this fault myself. .....

Everyone was greatly relieved when May 30th passed without incident. There are still rumblings of C.P. thunder in Hangchow and in other places in East China. The closing of Central China University in Wuchang which resulted from the discovery of a C. P. plot to take over the institution and run it as a Communist institution has been a great disappointment to all of us who have watched Dr. Francis Wei's brave effort to carry on in Wuchang. The armies are moving on Peking. It looks like a race on the part of three Generals and the question is who will get there first. The one thing which seems certain is that the typhoon will reach Peking and schools there will take their turn. Yenching has registered under the Peking Government. Whether that will do them any good remains to be seen. Canton Christian College was prepared to register July 1st but it is closed now because of labor difficulties. Shanghai College is passing through stormy seas because of local labor union demands. Soochow University, foreign faculty, went back without permission from the Consul, spent one night, and returned to Shanghai because students demanded that one of the men who went up should not be continued on the faculty. All boys middle

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schools are centres of disturbance, and no one knows what a day will bring forth. .....

[To Christian Century]

~~Room 409 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
Shanghai, June 15, 1927

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I am one of the signers of the statement by Nanking Missionaries to their Chinese friends. It was never intended that that statement should be printed in the press and given the twist which it was given by the headlines which wilfully misrepresented it both in spirit and in its real meaning. It was prepared very thoughtfully and prayerfully and with a desire to speak the truth in love to those to whom we feel very closely bound. I am sending you a marked copy of the statement with some underlining which will bring out the real purpose, and then also indicating some of the things which we did not say and which I certainly do not think can be fairly taken from the things which are in the statement.

You say that you think we must have left our new Testaments behind us. Literally, most of the Nanking missionaries left everything they owned behind them as far as physical possessions were concerned, but I think if you could have sat with us during those days when we were trying to make clear the things which we knew were not clear because of the very incorrect and very incomplete reports which were being made in the Chinese papers, I think you would have realised that our intention was to help toward that clear facing of facts which is absolutely essential to full understanding. .....

June 16, 1927

When life settles down to routine there is less to write about. Since May 30th there have been no startling developments in the Yangtse Valley. The armies are converging on Peking and there are all sorts of guesses as to who will get there first and what color he'll be. They're still trying to make Feng Red and yet many Peking folk hope it will be his army that gets in first.

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He has a good chance. The trouble is that both sides seem to be afraid of him. No one trusts anyone else when he gets to the top in China. Feng has been in Russia - his children are in school in Moscow. He has undoubtedly had money and munitions from Russia. If he gets to Peking will he take orders from Russia? Or, will he throw her over? There is a streak of ingratitude in the Chinese - a readiness to take what will serve their uses and then drop the benefactor, resenting or repudiating any claim which the benefaction may involve. Students who have received everything from a missionary or a mission are often the most disloyal and discontented ones in a student group. Men sent abroad to prepare for a special job and given financial help will take a government school job and leave the mission school in the lurch. Even T.Z.Koo at the end of an address at the Shanghai Missionary Association spoke of "throwing Russia over when we've got what we want out of her" as a thing which could be done when the Revolution was accomplished. They are a curious mixture of pride and prejudice - a "su pressed superiority complex" some one has called it. They know they're superior but circumstances make them seem inferior - unequal treaties, etc., and they put all the blame on the other fellow. Unfortunately for him he has not a very clear record. Some of the trouble is his making. .....

Our group here in Shanghai changes. Emily Case finally left because her family practically ordered her home. Mary Trendley, who was studying in Peking went over to Japan when evacuation was advised and she came back to Shanghai the day Emily Case left (May 21). Rebecca Griest sailed for home June 10th and Margaret Andrews came back from Manila so we have been not less than six at any one time. Alpha Buse and Martha Hackett came back from Manila to talk over the whole situation before giving up and going home, and have decided instead to go to the Summer Language School which has been started out at the American School. For a few days there were eight of us and then Ruth Chester and Minnie Vautrin started off on their

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Vonzell Japan

holidays - one in Kyoto, the other going on after a few days to Korea with a Y.W.C.A. group. [To Isabel]

July 3, 1927

We have been a week in the Hodgkin house and it has been such luxury to have a room alone and other rooms to sit in, books to browse (and you can imagine Dr. Hodgkin would have some interesting books), a sense of having our own home where a guest can be invited to tea, or friends to dinner, without feeling embarrassed - by not having enough to eat or by the landlady's conversation. We have had two dinner parties with men which were both very successful. The first was planned for the Vickrey's who were in Shanghai for about a week at the Astor House. Vick seems to be looking for some new thing to promote - has an idea of Child Welfare work along the lines of Near East Relief with the Golden Rule Sunday appeal. I was not able to go to the Astor House to tea one afternoon when he presented his idea but I had lunch with him on Tuesday and got a line on it then. My other guests were Dick Leavens, Dr. Creighton, Principal of True Light Middle School in Canton, and Senator Bingham! Dick Leavens told me of his being in town and he had just been up river, visiting Nanking etc. and I was lucky enough to get him. I haven't seen him for years but he was most delightfully friendly and very frank - surprisingly so - in regard to his impressions of situations and people and we all enjoyed getting his views even when we did not agree with him. I think he has seen through some of the men who have been fooling a good many people a good deal of the time - Eugene Chen for one. He thinks he's a typical "shyster lawyer." Of course all the Chinese around Shanghai and Nanking are prepared to agree on this since the Nanking Government is now the Government and Hankow is supposed to be down and out. If only it would stay down and really get out, but it keeps bobbing up again and acting as if it was the Government. By the time you read this neither Hankow nor Nanking may be it, for when Pekin "falls" it will probably be the Government altho for a time we may have three Nationalist Governments.

0705

It all depends on the militarists in spite of the slogan "Down with Militarism!" which is a feeble cheer compared with "Down with Imperialism!" Just now Japan is getting a little special attention but Great Britain is still in the lead as the campaign enemy. It's all such a waste of energy and so full of danger, this business of stirring up hate. .....

Hiram is in favor of keeping the gunboats - thinks our safety in Nanking if we go back all depends on having them on the river. Dr. Westman proposes a special status for missionaries which would not force protection of this kind on them but give them real liberty and the right to take risks which is not now being allowed to Americans. .....

Stanley Smith has been in Peking and talked with Minister McMurray recently. He thinks that the "missionary vacuum" which he has produced by evacuation on a large scale will help the Chinese to find out that they want us back. He doesn't want us to dribble back and spoil the effect. Perhaps he's right but I'm sure there are some exceptions.

We're facing a pretty interesting challenge just now to go back to Nanking for the Commencement planned now for August 1 when the Ginling seniors will have done all in their power to make up the lost work. University of Nanking seniors got through on the regular date with no more real credit earned than the Ginling seniors. At the end they took no examinations - that is one of the popular student demands in this period of refusing to accept the "imperialism" of school standards. Tsing Hwa and Yenching seem to have done likewise. But Ginling girls are trying to earn their credits. They want us to come up. The Nanking Government invites foreigners to return to Nanking — in the newspapers. Chiang Kai Shek promises to protect foreign life and property. Ginling faculty and students want to show that they have not cast off their foreign friends and they want us to show that we have no hard feelings. Shall we go? Don't worry about it. I'll send you a cable when I get back to Shanghai safe and sound and then you'll know. .....

I think with some longing of your quiet little home and wish I could be with you. I have a feeling often of wishing I could escape from this chaos and get into an ordered world. But my conscience holds me and I have moments of satisfaction in it which do make up for the strain. .....

[Report by Harriet Whitmer who saw Miss Cline of Yenching on her way home from Yenching.

June 21, 1927

Trouble in Peking.

Ever since Yenching registered, they had been required to observe holidays and these had averaged about one a week....Previous to this Ching Hwa had closed when students ~~there~~ demanded that credits should be granted without final examinations. ... .. Immediately the radicals there lent their aid to the radical group at Yenching - attempting to carry through the same program. On Sunday, June 5th, Pres. Stuart was waited upon by groups of students whom he thought he had satisfied with his arguments, but Sunday night a mass meeting was called to declare against final exams, also demanding the faculty's action by 10:00 P.M. on Monday. Very few students came to classes on Monday and so no lectures were given. .....The faculty were called together and informed that examinations would be required and that this information would be announced at 8:00 the next morning. It was understood that since the students were not complying with this, it virtually meant that college would be closed. .....A group of students came and said they had been informed that they were not required to take their examinations but could have a substitute in the form of a paper. Harriet ~~She~~ went over to the University then to see Mrs. Frame who was getting rumors of this and went then to see Dr. Stuart to learn what it all meant. She found that after announcing to the faculty the decisionas

" stated above, Dr. Stuart, Dean Hung and one or two others had among themselves reconsidered the question and decided that exams would not be required if the faculty members would prefer a substitute. It was left to each faculty member to make his own arrangement with the students. Mrs. Frame had not been consulted. Students taking this by word of mouth from the President of the Student Association, had made all kinds of interpretations. .....That night the faculty held a session that lasted until after midnight. In the midst of the meeting, a report came in that the student President was being held and would be killed if the faculty did not grant the students' wishes. Dr. Stuart and Lucius Porter went to the rescue. ..... The meeting was tense and full of frankly expressed views, Many Chinese being as desirous for firm action as well as many foreigners. It ended, however, in granting the students the privilege of taking the examination or making it up in some other way as the teacher saw fit. That announcement was given out and exams began in some classes with students drifting in a few at a time until in some cases all members of a class fulfilled the requirement in that way. It meant a great deal of work for the faculty and yet they seem to feel the students who came forth and took their exams pulled the rebels across and so the conservatives have won by a pinch. She said also that it is quite certain many were getting credits who did not fulfil requirements as those faculty members who sided with the students were under no obligation to require extra work.

Pres. Stuart and Mrs. Frame and Dean Hung have resigned. There are others too who are leaving. No one has been named for the Presidency, nor has anyone been secured to take Mrs. Frame's place. Dr. Stuart, (whom Miss Cline feels knows much of what is working out up there) feels very much concerned over the whole situation even to the extent of the possibility of everything going. He thinks the South will be in before the summer is over. Ching Hwa is already in a state to topple over. He does not expect work to be resumed there.

To me, the whole situation in Peking seems worse than what we faced in Nanking. True, their property is there but what of their student body! They did not have conservative leaders who dared to stand out against the comparatively few radicals. They look upon about 60 as being responsible for the trouble.

I asked if this turn of affairs was wholly unexpected. She said conditions had been very tense for some time and Dr. Stuart had been most anxious. Conditions at Ching Hwa had been seething and they could not help but feel its influence. She said that Mrs. F. feels that had the two schools not been merged the girls would have pulled through all right. Are we not thankful that our girls did not go to Yenching when Nanking broke up!

Mr. Hsü of the sociology department, who had had a three months furlough since he wanted to study the situation at Hankow (in which he was much interested), had just returned quite cured of his radical views; but unfortunately he was taken to P.U.M.C. on the eve of the affair and so was not there to lend his influence. It was generally true that the Chinese faculty who had had foreign training were on the side for holding the students to their exams.

H.M.W.

Friday July 8, 1927

We had a most interesting experience on Tuesday when a small group of Nanking people had lunch with Mr. Djang, one of the secretaries of Chiang Kai Shek. He is the man who translates newspaper articles, etc., about the "Commander-in-Chief." Every time he referred to his superior officer, using this term, there was almost a hush of awe in his voice. He is egidently a great admirer of Chiang. He says he has been with him all the way up from Canton. He seemed like a very friendly and sincere young person. He was, at one time, a student in the University of Nanking. He is evidently interested personally, and helping to get foreigners back to Nanking. One of his duties is, in connection with the foreign office, to get soldiers out of the foreign

houses in Nanking. He promises us that this will be done in a week. When I put up to him the question of anyone connected with Ginling returning, he was most earnest in his appeal to come back. He said,

"I can assure you it is perfectly safe. I will be glad to meet you and show you about the city."

He seems to think that Ginling is the safest place in Nanking, but that any place in Nanking is now quite safe. He asked that anyone returning to Nanking should report to the foreign Office and I am sure that that would be the proper procedure. It is all very interesting and apropos of the paragraph written a few days earlier in this letter.

I saw Dr. Pott a few days ago, and found him inclined to think that there was no reason against going back for a few days to any of the places under the control of the Nanking Government. .....

[Letter - Mary B. Treadley] July 9

..... Our office in the Missions Building is the Ginling center for Shanghai and if you just sit still long enough almost everyone you know comes in. We talk and discuss, and try to gather all the stray bits of information that may help us to understand what is really happening. It is fascinating to get reports from upriver, and South China, and our weekly or semi-weekly visitors from Nanking, but it does take time. Mr. Reisner of the University looks in every morning to see if Ginling is still going on and to report his latest items of news.

We have been busy getting our two summer schools started, for we have been responsible for getting part of the personnel.

The college summer school has started and a hundred out of 132 girls are reported back and hard at work. We have been fortunate enough to secure Dr. Paul Kwei, who was at Yale-in-China, for physics, and we are hoping that

we can keep him permanently. We have also secured another Yale man, Mr. Chu, for biology. Can you imagine Dr. Kwei's family living in the Faculty house and Mr. Chu and Mr. Pan, with we don't know how many children, in the little cottage on the hill?

The high school summer school starts this week with about 30 girls. Our alumnae, like Liu En-lan, Gin Wen-shui and Wei-Siu-djen are helping out and are looking forward to a very happy vacation out of it. Liu En-lan says the courses are all to be so good that she can't have them spoiled by any practice teaching. We are a little anxious about the school but see no reason why it should not run a smooth course.

Commencement is being planned for the end of July, when most of the Seniors will have finished their work. We are cordially invited, ~~to attend~~ but we tend to feel that we do not want to go without Consular permission and that at present is not forthcoming.

What of the future? One doesn't deal in futures in China. We live from day to day, but we do make a few plans. We are planning for a one day's Entrance Examination on August 15th to be held in Nanking, Shanghai, Hongkong or Canton, Hankow and perhaps one or two other places. We are not taking in more than thirty Freshmen, for troubles in other schools have come so largely from new students, and we want a small, carefully selected group that can be assimilated.

In addition, we are planning for a minimum course to be carried by Chinese Faculty, in case we cannot get back in the fall. Whether we can or cannot get back, we want to strengthen the Chinese Faculty as much as we can, for they will have the heavy work end of the load to carry. And yet, we do want Chinese who are thoroughly committed to schools that are Christian and Educational, and who will stand firmly against attempts to make the college merely a government propaganda center. .....

I keep feeling that even if we must close in August and if our build-

ings are taken over by the government, that every cent of money and every hour of time put into Ginling has been repaid, and many times repaid, by the lives of the girls who are making the influence of Ginling felt in China.

We have been pleased at the way in which, despite all the difficulties, the college has kept on with its religious services. For two months they had an early morning prayer meeting but that didn't seem to quite take the place of the noon chapel. In June, they returned to the old time and the familiar service which they found had greater power to satisfy. They report attendance as even more regular than before. .....

As to the factors in the present situation, I have just crossed out two paragraphs written day before yesterday, because they are already out of date. So before this letter is mailed, the situation will have changed without doubt. All we can do is to listen to reports from Canton, a "burned over" area and now the most conservative spot in China, from Hankow and Changsha where the fire is still raging, from Nanking where it has been well started, and from the North, which confidently expects that their greater wisdom will keep them from suffering, and then draw our own conclusions.

On the side of hope is the real friendliness to Americans of Dr. C.C.Wu and the Foreign Department of the Nanking Government. He has only just dared to announce the feeling of deep regret which is felt by many thinking Chinese over the Nanking affair, the willingness to make reparations, and the desire that missionaries and business men shall return. This would weigh somewhat more heavily, if the Foreign Department had much influence on other departments of the Government. But each department, and almost each official is a law unto himself, and Dr. Wu's desire for friendly relations with Americans does not of necessity carry influence beyond the circle of his immediate subordinates.

A second element of hope is the reaction against extreme radicalism on the part of the business elements and to a certain extent on the part of the

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students. Parades and meetings have grown tiresome, and the closing of schools, government as well as mission, is creating an "intellectual famine" which is leading to a greater appreciation by students of good schools, foreign or otherwise.

Our greatest reliance is, however, on no external influence but on the loyalty of the Ginling group. If we can keep the fine spirit of devotion that the alumnae and faculty and students have shown, and assimilate into the group the necessary new students and faculty, we stand a chance of weathering the storm. We were tempted not to admit new students this fall but that seemed like cowardice and lack of faith in Ginling's future. The confident assurance of the Chinese who love Ginling, that it cannot be destroyed, helps to keep us steady when things seem dark. I wish I might quote to you a letter of Miss Wu I-fang in answer to the one from Mrs. Thurston asking her to assume the new and difficult duties of a Chinese President. Her willingness to put her own desires aside and put herself completely at the service of her Alma Mater are but typical. It has seemed better to let her stay to complete her work for her doctorate and she will not be with us before November. .....

The Northern expedition will have its effect upon us but what the results of that expedition may be no one knows. As Dr. Kwei said this morning, the prospects of Boone when he went there were quite as good as those of Ginling, today, and in one week the institution was gone.

The movement of Japanese troops into Shantung is having its effect. The Chinese feel, and with certain justification, that the Twenty One Demands are being revived in a new form. An anti-Japanese boycott is being urged. Any movement of that sort results in a revival of anti-foreignism and a strengthening of the radical elements.

In addition, if you go back to the campaigns of hate of war days, you will have a slight conception of what is going on today in China. But a nation

of illiterates is virgin soil for the propagandist and the slogan maker. You cannot sow lies and hatred in minds that because of ignorance are completely receptive, without reaping the whirlwind. We here in Shanghai have little conception of the reign of terror that has swept and is sweeping through Hunan, Honan and Hupeh with merchants, landowners and small capitalists as its first victims, and then reversing itself and venting its fury on communists and radicals and labor leaders. The Hunan people are sure that all China must suffer in the same way. We can only hope and pray that they are false prophets.

A second source of anxiety is the Russian influence. At present Borodin is master only of the Wuhan area. At present Chiang Kai shek is friendly to Americans and hostile to Russians. The Wuhan group of Chinese expect to work with the Nanking government. Does that mean that Borodin's very great and very much needed organising ability will be called into the service of a new government representing the whole Nationalist party? He, at least, makes no attempt to concede Russia's desire to get all Americans out of China. We were rather interested in the remarks of a very keen American observer who has had unusual opportunities to meet the leaders of New China and has realized the Russian versus American aspect of the present struggle. His own conclusion is that either we get out of China altogether, or stay under the protection of gunboats. He feels that there is no assurance for the safety of American lives and property except under extraterritoriality. We can only question whether, granted that he is correct, ~~that~~ staying is worth that price.

Bingham?

The Chinese are pinning their faith on Feng Yu-hsiang and Chiang Kai-shek. There are traitors in General Chiang's army and if they succeed in ousting him from power, the Communists will in all probability have things their own way in China. Their policy is one of destruction of all existing social institutions and of the fabric of Chinese society. Plans for reconstruction have to wait

until the destruction is complete. Communism has fired the imagination of laborers and farmers, and conservative Chinese estimate that it will take ten years with famine, plague and war as the teachers, before the working classes will learn that Communism does not keep its promises. In the meantime, Chiang Kai-Shek's rather uncertain tenure of power stands between East China and radicalism.

A third factor that enters in is the attitude of the educational authorities, the student union and the labor union. Chinese outside of mission schools, and a fair number inside, have strange misconceptions of what Christian schools really are. There is a very definite and very widespread feeling that China has suffered from Christian education. In these days when money and organising ability is scarce, it is easier to tear down institutions which have aroused jealousy by their success, than to build new ones.

Educational commissions do have strong Christians on their membership but they seem to be under the domination of French and Japanese returned students who are certain that religion is an evil and Christian schools a menace to national life. They are perfectly sincere in their belief, but it means that there is no strong official appreciation of the contribution that Christian Education has made and can make to China. The higher officials are not unsympathetic, but they do not understand the practical working out of the regulations that are so easy to put on paper. Shall we obey the government, register the college and write a blank cheque which when presented for payment may compel us to close? Or shall we stand aside, refuse to register, and face the charge of disloyalty and the risk of being confiscated. As a matter of fact, that seems like a minor question at the moment and tho' the government has ordered all private schools to register by August, we are expecting that August may be indefinitely extensible.

The Student Union has so far given us little trouble. Conservative college students are at present in control of the city union. The National Student Union threatens to set up headquarters at Nanking and a student union under control of the radical element could cause a great deal of annoyance. Labor agitation is just beginning in Nanking and, so far as we know, our school servants have not as yet joined a union. The girls have faced the possibility of getting along without servants in case of trouble. You cannot blame the servants too much, for external pressure can become terrific, but it removes one serious danger spot, if you are sure you can dismiss all servants and yet carry on.

It is of course too soon to determine whether we shall attend Commencement the end of July. You may be interested in Dr. Kwei's two reasons for thinking at the present time that it would be a good thing for us to go. First, it would give us a chance to show our friendliness and love for the school by enduring the discomforts of the journey up and back, just for a day or two. Second, it would give the Ginling group a chance to show to the Nanking community that they were not afraid to be called "running dogs of the foreign imperialists," that they were not ashamed to be working in a school with foreigners, and that they had no desire to "run the whole show" themselves. It gives you some idea of the courage and loyalty of the group and helps you to understand our pride, and at the same time our humility.

May I give you just one more story which helps to make us feel that Ginling has a right to be proud of her dauthters. One of our alumnae was the acting principal of a school which was badly looted and occupied by soldiers. She, herself, was forced to escape with a price on her head. She came to the conclusion that if the buildings were not to be entirely destroyed, they must be gotten back at once. So she returned to the school, went to military headquarters and demanded that the buildings be vacated, opened a summer school for the girls who have missed their second semester of work, and is now asking the approval of

the mission for the "fait accompli."

When we see such courage and the confident assurance of our alumnae that the spirit of Ginling must triumph over all obstacles, can we do anything else but nail our colors to the mast, and keep on? Don't call us who are in Shanghai brave, our highest aim is contentment with the inactivity when we want to be at work; but we are coming to know what true bravery is and to place an even higher estimate than we did before on Chinese womanhood.

Very cordially yours, Mary Bosworth Tredley

~~After July 28, 1937~~ August 1937

To go or not to go was the question all through the month of July. We were not afraid to go back. We were sure of a welcome from the Ginling faculty and students in the summer session, which began June 15th. All the seniors had returned, and their commencement was planned for August 1st. We had a special invitation from them and another from the faculty group, who had been carrying on, some of them ever since March 24th. We had left Nanking because they advised us to go, and we were ready to go back if they thought it would be wise for us to be there. We left entirely to them the question as to what part we should take in the exercises, and how many of us should go up. At the very last minute a situation threatened which might have decided against our going, but finally Miss Treudley and I left on Thursday morning, July 28th -- just four months from the day I had reached Shanghai as a refugee. Dr. Reeves had been up for three days before leaving for her vacation about ten days earlier. Bishop Birney and two other men had gone up in the same party. No other foreigners were with us, and we saw only one foreigner during the four days we were there. Mr. Magee surprised us by calling on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Magee had been in his house (American Church Mission in Hsiakwan) for about ten days packing some of his goods for a move to Shanghai. His compound and ours are the only absolutely

undisturbed buildings in Nanking -- both of them are Chinese style - but his wife is British, and Bishop Graves is not letting foreigners in his diocese go into the interior.

Our trip up was uneventful. The country looked perfectly peaceful. One wondered if the farmers in their rice fields knew that there was a revolution going on. Farmers unions have not been so popular in Kiangsu after the Hunan disorders. The train was crowded as usual as far as Soochow, but from there on it was just normally full. We had pleasant seat companions,- from Soochow on, a nice McTyeire girl going up to Nanking. It was hot, but not unbearable. The train was on time, and we were met by Mrs. Chen and ~~nice~~ Tsü Sz-fu, the servant who jumped on his bicycle and ran for help when the soldiers were threatening to loot us.

Hsiakwan looked disorderly and crowded, but we did not see many soldiers. No one paid particular attention to us. Our bags were passed without being examined, and at the city gate we got in on my card and the information that we were Americans. We had not formally asked the Consul for permission to go, but knew that he had no serious objections to people going up for a short stay. Mr. Davis is now in Peking, and the acting consul was still on the gunboat. The Consulate is, of course, not habitable until repairs and furnishing can be attended to. The foreign houses near the University looked pretty forlorn but were not full of soldiers. The promise that they should be vacated was not kept. The soldiers were ordered out, but no proper provision being made to house them, they more or less promptly resumed occupation. A movement of troops just before we went up had reduced the number of soldiers, but Nanking was threatened from the direction of Hankow and that might mean the return of communist troops. It was this which made our final decision difficult. We did not wish to create further international complications, which communist leaders seem to desire. We took the chances, and nothing happened. .....

Friday noon I led chapel, having been asked to do so by Miss Koo. The message which came to me was from Isaiah 40, the thought in George Adam Smith's

Isaiah that the glory of real religion is its power to enable us to walk without fainting - everyday commonplace living being really harder than the flight of the eagle or the eager running of the youth. One sees these days in China so many who are disillusioned. They have "mounted up with wings as eagles", they have "run and not been weary," but to see it through they must renew their strength so that they can "walk and not faint." I hope it may come to them in their day of need. Chapel was at the usual noon hour, as it has been since June 15th, and it was good to be back in the place of so many hours of quiet memories, even though the pull on the heart strings was pretty hard.

Saturday I was ~~pretty~~ busy with some of the loose ends of treasurer's work which I have been trying to do since Mr. Leos left. I had worked with Mr. Tsü, who came down and spent a week in Shanghai getting the accounts kept in Nanking and Shanghai posted to June 30th. The college accounts have been most conscientiously kept by those responsible, and Mr. Tsü has been as always most willing and helpful in the clerical work which is needed. Summer session salaries and certain other expenses will be a part of the emergency expense account for the year. We can never put on the college books all the receipts in loving loyalty, and faithful work which have gone into this year at Ginling. Students and teachers have cooperated in the finest way. .....

Baccalaureate Sunday was hot, but there was a breeze stirring, and fans are always proper in China. I had been asked to wear my cap and gown and take the part which I have usually had in this service, scripture reading and prayer. This time I was asked to give a short talk in connection with the scripture reading. The scripture read was Isaiah 32: "A man shall be as a hiding place ..." and the story of the trial before Pilate in John, ending with the verse, "Not this man but Barabbas. Now Barabbas was a robber." Life as a series of True-False tests was the thought in my talk. Surely it is that these days in

China I hope the message will help some in days of decision to make the right choice - Jesus, not Barabbas. I think there is so much in the present mood of China that is like the mood of the Jews in the time of Christ.

The preacher of the day was Dr. Hsia. He is a doctor of laws from Edinburgh and was in Nanking working in connection with the Department of Justice, also on some of the preparations for treaty revision, for which his training in law fitted him. He was there as an expert rather than an actual member of the government. Dr. Hsia married one of the sisters of Dr. New, so that he has a kind of family connection with Ginling. He has just been elected principal of Medhurst College, which is a London Mission school in Shanghai. Dr. Hsia is a very earnest Christian and gave a very good talk on the values which would remain from the college days. The procession entered to the music of the hymn "Ancient of Days," which had very special associations for me with March 24th. All through the day one of the verses of that hymn was running through my thoughts as a prayer:

"O, Holy Jesus, Prince of Peace and Saviour,
To Thee we owe the peace that still prevails,
Stilling the rude wills of men's wild behaviour,
And calming passion's fierce and stormy gales."

I think Miss Koo had chosen it because of this association about which I had written her some weeks before.

The music both on this day and on Commencement Day was very beautiful. The anthem on Sunday was an arrangement with the words, "Take my life and let it be," Commencement Day there were two anthems. The second was "The Lost Chord" in Chinese, and it was beautifully sung. The singing of the college hymn was also very well done. When you realize that this has all been done on top of a very full program of study carried through the hot days of July, you know what a fine spirit has been in the group. Miss Koo had put the responsibility for the music upon the glee club leaders, but she had attended many of the rehearsals and had criticised and suggested, so that a good deal of the credit is

hers, of course. It seemed to me there had been absolutely no letting down of standards in this part of the program. .....

I took for granted the committee were going ahead to make all the plans for Commencement, and Dr. Liu seemed to think I was going to invite the speaker. The thing fell between us, so that there was considerable delay, and then I received a telegram from the college asking me to act in the matter. I asked Dr. Hu Shih, but as I expected, he was not eager to go up to Nanking at that particular time, and he very politely regretted. This left a very few days to find another speaker, so I told them to do what they could in Nanking while I made an effort to get someone in Shanghai. I went to Dr. Cheng Ching-yi and quite frankly stated the case, appealed to his friendship for Ginling to help us out. He was good enough to say he would go, and so we had a really splendid address. The group in Nanking had asked Mrs. C. Y. Tang who is connected with the Educational Commission, and the two speakers made a very interesting program. Neither of them talked too long. It was a terribly hot day, making academic gowns rather oppressive. But again there was a breeze, and we got through the exercises very nicely. .....

Dr. G. T. Liu, Ginling 1919 and Michigan M.D., who has been acting as Chairman of the Administrative Committee, presided at the commencement exercises. Dr. Paul Kwei, who has acted as Dean of the faculty of the summer session, presented the candidates for the degree, making a statement in regard to the meeting of requirements which covered the special circumstances of the year. My part in the program was to give the diplomas and make the ceremonial bows which are in the Ginling ritual. The seniors wanted it all to follow the regular order which has been used at all our commencements. Some of the new faculty were indifferent in regard to the procession and would have preferred not to wear gowns on such a hot day, but the seniors, hearing this, requested the faculty to wear gowns! There were eighteen in the graduating class,- one less than

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last year, and bringing the total number of graduates in the nine classes up to 104. For all of them life has become terribly complicated by the upheaval which has broken up schools and society in general, putting heavy responsibilities upon them under conditions which make success almost impossible. At present it is not easy to see the other side, but difficulties do make opportunities for those who can walk without fear. The record of Ginling Alumnae in China for the past year is one of which the college need not be ashamed and which friends of the college will rejoice to hear when the story can be told. .....

The visit to Nanking helps us to understand the local situation, but it did not increase our optimism as to the immediate future. The events of the past week (August 15th - 22nd -) with the break-up of the Nanking government confirm the fears which were expressed by nearly everyone with whom we talked in Nanking. The last letter from Ginling dated August 18th tells of the closing of the summer school for middle school seniors, with entrance examinations taken on August 15th by twenty-five candidates. Miss Vautrin was in Nanking for the week end August 14th. No one on March 24th would have dared to hope that we could end the year so happily. ..... ~~Matilda C. Thurston~~

Ungen, Japan,
August 25, 1927.

insert / [Miss Koo to Miss Tyler] August 2nd, 1927

~~Dear Miss Tyler:-~~

Your nice letter of June 27th came to me very safely. You could not imagine how it had made us happy and grateful for all of our Ginling friends in America because of your deep interest and great cooperation in our work and struggle. I read your letter to several members of the faculty and also some of those Alumnae who are here to help out in both the Summer Schools and their

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hearts were touched with much thanks.

As soon as the cannonades from of Pukow were stopped, the Northern soldiers were driven back to north of Hsüchow, notices were sent to all our students immediately, telling them of our plans for a summer school from June 15th to July 31st. Then the students came back from Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Soochow and Shanghai to make up their lost lessons since the March incident. There are about 104 altogether here in the summer school. We have 4 or 5 new teachers, teaching physics, biology, political science, English, and Chinese. Miss Vautrin tried very hard to get a new teacher for her education class, but did not succeed, so this class has to go to the University to complete the course, besides writing papers and corresponding with Miss Vautrin. There are several courses still carrying on by correspondence, such as Miss Griest who is carrying on or finishing up her course even from America now. During the summer school we have 5 classes in the morning starting from 7 - 12. Everyone is to rest from 1 - 3, quiet hour, then laboratories and recreation classes from 3 - 6. Our daily chapel service is from 11.40 - 12.20 as usual.

You know we have a class of high school girls at Ginling for the education class to practice teaching. Well, this class of ten girls finished their work and graduated on June 28th. Then plans were formed for a summer school from July 1st - August 15th for the benefit of those who want to get ready for our college entrance examination on August 17th and for those girls of Class of 1927 in the high schools to complete their disturbed course. About 24 girls are attending this summer school now. They have a whole dormitory of 100 all to themselves and everything is separated from the college students, even the kitchen, and they have four Alumnae ~~members~~ for their teachers. .....

During the summer school all the girls were very busy making up their lost lessons. They did not have many interruptions from outside, except twice the students union sent them notices to attend to some public affairs,

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and which they sent a delegation of about 20 girls to represent Ginling. So on the whole our regular college life had almost returned to normal; only not perfect yet, of course, until our Foreign Faculty can return to us from Shanghai and abroad in the fall. Though we are bodily separated, yet in spirit we work together. They are our unseen reserved force in Shanghai. Our summer school would not be a success if they did not plan, help and advise in many ways, because we are so inexperienced in everything. Sometime ago a kind of program work for the illiterate farmers was assigned by the K.M.T. to the girls of different places and schools in alotted time of six weeks, to investigate the conditions of families and living conditions in the country around here and one place near Hsia Kwan, to teach the country folks about sanitary, hygenic ways of living, to tell them about the meaning of a real republic, and finally to organise them into small divisions to be ready to join the farmers' union. Our girls just went out and finished the whole program within six weeks, being the first among all the groups; so they gave us a flag, which is their own party flag (dark blue silk with white silk sun in the middle) four big black velvet characters in the middle of the sun. Two characters mean "true work" and the other two mean "abundant life" which is our college motto. Our girls did all this work in their own spare time. (I forgot to say this work is among the country women.) One thing which made us all very happy is that they used our college motto on this flag so they must have understood some of its real meaning. The whole meaning of these four characters is "abundant life in action." We are happy because they do appreciate our girls' work.

This last week was a very busy week because of examinations, and Baccalaureate Service and Commencement, and the Alumnae Banquet. One thing which made us all very happy, is that Mrs. Thurston and Miss Treudley came to visit us for a few days and took part in both affairs and also attended to some of the business part of the college. They left us last night by the

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night train. The Baccalaureate Service was in English and the Commencement exercises were in Chinese. Both went off very nicely in spite of the very hot weather. At the Alumnae banquet six toasts were given. The subject is "Before the Bridge, on the Bridge and after the Bridge." Then the Seniors were welcomed to the Alumnae Association.

At present the condition here is rather uncertain because of the rumors of fighting ~~is around~~, i.e. the Reds are coming to fight the Nanking Government, etc., but we hope it is only a rumor. Now some of the girls had gone home for vacation, but there are about 50 girls who are going to stay here after the Commencement. Some will stay here all the time because their homes are far and it is not worthwhile to go back and forth. We are opening college on September 23rd if everything comes out alright. By that time we are expecting our foreign faculty members to return too. I am planning to go away to visit my brother T.Z. in Shanghai on Thursday, August 4th, for a month's vacation.

We are hoping and wishing for the best to come. We are working and planning on faith. We have not crossed the bridge yet, so we need your interest, thought and prayer always, in helping and sympathizing with us to pull through this crisis and safely reach the high road after the bridge. .....

Unzen, Japan
August 20, 1927

As I write I look across the tops of pines and cryptomarias over some low hills to the sea, and across the bit of sea more hills. The place is enough like Kuling to seem familiar, but the abundance of trees makes the hills softer and more restful. There are lovely winding paths among the trees, and glimpses of the sea in all directions.

The Unzen hills are all old craters, so one has the circular valley rimmed with hills. There has been no activity of a volcanic nature for many years, but the place is full of hot springs with sulphurous smells and boiling

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hot water which the hotel people have piped in for hot sulphur baths. There is a place below our house called "Little Hell," a pool twenty to thirty feet in circumference full of clear boiling sulphur water, bubbling more or less gently and steaming. Beside the larger pool is a small hole where bluish gray water and sulphur mud boils up furiously, throwing up little geysers two feet or more and falling back. A Japanese bath house is built below these springs, where one can bathe à la Japanese: originally men and women together, but out of deference to foreign criticisms there is a separation, but both sides are more or less open to the public. The Japanese are like Russians and some Europeans, free from what we call a sense of modesty.

The house we are living in was built by a missionary, but has in recent years been used as a Japanese tea house. It is built in Japanese style - the side walls being sliding partitions and all windows on the outside. It is ideal for a summer house for it opens up almost like one big room downstairs. Upstairs the inside walls are lathe and plaster. My room is southeast with a sea view to the south. It is all very plainly furnished, and the floors are pretty rough. The Japanese put down matting pads, but with foreign furniture, chairs and tables, they did not want us to use these. We do not take off our shoes when we come in, which is of course very dirty. The whole house is shut up at night by sliding shutters which close it in completely. By day these fit into box closet spaces.

We have a Japanese maid-of-all-work who comes every day and does everything but the cooking. Men and women come around with fish and fruit and vegetables, and Ruth Chester has a phrase book and manages the buying. Our landlord is connected with one of the hotels and speaks English. The house has electric lights, but no other modern conveniences, and the community is not as well organised for sanitation as Kuling. Our house stands

quite by itself, and is a delightfully quiet place in which to rest. We are only about 2400 feet high, but it is cool in the shade by day and always cool at night.

Japan has good roads, so the motor car is available. The trip up from Nagasaki takes less than four hours and is very interesting, with some pretty sharp turns in the road and lovely views of hill and sea. Wednesday of this week we took an all day motor trip around the peninsula - Unzen to Obama and around to Shimabara. We stopped for a sea bathe at a lovely sandy beach in a cove, for lunch at a little temple with a grove of cryptomerias and a little pool filled with carp, with a view out over the sea. At Shimabara we did some shopping, visited a Japanese hotel, sat on a pine-shaded cliff overlooking the beach, near the sight of an old castle, and near a point where Christians in olden days were thrown over into the sea. The trip up the mountain at sunset was one of the most beautiful parts of the whole trip.

My first Sunday we took a walk to get a view of the sunset, and we had one of the most glorious views and the most gorgeous sunsets I can remember. Lovely skylines of soft green with hills purpling in the sunset light, flaming clouds turning from faint pink to salmon, and then to burnished gold, the sea reflecting the color, and little wisps of white cloud forming in the valleys at our feet as the cool shadows crept into them. We had the moon to light us home. Some of the best nights for moonlight were lost by a spell of bad weather which included three days of real typhoon. I haven't minded being shut in, and after the heat of Shanghai and Nanking the coolness of Unzen has been very restful.

I must confess to finding rest in the sense of security which Japan gives after the chaos of China. Mrs. New wrote back from Tokyo: "After all one wonders if there is not something good in an imperialistic government." The quiet efficiency of the Japanese makes you ready to forgive some officiousness, but there is less and less of that as they get into the second generation and take themselves for

granted. China is now in the phase of anti-foreignism which Japan passed through thirty years ago before extra-territoriality was yielded and Japan recognised on the basis of equality. Japan took a wiser way than China to secure this. I wonder if China will do as well in thirty years in bringing order and a fair degree of freedom from poverty. The contrasts with China stand out rather strongly. We had a Ginling girl over here about a month teaching Chinese to some of the refugee foreigners from Nanking. She was constantly commenting on the cleanliness of the people, the general look of prosperity or lack of poverty, the friendliness of the people. I don't approve of militarism or imperialism, but the worst militarism I have seen was in Nanking on March 24th, and the sins both of militarism and imperialism are staining the good name of China's Nationalists quite as much as of Japan's "Imperialists." The only consistent critics of militarism should be out and out pacifists, and they have no right to condone China and blame Britain and Japan.

I am taking the North China Herald (the weekly edition of the North China Daily News) and as an antidote I take the Courier, so I am within three days of keeping up with China. Last week saw the rather startling development connected with Chiang Kai-shek's resignation, retirement or flight, variously interpreted. The last paper had him invited back, and the Hankow leaders moving down to Nanking. It would simplify things if one of China's "governments" can be eliminated, but it may not simplify Ginling's problems if the Hankow group follows the same tactics in Nanking. Reports from Shanghai are not very encouraging for a peaceful opening of Ginling on September 23rd, which is the date set. I think the chances of our going back are nearly as good as the chances of opening at all, for we may have the Northern armies back again. Many people would welcome them back - Chinese, I mean; for they are fed up with promises unfulfilled and the merchants and middle class folk in general are taxed beyond endurance. There is a feeling of dis-

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illusionment coming over a good many, who five months ago had high hopes for the success of the Nationalists. Missionaries are not the only people who have "turned against the Cantonese," as the New York Times headline for our Nanking Statement put it. It was not true for us in the sense in which the papers used it. I have never been a strong believer in Nationalism,- Chinese or American. I consider it a modern form of idolatry, along with H. G. Wells. When it is built on hate and the spirit of retaliation, it cannot issue in good. Since January I have had serious misgivings about Chinese Nationalism. I tried to defend the taking over of Hankow, but I could not approve of the mob method, and my criticisms of the Kuomintang in January were quite as strong as they were in April. I found a notebook when I was up at Ginling, in which I had put down some impressions of a conference where in a Chinese group every one but T.Z. Koo was failing to see the danger in the Hankow tactics. They condoned and excused and refused to see the threatening storm which ended in Nanking. For most of them Nanking was an awakening, and the Nanking government "turned against the Cantonese" much more violently than the Nanking missionaries. Their chief slogan since the end of April has been, "Down with Communism," and "Down with Hankow." They have been nearly as drastic as Chang Tso-lin in dealing with suspected communists, and all sorts of personal grudges have been worked off by abusing enemies of communism. It is a pretty sad story, and the end is not yet. I have not lost faith in the Chinese people. I believe they will find some way out of the present muddle, and that better leaders will come to the front. I wish there were more signs of Christian leadership. Like the Christians of America and Europe, many have fallen in behind the "Patriots," falsely so called, and been afraid of the nick-names and worse which have been freely used by the self-appointed leaders of local Kuomintang groups, who have in many cases been disgruntled students, teachers, nurses or servants in some of our Christian institutions.

Sokolsky in a recent article in the North China Herald gives three reasons for the failure of the Nanking government. (1) Their overdoing of the suppression of communists, producing fear and suspicion among the people; (2) their destructive taxation, which is throttling industry and creating panic among the middle class; (3) their failure to organise for real government, law, and order. We are told that the common people have a new outlook on life, but I cannot see any real improvement. They have been fed on promises like the campaign talk about the full dinner pail, if they will vote for the _____ party in America. But if they get higher wages they find that everything costs more, and so it goes. If I could see that anyone was really happier under the Nationalist regime in Nanking, I'd be more optimistic. What I see is a new set of officials talking a new kind of pious talk about what they are going to do, very busy with their committee meetings, keeping the people stirred up with parades and celebrations of this and that "humiliation day" or "victory." Slogans and posters, mostly down with something or somebody, are based on false generalizations and feed the resentments of all sorts of people. If the North gets back into Nanking, we'll change flags again and have a new set of slogans. The coolies in Chinkiang are said to be singing, "Chang Chung-chang (the Shantung Chang) is bad. So is Chiang Kai-shek. We want Sun Chuan-fang." He's the man who came quietly into Nanking after our one night battle in the fall of 1925. In the summer of 1926 he had control of five provinces. I hoped he would make terms with the Nationalists and keep his five provinces. He is a fairly good sort of militarist who has his soldiers under fair discipline, and he got things quickly into shape when he came in in October 1925. A year ago he acted as cats' paw for Chang Tso-lin, and failed in his attack on the Southerners, retreating north of the river. He is now advancing on Nanking, and may get there before the Hankow armies or Feng Yu-hsiang. All kinds of possible and seemingly impossible combinations are talked of in the newspapers. You may have ah idea what has happened when you read this.

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I fear that you must still continue to address me in care of the China Council, 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Last Saturday we climbed the highest peak in the Unzen mountains, Mt. Fugen, and stood some 4400 feet above the sea. On a clear day there are views of the sea in all directions, but the mists hid the view until we got down to Nita at the head of the golf links. I am sending some pages from a very interesting circular with maps and descriptions. Anna Moffet was our guide for the trip and she was far and away the best walker in the party. The climbing was pretty stiff near the top, but the path was shaded and the quiet green of the fairy forest made it a delight every step of the way. A little more than a century ago hot lava flowed over the mountain side. Time has turned it into living green. China's volcanic eruptions of today will end and peaceful cities and prosperous countrysides will surely take the place of grafting politicians and wild bandits and all the present confusion which is China. I am still hopeful for the not too distant future. Even if the North comes back I think there may be a way out. I want China to be all that the most ideal Nationalist wants, free and equal in her relation to other nations. I want her poor people to be free of the curse of militarism and able to live on a higher level. I want education to be widespread, real education, not propaganda. I want China to share in all the best we have, and that means, of course, her inheritance in Jesus Christ. I am sure all these will come more quickly if she will put away hate and resentment and let the friendly Christian people of other countries work with her to attain her desired ends.

Unsen, Japan
August 27, 1927

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The latest news from China is <u>not</u> cheerful and the last letter from Ginling, referred to in the Commencement letter, told of three attempts of soldiers to occupy Ginling. The little group of helpless women kept them out, by what wiles I do not know, as they have kept them out through all these months.

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But can they hold on in the midst of the real "bombardment of Nanking" by Northern guns? And what will Northern armies do if they get in? The last word from the University tells of soldiers going into their buildings. You can imagine how it spoils my holiday to have it going this way. There is nothing I could do if I were in Shanghai. There is nothing to do but hope for an end of this misery soon. Poor China! She is her own worst enemy. .....

~~Room 409 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1927

[To the Faculty of Ginling College ~~Nanking, China.~~ in Nanking]

It is very hard for me to put into words my regret that I am not with you to help carry the burden of these opening days at Ginling. It is also very difficult to feel sure what is right in a time of confusion like this, but it has seemed better for me to remain in Shanghai where a very great deal of work remains to be done in the college office. The responsibilities for Treasurer's work are very heavy, with statements to be made for the year which has passed and reports to the Trustees in New York upon which the standing of the college with the Regents would depend. For this work, I am able to have help in Shanghai. It would be impossible to have this help in Nanking. Here I have a secretary who is able to help me get a great deal more work done, and for some of the very technical bookkeeping I have a better chance to get help in Shanghai than in Nanking at the present time.

All of this would be set aside if I did not have in mind the question as to whether in the present state of opinion in regard to administration of colleges in all of these places which are supposed to be places of power and authority, my presence would bring criticism and additional difficulties upon you who are carrying the load of teaching. I amsorry that my absence will put upon you additional burdens in administration which is so very hard to combine with teaching, but until I have clear assurance that it is right for me to come to Nanking to take up my duties there, I think it is better to stay here in Shanghai. I can assure you that I shall be

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working very hard for the college all the time I am here, and I shall be ready to do everything that I can for you by being here.

I am thinking of you, particularly today, not knowing whether it is possible to carry out the regular program of registration, wondering how you are solving the problem of caring for the business of collecting and recording student fees and all the multiplicity of duties which are connected with administration. I shall think of you with longing tomorrow as you meet together in the opening chapel service. It is hard to see why we must be separated at a time like this and I want you to know that I am with you in spirit, but on my heart I carry your burdens and anxieties. I shall rejoice when the time comes that it seems clearly right for me to join you and help in the work of the College.

You will be glad to know that word has come from New York that the Regents of the University of the State of New York have already taken action on the graduates of the Class of 1927 and that they will receive their degrees as have other classes in the past who have met the requirements. Here, let me express my deep appreciation for the work of everyone who made possible last year the carrying through of the program of work. I realized in my days with you how hard it was to be working through the heat of July, and yet I feel sure that you have the sense of satisfaction that would not have been possible if the effort had not been made.

I would send a special word of welcome to those who are for the first time working in Ginling College and hope that they may find the same joy in this work which has been ours through the years that have passed.

I shall eagerly await report of how things have gone with you during these opening days and I shall be glad to send on to New York as soon as possible the report of the opening of college, and just as much information as I can have of the student body and the program of work which is carried on.

Yours in the fellowship of work for China,

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~~Room 409 23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1927

To Students of Ginling College.

My heart is in Nanking, and I am thinking of you in these opening days of the new year, sympathising with you in all the uncertainties and in all the special problems which the confusion of the world in which we live is making for all of us. I will especially be with you in spirit tomorrow morning when you meet for the opening chapel. I want you to realise that my absence from you is from no desire on my part to be in Shanghai. In part, it is because there is a good deal of work here in the college office which ought to be finished before I would return to Nanking when I could not het have the help which is necessary to put it through. I shall be working for the college every day without the inspiration of being with you and of entering into the joy of Ginling family life. The other reason for my delay is the question whether or not the present attitude toward foreigners in administration makes it wise for me to be at Ginling; my fear that my being there might complicate problems which are already very big and difficult of solution. I think you all know that last May, along with other members of the faculty who were here in Shanghai, I expressed my readiness to resign at whatever time seems best to the Executive Committee. They did not at that time definitely accept any resignations. They did, at that meeting, choose Miss Wu I-fang, who is a graduate of the Class of 1919, to become President of the College. Miss Wu is expected ~~to be~~ back in China sometime after the middle of November, and we should be preparing to welcome her at that time. You sent us a letter which indicated a little misunderstanding of our reason in submitting these resignations. No one of us wished to desert Ginling. We have been holding ourselves in readiness and are ready to serve her now if it is possible to do so in whatever way will be best for the college, which we put before our own personal ambitions.

I shall remain in Shanghai until I am sure that it is right for me to return to Nanking without in any way interfering with the best development of the college.

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I should be glad to hear from you personally and I shall await eagerly the reports of the opening days.

Shanghai, September 25, 1927

Six months today since we left Nanking! Six months of living in a maze, not knowing where the next turn will take you; not knowing where you'll be at any time in the near future; not knowing in any clear certain way what is the right thing to do for yourself, or for others for whom you are expected to make decisions. It's a very discouraging way to live and I have a great longing to escape from it all, sometimes. This morning, I feel like Hamlet. My world is certainly out of joint and I am not sure that I can do anything to set it right. There are some things that you cannot do unless you are upborne by faith - faith of others in you and freedom from fear of consequences. Both of these seem denied to me and to many in positions like mine these days in China. So I sit alone in Shanghai and Ginling opens without me.

I got back to Shanghai on Monday, the 19th, to find the faculty group here in Shanghai meeting to make some final decisions in regard to going to Nanking. Dr. Reeves had gone up on the 11th, and Miss Koo, and Chinese members of the Faculty had gone up. About 100 students were expected - only two-thirds our normal enrollment but under all the circumstances a pretty strong indication that Ginling was ready to face difficulties and go on. Among upper class students the loss was chiefly due to uncertainty about the return of foreign faculty. Girls transferred to Yenching, to Shanghai College and to Soochow, which under its new Chinese management has become co-educational. The Freshman Class is smaller because of the general break up of the Girls Schools in the Yangtsze Valley from which most of our students come. A letter sent out by the Shanghai group on September 4th had held out hope of foreign teachers being able to return and the Department of Foreign Affairs had given assurances of protection as the result of a letter sent by a Chinese Committee.

Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley had reported their plans to Mr. Waterman at

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the American Consulate here, explaing our Ginling situation with its rather special circumstances. The official mind does not easily appreciate special circumstances. It is so much easier to be general and the American official position is that foreigners should not return to Nanking. But they can only advise and cannot forbid or prevent. We go at our own risk and in their mind it is not so much a matter of personal risk as of our yielding up some of our dignity as Americans by going up before the Nanking affair is settled diplomatically. With things in the mess they are in now in China, I see little hope of a government which can negotiate treaties or settle international disputes for a long, long time. In the meantime, Ginling can go on if we foreigners are willing to help.

October 2

A whole week has passed and I feel in a much more cheerful mood today. I have had such good letters from the College and my heart is at rest about Ginling and about myself. Even if I have to stay on here for some time I can feel that there is no break in our spiritual oneness. .....

The Nationalists have brought the H.C.L. problem into most of the places they have occupied and Nanking is feeling the effects. Hankow paper currency is down to 1/5 its old value in silver, so prices there are five times what they were. The government responsible for this cheap paper money requires taxes to be paid in silver!

Now let me tell you something about my reasons for remaining in Shanghai. I had thought while I was in Japan that it might be better for us to keep some kind of office in Shanghai until the whole situation clears a little. We brought down the official records of alumnae and students early in April for they represent value to the college and to students and this kind of thing was scattered to the four winds in the looting of March 24th. The street in front of the British Consulate was strewn with the contents of files, etc., when we passed on our way to the river on March 25th. The treasurer's books and other financial records came down in July

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and I still have a good deal of work to do on these to get out financial statements and reports for last year. Then I have a good Secretary down here, Mrs. Berger, whom I could not have in Nanking, for she has a husband and a small child and a home of her own in Shanghai. With her help I can hope to keep up with official correspondence, publicity, writing, etc., and in Nanking I should be snowed under if I got entangled in committee meetings and other details of internal administration, with my double load of President and Treasurer, jobs. Here I can get help on the books; in Nanking, I'd have to struggle on alone. Travel between the two places is not easy, although trains are running and I have to attend various meetings down here. All these reasons are in favor of a Shanghai office for the time, apart from other considerations which count up in Nanking.

As you know, part of the propaganda against Christian schools is that they are administered by "imperialists" and the new regulations under which we are expected to register say "A foreigner cannot be President." Less official objections go even further and say that foreigners can have nothing at all to do with administration and some talk of this kind has evidently been going on up in Nanking, outside of our Ginling group, but making them fearful lest my return should bring the College under criticism and give enemies a chance to do us harm. When the Chinese faculty sent down for foreigners to come up their first call left out Miss Vautrin and Miss Chester because they said ~~these~~ outside persons included these two with me as "strong on administration". In the case of Miss Chester it was perfectly absurd, because Ruth has never had anything to do with administration. She and Miss Vautrin are, with Dr. Reeves, the senior members of the faculty and evidently "they" felt that we were more dangerous. "They" said all the registration must be managed by Chinese. So poor Mary Treudley went up - the only other member of our whole faculty group who knew anything about registration, to act behind the scenes and get the college started. When she got up she inquired into the matter and decided it was not serious enough to keep

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Minnie and Ruth away so they went up on Friday. But Mary, Minnie, Martha Hackett and Miss Koo have all written that they think it is better for me to stay on here. Ruth wrote me some things she found out about the source of some of this "outside" objection to administration. I had expressed some personal suspicions and I think my theory was correct. She wrote "Many are asking about you, and I suspect the source of any lack of welcome there may be is mainly in the U. of N. group. I think they want to absorb Ginling and that they also feel they lose some face to have us back here, and they therefore don't want too many of us, especially in administration. But there seems a splendid spirit here, and the Chinese in our group are taking hold in a very efficient and quiet way that is most gratifying."

While she was writing one of our Chinese women teachers came in and discussed the question. "She quite frankly says that the U. of N. men in that conference (a Chinese group which met in Nanking to advise regarding return of Ginling foreign faculty) were not in favor of asking us back, for the same two reasons I gave above - they don't want their own foreigners back and if the rest come, or even some of the rest, it will be hard for them to keep their's away on the pretence that it isn't safe; and secondly, they want to absorb Ginling and have the girls go over there for whatever work can't be handled by Chinese here. Isn't it a <u>pity</u> that they have that spirit. I wonder how general it is, or whether it is just a few of the leaders." Another of our Chinese teachers who is not back this year said to me the other day that all the difficulties we had at Ginling before March 24, all the threats of trouble coming to us, talk of our having to become a part of a National University, etc. etc. the agitation over registration in July when we were told we would have to register or close, tc., etc., were all from University faculty or students. I have known for some time that a good many radical students felt that I was a hindrance to the free intercourse of students with University boys for which they are much more eager for than Ginling girls. I talked with one of these lads in Shanghai last spring and he quite frankly said he didn't want foreigners back in Nanking.

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Miss Vautrin writes from Nanking "Many ask when you are coming back. Personally, I think that if you wait a while before coming, it will be better psychologically. I would rather see you come as a result of student petition, for under these conditions they will be willing to stand against outside pressure. Administration will not go on as well without you, but then things will have to go along as best they can." Miss Treudley shares the same opinion "it would be getter for you not to come at least for a while. We are managing to keep from running things pretty well, but you would be as conspicuous as three or four ordinary people and you couldn't keep as much in the background, no matter how hard you tried. After we get better fitted into our grooves, it may be quite all right. Neither do I see at the moment your leaving Shanghai, for we aren't organized up here to carry the office load. We can manage campus affairs pretty well but outside relations - especially with America - would be too much of a load."

Miss Koo is also willing to be frank on the subject. "Though I miss you and long for your return to be with us, yet I think you can really help the college better in Shanghai, because your return to Ginling at present may cause criticism and add more problems to all of us here, because people are already asking questions about you and who will be our President before Wu I-fang's arrival, etc., etc., so we have formed the new administration committee and it seems this arrangement is all right and satisfactory for the present. But of course within our own family we are one; we need advice, cooperation, and help from you from time to time, because we are so inexperienced. Will you pray for us? Will you pray for me that extra strength be granted to me during these months? ...Hope you will be happy and well in Shanghai, far away in body but close with us in spirit."

Martha Hackett, writes "On the whole things are going along very well. There are a great many loose ends, but the Chinese will always have them according to our ideas. The Chinese are really running the college and the foreigners only helping. It is an interesting experiment. ...I hope you are rested. I do think you have been wonderful through all this trying time. I wish you could go on furlough for a year

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and then see what happens here. If Miss Wu is able to manage, you might want to come back as a teacher after a year. If you come now, it will be very hard for you to see so many makeshifts. After a year, the Chinese will have had some experience and have understood some things better. I do hope things will all work out for the best."

In the mail yesterday, I had a letter from Mr. Hanson, one of the Baptist members of our Board of Control and a member of our Executive Committee for several years. He has had the responsibilities of the President at Shanghai College during the absence of President White. One of the members of the Ginling College Committee in New York asked him whether the induction of a Chinese President of Ginling would necessitate my withdrawal from the College. His reply was to repeat what he had advised Dr. White to do - not to resign connection with the College but to request leave of absence for an indefinite period for two reasons - to get a needed and merited rest and to mark a distinct transfer of administration.

"A complete severance of relationship would probably not be good for the institution, particularly from the standpoint of American connections. Chinese friends would feel they were impolite and ungrateful if they should vote for such a complete break and would vote it down. A leave of absence on the other hand would leave the new president a free hand and would definitely and obviously impose responsibility upon him while retaining for the benefit of the institution the helpful connection of the former president who could be of service to the institution in the States and could return to it at such time and in such capacity as might be found mutually agreeable. The retiring president having made such a request to the Board could not be justly criticized for remaining in case the Board should vote and urge him to do so but it seems to me the Board would be wise if it granted leave."

To

Room 409 ~~Yuen Ming Yuen Road~~
Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1927

..... I am sure it is better for me to wait here in Shanghai for the two reasons which are included in my letter to the faculty. There is work to be done here which

I would like to finish up before I come back to Nanking where I would not have the help I can get here and I want the group at Ginling to face quite definitely all the aspects of the problem of administration so that you will be able to make clear to any one who objects to my being there when I do return that I am there because you have desired it quite specifically, because I am doing what you want me to do. I will also be able to say this and it will help to make my position clear.

Now, may I say again how my heart is lifted up by your love and your faith and your hope? I spent a lonely Sunday; no word came to me until this morning and my thoughts were with you all through the day. They were with you through those days in August and even though I did not know how heavy the cloud was which was over you, I like to think that these thoughts were prayers which helped to carry you through. .....

? [To R.M.C

Shanghai Sept. 27, 1927

You would share with Mary the letter I wrote yesterday. Please give her to attach to my correspondence regarding the Consul's advice, the enclosed copy of his letter to me. Providence seems to have intervened again in our behalf in delaying this letter until after you had gone. It puts the responsibility upon me and I shall probably have to take the consequences of his disapproval. I have no reply as yet.

I have just received a most interesting account of Mrs. Small's experience on March 24th and Mrs. Berger has made some copies, one of which I am keeping for you. It omits any definite reference to the incident about which there has been so much dispute so it leaves one guessing as to what really did happen, except that we have Dr. Pryor's and Mrs. Small's own account at the time. It is really a very interesting story to add to our collection because of its contacts to Mrs.

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Williams and that part of the day's tragedy.

Mrs. Chen has just been in to see me and I am quite reassured by the attitude she takes about your being back. She seems absolutely sure that with the college full of students the only real danger is removed and she does not seem to think that there is any personal risk to you who have gone up. She told me some parts of her own experience in dealing with the 44th and the 8th Armies. These Chinese women certainly seem to be without fear. It is interesting to see she feels as do others that many of our difficulties are created by the attitude of the U. of N. people, faculty and students. .....

Shanghai September 30, 1927

Some day, I must try to share with you the story of the August days in Nanking when the threat to Ginling was more serious than it had been at any time since early April. We have a very vivid picture of it from an account in the form of a diary from August 18th to September 8th. For two weeks all communications between Nanking and the outside world were broken. Then the tide of war ebbed for the time and in that sudden turn which things can take in China plans for opening college were carried forward and on September 14th,- one day late - the opening chapel exercises were held. Students numbered ninety some, faculty numbered twenty and eight of them were foreign teachers. You will want to know who they were - Andrews, Buse, Chester, Hackett, Reeves, Sutherland, Treudley, and Vautrin. At the the last we had to choose between the advice of Chinese advisers, including the Ginling faculty, and the advice of American Consular authorities. Each individual made her own decision and went at her own risk. It was a hard decision to make but I think those who made it have a growing conviction that it is right for them to be there.

Miss Koo in her last letter wrote, "We sent letters to six important headquarters in the city, announcing the arrival of our foreign faculty. The Foreign Department and the Educational Department answered us very nice and polite

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letters, saying they will protect, us, etc. Our foreign faculty stay on the campus and think it is not wise to go out at present. But I just feel heart-ache sometimes, because their life is so secluded and unnormal, and so I want to try to make them happy and comfortable." Ruth Chester writes of her delight in the beauty of the campus, seeing it with her memories of 1924 "It is beautiful and is surely a place that is an inspiration to live in. The weather is absolutely perfect... I feel as if it would be a good while before I should be very conscious of being a 'prisoner' here." En-lan wrote in her journal on September 2nd "Yet in the fortunate Ginling valley, there you still have things as they were, quiet and peaceful....it is comfort to us that as long as Ginling can stand she means a joy - a home of warmth and love, for the lonely and dreary women of China." It was to preserve this home that the group made their decision to go up to Nanking.

I think you will be interested in the way E Ruth is thinking on this question. She and I came over from Unzen a little inclined to question the wisdom of foreigners going up. We had not been with the group here in Shanghai following all their reasons pro and con. We knew that the University men were not going up. We saw the international question as one to be given due weight in the decision and wondered if our return might count on the wrong side. We got to Shanghai September 19th (delayed five days by a terrible storm) to find that Dr. Reeves had been in Nanking since the eleventh, that Mary, Catherine and Dr. Hackett were going up the next day, Margaret to follow with Chang Hwei-lan and Minnie held up by a report that foreign administrators were persona non grata to "outsiders." Ruth was included with Minnie and me as belonging to this dangerous group which shows how absurd "outsiders" can be. The three who started Tuesday morning were back in the Missionary Home for breakfast on Wednesday but they started again with Margaret and Miss Chang and got through quite comfortably. A telegram called for Minnie, Ruth and Alpha, and they went up on Friday. Harriet is in Shanghai, studying Chinese, and I am holding the fort in Room 409 (after this week it will be 408). You can imagine I live a divided life - my heart in Ginling, my head here.

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The American Consul here, Mr. Waterman, wants me to order the Nanking group to return. I wrote him I could not interfere. They give us no new reasons - just the statement that it is their policy to advise most strongly and emphatically against the return of anyone to Nanking, that it might possibly involve the U.S. in difficulties with the Chinese authorities and that if we went we went at our own risk. I said in my letter that we were following the advice of a Chinese group in Nanking who were as anxious as the American authorities in Shanghai to avoid difficulties and that we shared the same desire and that we even dared to hope that we might help to remove some of the difficulties and open up the way for better relations. I imagine he thinks we are foolish women and a good many will share his opinion. But enough people approve to give us some support and when it comes to a question of judgment I think Dr. Reeves, Miss Treudley and Miss Vautrin, and the whole Ginling group are quite as likely to be right as Hall Paxton. Now, I'll give you Ruth's report on the whole matter after all this.

inset

"But one piece of news has interested me - perhaps you already know it, but I didn't. The British Consul-General Phillips is here living in the consulate with a Chinese guard, and I understand that the American Consulate is ready for use, and I believe they have been notified, but evidently not in a manner which satisfies the dignity of American officialdom. I wonder which is the better way. In personal relationships I should certainly feel the Christian way would be to be willing to forgive even before the forgiveness is asked and to return to the old basis as soon as possible. If one accepts the principle that ideally nations should have the same standards towards peace and friendly relationships would be the truly Christian way and therefore the way which in the end will accomplish most toward peace and friendly relationships would be the way the British seem to be taking. And I'm thinking that if we wait for the particular form of invitation that we seem to be sticking for, it may be a long time coming. Its not the Chinse way - they would always find a method to save some of the face of even one who was clearly in the wrong, while our

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Lusset

chief object seems to be to make them give up that one thing which they will be least willing to do. What a mess it is! Mary feels that in general Chinese opinion seems to ~~feel~~ be that if we are being true Christians we will not wait for diplomatic problems to be solved but will go quietly ahead with our work. Already it seems to me that in my own mind the thing is a little clearer, but it is perhaps only an emotional reaction to the fact that what in Shanghai seemed like a rather bold and venturesome move seems so simple when you have done it."

Lusset

"Mary has perhaps reported that my message of British Consul General being in Nanking is wrong because by the time he came here, soldiers were again in the consulate which they had cleaned up for him. He therefore came and left. So far as I am can see the American Consulate has been free from occupation for some months. The Nanking Government can't invite back the Consul of a nation that does not recognise them. The recognition of the Nanking Government by the U.S. involves too much while a Peking government functions. Therefore, there is nothing for the Nanking government to do but maintain a dignified silence until they have Peking.

C.D.R.

Date?

..."If Minnie is writing you, and I suspect she is, she will be telling of Hall Paxton's letter which a very nice Chinese man brought us yesterday. He set forth his reasons why we should not stay in Nanking -- (1) Sooner or later trouble will come and we'll be responsible for a situation which will cause other nations to take forcible measures; (2) Our presence here will delay if not entirely prevent the Nationalist Government from taking the steps which are necessary to a real settlement, etc. Part of it was unnecessarily unpleasant in its tone, but it was scratched off in a hurry and I hope that when he sends us a proper typed letter as he said he would do, he'll change its tone a bit. We all wanted to know what the Mr. Li who brought the letter thought about it. Of course, he was in a most difficult position and couldn't say much but he did say that he didn't believe the apologies, etc., would be hindred by our being here and he also said "It seems

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perfectly safe." His manner seemed to indicate a good deal of sympathy with our position, I thought. Just after that dressing down which made us feel like naughty children, Chen Wei Ping came in and one of his first remarks was "Well, the saints are all here" as one after another of us came in - we were just gathering for dinner. It is a knotty problem and I hate to seem headstrong and selfish as we do to many, but the larger right seems to me to be on the side of staying. I resorted this afternoon to an old method of mine of writing down the arguments pro and con and balancing them up - I may have been too much influenced by my desires but it looks to me as if the Consular arguments are all open to dispute while ours for being here are not, and that our importance for our own little group can't be doubted while it is very much of a question whether our presence here will matter one way or the other in the international aspects of the case. Since I did that I feel more sure that we are doing right. I hope that conviction will deepen if it is right, for we need the help that comes from faith that what we are doing is God's will. If it be so, nothing else needs to matter." R.M.C.

Catherine's account of the trip up and general impressions of Ginling as she is now will be best given in her own words. "The coming back was for me a much greater joy than I had anticipated - hard, as you know, to put into words. Somehow the loveliness and beauty of Ginling, unchanged and unspoiled, seemed almost too much of a miracle. If we had any doubt of our welcome by others off the campus, (we four arrived too late to know whether the citizens favored our coming or not), there was every feeling of returning "home" as soon as we reached here. Everything was ready for us. We were shown to our rooms with the beds all prepared, and they surely looked good after 36 hours of traveling. Except for that long night on the train, our traveling wasn't bad. The second day in second class as compared with the first day in third was so grand by contrast that we felt positively <u>comfortable</u>! Everyone on the train was as nice as could be. Mr. Sen was going to Nanking to bring some of his furniture back to Shanghai, and Chen

Ping-Chih's brother was on the train too. They both visited with us for some time. As for getting ourselves and baggage through the gate, "Ginling Nu Tze Da Hsueh" seemed to be the magic word that brought smiles and kind attention every timewe used it or presented our card. Since we got thru so well, and haven't been off the campus since, it seems like a pretty kind world thus far. We, of course, felt some changes. Our former meek little Miss Koo is now buzzing around. Regular "No. 1 lady," managing most everything from the kitchen right on thru to the top. The wonder of it is how one small person can do so much. She seems to have a real capacity for going ahead and getting things done and little by little various jobs have fallen to her to do. So now we have a sort of by word when in want of some information - "Ask Miss Koo". She seems to have a way with the servants and a pretty good understanding of people's temperamental slants, as well as a thorough unselfishness in her work, so we don't mind at all, but rejoice that there are such as she and Liu En-lan to take over responsibilities. The men are fine too, a real strength in our little group. They entered in so nicely to the spirit of the reception last night, even tho they were so few among so many. The girls had them at work lighting lanterns,etc., and they rushed manfully to the rescue when one started to burn. It is so nice having them on the cmpus. They seem so much more a part of us.

We miss you very much, in so many different ways. Everyone asks for you and wants to know about your returning. I thought of you especially during the first chapel service and it didn't somehow seem quite right without you. Miss Koo, as head of the administrative committee presided and Minnie read part of the service. We sang "Standing at the portal of the opening year" and "O Master Let Me Walk," and it seemed, as Mary said, as if those hymns had surely been written for us. Your letter was read and appreciated by us all. Thank you too for the letter written to the faculty. I wish some of us who have been here a shorter time might be sharing with you the burden which you are bearing now. For if Ginling has grown so dear within a year, what must it not be to you few who have made it grow and develop to its present fullness. One can't help being stirred by the evidences all around of

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loyalty and faith and "the things which cannot be shanken." Such a spirit can't die. ***** [To absent members of the Faculty] Date?

I'm sending ~~you~~ a Faculty list which will shew you how the work is provided for. You will want to know something about the new faculty. Mr. Chu was secured for the Biology work in the summer session through Dr. Paul Kwei who did the Physics. Both men were formerly Yali and both were at Boone when the work there was broken up in May and Francis Wei had to escape from the C.P. crowd. Mr. Chu and his family lived with Mr. Pan and his family in the bungalow through the summer. Mr. Chu has had good training and is a very pleasant person. I liked his wife and Mrs.Pan. It would be very nice having families like theirs on the campus.

Blanche Wu will be a new name to some of you. She graduated from Ginling in 1923 and has been teaching ever since in her old school, Riverside Academy in Ningpo. When Ningpo schools were broken up last January she was lent to Ginling for the spring term, was with us through the experience of March 24, and stayed on through June, carrying on the work in General Biology. It was possible to keep her this year and we are glad to have a nucleus of Chinese teachers who went with us through these deep waters. Biology is being offered to Freshmen this year which increases the work in that department.

Mr. Lindsay Lieu is a graduate of St. John's who was recommended by Dr. New. His home is in Anhwei and he had a good classical education before studying at St. John's. He has been teaching at Nan Yang and doing some writing and editorial work for the Chung Hwa Book Company. He has some very good ideas about Chinese - about making it practical, doing translation work, correlating it with other departments such as history and sociology. He speaks English fluently and will be very much more a member of the group than any Chinese teachers we have ever had. I made the final agreement with him just before leaving for Japan. Mr. Tsu taught Chinese in the Summer School and formerly taught at Hwei Wen. Dr. Liu and Liu En-lan secured

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him for the summer work and approved our retaining him for the Freshman and Practice School Chinese.

You will wonder how we can get along in E glish with only one full time foreigner and a Chinese assistant. Elective courses are practically omitted so with Li Chi's help in Freshman English and in correcting papers, Alpha is trying to swing it. We thought for a time we might get Lois Ely (of Nantungchow) but she decided against going and at the same time the group at Ginling decided to get on as they were.

Djang Siao-sung some of you will remember - Ginling 1926, President of the Y.W. C.A. who was at St. Hilda's last year. Miss Griest approved of her for Freshman History and she is a fine addition to the alumnae faculty and will count in the religious life of the college. She has been through the fire during the past year, the Wuchang siege, the anti-Christian attack on schools and then the May attack of the C.P. which closed St. Hilda's along with all the other Wuchang schools.

Hwang Li-ming you will also know - some of you. She is Hwang Tai-tai's daughter,-- Ginling 1927 President of the Y.W.C.A.. She has developed a lot this last ear, has a sweet dignity combined with quiet force and Miss Case had already invited her to come into this work in Physical Education. During the April days of stress and strain she and Swen En-lien took the responsibility for planning the daily morning prayer service which took the place of chapel until June 15th, when the noon day chapel was made part of the summer session schedule.

Mr. Hsiung is from Hoping College, Hunan, and those who met him in Shanghai before he went up to Nanking were very favorably impressed with his personality. He was engaged by Miss Vautrin and I have not met him. He is carrying all the Physics and Mathematics and has been elected, along with Mr. Liew, on the Administrative Committee. All the letters from the College say with Miss Treudley, "Everybody is so enthusiastic about the Faculty men and they are getting under so beautifully. The students seem so appreciative." .....

Now what about the students. Minnie writes about enrollment. As far as I am able to find out it is as follows,- Seniors - 20, with two more probably coming; Juniors - 21; Sophomores - 16; Freshmen - 31, with one or two more probably coming... It may be that the enrollment will reach 100 in time, that is, if conditions improve any." Mary reported in her first letter some of the things girls had said to her - "The girls are happier than they ever have been because of the hard times past." "The trouble has brought the students and faculty into greater unity." "There isn't an upper class girl who isn't loyal to Ginling. "The Retreat made us feel our responsibilities toward the Freshman more. We got a great deal out of it." Minnie reports "The students seem so grateful to be back and are quite frank in expressing their happiness. There seems to be a fine spirit among them. The seniors feel that their Retreat was most worth while and recommend that the whole college have a similar one - a thing which I think we ought to plan if possible." A letter from the students written by Chen Pin-dji gives the picture from another angle.

Insert "How thankful and happy we were when most of our faculty members and students met again in the chapel in the opening day of the College. Doubled was our happiness when your letter was read at that time by Miss Koo. Love, sympathy and hope inspired the longing heart of each of us. We know why you delay to come, but we all hope that the problem will be solved soon and you will get back as soon as possible.

"We have twenty-eight Freshmen sisters at college now. The registration and physical examination kept them busy as bees. Last night a welcome party was held - singing, playing games and ended by marching and college song. It was just lovely to see real lanterns lightened around us and the green electric light shone softly upon each smiling face. O! We hope wish you were here with us! Nanking is quite in peace and each Ginling girl arrived safely. Besides this, the cholera is gradually vanishing. Various prevention for it is done at college, so we are free from fear.

"For sake of Ginling you are still kept busy at Shanghai. As we don't

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Lucas

know what we ought to do, so as to be helpful to you, we will only try our best to be dutiful and faithful and do our part in prayer.

May we hear from you when you have time?

"With loving greetings, Sincerely yours,

The Student Body at Ginling, Per Chen Pin-dji."

Lucas

October 5, 1927

Another letter written on Sunday says, "It is very gratifying to have the Chinese faculty taking hold so well and in such fine spirit, and to see how, in spite of superficial changes, it is still the same Ginling. Particularly in regard to chapel services, and other religious activities and the things which can help to keep the spirit that Ginling has rejoiced in, there is absolutely no let down, but if anything an increased effort, due to the feeling that they are all particularly important this year, especially since there is ~~not any~~ no curriculum Bible study, at least, this term... It seems to me we are learning that the thing we've helped to make here is an even finer and bigger and stronger thing than we realized and if it proves to be so fine that it doesn't need us, we must not be anything but profoundly grateful even though it will pull our heartstrings pretty badly. I feel sometimes quite overwhelmed at the wonder of it all and at the thought that I have had even a tiny part in it."

M.B.T. ?

[From Laura M. White

September 28, 1927

You can not know how deeply I appreciate all the love and selfpsacrifice you have poured into Ginling all these years. You have truly given out your very life, and I know by what they have said to me many times how much they appreciate it.

~~Laura M. White~~

[To Minnie Vautrin

Shanghai, October 10, 1927

I verily believe that most of our difficulties at Ginling have been caused by people who have only known the University type of organization and

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who have tried to force it on Ginling. I think if we are over organized, it is due to this influence, and the simple way of doing things for which I have sometimes been criticised is really the way in which a woman's college works, in contrast to the University and is most efficiently conducted. .....

In regard to the Board of Control meeting, I had already written Mr. Marx to the effect that it would probably be held in Shanghai at some date after Founders' Day so that representatives from the faculty could attend the meeting. In regard to the docket, there are, of course, certain matters that always originate in the Advisory Committee and which I think the Administrative Committee at the College should discuss and recommend: the routine work and faculty necessary, etc., would also be done at the college. If you give me the thing on the side of personnel, I will deal with the budget figures and I think I have all the material that is necessary for that here. I am sending you up one of the blanks which has been used in the past for the estimates on departmental and equipment budgets. Here, of course, is the place in which faculty opinion should be given a large chance to express itself. .....

I wish I could do what you want me to do in sending up a chapel talk or two, but I get so much of my inspiration from the students, and even my message from the contacts with them and the realisation of the need of the moment, that I do not feel the urge that is necessary to do this kind of things in my present mood. I do not know whether you remember my talk about the deep well in one of the chapels in March. I hope the springs are still there. It may be that the water stands within eight feet of the surface as it does in our deep well at Ginling, but there does not seem to be any pump to bring it into the reservoir out of which it could flow in a living message into the lives of the students.....

[To M.V] Shanghai, October 12, 1927

I am also not very clear what you expect me to do about this business of special permissions. The old rule did make it possible for students to register

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for all Saturday afternoon and Sunday afternoon absences. My system of granting special permissions was rather a system of special registration on slips instead of in the book. As a matter of fact, it is one of the things I have no very strong feeling about. No one can ever accuse me of being too strict in matters of this kind for I have never been very much interested in multiplying rules and regulations. I think that it can be decided by those of you who are up there and I should let the Chinese faculty's judgment on the thing count for a great deal.

I turned your letter over at once to Dr. Hodgkins and I have just sent off a telegram which said, "Liu come." As you probably know, the N.C.C. meeting begins tomorrow morning at ten o'clock, and Dr. Hodgkin has asked me to attend, although my status is not yet defined. I would not represent Ginling, but rather count as a Presbyterian proxy for Mrs. Lingle, but this has not been confirmed as yet. I do hope that En-lan will come. I think she will both give and receive about as much as any Chinese woman I can think of who is likely to be present. .....

Shanghai, October 19, 1927

Ginling opened on the date which was fixed in June as the opening date - one week later than our regular time of opening, in order to allow longer for holidays for the faculty who had worked all through the summer session which closed with Commencement on August 1st. You will know from the newspapers how very unsettled conditions were in Nanking during the last of August and for the first ten days in September. For a period of two weeks, Nanking was entirely cut off and it was very difficult for the group at the college to plan along with the group in Shanghai. The situation cleared rather suddenly and although it was still a very difficult decision to make, the plans were carried forward for the opening of college, and eight of the foreign teachers who had been waiting in China to be ready for this opportunity, if it should come, were present at the opening Chapel exercise on September 24th. A number of new Chinese teachers were secured during the summer and the college is very well staffed for the year's work,- 16 Chinese and 8 foreign

names are on the roll of faculty.

It is not strange to have a drop in the student numbers. With all the uncertainties about the opening of Ginling and about the return of teachers whose work was really necessary to carrying on the full program, a number of students transferred to Yenching, Shanghai College and Soochow University, which is now admitting women. The latest figures give a student body of 95, of whom 20 are seniors and 31 freshmen. All the letters which come from the college report a very happy group working together in the family spirit, and there is a feeling of having triumphed over difficulties which gives a special joy this year. Soldiers have not at any time occupied the Ginling buildings and the campus is as beautiful as ever,- almost the only place in Nanking which is as it was.

The exercises which are planned for Founders Day will give a chance for the former daughters and friends of the college to return to the college home and share in the life of the group. It is the year of years to plan for a visit to college on Founders Day if you can possibly do so. For a number of reasons, it has seemed best to carry on the college office in Shanghai and you will find a welcome there at any time as you may be passing through the city. I shall be glad also to answer any inquiries that you have about the college.

GINLING COLLEGE FACULTY
1927-1928

ADMINISTRATION		
	President }	Mrs. Lawrence Thurston X
	Treasurer }	
	Secretary	Mrs. R. N. Berger X
	Business Manager	?
	Registrar	Mr. Teü Kwoh-chi
	Chinese Secretary	Mr. Wang Shao-djan
	Librarian	Miss Yu Shwen-dji
	College Physician	Dr. Martha Hackett
INSTRUCTION		
	Biology	Dr. Cora D. Reeves
		Mr. Chu
		Miss Blanche Wu

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INSTRUCTION (Continued)

Chemistry	Miss Ruth M. Chester Mr. Pan
Chinese	Mr. Lindsay Lieu Mr. Tsu Mr. Wang Beh-han ?
Education & Psychology	Miss Liu En-lan Miss Minnie Vautrin Miss Yu Shwen-dji
English	Miss A. Beatrice Buse Miss Li Chi
History	Miss Djang Siao-sung University courses
Music	Miss Ellen Y. T. Koo Miss Catherine E. Sutherland
Physical Education	Miss Margaret Andrews Miss Chang Hwei-lan Dr. Martha Hackett Miss Hwang Li-ming
Physics & Mathematics	Mr. David Hsiung Mr. Y. T. Yang
Religion	Elective courses ?
Sociology	Dr. Mary B. Treudley
Language study	Miss Harriet M. Whitmer X

X Shanghai Office 406 Missions Building

[To M.V]

Shanghai Oct. 21, 1927

~~Dear Minnie!~~ Please share this with Miss Koo and let it serve as an official reply to the items which I am able to cover. The business of the day has been getting off foreign mail but I know you will be delighted to hear that we have a speaker for Founders' Day. Miss Liu will explain why we decided to ask Mr. Gideon Chen before Mr. K. T. Chung and he has consented. He will speak on a subject along the line of the place of women in the reconstruction of China from historical and the present day sociological point of view. In coming up to Nanking, he is

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Shanghai, Oct. 21, 1927

wanting to spend some time making contacts with people in the Government who are interested in industrial and rural programs. I had hoped that Miss Liu would be in this afternoon in time to talk definitely with Mr. Chen about his wishes in the matter. If she does not come, I will write you again about this. He is a graduate of Yenching and has just returned from two years study in England to work as one of the secretaries of the N.C.C. Perhaps you will remember hearing Dr. Hodgkin speak of him. I had Dr. Hodgkin's advice before asking him. He was one of the interpreters at the N.C.C. meeting and enlivened the rather dull business. I have told him that he can be entertained at the college and I will see that you know when he makes his definte plan about going up.

I hope you have already received the envelopes and the invitation cards for Founders' Day. Please tell Djang Siao-sung that I have her letter and will be glad to use the invitations to the banquet. We have Alumnae and Board of Control invitations ready to go out tomorrow when the rush of foreign mail is over.

Have I reported that Gia Gin-Hwa has gone to Tsinan. I have a letter from Miss Young and I am returning to Miss Young the money which was paid in for Miss Gia's fees. I have a number of items of Treasurer's business which I hope to clear up tomorrow morning. I really ought not to have gone to the meetings of the N.C.C., but I felt that it was too bad to neglect the opportunity and I am glad to have had this glimpse of the way the group is working. There is certainly a great deal of progress since the National Christian Conference of 1922.

I think the work which you are doing on the preparatory work for the budget is all to the good. Do not try to deal with the figures at all. Concentrate on the program and I will put it into dollars and cents. I am enclosing bank deposit notices. Please distribute and see that

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~~Shanghai Oct. 21, 1927~~

vouchers are returned.

[To M.V.]

Shanghai Oct. 25, 1927

Please do not stop keeping your Journal even if I am expecting to share the experiences with you. It really is a wonderful record and must be kept in the annals of Ginling. I have just edited ~~and~~ chiefly cutting the material from October 1st to 19th. It makes seven pages, single space, and I am going to send it to some of the absent members of the faculty because I know they will enjoy it as I have enjoyed all the pleasant gossip of men and affairs which it contains. I have been quite careful to guard you at any point where you might have been a little indiscreet.....

Anna, Harriet and I are going this noon to hear Admiral Bristol at the Union Club. I am told that Professor Webster is filled with admiration for the Ginling women. I have not seen him since he returned.

The piano tuner is coming up Thursday on the same train with me. He was like a scared rabbit in Nanking.

To HBC

Shanghai Oct. 23, 1927

Since I began this I've had a third letter from you - the one written just as you were leaving for Paris. I must try to catch up with myself. Last week I was attending the meeting of the National Christian Council to which I was elected at the last minute as a substitute for Mrs. W. R. Lingle of Changsha - the only Presbyterian woman on the council.....

I felt ~~one lack~~ more than anything else the lack of the Chinese group to face with sympathy and understanding the difficulties on the foreign side in this time of transition. There was a very good spirit and very little sense of strain except as one felt the restraint of the foreigners in expressing their point of view. They were not saying all they were thinking. Personally I do not think it makes for the best solution of a problem to withhold opinions. I think it is no compliment to the Chinese and no sign of faith in them to lack in frankness in our dealings with our Chinese

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Shanghai Oct. 23, 1927

friends. We have done this at Ginling and I think it is one reason for our happy relations. Lin Eh-lan, our Ginling journalist - who has written so many of the letters we have used felt that the Chinese in the Council were not facing facts and seeing the difficulties in making the changes demanded by the times. She admits the demand, even the necessity for yielding to it but she regrets and questions as Timothy Lew does not. .....

She is one of our sturdy thinkers who calls war lords "war lords" even when they are Southern generals and calls the same gentlemen "imperialists" when they push into school buildings and private homes. I believe that we owe more to her than to any single person that the college has been carried through to the present.

Sunday Oct. 30, 1927

Home again at Ginling! I came up on Thursday and altho the train was five hourse late we got in before the city gates were closed and again "Ginling" was a password that got us in without difficulty. Four students had been waiting for the train. Our good miss Tsü Ss-fu was there, and also Mr. Jacks, one of the foreign business men at Hsia Kwan who is very friendly. The whole college was out on the campus to welcome us home - Harriet Whitmer and me - and we were so happy to be back. Today we kept as Founders' Day and it was one of the very best we have ever had. It's time to go to bed now but I'll write it up later.

Monday Oct. 31, 1927

Nothing but a diary is safe when you are writing about China these days. All articles in Magazines should be dated as well. I have just read an article in the Yale Review by Ned Harvey of the Yale Mission and I see Ed Hume in print every now and then, and always feel that they are several months off. No one who has left China since April would make the slips they make, and Timothy Lew is off the track in a lot of his

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Monday Oct. 31, 1927

thinking.....

Mrs. Sokolsky said of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen the other day "She's finished"- because she had gone to Russia and refused to support the moderates in China. I wonder if the truth will ever be known about her relations to Borodin and Eugene Chen. Both are reported to have fathered a child she was carrying when she left China! Eugene Chen did not marry Hilda Yen. She married some one in the Hankow group and her father tried to work with that group but was not able to do so. He's not a Red. I'm sure of that altho like so many of his class he seems to have been willing to play with fire as long as it was not burning him.

About Mrs. Neu's being a "Nationalist first" I would not quite agree. I think with her it is more a feeling that it is inconsistent to demand control without taking on support. I do not think that she would have initiated a demand for control so I do not think she is first, Nationalist, in the ordinary sense of the word. She would be on the defense at the time you saw her and would be trying to explain the disappointing turn of affairs.

[To Mrs Frame at Yenching]

Ginling College
Nanking November 2, 1927

Dear Alice:

I did get your letter in Unzen but it classed as personal and my days since have not seemed to have the time for personal things. That will be one compensation when official status ends. I wonder? How can a person of my state of physical vigor at fifty-two settle down to routine activities after years like those I have lived since 1915. My job may not be at Ginling, or in China; but the next twenty years must have something in them that will be worth while. I'm in for thirty more of living unless I meet with an accident, for long life runs in the family, I fear.

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Nanking November 2, 1927

The group who came up at the time of opening college have been here ever since. They have not gone outside the College gate during the six weeks, and they have succeeded in keeping out of the paper until this week. The Courier on Tuesday states the fact that eleven American missionaries, eight of them women, have returned to Nanking. We hope the N.C.D.N. doesn't copy, and try to run them down. There is an Australian journalist sitting on the edge of the Nanking crater who was terribly peeved to find that eight women had been more than two weeks in the city before he found it out. He was very nice about it and didn't put them in the paper. Down in Australia it wouldn't matter very much.

The real load is still on me for all that is being done of President's and Treasurer's work. I am really running the college office in Shanghai at 408 Missions Building, where I have a half-time secretary and some help on the books. I have not yet got the books audited or worked out the Financial Statement for the year 1926-1927. I am trying to gather up the pieces of a Board of Control and have a meeting about the twentieth in Shanghai. The Executive Committee is scattered at the present moment - Kuling, Nanking, Chinkiang, Soochow, Shanghai and Hongkong, with the Chairman somewhere east of Suez. Only one meeting of this new Executive Committee was held last spring, and they are responsible for the surrender to popular demand for a Chinese President - simply took it for granted that it had to be and elected Wu I-fang, whom you must have known when she was in Peking, 1919 to 1922. She has been at Michigan since and expects to take her Ph.D. in Entomology this fall. Five years away from China, no knowledge or experience in college administration, and she is expected to come back some time before the end of the year 1927 and take on this killing job. No one who knows what is involved would wish it on

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Nanking November 2, 1927

any one but an enemy. I think it as a piece of panic psychology but what could I do? Could I argue that Ginling needed to hold on and let me steer the ship to quieter times when decisions could be made for better reasons. I have felt all along that Dr. Creighton of Canton wrote when I told him about the situation this fall, and the problem of turning over to Miss Wu. "I felt a bit that the Board of Directors had not quite held fast"... "The fact that Ginling runs on smoothly does not prove anything for I suspect that the momentum would carry the school for a fairly long time - whether the policy were right or wrong.

"I suppose that things being as they are there is nothing for you to do but take a leave of absence for a time. You should be called back probably but that will depend largely on your Board of Directors. I just wonder if you have a Board that considers the institution or whether it is a group that is governed by the notion that a school should be the experiment station of every religious current of thought."

It's all very well to talk about" such splendid types of educated Chinese women in China now". The truth is revealed in the failure of your Committee to find your successor. She doesn't exist.

I have felt like writing very frankly to you on this subject - you will realize that I do not wish to be quoted. It is not that I am giving up my place in a grudging spirit. It is that I honestly think that it will kill Miss Wu - that she hasn't a fair chance to succeed, and that Ginling will suffer. That is what hurts. And I think there is no one better prepared than Miss Wu for such a place as this. The whole thing is unnatural and is the work of the evil spirit of hate which has been working since 1925 in China.

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November 8, 1927

Ten days at Ginling! It would appear that I could stay as long as I pleased only it must be regarded as a visit and I must be planning to return to Shanghai. All this camouflage to keep the "outsiders " from having any ground for criticising Ginling and complicating the situation for those who are carrying on at the college. I had an invitation from the Administrative Committee to come up for Founders' Day and to stay as long as I could. I had a very appealing letter from the student body written after a general student meeting which discussed the question, and brought to me by one of the Seniors. I think they genuinely want me to stay and they know I want to stay and yet I rather think they expected me not to stay. I could save their face and save my own face by explaining that I had made all my plans to return to Shanghai to prepare for the Board of Control meeting which must be held in Shanghai, and that it would take all this month to finish up the business connected with this important meeting. I have promised to be back for Christmas, if not before, and I know in my heart that it probably will not be. There is work to be done for Ginling, if not at Ginling and altho my heart aches, I smile and say "Dsai hwei" which means "Again meet" - "Until we meet again". I cannot tell you why I feel that it must be so. There is something in the situation at Nanking which cannot be defined. The currents are not like those which flow swift and sure on to the sea. They are like the currents in a whirlpool and it is safer not to be caught in them. You <u>might</u> get sucked under or your boat might be upset or strike hidden rocks. Those who are steering Ginling are doing their best in strange waters.

I went up on Thursday, (October 27th) and we were more than twelve hours on the train. Troop trains ahead of us the last half of the way held us up, and when we peached Nanking we stopped down the line outside the station. Fortunately coolies met us to carry our things - Miss Whitmer was with me - and we found a

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student delegation - one from each class - who had waited five hours. Also Mr. Jacks, one of the friendly British business men who had also been on the lookout for us, and the smiling Tsü Sz-fu, who meets trains and takes care of "baggages", smoothing the way from train to waiting carriage - which this time was two motor cars. There was time to get in before the city gates closed, but none to spare. The darkness hid some of the disorder and we passed the soldiers marching into the city on their way to fight the Hankow enemy somewhere south and west of Nanking. Why? I can't pretend to know. Either because Tang Seng-chi is C.P. or because he is in alliance with Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord and the arch enemy of Nationalism. Back and forth they march - those tired armies with "Down with militarism!" on the slogans of one side. Houses in Nanking are empty today and filled tomorrow and there is no reckoning on the day after. At the moment the University buildings are free, and most of the houses near the University are empty. Three of the University foreign faculty men are back living with a group of Chinese teachers in the Williams house which is nearest and seems to have suffered least from house wrecking. It's pretty dreary living for them and they will spend a good many week ends with their families in Shanghai. Mr. Reisner was up for a few days last week but he is on the job in their Shanghai office. Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson expect to stay and Mr. Buck will be back and forth as his work in agricultural research requires. There are only four of the University men in China. .....

Breakfast and dinner (at 6:15) were foreign meals in the faculty house dining room. Lunch was Chinese food served at a faculty table in one of the dormitories. Miss Koo arranged it so that a succession of people came to my table and it was a pleasant way to become better acquainted with some of the new men teachers, and to visit with the women whom I already knew. The new men are fitting in very happily to the rather unusual situation and seem to me to be very

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loyal already to Ginling ideals. I was feasted several times - by Seniors and Chinese faculty, besides the banquet on Saturday night; a Sophomore party and a Junior-Freshman tea. None of the parties were elaborate. There is very evidently a purpose to simplify life which is as it should be. All the time my eyes feasted on the chrysanthemums which were unusually lovely. I am carrying a big straw suitcase full of them down to Shanghai. They are a by product in the faculty vegetable garden - the joy and pride of Lao Shao. Three or four months of his time costs perhaps $35.00 Mexican. We had about 500 pots of beautiful blossoms, perhaps as many as 100 varieties in color and shape. Besides we were having delicious lima beans and spinach, had lots of green tomatoes for pickle, a pile of squash laid up for winter days in the faculty attic and lettuce almost ready to begin on, now that cold weather makes it safe to eat things raw. Carrots and cabbage and cauliflower, peas already started for next spring and strawberry beds. All these country delights seem more worthy of record after two months in a British boarding house in Shanghai. And I almost forgot the roses, blooming their heads off and probably jealous of their showier sisters, the chrysanthemums. The candleberry trees made bright spots of maple red and yellow here and there and the campus was very lovely. The beauty of it all and the quiet happiness of the Ginling girls will be pleasant to remember at my desk in Shanghai.

Two Y.W.C.A. meetings, two college chapel talks, a practice school chapel, Founders' Day Scripture readings and prayer, and a toast at the banquet were my opportunities to say some of the things I wanted to say. I think the girls were glad to have me back in this relation to them. One of the Seniors wrote a letter which was marked "To be opened on the train." I think she spoke for others as well as herself. .....

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Ginling College
Nanking, Ku.,
November 8, 1927

My dear Mrs. Thurston,

Sweet

This is only a little note for you to read on the train. Personally, I don't want you to go away! Your presence at Ginling during these days made me feel more like "old days", though we were not able to see each other very much.

It's such a joy and help to hear your chapel talks again. I hope to hear more from you in the near future. You have already been told that the student body as a whole wants very much to have you with them at Ginling. Do come to visit and live with your children as soon as you can! Well, life is full of "good-byes". This is the time for me to say a "good-bye" to you.

With love,

Djang Hsiang Lan

Founders Day went off very nicely. The speaker was Gideon Chen whom Liu En-lan and I discovered at the N.C.C. meeting. He is just back from two years study in England and is serving as Secretary along with Miss Hass for Social and Industrial work in the N.C.C. program. He gave a very good talk on "Change and the Changeless" and something on the educated woman's opportunity in such a time as this. The Scripture lesson was from Isaiah 43 - with "Jacob" left out along with references to Egypt and other local and temporary phrases. It has a marvellous appropriateness to China and the year 1927. It is still a word of tremendous truth to those who have ears to hear. The Glee Club sang "How lovely are thy messengers" and Stainer's "Ye shall dwell in the land," which has been used at Ginling Founders' Days frequently since the first exercise in 1918. Do you have the words in mind? - old promises which brought comfort in a "land that was desolate" in the days of Confucius. There, outside armies laid waste the fields and cities; here China destroys her own rich inheritance "How long, O Lord how long?"

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Liu En-lan went with me to the station. She said that when she went down with Dr. Liu the first week in September the roadside was lined with dead bodies,- hundreds of them - soldiers who had died of cholera. Yet it seemed possible to her to open college on time when the trains began to run. This spirit of optimism and quick recovery from their distress seems to be the saving quality in Chinese character. And college did open on time and the dangers of the summer are all past. I know there is a background of sadness in the minds of all of our Chinese friends in Nanking. They miss their old friends and the pleasant social life which went on between Chinese and foreigners. Some of the tradespeople miss us in their business. But they accept life as it is and they are hopeful in spite of the disillusionment which Nanking and subsequent events brought to all thoughtful Chinese. I believe Ginling is helping to restore confidence and the general situation is much better.

All I saw of Nanking outside of Ginling I saw on the trip to the station. The University houses have a neglected look - windows gone, woodwork broken, walls pasted up with slogan posters, gardens gone - pretty depressing to see and they must be more so for the men who remember the happy homes that were destroyed on March 24th. All along the way the streets show signs of neglect. There were not many soldiers to be seen and I was in no way annoyed by their remarks or other attentions. On the road from Ginling to the University a small group of soldiers were drilling and the officer addressed them as we passed with some reference to the need of resisting the powers "Down with imperialism!" and the like. It doesn't make for friendliness and they seem to feel the need of downing something. It's so much easier than building up. The Ginling foreigners have not left the campus and altho it was their own free decision, it is approved by the Administrative Committee and by the Foreign Office secretary who has been so friendly. I do not feel that they are taking any serious risks in being where they are and I think the chances are in favor of their being able to go out,

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along with Chinese friends. The men are doing that and Mrs. Ritchie, wife of the Postal Commissioner is going about. She and Mr. Ritchie called one afternoon. She is the only other foreign woman in Nanking. .....

One of my callers was my old friend Wang Bao-ling. He is a contractor who did some of the smaller buildings, work on grading, roads, etc., and who took charge of moving us across the city in 1923. He is a Peking man and his sympathies are with the old order of things. He is very scornful as to the present powers and their policies. He says the workmen are no better off with wages at $1.00 a day if there is no work for them to do. At 50 cents a day they earned a fair living. Prices are two and three times what they used to be so that makes it harder. He owns the house in which our American vice-consul lived, and he claims that he has protected Mr. Paxton's furniture and boxes from the reckless soldiers who seemed to prefer chair and tables, and window frames, for fuel, to the ends of wood he gave them from his shop. He chopped the wood for them and tried to satisfy them and he evidently stood up to them in their first assault on what they regarded as a foreign house.

On the train coming down, I had an interesting conversation with a gentleman with an official status, named Djang (its the Chinese equivalent for Smith), whom I met in Nanking just before March 24th. He told me that it was through him that the college got the guard of twenty soldiers which gave protection on the night of March 24th. He expressed deep regret for what was done in Nanking that day.

Professor Blakeslee of Clark University and one of the members of the Pan Pacific Conference was in Nanking for several days. He came to lunch at Ginling on Saturday and gave a very pleasant informal lecture on "An Experiment in Understanding." His field is international relations and Miss Treudley did some of her work for her Ph.D. under him. I think he felt that Nanking was an interesting laboratory for the study of international relation. We all felt that he

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approved of our being there and shared with us the hope that it might count for the removal of misunderstandings and for better future relations between America and China. .....

[Letter from Mr. Creighton

TRUE LIGHT MIDDLE SCHOOL
Paak Hok Tung Canton

October 21, 1927

Insert

HOW IT LOOKED FROM CANTON

When I heard that you had not gone in with the group returning I was very much disappointed for I have always identified you with Ginling and Ginling with you and I felt that an assumption of the reasonableness of the old relations would be stabilising. A person at a distance has certain disadvantages in judgments and I do not offer mine as in any way superior. Only, I was a bit disappointed. I felt a bit that the Board of Directors had not quite held fast.

All that is past history, of course, and the thing now is what to do on the basis of things as they are. Of course, the Ginling spirit will carry through some very heavy strains. That is both a possible strength and potential weakness. The thing that bothered me all last year here was not so much the danger of T.L.M.S. going to smash with me here but that the loyalty to the school might prevent the students breaking away when the logical thing would be to break - it was the worry over the question of loyalties.

The fact that Ginling runs on smoothly does not prove anything for I suspect that the momentum would carry the school for a fairly long time - whether the policy were right or wrong.

I suppose that things being as they are there is nothing for you to do but to take a leave of absence for a time. You should be called back probably but that will depend largely on your Board of Directors. I just wonder if you have a Board that considers the institution or whether it is a group that is governed by the notion that a school should be the experiment station of every religious current or thought. .....

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[NEW YORK VIEW. Letter from Mrs. Roys]

Insert

"I think you know how deeply concerned I am with your own personal plans

Insert

There is one thing that is certain and that is that Ginling has already justified its existence. If it should collapse now you could still look all your donors in the face with the confidence that the money has been well spent. After all there is nothing to regret as to the past.

As to the future -- well most problems disappear. Few are solved. It seems to me that if you carry on the office in Shanghai for a reasonable time and then give due notice of an extended leave and then go rather far away to think you will do well. And then you can size up the situation on its merits. Detachment will help.

It would seem best to leave many things somewhat tied up until the political situation about Nanking settles. Chinese here do not see much hope of Nanking dominating the situation. Hankow seems very much stronger. Property and many other matters are safer in the old hands during times of transition than in the hands of a new administration.

One could hardly imagine a better spirit than we have here and no changes have been made. I feel that if you can keep from making changes until the storm is over you can then make changes in a constructive way. I doubt if the atmosphere around Nanking permits that now. It would seem best to keep everything rather tentative.

This letter seems to intrude a great lot of advice. I have written freely but no one knows any better than I do that decisions must be made by the person responsible and largely on the basis of facts and principles at hand. My letter has been in the hope that it may be of service in clarifying your thoughts and not with the notion that it is to be a guide book. J. W. Creighton

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[NEW YORK VIEW. Letter from Mrs. Roys]

Insert

"I think you know how deeply concerned I am with your own personal plans for the future. My visit with you last October and the opportunity to see at firsthand all that you mean to Ginling has made me enter more sympathetically than I otherwise could have done into the question of the change of administration from your hands to that of Miss Wu. I went to Ann Arbor for an interview with Miss Wu a few weeks ago and was impressed with her modesty and her eagerness to serve Ginling in any way in her power. She does not want the presidency. Again and again she emphasized this. She will take it under pressure for a limited time but only because this has been urged on her as a matter of loyalty to Ginling. She wants to carry on her science work and does not desire to undertake the administrative work as president. Her loyalty to you and her love of you are very beautiful to see. In answer to my direct question as to whether it would not be make it easier for her to take the position of president if you were in Ginling at the same time, she said that personally she would be greatly helped by your being there, but that she has come to believe it would be easier to make the transition to a Chinese president if you were at the time not in Ginling. She emphasized the fact that your absence should be only for a limited time, and when I asked her how long that time would be, she said she could not tell. She feels it impossible to predict the length of the period of adjustment.

I have been thinking more of the personal end of things for you than purely of the college, as a Ginling College Committee member. I realize the terrible strain of these past months. No woman could ever have done for Ginling what you have done and I marvel constantly that you have been able to stand up under the task physically. I wish very much that it would seem best to you personally to take your much needed leave of absence at this time and wholly free your mind from any worry about Ginling. I cannot see your returning to this country without being constantly pursued for service in relation to Ginling. The Ginling College Committee might mean to give you a complete rest but I have no confidence that this

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would be possible. People would be wishing you to speak and you would be continually in demand for conferences and consultation. How long is Helen to remain abroad? I do feel hers is the only way to secure a complete rest and if you could join her some place abroad for a full year or more it would seem to me an ideal solution.

I shall wait with deep interest further word from you. I am so thankful that the college has opened and that for the time being things seem to be quiet in Nanking.

Miss Bender and I had a little conference with Miss Griest yesterday in regard to the communication from the Department of State protesting against the return of certain foreign members of the Ginling faculty. The point of contention seems to lie in the fact that those who returned did not notify the Nanking Consul of their movements. I readily understand the difficulty of this since I assume there is no resident Nanking Consul. Having informed one in Shanghai the group might readily assume that this was sufficient. It would seem unfortunate and even unnecessary for anyone to return to Nanking without informing the proper Consul. Disregarding consular advice is of course the right of all citizens. The only point which would perplex me personally would be whether doing so might compel our Government to increase its military force in order to protect American lives. Long before you read this we will have reassured the State Department in regard to this matter."

~~Mrs. Charles K. Roys~~

New York, October 8, 1927

[Letter from Miss Hodge]

~~WHAT NEW YORK THINKS~~

"What are your own plans in relation to her coming? If you act as most of the other presidents have done you will leave China so as to make it easier for her to stand on her own feet and give her more face, and also to prove that we are not holding back with one hand what we give with the other. I was not able to be present at the recent meeting of the Ginling Executive Committee,

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but they wrote me that they felt this would be the wisest thing for you to do and asked me to tell you so. I cannot but feel that they are right, though we all realise that it is asking a most difficult thing of you. Of course, Miss Wu will want to have your advice on many matters and it would probably be a great help to her to be able to talk over college affairs with you either in China or before she leaves America."

~~From Miss Hodge's letter of Oct. 8, 1927~~

order?

[Letter from Chiu Li-ying]

November 25, 1927

A SHANGHAI ALUMNA WRITES:

"In regard to your position, I wish to express my opinion very frankly. I have thought about your position since March Affair in relation to college. I think it is not right for you to go home. It is not the opinion of mine but it is also the opinion of others. If you would not like to consider to be the president, I think you have the right to say so. If you think this position is not right one for you to take in accordance with the present situation, I think you better consider going back to Nanking. First, I think it is not right for you to stay here all the time. Second, when you go back, I want you still doing administrative work, partly because of your past experience and administrative ability and partly because of the unreadiness of Chinese leadership. They just learn how to be leaders. Last of all, is your personality which help to create the right spirit in college. If it is possible I would like to see you do the executive work in the finance department. This position serves for two purposes - finance control and general administration. Tsai Kwei and Alice Tien all wish you will take this said position. You may not like it at all. I only have very little time to talk to you in writing because I have to go now. I hope you will not misunderstand me if I did not say the right thing."

~~From Chiu Li-Ying's letter of Nov. 25, 1927~~

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408 Missions Building, Shanghai, China
November 10, 1927

[To?

I am sure you will rejoice in the good news that comes through from Ginling. I felt quite reassured during those days as far as Ginling and the group who are up there is concerned. I think you must understand that for me it can not be altogether happy. I feel as if I could understand a loyal minister of the Emperor who had been commanded to commit hari-kari. The last thing that troubles me about it is that from New York there come some echoes of what looks like criticism of me for sticking as long as I have. I may misinterpret it but I have shown the letter which came to me from Miss Hodge to two or three people and they all agree that it was not the nicest way to say the thing which she seemed to feel that she had to say. .....

There is a good deal of sentimentality about the whole matter of replacing foreigners by Chinese and every time the effort is made to really find people who will take the place of someone who is retiring, you come up against the hard fact that the number of Chinese prepared for many of these positions is very, very small. .....

Ext. from Miss Vautrin's diary.

Insert

November 14 A slight dust storm is on today - otherwise the day is beautiful and still warm. We shall be sorry when the cold weather comes for coal will be high and probably scarce. ... Classes as usual this morning but another parade had to come off this afternoon. This time the banners were written to arouse opposition against Manchuria. I was disappointed that our students felt it was necessary to go. Evidently something of the same spirit exists as did early last March. Those who could go out and "propagate" against Manchuria are not willing to go unless all go. It is pure selfishness as far as I can interpret it. Also there seems to be a few in the student body

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whom some fear may be reporting things to Party headquarters. This of course keeps some of the stronger students from speaking out in student meetings as freely and courageously as they would like to do. Let us hope that this is the end of parades for a time. I'm heartily glad Swen Wen's birthday is past safely.

Mr. Tweedy and Mr. McAllister have not been to see us since their accident. Dr. Hodgkin arrived in time for tea this afternoon. We are letting him have your study for his own use while he is here. Tennis as usual this afternoon.

November 15. Today Dr. Hodgkin gave the first of a series of three talks on The Spirit of Religion. He made it clear that no religion could expect to hold a large place in the world today that did not embody the method and spirit of science. Essentially, the Christian Religion, although at times it has seemed to oppose science, yet at its highest levels it has both the method and spirit of science. After the talk the Administrative Committee met with the representatives of classes and discussed the three letters which had been received in the morning. These letters all asked the students to go out to "hsuen chwan" on Manchuria, saying that November 14th is the day set aside for this purpose. My heart ached for those girls as they sat there. They seemed so oppressed by all the pressure from without. Their inclination seems to be to refuse to go, but that they fear may lead to disaster for the college. It is difficult to get a few students to go for none of them want to take the time off from their work. Every student meeting which they have for the purpose of getting some to go and let others remain at their work is a failure and often results in many harsh words, bad feelings, and unhappiness. It seems that last night Sie Wei-peng got up in the student meeting and suggested that hereafter instead of having a student mass meeting to decide "to go or not to go" that they let the Representatives of Classes together with the Administrative Committee decide. At least 2/3 of the student body heartily approved. That vote resulted in our meeting today. We now feel the

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need for a Conference Committee again and are suggesting that it consist of (a) Administrative Committee, (b) Representatives of Classes, (c) Representatives of Student Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Richie came to have tea with Dr. Hodgkin this afternoon. Mr. Richie states an improved attitude in the city toward foreigners.

Dust storm was on all day. Warm weather continues. Farmers badly in need of rain.

November 16. Dr. Hodgkin gave a perfectly wonderful talk on "The Democratic Spirit in Religion." Practically the whole student body was there and the attention and interest were excellent. He showed that a religion that is not democratic cannot claim a large place in the life of the world today; that Christianity with its stress upon the value of the individual is the religion that has brought the spirit of democracy into being. Then he pointed out the dangers that come (a) from those who claim freedom as a right and not a duty, (b) from those who want to level "down" and thus sacrifice some of the greatest values (c) from the impatience with leadership that is often seen in a democracy. In speaking of the methods of democracy he brought home to the girls that often the vote of the majority was <u>wrong</u> and that the method of progress must be the quiet patient seeking of the right way - God's way, for He is ever seeking to make it known. I feel sure that the next student meeting will be different because of that talk. ~~It will make a difference. ....~~

November 17. The chapel talk this morning was "The Revolutionary Spirit in Christianity." Jesus' ideas and methods were both revolutionary and are today. Not revolutionary in the use of force and violence but in the creation of something positive within the individual; the creation of a new ideal; ~~the creation of a new ideal;~~ a new individual alive with good will. We are grateful beyond words for these helpful messages. How truly great a man Dr. Hodgkin is!

(Diary cont.)

insert

Today a retreat is being held here for the pastors of the city. Yesterday evening we were told there could not possibly be more than 20 people; Miss Koo was hurriedly called upon this morning to serve dinner for about fifty. They came and they came until Room 302 was packed tight. I am glad that they too can share a message from Dr. Hodgkin. The foreigners present were Stanley Smith, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Sydenstricker. The two former are being tempted to stay on and salvage Ming Deh and the Seminary, for at least the latter is slowly disappearing. At 5 o'clock Stanley Smith took Dr. Hodgkin to see the Hansimen properties - Quakerage, Seminary, homes, Hillcrest, etc. Petty looting and stealing is still going on; within another six months there will be little left, and that in the capital of the Nationalist Government. What happened on March 24th may have been an accident, but what is happening each day the Government either can't control or refuses to control, both of which betray an inner condition which is deplorable. .....

Wednesday, Nov. 23 We have not been very successful in finding out what happened yesterday at the big mass meeting. It seems that a radical group here, encouraged by radical success in Canton, called the mass meeting yesterday. The seeming cause of the meeting was to celebrate Tang Seng-dji's evacuation and northern victories, but in reality it was to be turned into a demonstration against the local government. When the local group heard of it they sent soldiers, and the soldiers being true to their calling fired into a group that were agitating against them. We do not know how many deaths occurred.

of 1946

At tiffin today, I received some light on the method used in the Farmers meeting. Hwei. It seems that every farm home has to send one representative to these mass meetings, and in addition they have to pay 40 cents per meeting. Harvests or no harvests they must go. Two farmers who refused to go to a previous meeting were forced to move from the district in which they lived.

Word reaches us that the local student union has been disbanded by the

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Party. What it means we do not yet know. The Union is trying now to raise funds in order to go to Shanghai and "deng bao" (agitate in the newspapers)

Administrative Committee meeting at five o'clock this evening. Nothing eventful. We all feel that the faculty should know more about party, local and political affairs, but when the leaders are not the leaders it is rather difficult to know to whom to go for information.

John Magee called between five and six today. He feels that the situation in the city is bad and that there is much division in the party affairs. The Episcopal Property at Chung Djen Giai is worse off than it has been at any time since March. He also reported much unfriendliness against himself as he was on the street.

About three o'clock a group of perhaps 200 gray clad soldiers marched on to our grass tennis court and began to drill. En-lan went out to report to our "hsien bing" (gendarmerie) and found that it was a group of students from the Hwang-pu Academy. They were quite well behaved, said they had heard about our "fine buildings" and that they wanted to see them. En-lan took four of the head men through the buildings.

Thursday, Nov. 24. ~~So far all~~ All has gone peacefully this week, as far as outside pressure is concerned. The decision made not to go to the Public Recreation Ground on last Tuesday has proved to be a wise one. Not yet have we heard what seems to be a real explanation of what happened. One explanation is that the soldiers fired first; another explanation is that some radicals fired first at the soldiers. We have heard that the number of deaths amounted to four but we have heard that denied. Today's rumor says that one working man was killed and that many people were injured. The sequel is that a letter has come today from the Student Union urging our students to join in a general "ba-kwo" (strike), a protest against the local military whom they say are holding office illegally. This evening our joint committee will meet to

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consider what our students are to do about it. .....

Midnight

At nine o'clock this evening the joint faculty-student had a meeting in Room 301 to decide what to do concerning the letter commanding Ginling to "strike" ~~"ba-kwo."~~ For three hours we sat there seeking for guidance; trying to make the right decision. To "ba-kwo" meant to take the part of the Student Union and not to "ba kwo" meant to approve of the Western Hills group. We had been able to find out pitifully little about the actual situation or the causes of the trouble on Tuesday. The student members of the Joint Committee felt sure that both factions would come to investigate us. Just before midnight we made our decision. It was to begin classes as usual at 8 O'clock and have them as usual for the first two periods. At ten o'clock, the students were to meet in the Science Hall and try to clarify their thinking on the issues. Several - Liu En-lan, Cheng Tao, and Fan Gwan were asked to go out between 8 and 10 to see if they could find any facts which would help in our decisions. All felt as they left your office and wandered in the dark to the dormitories, that those supposed to be in authority in the government were not, and that purposes behind every action were many and unfathomable.

Friday, November 25. And still the glorious war days continue. Beautiful cumulus clouds have been casting shadings over Purple Mountain during the day.

The meeting at 10 o'clock was held as planned. Chen Yu-djen presided and reports were first made of the letters that had come and of the difficulty of the Joint Committee in trying to make a wise decision. Tsu-Deh-hwa and Lin Fuh-mei reported on a meeting,-Student Union - which they had attended on Saturday. After several more reports, the meeting was turned over for general discussion. Some ~~person~~ one asked for more facts about the Western Hills group. Fan Gwan gave what she knew and I gave what I knew. Unfortunately for me, I

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was called out of the meeting at that time and did not get back in. I later heard that it was a very earnest attempt to get to the bottom of things in order to make fair decisions.

We continued our work as usual this afternoon. We hear that Chung Shan students, University students, and University Middle School students all "ba-kow"ed. I do not know for how many days it will last. En-lan who went out into the city this morning, felt that conditions are rather tense. I think that it really goes back to the fact that the existence of the Student Union is in jeopardy from the Government. A representative from the Student Union of Soochow University called this morning. He had been sent for by the Union here. While in the city, he tried to find out facts but could not. Doubtless, he goes back to be a <u>leader</u> of the students of Soochow. .....

It is now nine o'clock Friday evening. So far we have not been threatened by outside forces altho we seem to be the only school that did not "ba-kwo."

We long for facts. We long for the hidden motives that seem to be behind every action of party or union.

Letter from
Insert

A FORMER MEMBER OF FACULTY - Esther Loos

Princeton, N.J. Nov. 28, 1927

.....I can't say enough for the Excellent letters you have written. In those of yours - as for example the description of your trip to Nanking for the commencement exercises - you included plenty of details so that it seemed just as if you were talking. Indeed you have done it in all. The last one telling of the return of the faculty to Ginling and your reasons for staying in Shanghai was <u>perfect</u>.--
.....

I repeat - I can't tell you how remarkable I think you have been in the amount and kind of letters you have sent out nor how much it means to us to have the letters. You have kept us so in touch with things there, I often feel only half here, a feeling I don't want to lose. .....

7 Young Allen Court
Shanghai, December 4, 1927

.....I should want to visit Sienna if I went to Italy and see St.Catherine's city. It's rather wonderful to think of the actual house being in existence. If America was producing saints these days, it would not leave their birthplaces and other interesting landmarks for travellers six hundred years from now. What will New York be like six hundreds years from now, I wonder? or even Boston? We're more like the fool in the parable who tore down his barns to build greater ones than we are like mediaeval Italy. Yet we are building some beautiful buildings and certainly the average man has a better chance in America. The mediaeval world didn't make it easy for people to be saints altho it seemed to appreciate those who achieved sainthood, even in their life time.

I have let a good deal of time go by since my last letter. When I got back from Ginling the rush of work in preparation for a meeting of the Board of Control kept my days full and flooded even into the nights. Two nights I worked after midnight trying to get out the Financial Statement. I had help from Anna Moffet on the Treasurer's Books but they are not yet quite ready for the auditor and nothing has been done since July. It's hard to make up back work when the present takes all your time. I'm sure two people could have found plenty to do at the work I have attempted ever since Ginling began. That's part of the reason why I feel that it cannot all be dropped at once or turned over all at sixes and sevens to a new and inexperienced person. I'm treasurer as well as president of Ginling at the present time and there's no one in sight looking for the treasurer's work. And there is a lot of back work in the way of reports, etc., that ought to be done by me before I leave Ginling for I am the only one who knows from the beginning. For people who sit at a desk in New York, who have always had secretaries at their beck and call to keep things filed and up to date, it looks easy to hand over to the new president. I have always said that I

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would need a month entirely free of responsibility just to clear up my personal affairs and papers before I could leave decently and in good order. I have a box which I packed in 1919 that I have never had time to go through and things went into it then because I had no time to sort out and discard. If there is any chance that in leaving Ginling, I am leaving China,- and in my own mind there is that chance - then I have to plan for the disposal of a good many personal belongings both in Nanking and at Kuling. And the more I think of it the less I want to leave China, now. I think it would be more than I could bear to travel alone and be cut off from people who care about the fate of China - or to live with people who would not understand. .....

Yesterday Anna Moffet and I left our boarding house and came to live with Mrs. Hodgkin in her cosy little "flat" as she calls it. Life against this background will be quite different for both of us and Mrs. Hodgkin seems to be getting something out of it in the way of company and the sharing of expenses, while Dr. Hodgkin is away. He sailed yesterday via Seattle and expects to be back early in February. Besides speaking at the S.V.M. at Detroit he is booked for the Foreign Missions Conference and a good deal of speaking on China. He's a wonderful man for such work. There's nobody quite like him. I wish you could all know him, even as a speaker. It's a rare privilege to know him as I have in the way of personal friendship. And Joy (Mrs. Hodgkin) is a delightful person to be living with. We shall be a very happy trio for Anna is one of the sanest and cheeriest and most companionable persons I have ever lived with. It has meant more than I can say through these hard months to be with her. She enters into all my problems and gives real help in facing them both by her clear insight and by her comforting sympathy. She is quite a little younger than but I think that makes her all the more good for me in this period. And I know she is enjoying the experience of living and working with me. We go and come together and her office is next to mine.

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But we do not talk shop all the time. There are a good many interesting things to do in Shanghai and many very nice people. Last Wednesday we went to a delightful children's concert by the Municipal Orchestra. .....

Miss Vautrin is keeping a Journal and sends it down in installments to Harriet Whitmer and me. Of course, it's full of detail in which we are interested but this time I think I will send on extracts which give some idea of the confusion that is Nanking these days. There is no anti-foreign element just now and I do not think the risk of being there is increased by these squabbles within the Party. Ginling may be threatened if the Students' Union goes out on the warpath and we may have to give up before the term is over. But again we may not. Evidently the girls are keeping their heads and will not be blind followers. Faculty and students are in close touch and the family spirit which has prevailed in the past will help in this crisis. There is a good deal of strain for those who are on the ground but I believe they will be given calmness of spirit and wisdom.

December 1, 1927

[To Miss Bender, ...] from?

The ratification of Miss Wu's election was made at a regular meeting of the Board, so that there might be no question at all as to the legality of her election so far as the Board of Control is concerned. The Board also felt strongly that Mrs. Thurston should remain in China until after Miss Wu's return, because of the impossibility of Miss Wu's entering upon her new duties, without Mrs. Thurston's help and assistance. Just when the year's leave of absence granted to Mrs. Thurston will begin, the Board felt, must wait until after Miss Wu's return and until satisfactory arrangements can be made for the work which Mrs. Thurston is now carrying.

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In accordance with vote No. 12, the following cable was sent you in code:

"BOARD OF CONTROL RATIFIES ELECTION PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE WU. MRS. THURSTON MUST REMAIN HERE UNTIL THE NEW PRESIDENT READY TO TAKE OVER THE WORK."

Mrs. New was asked to write to the Ginling College Committee to express the deep appreciation by the Board of Mrs. Thurston's services and their very strong feeling that they would like to have her continue in some relationship to the college. What that relationship is to be, it is hoped may be defined at the meeting of the Board of Control which must be called, probably in March, when various questions of reorganization of administration will have to be raised. .....

LETTER DATED NOVEMBER 17, 1927, FROM MISS WU I FANG

Insert

It was during my day in Minneapolis - I was representing China at the Convention of the Methodist Woman Foreign Missionary Society - that Miss Bender gave me a copy of the Sable from China and suggested for me to take a trip east. After I came back and thought over the situation, I wrote her the folbwing. "Honestly and frankly, I just cannot be definite in regard to the possible offer, that is, if the Committee approves the election to the presidency by the Board of Control. I have faced the fact more seriously than before and thought over the situation more carefully, but I have come to the same conclusion; that is, my mere willingness to serve Ginling can not qualify me to take up the heavy responsibility. With a person of strong personality and marked ability, training and experience may be discarded, but an ordinary girl like myself will need both in order to take up such a job. And I have neither. I may be selfish in thinking too much about myself, but at the same time it is our beloved Ginling that I do not want to ruin by my stepping in carelessly. So, I still feel as I told you, that unless circumstances after my return are such that it is absolutely necessary for me to assume the duty to tide over the critical period, I just don't feel I dare to say "yes" to the offer." I used the word "duty", because I feel every Ginling daughter <u>ought</u> to do her part for her Alma Mater, in order to be worthy

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of the glorious and inspiring record of the Ginling group since March 24th.

From this you will see that my attitude toward executive work is the same as I told you, when you wrote me about joining the Administrative Committee. But now since your letter came, I have thought over the problem once more, and have come to see that I must not delay my answer any longer. If you plan to, as you said you liked most of all to do, ask for leave of absence from Feb. 1st, you will have to make plans right away, and I feel I just can not let myself keep you from the rest you need after these long months of terrible strain. So, if the Committee should approve the election and should approach me, I have decided to accept the position on one and single condition, that is, only acting for one semester. I am not going to talk about terms with the Committee, because I never consider the possible offer as a position for work for myself, and I don't expect to be acting long either. I am just going to do my duty in helping a little during the transition period. After things are settled, we will be only too glad to welcome you back.

I am very glad that you will be in Shanghai till Feb. 1st, for there are surely many things that you would like to talk over and I would like to learn from you. I plan now to sail on Dec. 31st and will reach Shanghai on Jan. 16th. So, there will be two weeks before you leave and we will have plenty of time to talk things over. Writing is unsatisfactory in itself, and furthermore, I have not put my thoughts on college affairs yet, so I will leave everything till I am back in Shanghai. These days, I concentrate my time and energy on the thesis. Last week, I finished the last set of experiment with good results. Now I only hope that my thesis will meet the approval of the Committee in charge and that everything will come out alright.

With love and best regards, I am

Respectfully yours, Y. Fang Wu

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7 Young Allen Court
Shanghai, December 9, 1927

..... I'm glad you're doing all those nice school and church things. It's good to think of a world with people doing that kind of thing. It hardly seems possible that China, as she is today, can be in the same world with you and yours. Really she is still struggling up out of the ancient world. People speak of her as mediaeval but she's in some ways more like Rome in her latter days when things were going to pieces. And socially China is going to pieces these days. .....

Mrs. Banks' letter brought back so vividly those days forty years ago when I was a grammar school girl. Mrs. Banks was a good teacher. It was very touching having her remember us, in that nice way. One of the penalties of living abroad for nearly thirty years is that one gets out of touch with the old friends. Of course the compensation is the wider circle and it is something to have so many and such good friends as I have. And Ginling girls make very nice daughters. It wouldn't be human not to be a little proud of their brave record during the past year. A letter from one of them received yesterday says "Please be reassured that you are always in our thoughts and the relation between mother and daughter will be always the same."

It's a curious situation to be involved in but my figure of the whirlpool describes it. There are currents and cross currents and eddies, and some things get sucked in and disappear. There's a place in the Yangtze on the way up to Kuling where a swift current flows around a bend and in the shadow of a high rock against which the waters flow you can see a current flowing up stream. Even so is China today and no one knows what it will be like tomorrow. And Nanking is one of the big eddies in the current of this revolution which is flowing - whither? I don't pretend to know and I know no one who knows.

Last night there was a total eclipse of the moon. About one o'clock we were awakened by what sounded like shooting. My first thought was that the fighting groups - now Nanking and Canton - were at each other off on the edge of Shanghai.

Or perhaps the Communists were rising - that was the first thought for a good many. Another possibility was a fight between police and armed robbers. Or it might be white Russians attacking the Soviet Consulate. All these pleasant possibilities suggested themselves. I lay listening and then I got up. The noise came nearer and it sounded like a general uprising. Some very big reports sounded near, and the nearer and louder they were the less they sounded like real guns. It was the age old fight to keep the dragon from swallowing the moon! All over Shanghai they were shooting off fire crackers and beating gongs to frighten him away. And of course he didn't swallow the moon. Some of us thought of that and went back to bed. Shanghai is a strange mixture of ancient and modern, of east and west. They talk about "cultural invasion" and surely Shanghai is the frontier of the west. One of the latest styles is crimped hair - bobbed and frizzed so that a perfectly nice Chinese girl looks like a mulatto! I don't think it can be called progress but it is revolution. Sometimes I'd like to write an essay on Haircuts and Revolution. ..

...

Office of

THE COMMISSIONER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS FOR NANKING

Nanking, China

The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Nanking requests the pleasure of presence of the following members on the faculty of Ginling College at dinner in the Office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, Wednesday evening, (December 14, 1927) at half past six o'clock:-

Miss Margaret Andrews
Miss A. Beatrice Buse
Miss Hwei Lan Chang
Miss Ruth Chester
Dr. Martha Hackett
Miss Ellen Y.T.Koo
Dr. Cora D. Reeges
Dr.Mary B. Treudley
Miss Minnie Vautrin
Miss Catherine Sutherland.

R.S.V.P.

Yesterday this invitation came to us. We all accepted it with joy and dancing and are planning for our debut into Nationalist society with no little anticipation. Wish you were here to go with us. They are sending a car for us. Our first spree in three months!

Hurrah!

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To E.W.G. Dec. 1, 1927

Things are still on a very delicate balance up in Nanking. Last week, the "Nanking Tragedy" as it is being called, has excited everybody and students are being ordered on strike against the Nanking Government who are held responsible for the shooting. No one seems to know exactly what happened but it gives some handle to students to agitate. Ginling girls decided that day not to go and they did not stay away from all classes the day the first strike was called. The Student Union seems to be setting itself against the Nanking Government which is largely in the hands of the Western Hills group. Tsai Kwei tried to make it clear to Mary today. She inclines to believe that the radical group are gaining. What that will mean, no one knows.

Mr. Willmot has just come down from Peking. He says things are very tense up there. It sounds like Nanking in early March. Students are being arrested and shot. The popular feeling is all against Djang Dso-lin. Feng Yu-hsiang has protagonists down here. Timothy Jen spoke on Sunday to a group at Community Church trying to prove that Feng was still Christian, but changed from his earlier color. His associate Djang spoke this afternoon to a group at three o'clock. Tomorrow Giang (Chiang Kai-shek) married May-ling Soong and everybody is talking about that. Most Christian women feel very badly about it. Mrs. New, senior, (her aunt) at one time refused to attend, and they say no Christian minister will perform the ceremony, which is supposed to be Christian to satisfy Mrs. Soong. The ceremony itself is to be very private. The public affair at the Majestic will be a mob. You'll get that in the N.C.D.N. What it means for China, I haven't the least idea.

Mary and Miss Koo came down to attend Board of Control as Faculty representatives. The meeting lasted two days - Nov. 28 and 29, moving rather slowly and accomplishing nothing of very great importance. We discussed registration! We tried to appoint a committee to do the work required in preparation for registration but in the end left it to the Executive Committee. The new Committee is Mrs. New, Miss Bradshaw, Wu Ming-ying, Liu Gien-tsu and Mr. Marx who will continue

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as Secretary. I don't feel that it is a very strong committee, but it's about the best we can do in the present situation. It's a Shanghai Committee, not a Nanking Committee. Chen Yu-gwan was in the Board meeting on Monday. His chief contribution was a flimsy argument for registration. He said it would strengthen the Christian character of a school! So far, that is largely a matter of theory for very few schools are registered - yet. The faculty favor getting ready but --. No one except the U. of N. ~~crowd~~ students seems to want to get registered soon. And they're reported to have gone on strike until the present government is out of office. Isn't it a crazy world!

One action answers quite definitely the question of your status altho it does not settle yet the question when you will be asked to return. No one is being asked now to return. You and Eva are made exceptions in that you are not told now <u>not</u> to plan to return for 1928-1929. That's not very clear but nothing is clear yet. When I was up at college, I tried to get individual expression of faculty opinion on the question of return of all the absent faculty members. I got some idea of the way ten of the faculty who handed in their opinions are thinking. Some voted No in every single case with quite different reasons. I do not think the No's were against return on general principle. I made the question definite for the year 1928-1929. It's just that everything is still so uncertain that they cannot see a normal opening of college with a full program of work and America seems a long way off. (In your case the votes were Yes No and two not voting.) Dr. Reeves didn't vote on any of the names - said it depended on conditions. This ~~vote~~ is not an official vote and you and Eva are the leading candidates in the list. Several got no Yes votes at all. The Board of Control vote is "That no foreign member of the Faculty at home be asked now to return for the year 1928-1929 but that the decision in regard to Miss Griest and Miss Spicer be reconsidered later in the Spring." My fate is left in the hands of a Chinese committee of three Alumnae and two Chinese

faculty in consultation with Miss Wu. If you are inclined to rebel at your own fate, think of me. Personally, I think we'll both be back at Ginling some day so "cheer up, Christmas is coming!" And the discussion brought out that you and most of the others absent were still counted on as members of the faculty on leave of absence. .....

To ANNA RODGERS WRIGHT
Manila

~~408 Missions Building~~
Shanghai, December 15,1927

..... I was in Shanghai until the end of July and very busy. I went up to Nanking for four days and was present at Commencement. We felt rather proud of having a Commencement after such a year of distmmbance. All the seniors were back and we had a quiet happy ending of their college days. Life doesn't look very attractive these days in China but most of these girls are doing something worthwhile. The Ginling Alumnae record is good. The one hundred and five girls are helping to share the "abundant life" which college has given them. .....

When I got back to Shanghai, I found the Ginling group haddecided to go up in spite of the fact that American consuls advised pretty strongly against it. The letter which I am sending with this tells something about the life at Ginling. There is such a lot these days that cannot be told. Either it would hurt somebody's feelings to say out what you really think; or what you would say in the way of friendly criticism of one group will be picked up and used as a handle by their enemies - the Statement of Nanking Missionaries is a case in point; or the political changes which may come any day would expose the person you quote to the attack of the crowd in power tomorrow. The Truth about China is very hard to tell. Perhaps the same thing is true about the Philippines. .....

date? to whom?

...

I am up at Ginling for my Christmas visit but shall return to Shanghai on January 2nd. It's a rather weird situation - this Nanking whirlpool. I feel that fear and not faith is deciding many things and I seem powerless to change. The fear of consequences of my staying here and carrying on, in the minds of the group who are taking the responsibility, is not for me to disregard. I think they are wrong but I cannot say I'm coming back and force them to take the consequences - if I should be wrong! There's no precedent for such a situation in any history of college administration - at least, I think so.

Nationalism in its modern phase is a law unto itself. Here in China, desperately needing education, and she sets out to smash the only schools that can keep going in a time of general upheaval by beheading them, so to speak; by a sweeping demand that administration shall be, all at once, in new hands - Chinese presidents and principals and Chinese majorities on Boards of Directors. The people simply are not available for all these places. All the experience of years is scrapped like old iron and time is wasted on "reorganizations" - I hate the word - in which a lot of paper schemes are laboriously worked out to satisfy popular demand. When you get through you have a new constitution - no better and no worse than the one you had before. Your "Board of Directors" pays $120,000 a year as rent to your "Board of Founders" - the new name for your trustee body in America - and the Board of Founders contributes $120,000 a year to the college. There you are! The college is now "controlled" by the Board of Directors of whom a majority must be Chinese - and you seldom have a majority of Chinese in attendance because they really are not interested in routine business of the kind usually on the docket of such a Board meeting. A handful of foreigners carry the real load, because they actually feel responsible and are interested. In some cases the foreigners overdo the business of deferring to Chinese opinion and put on quite inexperienced people, with little or no knowledge of the problems, or all that is involved, the whole responsibility for

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big decisions. In some cases, they refrain even from expressing opinion on some big question. The question of my future status in relation to Ginling, for instance, has been dealt with in this way - left to a Chinese committee of five, three alumnae and two Chinese faculty who have been at Ginling less than two years and one of whom is uncertain about staying next year. We ought to be working together on all these problems. There is to be a meeting of the Board of Control in March when some of these questions will be decided and my future status in relation to Ginling will be settled. The thing has been given a queer twist in New York and complicated by their taking my withdrawal for granted.

A "leave of absence" is suggested by a good many and may be the best thing for me if not for Ginling. Perhaps it is best for Ginling but I feel that I am needed and a good many share the feeling that there is work for me side by side with a Chinese President. We are most fortunate in having among our own Alumnae a person like Miss Wu who has been elected as the new president. I feel that we could work together harmoniously and I know I am ready to help her in every way to get adjusted to her position. .....

Insert [Letter from John H. Reisner

University of Nanking
~~Room 531 20 Museum Road~~
Shanghai, China
December 28, 1927

.....

"With the exception of the residences, I was pleased to find our buildings in as good shape as they are in. The Language School looked as if nothing had happened. Of course all equipment was cleaned out. I refer only to the buildings. The Ministry of Justice, to whom they are rented, at their expense, has had the heating plant refitted for use under Mr. Gee's direction. The Middle School compound buildings looked the worse for their looting and occupancy by military but they have been gotten in usable shape in parts, with no great expense and the use of much ingenuity. Mr. Gee says the Hospital buildings are in fair shape. I did not have time to visit them. The Agricultural

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Dupset

Gardens buildings look run down at the heel but a mason and some whitewash will help there. The College campus was much better than I had dared to hope for and has suffered only to the extent of a path or two across lawns. My greatest surprise and pleasure, on the property side, was in the condition of Sage Chapel. The benches show dents (slight) where the soldiers and officiers' steel outfit pieces struck when sitting down, a few book racks are gone, but the walls were in quite decent shape and the benches can very easily be sandpapered and smoothed over and revarnished (which a great many people have hoped would happen some time soon), and as I entered, it was to go back into the Chapel quite as we left it last March.

"But the condition of the residences gave one a shock. We are adding thirty odd thousand dollars to earlier estimates of damage, which brings the total residence damages up to $75,000.00. No point to describe them now. I shall try it in my next occasional Letter. A few are still a little better than some of the others and Gee is trying to rent these to officials as that is the only way by which what is left can be saved. .....

General Educational Situation in the City of Nanking.

For the most part, schools are in a precarious condition. Those which depend upon government support are not sure of the next month's funds; even the Chung Shan University has paid salaries to only part of its staff, amid disrupting charges of favoritism, and its small funds have come from loans raised by the personal efforts of the President, while its designated income was seized by generals. A government middle school has had three presidents since September; the latest dignitary forced out all teachers who were not his former associates at Southeastern, and filled their places with schoolmates. Six weeks after the Girls' Normal School (Provincial) had tardily opened, teachers were still divided into two factions, each supported by part of the students, whose strife had prevented the holding of a single class.

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There has been much turbulence in the Chung Shan University, some of it led by a couple of the troublesome men who transferred from the University of Nanking two years ago. When the President ordered every student to participate in a certain political parade, some refused to go, and finally agreed to do so only if the President would lead the procession; his secretary attempted a demurrer which drew stones in reply, and the President was compelled to comply with the demand. Some teachers in government schools have been warned that they must be orthodox in all references to Party programs and the Three People's Doctrines, or lose their places. Yet one teacher in the School for Party Workers, using data from the University of Nanking, is able openly to challenge Dr. Sun's formulas on population - because he has a friend on the Central Executive Committee. The Department of Education has tried to protect school work from unnecessary interruptions, but its efforts have frequently been over-ridden by the Municipal Party Headquarters, which is earning much ill will by its irresponsible and puerile interference in other people's business." .....

What has kept me optimistic is the thought of those two institutions by the old Drum Tower, Ginling and the University, unharmed by the looting and running smoothly under most difficult conditions. By continuing their constructive Christian work in the face of disintegrating and destructive forces, these institutions are bringing new hope to the friends of Christian Missions and are an important factor in hastening the return to normal conditions. .....

The Political Situation

One short paragraph must suffice. The coup made by the Reds at Canton December 12 served as the occasion for the breaking off of relations with Russia by the Kuomintang. This has been the chief item of interest for several weeks past. Preliminary meetings have been held in preparation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is scheduled

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for January 1-15. The last Canton coup has eliminated a number of the outstanding members of the Central Executive Committee, such as Wang Ching-wei, from the conference. Please note that none of the higher-up Reds who were implicated in the two recent Canton coups have been punished, nor are they likely to be. The Russians were made the principal goats on this occasion - and they simply reaped the harvest they have been preparing for themselves for the past three years or more. There is nothing in Chinese politics at the present time to give any one any particular hope. The conservatives are gaining control slowly, but their victories are rather costly, as witness the destruction at Canton. The Kuomintang Party Central Executive Committee, of course, controls the government, and this committee, so far as I can see, is made up mostly of political and military usurpers who in no way represent the Chinese people or the larger national interests of China. Papers this morning report the probable resignation of C.C. Wu, Wang Chung-hui, and Sun Fo from the government - some of their best men. There is a strong move to reinstate Chiang Kai-shek as head of the military. The Nanking government is now under the control of the Kuangsi military group. With the progressive suppression (?) of the Russian and Chinese Red activities and influences, the political and military situations will assume a more nearly Christian norm.

Recent Military Developments.

Tang Seng-chi has been eliminated from the Yangtse valley. Kuangsi generals are now in control at Wuhan. Hsuchowfu has at last fallen, due about 95% to Feng Yu-hsiang and the other 5% to the Nanking armies. It looks very much as if Shantung would fall and would go to Feng Yu-hsiang, not to the Nanking group as such, though Feng and the Nanking crowd would probably be able to cooperate on certain broad issues. One Shantung general and two Fengtien generals have recently gone over to the other side. The situation between Fengtien and Shansi changes very little and no decisive results are in sight. The Northern provinces, however, are thoroughly

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honeycombed with Nationalist propaganda and the people, in spite of what they now know about the Nationalists, seem to prefer the unknown to the known. They have had all too much of militarism by the Northern group to wish for any more of it or to be unwilling to get rid of it at any cost. .....

While our disillusionment makes it impossible for any of us to be in the same mental state that we were in this time last year regarding the Nationalist control of Nanking and the Yangtze valley, nevertheless the situation is very much better today than it has been any time since March 24, and I am one of those who believe that the situation will continue to get considerably better - IF it does not go and get worse again. The coming year finds us faced with problems that we never dreamt of twelve months ago, but after the experiences we have been through, and after what we have seen of our Chinese colleagues in action and carrying heavy responsibilities, I think we are all more than justified in starting the New Year full of faith and confidence and hope in the immediate future.

THE END OF THE YEAR 1927

Christmas in Nanking! The contrasts with the former years were more striking on this third visit than they were in July and in November. The summer was so unusual that one was not tempted to make comparisons. Founders' Day is our own special birthday at Ginling and the absence of old friends was less noted. But the little faculty group at Ginling felt a special loneliness as they realized again that the happy homes on the nearby ridge were all empty, or even worse, filled with the wretched soldiers who had spoiled it all and were still doing damage to the houses in which they were settled for no one knows how long.

One of the most discouraging things about the Nanking situation is that the damage done since July is, in many cases, much more serious than the damage done on March 24th. There are two pictures of Stanley Smith's house - one taken in July and one in November and they are most striking comment upon the general state of

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lawlessness which seems to prevail in Nanking. The Porter and Lowdermilk houses show signs of quite serious deterioration since November and if the thing continues the whole bill of damages will be much larger than it was first estimated. And this cannot be blamed on the Communists. Even members of the government are unable to hold houses in which they plan to live when the soldiers are minded to take them. Some University professors had settled in Dr. Bowen's house and soldiers returned from one of the war fronts driving them out and insisting that it was their house for they had lived in it in April! At the present time, the Bowen, Thomson and Buck houses are being put in shape and some repairs have been done on them, but the Reisner house has soldiers in it. Perhaps, one of the most unpleasant things that visitors to Ginling encounter is the chance of meeting up with some of these soldiers as you turn that corner. They are nothing worse than insolent, but the chance of an incident seems not too remote.

An amazing thing seems to be the lack of any comprehension on the part of many Chinese as to what has happened and what the actual situation is all over the city, as far as foreigners are concerned. One of the Ginling students asked Miss Chester whether there would be a foreign service in Sage Chapel on Xmas Sunday and when Miss Chester said: "Why, there are no foreigners in Nanking who could arrange for such a service," the girl said, "Aren't there foreigners in Hsiakwan?" Miss Chester said there were only a handful and they seldom came up to this service. The girl seemed to be absolutely without any conception of the change that had come over the foreign community in Nanking. She was at Ginling last year and remembered what a nice service it was and thought she would like to go again!

I travelled up with Mr. Reisner who was going up for a few days before Christmas, and we talked with a young man who was connected with the Department of Finance in the Government. His name was Marvin Hwang, a graduate of Boone and of the University of Wisconsin. He had absolutely no conception of what had happened in Nanking on March 24th, or what the situation was as far as it affected

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foreigners. It seemed to him as if it would be quite a simple thing for foreigners to return to Nanking. The refusal to face facts which seems to be characteristic of the whole group who are in the present Nanking Government is another discouraging aspect. Mr. Rosiner tried to enlighten this particular young man but I doubt if he has seen for himself the destruction that has been done in Nanking and faced the practical problems connected with the return of foreigners to live in the city. .....

It was rather striking - the contrast between the foreign houses owned by missions and the foreign style houses which are owned by Chinese. In practically every case, these latter are in quite good condition even if they are standing empty. In many cases, they have been rented by persons connected with the Government. .....

The little Hansimen Church has not been occupied at any time and is much as it was before. Pastor and Mrs. Swen have left and he goes to a new work in Tsinan. His sturdy courage has unquestionably been a factor in saving that little church from being occupied by the soldiers, but he was not able to do very much to protect the mission buildings which were across the street and adjoining. Severance Hall is pretty badly damaged - the school part of it not quite so much of a wreck as the little adjoining house in which Miss Dresser, and afterwards Mabel Lee had lived. The lovely garden which Miss Dresser had done so much to create out of the clay flat which was east of the house has reverted to type and is again a clay flat,-- shrubs and arbor and many of the trees gone.

In the Ming Deh compound, the same destruction of the lawn and shrubs and trees is to be seen. It seems the soldiers just scraped off the grass in order to get a drill ground which they needed, and cut down shrubs and trees that were in the way. Some of the larger trees are still standing. Ming Deh Building is not in such bad shape. All the doors are gone and some of the windows. The memorial tablet to Mrs Leaman was torn off its place in the front hall, and, of course, the building was completely looted as far as movable things were concerned. It seems almost a pity that houses like the Leaman, Abbey and Drummond houses which

were pretty old and dilapidated anyway should have such little damage done to them. It is a most disheartening prospect and when these lighthearted young Nationalist officials ask why foreigners don't return, you feel like slaying them with scorn that they do so little comprehend all that is involved in the reconstruction of Nanking...

The Presbyterian Church at Fu Dong has also not been damaged and some school work seems to be going on there. Saturday afternoon is, of course, not the time when one would see its activities at their best. We drove on down to the Nanking Store and I went in there to see what things were like. They had a pretty full stock of goods and seemed to be doing quite a thriving business. Shwen-dji says that business is quite good in "her store." Evidently, these new officials are buying foreign groceries and silken garments. The Nanking Store was crowded with customers and the general appearance of things in the South City was pretty much as usual. I imagine that there are hundreds of people living there who have no idea what happened on March 24th and we do have to keep in mind that for the Chinese it has not made so much difference as it has for us.

We continued our drive around past Fu Dzi Miao (Confucian temple) where things were a little less "reh nao" than usual. We made a detour past the old Ginling which seems to be full of soldiers; past Hu Bu Giai where the conspicuous thing is a big picture of Sun Yat Sen painted on the north wall of the church. This compound has been used as a propaganda headquarters since March 23th.

I wanted to see the road widening improvement of which we heard so much in the summer, so we drove on past the Hoh house and at the corner where Dr. Hoh Wu had his clinic and small house, there opened a great boulevard leading eastward toward the Government Yamen, a stretch of road not yet finished more than 100 feet wide. This, with the removal of houses from the bridges, seems to have been the accomplishment of the city improvement effort that was much advertised just before Giang left Nanking in August. As we drove along and talked about the whole situation, I asked the three girls if they felt that any group of people were really happier because

of all that had taken place since last March, and they all said they did not think that anyone was any happier.

We had another call from Wang Bao-ling, and he gave us again his opinion of the powers that be. I imagine that he represents a fairly large group of people -- small capitalists, I suppose they would be called - honest, thrifty people who have employed workmen and done some of the constructive work of the past. He has a tale of woe, claiming that he is due, along with three other contractors, a sum of $40,000 for buildings which were erected and practically completed just before Giang left Nanking in August. In the meantime, the same work of destruction has been going on as in the case of some of the foreign houses. Materials are being carried off, window frames are being used for firewood, and he says when he tries to get paid and takes people to see the buildings, there will be nothing but the flat piece of ground to show them. "How then," he says, "can I expect to get paid?" .....

One of the lectures by members of the Government which had been in the lecture course at Ginling came on the Friday between Christmas and New Year. The lecturer is a cousin of C.C. Wu and one of the secretaries in the foreign office. He was accompanied by Dr. Weigh who is also in the foreign office and teaches at the University. Dr. Weigh had given a lecture a week or so before and En-lan's comment on that was: "Partly due to his lack of organization and mostly due to his lack of real thinking, I must declare that I did not enjoy the talk." Her comment on the lecturer of a week later was that it was immoral to waste people's time in that manner. Mr. Wu's subject was the educational policy of the K.M.T. and what do you think he talked on? Esperanto! He did not seriously propose it as a substitute for Chinese for which I think there might be a real case made, but he spent more than one hour talking to Ginling students about the arguments in favor of substituting Esperanto for European languages, or at least, emphasizing it as a means of exchanging ideas and transmitting Chinese culture to other countries. He evidently enjoyed talking to the girls. I felt that a

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good deal of their laughter was rather hysterical and they realized what a silly business it was. Surely a case of fiddling while Rome is burning. After dinner, Dr. Weigh, who is a graduate of John Hopkins, in discussing the reported changes in his department - the removal of C.C. Wu and the general change which seems to be the rule when the top man goes out - admitted pretty frankly that he considered the general situation in Nanking a mess. And really, I do not think that a person can be charged with pessimism who passes a similar judgment upon it. Preparations were being made to welcome the Plenary Conference which is now in session in Nanking. Ginling was asked to make a subscription to the expenses but the Chinese faculty are going to take care of that. Part of the preparation was the bringing into the city of large numbers of soldiers of the Fortieth Army which is one of the groups which participated in the Raid of March 24th. What will come of it? I found no one in Nanking who pretends to know.

Against such a background, the contrasts in Ginling life are all the more amazing. Entering the college gate is like coming into another world -- a little Paradise. Everyone is busy and everyone is happy. Regular work with almost no interruptions has gone on since the first of December; no fear of strikes and no demand to participate in outside activities. To make up for some of the time lost early in the term, it was decided to have no holidays for either Christmas or New Year. Both of these holidays are celebrated on the Sundays and in a most appropriate manner. The week before Christmas chapels were planned to bring out the different meanings of Christmas. The leaders were Djang Siao-sung, Fan Gwan, Miss Vautrin and myself. The Christmas party was Christmas Eve and was very well carried through. The Practice School gave a ply "No Room in the Inn." The whole thing was directed by Sung Ging-ying and was very well done. .....

During my two weeks, I had plenty of time for conference with different members of the faculty and with some students, and they planned three occasions where I also met some of the outside friends... some old and some new friends of the college. One day we had the Alumnae. There were ten of them altogether.

Hwang Meng-sze brought her eldest son and he was very sweet and friendly. He remembered a year ago that he had cried and he said, "This time, I am going to talk," and he did, and made himself very much a member of the group. The youngest Ginling grandson was also there brought by his proud little mother Shao Bao Funien. Another afternoon the Hsiakwan friends were invited and Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Johnson with some of the men in the small community down there came up and enjoyed with us some of Eva's Christmas cake and shortbread. On the last Friday, we invited a group of Chinese friends and had a very pleasant informal tea party. .....

Letters were coming in from many of our friends expressing their eager interest in the experiment that Ginling is making in her attempt to carry on under such adverse conditions. Most of them do not exaggerate the heroism which is required to do the thing which the faculty are doing. I realize as I go up there that there is a good deal of strain in living under such conditions and yet I feel that the group is doing something which is vital, and, in ways that we cannot now fully measure, influencing lives that will count in the years to come. One of the friends in a letter to Miss Vautrin puts it this way: [Miss Laura Wild]

"Some, perhaps, wish you were back in America, safe and without big question marks for the future. I do not. I feel like cheering you on and congratulating you on your opportunity. You are living more to the square inch every year there in China than we are in America. You can dè more in one year with that kind of spirit in a hundred students than we can here in five years with a thousand, half of whom are getting through college merely for social prestige. I am not depreciating our opportunities here as teachers. I am just congratulating you on yours, for I can feel the thrill across the ocean and the continent." ~~(Miss Wild)~~

I think that everyone in the group feels that it has been worth while and although the shadow still hangs over Nanking, it is nice to think that there is this little patch of sunshine.

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On the train returning to Shanghia, I read "The Three Principles." I am sorry to say that I cannot feel that the hope of China lies there. That evening, I heard a splendid paper by D. Willard Lyon on the subject "Will Confucianism be a Force to be Reckoned with in the Coming Days in China?" I think most thoughtful people would say that it will, and that it has still a message of value for the life of this great people, but I do not feel that the hope of China is there. The closing quotation in Dr. Lyon's paper was from a letter by Professor T.C.Chao dated at Peking, September 4, 1927. Here it seems to me is the hope of China and the thoughtful Christian group with which I have contact in Nanking would echo Professor Chao's sentiments.

"We have been hearing, not perhaps without a measure of patience, that we must interpret Christianity in terms of Chinese culture. There is a good deal in it. But what we really need is a thorough understanding of the teaching of Jesus, and a direct experience of Christ, through a living of His kind of life. The Christian message is clearly far above what Confucius can offer and what his followers can give. Mankind wants God. My personal opinion is that God can be found in clear expression only in the Lord incarnate, our Lord Jesus Christ. The greatest task ahead, it seems to me, is a creating of the direct experience of God through our faith in Christ. The Christian message lies clearly in the definite faith in God as Father, with whom His believing children can have personal communion through the living of a life as exemplified in Jesus, a life of moving and conquering love. It is clear that Confucius has not given us a gospel, a simple yet magnificient gospel, of the love of God the Father, who wants us all to be like Christ, and to have the most abundant life, that contains in it a wonderful peace and joy and a contact with everlasting reality."

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR

1927 by Lin Yü-lan

It was the last day of the year and still in the middle of the day when we started on a carriage ride across the city. We were rolled past the ruins of the University faculty buildings, passed by the fragments of the Blackstone and its neighboring houses, the Women's Bible School, the Quaker Church, and finally the carriage stopped at the front door of a friend. After exchanging a few words of greetings, we strolled together from one house to another among the wreckages in the neighborhood. We first called upon the house of Dr.Rowe. Not a single piece of wood can be found in the whole building; in order to make room for the wood works to go away, the adjacent bricks were all removed. Taking the place of floors there are deep holes in the earth down below and the blue sky high above. Imagine! the skeleton left of the house is in such a shape that it looks as if it would fall at the faint touch of the passing breeze at any moment. We felt that it would be a great kindness done if it should be pulled down immediately. There was quite a bit of repairing done on the surrounding walls, but the garden is washed bare from its usual beauty and charm by the creulty of man.

Next we were in the school for women near the Presbyterian church. The buildings are a little better off than the Rowe house, but still its windows and doors have fled. The building seemed to breathe upon us an utter air of desolation. Then we proceeded to see the remains of the Presbyterian school. I felt as if I was marching in a funeral procession. The woodwork of these buildings is only partially gone. The floors are spared, but are completely drowned in debris, and in some cases there is enough damage done on the stairs to prevent easy communications between the two floors. Trees have been cut down in the garden. Grasses were spaded away on account of their im-

practicability, for they are too slippery for military drills.

From the windows of the highest floor of the school building, we stretched our eyes for a look at the other Mission property around,-- the Theological Seminary, Dr. Chen's house, Mr. Smith's house and its neighborhood. Among all the ruins we witnessed the gardens tell the most tragic story. The gardens, the yards once so beautiful, are now like the desert of Sahara. Passing by the James house, the Plopper house and its neighborhood, we journeyed toward the south city. The wreckage of buildings, the dreadful ruin, the scene of sorrow, brought to me a deep sense of disconsolation, of misery and of death. Again my blood rushed within my backbone at the horrors of the catastrophe. I was perplexed and bewildered. I bitterly hated the crime that was committed, but I did not know where to put the blame.

Not many buildings were seriously damaged on the first days of the catastrophe; many of the ruins were accomplished long after the disaster. The unfortunate human shapes who used to totter aimlessly through the chaos of dirt, searching for fuel which might enable them to live through the cold season a little more easily have been most eager in the enterprise of carrying away windows, doors, and even floors, piece by piece. In some cases the damage was done by members of the Nationalist Army while they were taking refuge under their roofs late in the fall. Camped down in the midst of their possessions, living in a horrible mess of dirt, without any heavy clothing or any bedding, you can well imagine how eager they would be sending pieces of furniture, windows, and doors away through smoke and fire to keep themselves warm. I can easily forgive the destroyers of these buildings, but I can not reconcile myself to the causes of it all. For men who have never learned what moral principles are, their chief problem, naturally, would be one of the flesh. When they are face to face with starvation and death, of course, they would do anything that would enable them to keep body and soul together. The more pressing question of the constant bitter struggle for mere existence to them would be more serious than the remote

questions of morality, character, citizenship and International good-will which are but strangers to their minds. Blame them? No, I do not have the heart. They have committed a crime which in their eyes is no crime at all. They did what they have done of necessity and not for hatred. Society is to blame but not they.

We crossed one narrow street into another. Alas! What a scene of distress it brought into view! In the tiny shops you will see the little children, so small, so helpless; and the aged folk, so old, so frail, all huddled together working in the most primitive ways of working. Intent on their work, the monotony of it has made their minds dull, their backbones crooked, their eyes strained, and their lives dry and uninteresting. Working like ants, and poor all the time. Those people have never had a chance to discover what life really is. The only problems that occupy their minds are the problems within the limits of their four walls. "Down with____" "Support ____" Those slogans have not made the slightest impressions upon their thinking. They are looking at the world dreamily through a thick glass. What they see are only deep dark shadows fantastic and unreal.

Moving on and on, we were soon on the busy streets of South City. The shops are big and prosperous looking. Glittering things shine in the show-windows. People are busy buying and selling for the New Year. Their faces betrayed their thoughts; they are busy calculating how they can buy the best thing with the least money or how they could make the most money. Money is the chief concern there. People are busy living to keep pace with the changing styles in fashions, and social changes, so they have no time to stop to see or to think. If they were not asked to pay these increasing taxes, the revolution would have made only a faint impress on their lives. As to the streaming crowd on the streets, they must have witnessed enough changes brought forth by the revolution. Their puzzled faces tell the tale of perplexities in their hearts. They must have wondered and wondered. "They say that the revolution will bring

forth equality and life to the people." Why do they only see that bread is snatched from the mouth of the poor and they are all clothed in rags?

Next we called at the city Y.M.C.A. Soldiers have been evacuated from there long long ago. Work has been resumed for some time already. The Presbyterian church is evacuated too. Both places showed no traces of damage done, only they do certainly need a thorough cleaning. St. Paul's Church is still occupied by some special party committee; The Presbyterian church at Hu Bu Street is still occupied by the Central Political Bureau; The Methodist church is occupied by the 40th Army. What shall I say here? I hope that I will not be misunderstood if I venture to say that my heart did not ache at the sight of the last scene. I do not mean that it is right for those people to occupy the church as they do, and not for one minute will I show any sympathy with those who think that reforms in the churches must be brought forth by responding to love with hatred. But I do believe that the present status can only do good to the church, and there could be no possible harm. It is a bit unpleasant, of course, but this is the only way to look for pure gold. Not only in China, but I do not know about other lands; the Church has gradually buried Christ under institutions and intellectualities or formalities; hence the Christ who demonstrated the love of the Father even with his own death, who disregarded all formalities of living and standardized morality, to tell the good tidings of the Father, has almost been forgotten. Now the church is winnowed, fanned by the freezing north wind, the church is going to be purified from her chaff. "Like sheep taken to the slaughter" the church is being made to see and to realize her own defects. Through bitterness she is going to have fuller development and to make a greater contribution to the needy in China. "All is good to those who love the Lord."

As the drama of life was passing before my eyes, in a city of half mourning, I could not help questioning the government. The government? Well, the government. The government is the government. There is a black fog pervading

the world of the government. It is a world of darkness, so dark that the farther wall of a chamber is not to be seen. Foot-steps may be heard, but they are the footsteps of ghosts, for one beholds nobody. Hoarse warning cries may be heard from everywhere, and sometimes, where the fog for a moment is thinned, exaggereted shapes and monstrous figures may loom up and be seen creeping along. In the night, in the mists, the unknown people in the government pass and repass each other. Friends pass each other without greetings; enemies without grudges for they see not, and they are not seen. They blunder along the indistinguishable streets amidst cries and wild confusion and there they wander aimlessly and helplessly, but busy running the revolution. How could they be asked to look after the welfare of the people? How could they be expected to do good instead of harm! And the mass of human beings under military disguises who are strolling along the streets? They have offered their lives at the shrine of pure ignorance without complaint or heaviness of heart. Instead of struggling to see any light that may shine in this wide world they have imprisoned themselves tightly up in thick walls of hatred and estruction. Gloomy forebodings weighed on my heart like lead. A grim struggle was going on as to my attitude toward it all. It is all a drama, intense, complex, ever changing, ever fascinating, and ever distressing. Thousands and thousands of actors moving in and out, always coming, always going. They ~~will~~ stir me to sadness; for the good, I feel sad with them because they are suffering more than their rightful share; for the ones who are wrong, I feel equally sad both for them and for the suffering they brought to us. Life tasted very bitter indeed. I wished and wished that I could sleep like Rip Van Winkle -- sleep for years and years and then wake up to find that the world had entirely changed.

Suddenly I was awakened from my thoughts and from my longing for a long sleep by the turning of the carriage. It must have been about five o'clock, while the red veil of sunset rays were playing hide-and-seek among the clouds

of the weary world on the horizon that our carriage turned off from the noisy street into the quiet Peach Valley. We were soon in the Purple House. It is built like an ancient Chinese palace. The deep gray roofs, once new, are now fading in color under the tramplings of the winter wind and the summer rain, while still serving their purpose. The pillars, once brilliantly painted in red and green, are now dusty and old, yet remain unchanged in strength. The trees, robbed by the autumn frost, are bare and forlorn, yet endure all in silence and perseverance. The campus and the hills around are without their lovely green, yet they are striving to do the best they can with their winter brown. The flowers in the garden, the chrysanthemums, and even the last rose, are cut off by the merciless hands of December, yet the holly, the heavenly bamboo and the geraniums have come forward to continue the mission of their kind.

The mothers in the Purple House castle are very dear and tenderhearted, full of the softness of motherhood and loving kindness. The children are very dear too and enthusiastic and amusing, full of zest and energy, very friendly and responsive. Though sometimes careless, as is the way of happy, natural children, they are very human. Together they are working. They spin and they weave. Bit by bit they are weaving threads of white, red, blue, gold and all shades of colors into their lives. Little by little their lives are spun and woven with unselfishness, courage, purity, love and all the qualities that are required of them to be good citizens both of this world and of the world beyond. They work and work regardless of greed for money or fame of this world. Some of them are looked upon as fools in the eyes of this world. In spite of the mockeries of man, and in spite of the threats of confusion and wild cries from the black fog outside they are keeping quietly at their task -- weaving and weaving and weaving undisturbed and unceasingly. Sometimes some may be deeply

grieved at the failure of their fellows or at the hideous dropping off of some golden threads of their own looms, yet "Hail, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better" seems to be their motto. To the distress of the devil, what a stubborn and unconquerable family it is!