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Thurston, Matilda Calder
(Edited letters pp. 77-150)
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to help to settle the question justly and rightly, so as to avoid, if possible, any sore spot for future conflicts.

Nanking, May 13, 1928

Students are issuing manifestos on the subject of the Tsinan affair, and some of them will do no credit to China with those who know. The students in the Government University - formerly known as Southeastern, recently called Fourth Chung Shan, later Kiangsu University and now National Central University - go on record as believing the atrocity story - that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tsinan, a Mr. Tsai, was killed by Japanese and mutilated - eyes and nose and ears cut off before he was shot. Most atrocity stories are lies, and I certainly do not believe this one. Practically all the Chinese do. Another choice bit in their letter is this: "Our soldiers are known everywhere for their reputation for respecting life and property of foreigners, - a fact none can deny". And this goes out from Nanking, and from a University where looting and destruction by soldiers took place only a little more than a year ago. The total bill of damage done in Nanking to foreign property is said to be about \$2,000,000, and seven foreigners were killed. To me it looks very much as if something of the same sort started in Tsinan and provoked the Japanese to defend their property and the lives of their citizens. There is a large Japanese business community there.

The University of Nanking students and Chinese faculty are much stirred up over the affair and have been out on the war path of propaganda and boycott all the week in spite of the effort which the Nanking Government is making to keep things quiet. May is a month of anniversaries and days which should be forgotten; "humiliation days" are bad for the soul of an individual or a nation. May 1, 4, 7, 9 were all list-

ed as possible holidays before this happened, and the University has taken them all and a few more - at least $7\frac{1}{2}$ days off in May, so far. Ginling has had only $1\frac{1}{2}$ days off - May 9th and the morning of May 10th. University boys aggravate every situation for us. They want Ginling girls to follow their lead and they are most extreme in their ideas. A few radical students get excited and intimidate the whole group. A letter came to Ginling students on Wednesday calling them "Chinese in face but not in action, slaves of the westerners, etc.," because Ginling was keeping her head and making her own decisions. On Monday a Student Union representative came over to see why Ginling girls were not out on strike. Practically all other schools took the whole week off. The strain on the girls is terrific, but they have kept their own course; and it has been on the whole a sane and constructive way of expressing their patriotism and their indignation at the aggression on the part of Japan, and her interference in Shantung.

Ginling girls are standing for conciliation in spite of the fact that the news they get puts the blame all on Japan. There is a kind of desperation in their mood - not leading to destruction and revenge, but a feeling of helplessness. China seems to be interfered with in this great ideal of unification, and it seems to be Japan's militarism and imperialism which has blocked the way to victory. They know Japan is strong - too strong for them to oppose her by war. They appeal for sympathy and understanding and good will, and they admit that China is not free from blame.

I'm one of those unhappy persons who see both sides in this situation. I have done so since last March but I think I did it even before

that. I sympathize with China in all her right desires and aspirations for freedom, while I condemn the methods she has been using for the last two years, and I have no hope at all in unification by military force. If they get to Peking there will be, in time, a Southern Punitive expedition, and the fight will be on again. I'm a pacifist since 1923, and yet I see the excuse for gunboats, and British troops in Shanghai, and Japanese defence troops in Tsingtao. I find it harder to excuse Japanese troops in Tsinan, and can feel the provocation their presence must have been to the Nationalists. But I was in Nanking on March 24th and I know that Chinese soldiers can break loose and do terrible things. But I know too what agony of soul this can make for Ginling girls and University boys, and what brave efforts they made to save us from the looting and dangers of that day.

There is a very evident desire on the part of the Nationalist Government to prevent the fanning of the flames of hate. They are urging students not to agitate, not to work for boycott and reprisal, even while they tell a story that covers up the Chinese share of guilt. T.V. Soong, in an interview reported today, admits the possibility of this in a vague way. It would look as if C.T. Wang saw the Japanese side. Today's news looks more hopeful (May 11th).

May 15th.

We are still without any feeling of certainty as to what actually happened at Tsinan. It has looked a little more as if Japan's share of blame would be larger, but that may be only because we get the China side here. We have all been writing letters, and I'm sending off under separate cover some of the Ginling efforts to enlighten our friends. Even now the letters are out of date. In the student

letter they say, "As Tsinan is occupied by an unfriendly force, our Nationalist Northern Expedition will have to halt. This will, no doubt, prolong our civil war and menace our national unification". But it has not halted, for the papers report that Tehchow is captured and Tientsin is threatened. That is another center for international complications and anything may happen. It looks as if the North was "too proud to fight" or something of the sort. I'm glad I'm not in Peking. By the time you read this you'll know how it turned out.

We had final word today that Miss Wu has finished her work - which means that she has her Ph.D. - and is sailing on the 17th from Vancouver - will be here about June 1st. We have settled down to quiet work and it looks very hopeful for the finishing up of the year's work. We are giving our Entrance Tests on the 18th and 19th. A year ago no one could have dared to predict, though some of us dared to hope for, what has been possible this year. We are enjoying the beauty of the campus and good things to eat from the garden - peas and lettuce, and strawberries three times a day. Roses and sweet peas and larkspur and snap dragons and honeysuckle. This too is China.

Nanking, May 12, 1928.

M.V. ? pp 80-90

If today all of China were as peaceful and industrious as we are over here in our quiet little valley, the newspapers would not carry us in their headlines. Unfortunately foreigners and Chinese are becoming entangled again, this time up in Shantung. We are awaiting anxiously for facts to come through the the great danger is that much propaganda on both sides is being spread before these facts are known. Most of us felt that there was bound to be trouble ahead as

soon as we heard that the Japanese were sending in troops to protect their large investments in Shantung which now amount to about Yen 256,000,000. Some of us also saw the danger of the thing which the Nationalist Army leaders did - that is to put into the advance divisions of their army men who were with Chang Fah-kwei in Kwantung recently and caused all the destruction there, and also men who were with Ho Yao-dzu in March 1927 when Nanking was taken. If men like that are used, men whom even the highest in command cannot control, clashes are bound to occur.

The first stories that reached us from Tsinan in the Chinese papers were that about a thousand Chinese had been killed by the Japanese, and that some of their officers had been brutally mutilated having had their eyes and noses gouged out. They mention that especially Tsai Gung Shi, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Shantung Province was treated in this way. Rumor also says that the Japanese have taken some of the bodies of the Chinese to Dairen in order to keep facts from being known. On the streets in Nanking one sees large lurid posters showing the gouging process, and also showing Japanese officers in the act of cutting off heads. Naturally the Chinese papers place the blame of starting the fighting on to the Japanese. The English papers from Shanghai first came out with the statement that 300 Japanese were brutally killed, that bodies were mutilated and women raped. The number 300 has now decreased to 13 with 28 still missing. The Japanese telegrams put the blame upon the Chinese soldiers whom they say were out of control by their leaders and began looting. We do not yet know the facts, but we doubt if things were as bad as either side pictured. Our experience on March

24th of last year leads us to believe that facts come out very slowly in newspapers, and it is best to be patient until they do.

In the meantime, students are very much excited. At the old Southeastern which is now called Central University, they had not had classes for days; the University of Nanking of course did not have classes on May 1st or 4th nor any of the time this week. They spend most of their time in writing articles on the affair for newspapers both Chinese and foreign in China and abroad, and in sending telegrams and cablegrams. Our students have on the whole been much more constructive and thoughtful than any group in the city. They in response to a letter from the Police Station and the Military Office, kept at their work on May 1st and 4th; this week they asked for a day and a half off from work in order to carry on propaganda work in the neighborhood, raise money for the soldiers, and to write letters, especially to friends in foreign countries.

The rest of this letter I shall turn into a copy of the rather spasmodic account which I am keeping of events in Nanking and especially on the Ginling campus. It will give you a closer view of life as we live it from day to day.

April 28, Saturday. At the Public Athletic Field today over near the old Ginling there is being held a big provincial athletic meet. Miss Chang of our faculty with all her major students are over helping to act as judges, scorekeepers, etc. Four of us foreigners went over this afternoon to show our interest. An unusually large crowd surged back and forth on the field, and among them were many Chinese soldiers. During the hour which I spent there not an impolite word did I hear. The soldiers did not pay too much atten-

tion to us, and I rather thought that those who stood next to me at one of the events showed rather a friendly interest in me. I did not realize that my fear of "soldiers in Nationalist blue or gray" could be erased so quickly.

Liu En-lan and I left the Athletic Field about four o'clock to make a call on my friend the nun who lives in the little temple just west of the old Ginling. As we passed our old college home we were sorry to see that the two big "spirit walls" which used to give seclusion to our entrances had been torn down, and a glance through the opened doorways of the chapel and library showed them to be in a sad delapidated state. Soldiers are living in one part of the building and students in the other. While in the Yu home which is just next to the little temple a youthful soldier came to have a look at me. A nice little lad he was and both En-lan and I felt as we looked at him that he should have been at home with his mother. He told us that he was but 15 years old and that although his mother did not know that he was going to enter the army at the time that he entered, yet she knew now for he had written back to her. Both En-lan and I tried to persuade him to go back to his home, but he said he was having too good a time acting as an orderly for an officer. He had nothing to do but to supply his superior officer with tea and other necessities.

The little temple looked as clean and neat as it did of yore. Although the head nun - my good friend - was not at home, we found a young nun there whom I used to know as a servant. She was most cordial and seemed very glad to see us. She told of the trying days they had had after March 24th, when again and again they feared the soldiers would take over the little temple. Few temples in the city es-

caped occupation at that time and they were particularly fortunate. She said too that they were searched many times to see if they were hiding suspicious characters. Strangely enough that was the place where I wished I had gone on March 25th instead of to the gunboats. I guess it was fortunate that I did not. We were brought home by some of our old rickshaw men from that district who were very glad to see us.

April 29 - Sunday. Mrs. Bates is our weekend guest, she having come up last Thursday with Mrs. Thurston. Fortunately within the last month all soldiers have been removed from foreign houses in this district and most of the houses are now either repaired or in the process. The gaping windows no longer stare at you as you pass along the road. There is great demand for the houses on the part of the Nationalist officers and officials.....

May 1 - Tuesday. International Labor Day and we are holding classes as usual, - and at the wish of the students. I imagine that few schools have such a record. Early yesterday morning, Miss Koo received a letter from the Police Headquarters saying that May 1-3 were to be used for a general City Wide Clean^up Campaign. Our Administrative Committee liked the plan and suggested that instead of taking off the entire three days from our classes that we use from 4-6 each day to go out in the neighborhood to help clean up. We suggested further that the Biology Department and the Health Education Department direct our efforts and furnish us with brooms and Lysol. According to the letter, May 1st was to be used to sweep all the streets and clean up all the dirty places; May 2nd was to be used to disinfect, and May 3rd was to be used to spread health propaganda.

Several students were to be sent over to police headquarters to find out more details, but before they even went another order came from the government saying that the campaign as well as all other public meetings and parades of any kind were to be called off, and this by order of General Chiang from the north. Seemingly they are afraid that the Communist group in the city will use this opportunity to incite groups in the city to rise up against his government and that would slow up the northern advance. Very strict martial law is on after 8 o'clock each evening. Any person found out after that hour is locked up for the night - the innocent being released the following morning, and the suspicious are detained.

May 3 - Thursday. Tomorrow we are scheduled to celebrate the founding of the National Student Union in 1919. According to a letter received from National Headquarters there is to be a big mass meeting of students over at Central University (South-eastern). Miss Koo has telephoned to police headquarters asking if this meeting is to be allowed. The officials there answer her by saying that if they call it off they will not do so until just before the meeting which of course will give no time for counter plans on the part of the students. We are not sure therefore what we are going to do tomorrow.

May 4 - Friday. Classes as usual. Some of the students felt that we ought not to have them, but Miss Koo again telephoned and found out that not more than ten of our students would be allowed to go and the students themselves decided that if all could not go then none should go - therefore classes are on. Certainly no other school in Nanking can claim such a record and I imagine that

few in China can. Mr. Stibbe - Moutrie's piano tuner from Shanghai is here today. He is not only tuning our own seven college pianos but also the six belonging to the University faculty members which we are trying to keep in good condition. We have the Hamilton's grand piano which is in far better condition than we dared to believe it could be. Old Tung Lao-ban the carpenter is trying to make a top for it these days to replace the one which the Nationalist soldiers used for firewood. Our latest addition is the Lowdermilk piano which we have placed in the social hall.

May 5 - Saturday. Trouble ahead. Mr. Ritchie - postal commissioner for Nanking has telephoned us three times today reporting serious trouble in Tsinanfu between the Japanese and the Nationalist soldiers. Our most authentic figures give us about 1000 Chinese, and about 100 Japanese civilians in addition to 24 Japanese officers and soldiers killed. Reuters reports the trouble as starting because the Nationalist soldiers began looting in the Japanese area after the latter had taken down their barbed wire defences at the request of General Chiang. All Japanese in Nanking have been ordered to the gunboats excepting the consul who has been asked to stay at the Consulate. Our hearts are aching for the people in Tsinan - both Chinese and foreign.

May 6 - Sunday. The speaker at the religious services at Sage Chapel this morning - a Christian from one of the Bureaus quite encouraged a boycott against Japan by the students - but he said that they ought to carry on such a boycott not for five minutes as they had in the past. He did not encourage them to go out on parades or to try to manage things for their government could do

that. He reported - and certainly must have believed that 20 members of Hwang Fu's office - the Nationalist Minister for Foreign Affairs - had been killed - not only killed but their bodies had been badly mutilated. Noses cut off, ears sliced, etc. John Magee telephoned us that two of his friends - well educated men, one a doctor and the other a minister, had also reported the same incidents to him and evidently also believed. While out calling in the neighborhood this morning with Mrs. Dja a young man handed me a handbill which had been given him this morning. The bill called for a rising up of the Chinese to seek revenge. It said that the Japanese had killed Chinese officers, soldiers and people; had destroyed Chinese property and homes, and had raped Chinese women. The man who handed me the bill is the son-in-law of the Tsu's who are our neighbors to the west. He did not seem excited and he said that perhaps there was another side to the story. One old lady in the group also commented on the fact that when the soldiers had entered Nanking they were very bad. From 8 - 10.30 this evening our students had a meeting over in the Science Lecture Hall. They decided not to follow the order of the Nationalist Student Union which bids them go out on a three day strike, but to try to think of a more constructive plan whereby they can show their attitude toward their country and toward what is happening. They elected 16 of our strongest students to represent them at the numerous student meetings to be held during these coming days - two to go to each meeting.

I wish that you could have had Sunday dinner with us today. Lettuce, delicious peas, tender beets, and strawberries - all from our own garden. For bouquets we had beautiful sweet peas and roses. Lao

Shao is faithfully standing by his post. Chrysanthemums are about ready to slip.

Monday,- May 7. Classes as usual today. A representative of the National Union came over to see why we were not out on strike, and I am sure he was fittingly answered by the students. The University is out on strike for the week. The strain on the girls is terrific but they are showing a most thoughtful attitude. This afternoon we had a small reception for Professor Needham of Cornell University who is now out in China as the representative of the China Foundation. He is a most companionable old gentleman and what he does not know about dragon flies is trifling. At faculty meetings this evening we decided to keep our old penalty for late registration having looked in vain for something better. Also decided to put into our new catalog 8 credits of required religion or ethics. We know little more of what happened at Tsinanfu than we did two days ago. The SHANGHAI TIMES reports about 300 Japanese killed and all Japanese houses outside of the protected area looted. It seems like a repetition of the Nanking affair.

Tuesday, May 8. Classes as usual for us but many schools in the city are out on parade against the Japanese. Our students had a long meeting last night and then asked the Administrative Committee for a day off on Wednesday, May 9th, which as you know is Humiliation Day. They want to do something to show their patriotism but they do not know what is best. Reports in the English and Chinese papers are very conflicting, the former accuse the Chinese of great cruelty and the latter the Japanese. No feeling in the city against the Americans or the British. We are not going out very much. There

is no strain in our relationships with the students.

Wednesday, May 9. Today is Humiliation Day and how intense it has been made by the news that comes in gradually from the north. We hear rumors that fighting has again started up between the Japanese and Chinese soldiers. Ginling students are out at work today - some writing articles for papers in China and in the west; some collecting money to send to the north as a reward to the soldiers; some doing work among our neighbors. This afternoon a letter came calling them Chinese in face but not in actions, slaves of the westerners, etc. A few of the girls were greatly excited but the larger majority of them treated it as such a letter should be treated, - that is, they paid no attention.

At two o'clock I took Mrs. Chen, who has been visiting here for two weeks, out to see the tomb of Swen Wen. I think I would not have dared to take that ride today with any person less able to cope with the situation than Mrs. Chen. She thought it was alright to go and she really wanted to see it. Everywhere we saw anti-Japanese posters - all of them vivid and meaningful. Some showed a soldier with the Japanese "Sun" on his arm cutting off a nose; others showed an officer surrounded by Chinese heads which he had ruthlessly cut off. In many places we saw students stopping [^]rickshaws and carriages to make the occupants give money to them. At the tomb I was treated only with respect, but I must confess that I was not at ease when we were going through the crowded streets.

Thursday, May 10. At our regular college prayer meeting this evening the leader announced that we would have a prayer meeting each day at 6.30. The room was filled with students. Their

faces show the strain and the sadness of the last few days. Personally I feel resentment at Japan for taking her soldiers in even to protect property which is her own. Undoubtedly this affair has halted the northern drive, which I think is a pity. While taking Peking might not make affairs any better than they were, yet I for one feel it is a necessary step in the process of unification. The Tsinan affair is but another cause for blaming foreigners for the conditions of the Chinese government today. I doubt very much Japan's intention to declare war on China although most Chinese believe that Japan's real meaning is further occupation. The students, the Chinese faculty, and the foreign faculty have all written letters for American and British friends - and these you will doubtless be receiving when you read this letter.

The world I looked upon from my office window is so beautiful that I wish I could share it with you. All the landscape is green and fresh and clean. Birds are singing everywhere. The lotus leaves out on the pond are floating about placidly on the surface of the water. I wish that I could take you down to see the bamboo grove near the electric light plant. I thought up to four weeks ago that that grove would never be beautiful, but during the last few weeks great shoots are springing up thick and fast. You can almost see them grow. Two new tennis courts are just completed down in that section of the campus. The peach trees out in the orchard are going to bear an abundant crop - and the strawberries are unusually fine this year. We wish you were here to share with us.

Sincerely your friend,

Minnie Vautrin

Repeating 1077-20

May 13, 1928

..... Students are issuing manifestos on the subject and some of them will do no credit to China with those who know. The students in the Government University formerly known as South-eastern, recently called Fourth Chung Shan, later Kiangsu University and now National Central University, go on record as believing the atrocity story that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Tsinan, a Mr. Tsai, was killed by Japanese and mutilated - eyes and nose and ears cut off before being shot. Most atrocity stories are lies and I certainly do not believe this one. Practically all the Chinese do. Another choice bit in their letter is this: "Our soldiers are known everywhere for their reputation for respecting life and property of foreigners - a fact none can deny." And this goes out from Nanking, and from a University where looting and destruction by soldiers took place only a little more than a year ago. The total bill of damage done in Nanking to foreign property is said to be about \$2,000,000, and seven foreigners were killed. To me it looks very much as if something of the same sort started in Tsinan and provoked the Japanese to defend their property and the lives of their citizens. There is a large Japanese business community there.

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for freedom, while I condemn the methods she has been using for the last two years; and I have no hope at all in unification by military force. If they get to Peking there will be, in time, a Southern Punitive Expedition, and the fight will be on again. I'm a pacifist since 1923, and yet I see the excuse for gunboats, and British troops in Shanghai, and Japanese defence troops in Tsinan, and can feel the provocation their presence must have been to the Nationalists. But I was in Nanking on March 24th 1927 and I know that Chinese soldiers can break loose and do terrible things. But I know too what agony of soul this can make for Ginling girls and University boys and what brave efforts they made to save us from the looting and other dangers of that day.

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Repeats PP 77-8

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Hwai Yuen, May 13, 1928

From Mrs. McCurdy:

..... We are very happy over the reorganization here, whereby all our work is carried by committees appointed by Hsieh Ho Hwei, leaving little except "Board Relations" for the station as such to do, as specific station business. The final election of a Board of Managers for Chi Hwei, following the adoption of a constitution, is also a fulfillment of the hopes of years, and we in the station felt that we must keep hands off, even if it meant loss and delay, for the object we have in mind, namely getting the constituency thoroughly back of the

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school, seems worth any sacrifice. In this and in many other matters I am beginning to understand the patience that my mother showed when I was little, and she watched me make mistakes, in some simple thing that she could have done better in no time at all. But on the other hand some things are happening that we as foreigners simply could not do.

I was delighted to hear Mabel Hall's account of her visit at Ginling. It was next thing to being there myself. I think of all of you very often. You are an inspiration to the whole of China, and to our corner of it, and to me.

May 16, 1928

From Liu En-lan to Dear Ginling Sisters:

My heart is heavy for the nation we all love so dearly. I know how anxious you must be when you see China news on the front pages of newspapers on account of the Tsinan affair, so I feel I must write you to inform you of what I know.

Since the middle of April the people of Nanking were badly disturbed by a rumour that witches were collecting souls on the streets. Absurd as the rumour was, it created no little excitement. We still do not know whether it had any political significance or not, but we know that the government issued orders to stop that absurd rumour and the police helped to capture the supposed witches. However by the end of April the rumour gradually faded away.

Before we got any rest from this superstitious disturbance news reached us that Japan was dispatching soldiers to Shantung, the city was again aroused with excitement over the unfriendliness of Japan. Demonstrations and ~~de~~clarations of protest only amounted to "much

ado about nothing" for Japanese troops had already comfortably settled in Shantung.

Before knowing anything of the Shantung situation the Police planned a city-wide Sanitary movement from May 1st to 3rd. The first day was a day of cleaning - every family was supposed to clean its own surroundings, and the students were expected to clean the public streets; the second day for disinfections and the thurd for speeches on Sanitation. All was planned and the day was looked forward to with great enthusiasm. Finally the expected day arrived, most of the schools stopped regular work in order to help this good cause. Delegates were sent to the meeting place for information, the rest were ready to act to help in the enterprise thought classes were running as usual. Alas! those who went were met at the gate of the meeting place that the meeting has to be postponed on very short notice. The same morning we also got a written order from the government that General Chiang Kai-shik telegraphed from the front that no public meetings, gatherings or parades of any sort should be allowed to take place while martial law is in order. So this movement of cleaning the city was prohibited along with other movements.

The student celebration for the anniversary of May Fourth was recuded to a minimum by the government. Following this prohibition of meetings and parades, the news of the Tsinan incident broke forth. The students in the city instantly declared a strike of indignation. But in one order after another, the government urged calmness, and urged them to stay at school, to keep quietly at work but to express their indignation toward Japan through peaceful means. Though the students were too angry to listen to any advice, yet under strict

orders of the government they have not been able to have very elaborate of radical demonstrations of indignation. In order to give this suppressed desire some rightful outlet, the government told the students to make requests to the government instead of any other means. An all-city committee for the protest against Japan's unlawful actions, was organized that includes all the party organizations, political organizations and Student Unions, - to enable the government to supervise the whole movement for peaceful ends.

On May 9th, the Educational Bureau of the Central Government met with presidents, principals and administrators of schools to see how to make students go back to regular work. Letters were sent around on the 10th asking schools to resume work. Some of the schools did, but as the newspaper report in the evening on the Tsinan affair was very depressing - stating that Japanese soldiers have occupied Tsinan, and Southern troops have retreated 20 li out of Tsinan, some of the schools continued their strike, but said they would resume work by the 14th.

Ginling students kept steadily at work up to the 9th, when they found that both outside pressure and inside agony were too much to endure. They stopped work too, but just for one day. Some of the students went out in the morning to put up posters and make speeches on the streets. The city committee has distributed in the city thousands of bamboo boxes for the collection of money to send to the soldiers at the front. Ginling got 15 of them. The Chinese faculty were responsible for five, the High school one, the servants one, and the college students eight. The students held a meeting in the afternoon of May 9th, and another one in the same evening till 12

o'clock. They discussed three matters: the collection of money, plans for boycotting Japanese goods, and the question of writing letters to friends in foreign lands about the Tsinan affair.

As to the question of collecting money for the soldiers, they have decided to fill these boxes from their own pockets instead of collecting from others. Beside this they have decided that for three days they would not eat meat and also cut off bread from breakfast, in order to save money. The total money thus collected and saved is more than sixty dollars. That has already been sent on. As to the question of boycotting Japanese goods, they have passed a resolution that henceforth Ginling girls must wear clothes made of native goods. The old ones of foreign goods can be used after a satisfactory settlement of the Tsinan affair provided they are now stamped to show that they were made before May 1928. Enclosed are letters written by the Chinese faculty and the student body. I thought you would be anxious to know how we were putting the case to our friends abroad.

My letter seems long, and not very clear. But you would understand that the reason I want to write you a rather detailed account is that I want you to have a picture of what is actually going on in this part of the world. Long, but I have not said all that I want to say yet I wish you would read in between the lines, and try to see the agony, suffering and pain of China. We must all arise to be moral soldiers. China must struggle to win a moral victory; not till then can we dare to hope for the departure of suffering or the arrival of peace.

Please understand that what this letter says is by no means to make us all feel discouraged or to be pessimistic about China, but it is hoped to prick our heartstrings with pain, so to screw up our cour-

age to prepare for real service when our call comes. Now when you are among foreign friends, we hope you will use this chance not only to talk to the friends of China, but also to prove with your deeds and characters what China is capable of producing. Please do not think I am trying to preach to you, I am only sharing my thoughts with my sisters.

Hoping you will keep in close touch with what is going on and do your share to make friends of China understand her better.

Spring 1928

7 Repeating pp 95-98
By ?

Why should man makes life harder to live for another man? This is a question to which I have been looking for an answer for more than a year now, but I wonder I will ever get it answered. The following account is only to show how man is making life harder for another man to live, but it does not answer for why.

Since the middle of April the people of Nanking was badly disturbed by a rumour that witches were collecting souls on the streets. Absurd as the rumour was, it created no little excitement. We still do not know whether it had any political significance or not, but we know that the government issued orders to stop that absurd rumour and the police helped to capture these supposed witches. However by the end of April the rumour gradually faded away.

Before we got any rest from this superstitious disturbance, news reached us that Japan was dispatching soldiers to Shantung, the city was again aroused with excitement over the unfriendliness of Japan. Demonstrations and declarations of protest only amounted to "much ado about nothing" for Japanese soldiers had already comfortably settled in Shantung.

Before knowing anything of the situation in Shantung the police

planned a city-wide Sanitary movement from May 1st to 3rd. On the first day every family was supposed to clean up its own surroundings and the students were expected to sweep the public streets by themselves. Disinfections was expected to be done by the second day, and lectures to be made on the third day. All was planned and the day was looked forward to with great enthusiasm. Finally the expected day arrived. Most of the schools stopped their regular work in order to take part in this worthy new movement. Gginling also decided to help this good cause. Delegates were sent to the meeting place for information, the rest were ready to act to help in the enterprise though classes were running as usual. Alas! those who went were met by an announcement at the gate of the meeting place that the meeting has to be postponed on very short notice. The same morning we also got a written order from the government that General Chiang Kai-shik telegraphed from the front that no public meetings, gatherings or parades of any sort should be allowed to take place while martial law is in order. So this movement of cleaning the city was prohibited along with other movements.

The students' celebration for the anniversary of May Fourth was reduced to a minimum by the government. Following this prohibition of meetings and parades the news of the Tsinan incident broke forth. The students in the city instantly declared a strike of indignation. But in one order after another the government urged calmness, and urged them to stay at school, to keep quietly at work but to express their indignation toward Japan through peaceful means. Though the students were too angry to listen to any advice yet under strict orders they have not been able to have very elaborate or radical demonstrations of indignation. In order to give this suppressed desire a rightful outlet

the government told the students to make request to the government instead of any other means. An all city committee for the protest against Japan's unlawful actions was organized - that includes all the party organizations, political organizations and Student Unions - to enable the government to supervise the whole movement for peaceful ends.

On May 9th, the Educational Bureau of the Central Government met with presidents, principals and administrators of schools to see how to make the students go back to regular work. Letters were sent around on the 10th asking schools to resume work. Some of the schools did, but as the newspaper reports in the evening on the Tsinan affair were very depressing - stating that Japanese soldiers have occupied Tsinan, and Southern troops have retreated 20 li out of Tsinan, some of the schools continued their strike, but promised to resume (resume) work by the 14th.

Ginling students kept steadily at work up to the ninth - the day of National Humiliation, when they found that both outside pressure and inside agony were too much to endure. They stopped work too but just for one day. Some of the students went out in the morning to put up posters and make speeches on the streets. The city committee has distributed thousands of bamboo boxes for the collection of money to send to the soldiers at the front as a gift. Ginling got 15 of these boxes. The Chinese faculty were responsible for five, the High School one, the servants one, and the college students eight. The students held a meeting in the afternoon of May 9th and another one the same evening till 12 o'clock. They discussed three matters: the collection of money, plans for boycotting Japanese goods, and the question of

writing letters to friends in foreign lands about the Tsinan incident.

As to the question of collecting money for the soldiers in the front they have decided to fill these boxes from their own pockets instead of collecting from others. Besides this they have also decided that for three days they would not eat meat, and also cut off bread from breakfast, in order to save money to send to the soldiers. The total money thus collected and saved by Ginling is more than sixty dollars. That has already been sent on. As to the question of boycotting Japanese goods, they have passed a resolution that henceforth Ginling girls must wear clothes made of native goods. The old ones of foreign goods can be used after a satisfactory settlement of the Tsinan affair provided they are now stamped to show that they were made before May 1928.

From May 16 to the 22nd I was too much involved in my own little experience of hard life which the revolution has directly and indirectly imposed on me. Suffering has been closely brought home to me through all ways possible that it did take me more than a week to get out of its webs which I have never been able to clear them all away yet. So now there is a blank of a week in my life in the life of Ginling. I lost a week.

May 22nd. Ginling has entertained the delegates of the National Educational conference - about sixty or seventy of them. They were shown the whole college including the Day school and dormitory "400". They all admired the cleanliness of Ginling and they also appreciated the style of the Ginling buildings. Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei said that he does mind that Ginling would spoil the Chinese women with luxury because he thinks women should know the luxuries of home and try to live up to

that standard while they are running a home of their own. After the inspection of the college, our honorable guests were asked to sit in the chapel where a short welcoming program was given. Both Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Chen Yung-gwang of the University gave welcome speeches. University boys and Ginling girls sang together. Guests made speeches. They said that they have no intention to distinguish private schools from government schools or between boys' schools and girls' schools. They like to have more variation so as to have more competition in order to get better results. When they were leaving after some simple tea they were asked to take with them a short mimeographed account of the history and the social activities of the College. Among our guests there were General Ho Ying-ting and his wife, Dr. Tsai Yuenpei and his wife, Djang Nai-yen, President of Central University (Southeastern University) and many other "big heads". Thus Ginling has made a grand show in the newspapers the next day. Some reported that Ginling has given them a feast and during the feast important personnels made speeches and so on and so forth. At any rate Ginling had a great time in the papers.

May 25. A whole college picnic took place on the hill between Gi Ginling and Han-si-men. The picnic was planned by the Athletic Association. In spite of the fact that clouds robbed us of a glorious sunset, we all enjoyed a high time.

May 26 was another great day. A party was invited by the Captain of the British gun-boat, "Cumberland" through Mrs. Reiche. Twenty seniors and all the Chinese women faculty members were admitted to be candidates for going. Why should they not feel glad for going? There were too many questions in their minds concerning a gun-boat that they want-

ed to be answered. Moreover they have a zealous desire to fulfil their imagination which they got from their physics class. It is also a good chance for the Sociology students to make some investigations on the attitudes in the boat. Eagerly they have looked forward to it as they were going to the Floating University. Well, finally the hour came and we were actually stepping into the little boats which came from the big boats for us. We were filled to the brim with curiosity. "Why should they carry that safety box around their neck? Do they ever fall into water? Why should the sailors put on their arms pictures of dragon and eagle with Indian ink?" and loads of questions like that.

We were climbing on the steps toward the deck. We were greeted by the Captain. We caught sight of a huge man with iron head and copper feet - the diving suit. Next was the tiger, the pet on the boat which they bought at Hongkong. Seeing a real tiger! Just think of it! We must touch it with our own hands, so to get acquainted with it with our sense of touch too. But he has readily made known to us that he did not care for or acquaintance. Soon we were scattered around, each following a guide to see what are on the boat - the 8-inch guns, 4-inch guns and torpedoes; loud speaking tube, telescope search lights and guns for the shooting of airplanes and lots of new machines invented in the twentieth century. We went down to see the living quarters of the sailors. "What a big kitchen this is" thought I, as soon as I stepped into the mess. But I was absolutely mistaken. The long tables I took for dining tables was a right guess, but the cupboards I took as food cupboards were really boxes for clothes; the bags which I took for flour bags were truly bedding bags and beds. The

beds are no more than iron rods in the day time for they have to hang up their beds every night on these iron rods before they can lie down. Our guide was a very energetic young officer who also very enthusiastically showed us the engines down below. We climbed down and we climbed up, excited over what we saw, but feeling sad too. Why should man put so much money into constructing such clever things for destruction? He showed us the living quarters of the officers too. Most of them had either a Victrola or a radio set. Our guide also showed us his sword which he declared to be very expensive but very useless. Every place was clean and in good order. Modern conveniences are so complete that the captain can give the same directions to more than 700 men on board at the same moment by just pushing a button. The whole boat is a unit.

We gathered on the deck again. Tea was served. The officers sang when we gathered in the living room. We sang next. They played a game and the girls did a folk dance. There was shown no prejudice or sign of any barrier of nationality. Each was learning from the other of customs and histories of their own nation or institution to which they belong. We were ready to part, but unfortunately the little boats were away, so on the suggestion of the captain the officers offered to dance with the girls. It was so embarrassing to refuse again and again, the "life boats" were not in sight yet. Finally five girls danced. I was very tired after the climbing of numberless stairs in trying to see all the scientific inventions as much as I possibly could, now on this horrible ending, my heart throbbed harder and quicker. I thought I was going to faint. At last I got to stand between Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin, there I felt safe for I heard Mrs.

Thurston say "Our girls do not know how to dance" and Miss Vautrin also showed a troubled face while this thing was happening.

At last we were on shore again, safely located in our carriages. In spite of the horrible ending I appreciate the visit very much. For there I learned that it is not the guns that rule but the loyalty and love that binds the Captain and his men together. You can feel it in the air, the obedience and loyalty in the young for the old and also the pride and joy in the old for the young. Though it is a boat designed for might, yet I only found that "Loyalty" reigns. Moreover there was not a single sign of racial prejudice, so I believe that an international understanding between nations is not an impossible thing, if all nations want it badly enough.

May 28 was a very hot day. It was a day we in the High school have set aside for the education class to go out visiting schools. We went to see the Primary school out at the Twelve Caves. Under the auspices of the Rural Normal school about ten Primary schools are opened in its vicinity. After seeing the school, the girls went to the caves for a while and then we went to the Normal school for dinner. The students cook their own food there and there are no stools or benches in the diningroom. Everybody is supposed to take their meals standing. They eat with big bowls as the farmers do. They are trying to lead a life exactly as the farmers are leading theirs.

Miss Grace Wu was here for a few days on her way home from America. As soon as she got here we saw her reading the San Min Chu-I to just see how big the influence is at present. Everybody was bringing a San Min Chu-I preparing for the government examination which will come on the 16th of June.

May 30 was dismissed without any new developments trembles to

which we felt exceedingly grateful. I felt the tension of my heart's string was loosened a little.

June 2 the faculty has invited the Juniors to a picnic supper out on the Athletic field. Delicious food and very gay games. Physically and socially we were all satisfied.

June 3 I went to Chenkiang Hospital to see my sick sister, came back in the evening and attended a dinner party at the Great China Restaurant. Very tired and weary when I came back at night and watched the eclipse of the moon for a repast.

June 5. was designed by the Health Education class to be a "Posture Day". We get up in the morning and found a different world from what we left behind the night before. Posters were put up along the road at the cross roads and in the halls, with cartoons to show the contrasts between good posture and postures. Besides this, each one was given a tag like this. Posture Police were appointed for the day. If any girl should be seen to slump at any time, the police will take away her tag. It was a nice sight in chapel that day. Everybody was sitting straight. After supper the drum began to call - calling people to gather around the pond behind the Central building. The good posture people were expected to parade. A yellow flag with P.E.P. (Posture expresses personality) went in front; the paraders filed in two by two behind. The grand march was begun. I was watching them in the middle of the pond sitting on our newly invented boat. The people and their shadows in the water - I felt I was on a fairy land. It was a very exciting day indeed, but the day following was more exciting. Complains of stiff back, of aching shoulders, due to good posture day.

June 8 - Dr. Wu I-fang arrived. Faculty and student representatives went to Hsiakwan to meet her. A welcoming party was held on the evening of the ninth. Fire-crackers were fired, speeches made. Everybody had a gay time. All the faculty members had supper together on Monday night June 11, and a faculty meeting was held after the supper. Reception for outside people was held on the afternoon of June 13th. About sixty people came. Though rather tiring yet it is a very nice thing for people to be interested in the college. The High school girls had Dr. Wu to supper with them on the same evening. Apparently everybody had a good time. Dr. Wu seemed to enjoy everything that comes ~~on~~ her way.

June 16th - San-min-chu-I examination took place at 8.00 p.m. in the Gym. The Educational Bureau sent over three proctors and the college supplied three more. A grand occasion indeed, but the girls declared that the examination was not a terribly hard one. At five the Sophomores gave three short dramatizations in the reception room. They were well done and every body enjoyed them tremendously. At eight in the evening the High school girls gave a party to their teachers. They are such a lively group, their program was a very extraordinary one indeed. We laughed and laughed till we could laugh no more. It was a gay time. When I went to bed that night I wondered and wondered. We are having a comparatively easy time at the end. Will it last? On my part I have had so much bad luck during the year I could hardly believe that there is room for happiness in life. In doubt and fear I went into dreams.

June 17, a very hot Sunday. It was the Baccalaureate Sunday for the High school. Very few people went to church in the morning.

I happened to be one of the people who were going. Four of us started out together. On the hill I saw a piece of paper lying in the middle of the road. When we got near, big words "Foreign slaves" caught my sight. I read it over. It took some time to come to the realization that some people are making a fuss over our visit to the British gun boat several weeks ago. I have forgotten all about it. I handed it over to a senior who happened to be walking beside me. She got very much excited over it. She said they have already held a class meeting the night before for the discussion of that problem. They have learned from friends that people are planning to make attacks. We were walking while we were talking, soon we were at the back gate of the University, another poster was waiting us at the gate, saying that "You who danced with the foreign soldiers are not worthy to step on the ground of the University". And on the back wall of the Church there were two more posters: "Down with one of the Ginling Physical Education teachers for dancing with foreign soldiers". Unfortunately the one they accused has not danced with any foreign soldiers. "Down with Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin for disgracing Chinese women by letting them dance with foreign soldiers". Unfortunately the accusation was wrong again. For they have nothing to do with the matter and they are just as much displeased or to say troubled by the affair as these enthusiastic University boys. To me just because Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin respect the individual judgment enough that was why they did not use any imperialistic method to tell them what they must not do, but they have shown a very long face to express their disapproval of the matter at the time. It was enough for sensible people to tell what they meant and thirty people out of thirty-five did not

dance. This is a very good proof of what the faculty and students are standing for. Here the University boys ought to be scientific enough to look for more accurate information before they commit their accusations.

On our way back from the University we were faced by several more posters of the like kind. (We wondered.) We began to wonder. They used all sorts of rumour to threaten us. They said that the government has delegated the authority to them to say all sorts of evils about Ginling. How absurd! The University faculty rather approve of what their boys are doing or at least they are making no attempt to stop these unruly actions. I have formed my conclusion upon two facts. 1. For three days before Sunday, one of the University faculty members has secretly communicated to one of the Ginling faculty members that their boys were planning to write some nasty things about Ginling. (We learned this afterward). Why don't they try to direct their students to do it in a more manful way? 2. After we saw these posters on Sunday, one of the Ginling faculty members asked one of the University faculty members "Will you do something about it?" He answered "We might try, but do you really think that the foreign soldiers are better than our boys?" This shows that he is feeling exactly as their boys that Ginling College people are slighting them. Ginling girls are looking up to foreign soldiers and looking down to the University. Of course they can make this statement true if they insist on behaving so. Why do not they look at the matter as a whole and see who are the people who did it? A college matter or a personal matter? Ginling approves of the dancing or not? They have closed their eyes upon all understandings.

Tuesday, June 19. There appeared in the Shanghai papers an arti-

cle entitled "Ginling students dancing with foreign soldiers" written by a University boy (he sign^{ed} his name). In the article he related the story of our visit to the British gun-boat with elaborate details, with most extreme sarcastic terms and expressions and feelings with three Ginling faculty names announced as leaders while eleven teachers were in the party. Besides his style of writing he made very little comment excepting saying that dancing is now a most stylish thing to do and dancing with foreign soldiers is a more stylish thing to do. Ginling girls have opened a new chapter in the history of the Women of China.

Thursday, on account of the Tuesday newspaper article, various reactions were coming into the college. A letter addressed to the Student Association of Ginling from the Military officers' school arrived at noon. It was a very nasty letter written with the worst words that the Chinese could ever invent. In addition they asked thousand of questions such as "Do you know what imperialism is? Do you know what cultural invasion is? Do you remember May 30th? Do you think that steamer-imported soldiers are better than Chinese soldiers? Don't you know that human beings have the same desires?" Only prostitutes know no shame of the humiliations of their own nation. Mission schools are headquarters of imperialism and cultural invasion. Ginling is a factory manufacturing foreign slaves. We have not seen you do anything for the Chinese soldiers, but you go to comfort foreign soldiers.

Another letter (coming in addressing) to a member of the faculty from his friend in the Labor department of the Government saying that Ginling letting her girls to make merriment with foreign soldiers at the capital of China while the boat was here to show their might, what

shall we say of you?[?] How shameless you are! Are you kind-hearted enough that you will organize a party to go to Tsinan to comfort the Japanese soldiers there? You refuse Chinese soldiers (Chinese products). I am afraid society will reject your Ginling products too!

Somebody sent in a newspaper cut^{ting} along with his own comment to the President of the college, but did not sign the sender's name. "The reputation of your school surely will rise higher and higher day by day!" Another newspaper cut^{ting} came in a Shanghai college envelope addressing to the Student Association of Ginling without the sender's name. On the newspaper a circle was drawn around the name of Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin and wrote "Two rascals". The students got very restless for two reasons. 1. They are strongly disapproving of the dance themselves, only four people did it on their own carelessness and thoughtlessness but the whole college has to suffer; 2. Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin are not justly treated. ~~The~~ Society is doing no justice to truth. The seniors got to be more restless because they felt that they are to be responsible for this storm. In the midst of their final examinations they held one meeting after another discussing what to be done. Poor seniors!

June 22. The University Weekly was coming out. Some of the University boys were very energetic in their undertaking and they sent one copy over by themselves early before seven o'clock in the morning. There are two articles about Ginling. One is written by the same boy who wrote the newspaper article with practically the same material only with it magnified under a microscope and put in more nasty comment using the worst language that he could possibly invent. The other article was written by another boy who has directed his bitter feeling more direct-

ly toward our foreign faculty and especially Miss Vautrin because of her former position as Dean (he said so). Why are they so bitter? Let this question be answered with their own words: "1. Last year when our faculty suggested mixed sitting in the church the Ginling faculty objected; 2. When some of our boys were seen walking with two Ginling girls in the fields, the girls were called in the Dean's office and questioned. Ginling claimed to be conservative but they are liberal toward foreign soldiers. Their foreigners are despising even the highly educated people of China. They think that even their soldiers are better than Chinese University boys." These boys are terribly hurt. Down ~~must be~~ with those people who despise us! and they called to the Ginling girls to join them in this protest. He said that the Ginling girls must not have any blood if they do not rise and to protest the people who despise the Chinese. Unfortunately it is all a serious misunderstanding. The Ginling students know their teachers well enough to follow them in their misunderstanding toward their teachers. The seniors could stand this restlessness no more. They decide to put an article into the papers too. They felt that it is necessary to clear up some of the misunderstandings and supply the public with accurate informations. They want to witness with their honor that the unfortunate happening was done on the ~~own~~ initiative of the people who did it. No third person can be involved and must not be involved in the consequence. It is a strictly personal matter.

Instead of joining hands with the University boys the Ginling girls felt that these people are rude and crazy. How about their training? They are not treating the problems of life scientifically. We ~~wonder~~ ^{think} their education must be a failure. They have made plenty

of mistakes to fill all the newspapers in China, but they have treated the mistake of their sister like this. It is most unkind of them (and most mean of them) to do this. It is easy for us to forgive them, but for their sake it is a good thing for them to learn to see life as a whole and not bit by bit and criticize life as they do. By using such ^{evil} words they are doing ~~more~~ harm to their own personality rather than hurting the people they are accusing, for anybody will readily see what they are getting after. As a brother institution we naturally expect brotherly attitude from them. Even if Ginling has done wrong, the natural and manful thing for them to do, if they feel it is their duty to take steps would be to get into touch with the school authority and find out the truth first. We (know, we all) know, (we were made to know, we were told to know) that the University is feeling toward Ginling on their suspicion that Ginling is to blame for the fact that their board has forbidden them to take in women students and they are sore because they are not having as much social intercourse with the Ginling girls as they crave for. Alas! I am afraid the fault is all theirs. Their constant fusses over Ginling just reveal more and more, of their own unmanliness. Too bad, too bad, that they know not how to treat decent girls and blame others for their failures. (Alas! What fools!)

Sunday, May 20, 1928

. Yesterday we had an experience that was partly amusing and partly rather sad. A few days before we had been invited to a reception by the "Anti-Japanese Imperialism Association" of Nanking. We thought it a public meeting of some kind and felt no particular obligation to go. Only one went and then found it was for foreign-

ers only and she was the only guest who appeared! It was rather disappointing to the hosts, who were students at the government university mostly. So Alpha explained that we hadn't understood what it was and they decided to reinvite us for Saturday and she agreed to try to help get some of us there. So yesterday about ten or eleven foreigners went. They introduced their speech with an apology for not having entertained us before because they had been so busy but they hoped from now on there would be more opportunity for friendly intercourse, etc. which carried out the idea of the second invitation which said that the purpose of the reception was to "reassure our foreign friends that we are exerting every effort to make their stay in Nanking a pleasant one"! That disposed of, they proceeded to give us a lecture on the Tsinan affair, giving of course the extreme Chinese view of it all - putting every bit of the blame on Japan, calling her action entirely unwarranted, barbarous, unparalleled in history, etc and stating all the atrocity stories as proven facts. There is very, very little on either side that we can say we are sure is true or false, but at least we do know that China must share the blame. Even if the protection of her citizens and property should be admitted to have been mainly an excuse, of which she was very glad, which is not at all proven, the fact that such an excuse was possible is due to past behaviour of Nationalist soldiers, notably in Nanking, but to a less startling degree in other places. The average Chinese even here in Nanking, doesn't admit that at all - Chiang Kai Shek promised to protect foreign life and property and therefore there was no need for Japan to do anything about it. The fact that still in Nanking after more than a year foreign property is illegally

occupied and being destroyed, though we have not been in the war area since August and this is the seat of such government as there is, doesn't seem to them relevant at all. Some student groups have even said "Our soldiers have always protected foreign life and property, no one can deny that"! Their psychology is difficult to understand, but apparently if you say a thing often enough it is hoped that it will begin to be true. From the foreign point of view their case would be so much stronger if they would only admit some of these things. They even discoursed yesterday on the unheard of barbarism and savagery of the Japanese as proved by the fact that innocent non-combatants were killed and public buildings destroyed. He said it was an accepted principle of international law that buildings, especially philanthropic buildings and non-combatant civilians should never be attacked or injured! And yet any time you raise such subjects as the Nanking affair with people like that they always respond glibly that they are sorry for it, but the country is in revolution and when a revolution is on such things always do happen and must be expected!

May 24, 1928

Even under ordinary circumstances I am not a very good correspondent, and with two full-sized jobs on my hands I really have very little time for personal letters. And every now and then some new typhoon center develops in the Chinese ocean and tidal waves wash our shores. The last two weeks have been full of excitement over the Tsinnan affair and the end is not yet. The enemies of the Nanking government are using it as a basis of attack. The original cause was probably something like the cause of the Nanking affair. Of course I think Japan was in the wrong to penetrate Shantung and attempt even

to protect her possessions in Tsinan. It would cost her much less to replace her total properties than it will cost to conduct military campaigns, but the "makers of madness" in the shape of militarism never seem to count the cost until it is too late.

I sent off last week some copies of Ginling statements on Tsinan. I am rather proud of the Ginling students and very happy to have the Chinese faculty stand for such a sane and moderate view. The writer was the same person who wrote the account of the first month, and the August diary. She is a very clear-eyed young person, and is not carried off her feet by propaganda. Miss Treudley, who did the foreign faculty statement, took her Ph.D. at Clark University in International Relations, and she has helped a lot to steady the thinking of the students. The writer of the student document is a Senior.

My personal problems are disappearing, and I am well content to be staying on for at least another six months. Word has come this week that Miss Wu has completed the work on her thesis, and that means that she has her Ph.D. She sailed on May 17th and is due in Shanghai about June first. The development in my personal problem is very interesting. About a month ago, just before I went down to Shanghai, three separate students who came to see me on other business, raised the question by asking if it was true that I was leaving when Miss Wu arrived. It had evidently come to the students as a surprise and they did not like the idea. I explained the matter and said that the idea had originated in New York. One girl asked me, "Did any Chinese person make such a suggestion?" and I said it had been largely the idea of foreign friends and advisers. One of the girls, with tears in her eyes, begged me not to go - said she was sure Miss Wu would need me

and would want me to stay.

When I returned from Shanghai I found on my desk one morning a letter from the Student Association. It expressed the same desire that I should stay on. "We all want you to stay, not only for our own sakes, but also for the sake of Ginling.... When Miss Wu comes.. she would need your help... We believe she would greatly appreciate your advice and cooperation... We want to have the family circle complete... Please let us have the joy of hearing that you have decided to stay with us."

A few days later I found another letter, this time from the Seniors. After expressing "thanks for what you have been meaning to us" the writer says, "for the sake of our sisters in the generations to come, and even for Miss Wu's sake, we earnestly hope that you will remain with us ALWAYS; and here the Class of 1928 pledge to you our loyalty and cooperation in whatever service you are going to render in and for Ginling". Signed "Gratefully and cordially yours, The Class of 1928".

Two other classes have written. One letter says, after arguing that Ginling needs me and that Miss Wu "as a daughter will not allow you to go away leaving her in the wide complex society alone"... "Will you for the sake of Ginling and your daughters, immediately make a decision to stay, not to leave, Dear Mother?" The Freshman letter puts it this way: "We are told that Miss Wu will soon come, and you are to leave. Indeed we need her, but we want you too. In our hearts as well as in the college there is enough space for you both... We need your encouragement and care, especially at times of trial. We know that you love Ginling, as well as we, and may be more. Do let

us escape the tragic scene of departure, and hear you say stay!"

You can understand that this spontaneous expression from the students came as a healing of the hurt - not their causing - of last November. The Student Association wrote a very nice letter to the Faculty asking them to support them, and I am told that letters have also been sent to the Board of Control and to the Ginling College Committee. I told the students that as long as I was needed and wanted at Ginling I would stay.

I am planning to spend the summer at Kuling, so you will be able to locate me. Probably Ruth Chester will be with me and I shall have near neighbors. I plan to take a real holiday and I shall be able to get through another year - certainly another half year, before leaving China. I have set January, 1929 as a possible time for leaving.

We had a full house last week. Ten different people slept under our roof, five of them men. We had five house guests over Sunday. Our regular family now numbers eleven. On Tuesday we entertained the Educational Conference which has been meeting in Nanking.. and served tea to about 100 guests. Many of the leading scholars are in attendance at the conference. Not all of them came to Ginling, but we had Chancellor Tsai Yuan Pei and also the vice-chancellor, Mr. Yang. We also had General Ho Ying-ching and his wife. He would correspond to the Military Governor in the old system. The conference is supposed to be deciding educational policies for the new China. They do this about every five years. French ideas are in vogue and the day of American influence is past as far as government education is concerned. Tsai Yuan Pei is a philosophical atheist and anarchist. Hu Shih is much more to my liking but the Chinese seem to have great admira-

tion for Tsai. He made a speech at our reception in which he praised Ginling for being both scientific and artistic. He proposes to substitute aesthetics for religion. ...

[Ruth Chester]

May 27, 1928

..... The next society event I didn't attend but it is well worth relating, nevertheless. The Cumberland is a new British Cruiser, built after the Washington conference, with everything that decision would allow and all the latest devices of every sort. She is quite the best of her type and has been here at Nanking for several weeks. Mr. Ritchie, I believe, after having brought the Captain and the Commander over to call on us, at Minnie's request asked if they would let a party from Ginling come down to see the boat. The result was a very gracious invitation to tea on Saturday afternoon and 35 people went - all the seniors, a few other students and most of the Chinese women faculty and a few of the foreign faculty. The girls were keen to go, and many more would have gone if they had been given the chance, but the number was limited to 35. They gave them tea, showed them all over the boat, in small groups with officers to explain everything, the girls played for them, and they for the girls and had a most interesting time of it. It was a real revelation to both sides. One of the girls who had played a Chopin number was amazed to have one of the men ask for another by name - to think of a navy man knowing anything about music! On the other hand one of the men told me, when they were here the next day that the men were amazed to hear these Chinese girls play! The girls were very much impressed, by the education and refinement of the men, and by their politeness and friendly spirit - not fierce and crude and rough like Chinese soldiers. I think it was very

worth while for them to realize first hand that whatever one may think of foreign warships in Chinese waters, at least they are not here to make trouble and that is the last thing they want. The climax of the afternoon came when the band was playing and Mrs. Ritchie started dancing with the Captain. The boys were all crazy to dance of course, and the Captain told them to go to it! Some of the girls were terribly embarrassed and quite distressed. Two or three knew how to dance and did, and one or two more, feeling that politeness demanded that they try, also got out on the floor, but said afterward they felt rather queer! For some of the more conservative ones it left a bad taste and rather spoiled an otherwise perfect afternoon. I'm not anxious to see dancing become prevalent in China yet, but I shouldn't be surprised if it does before long. It is already common in Shanghai and some other places where foreign influence is stronger. The men will want it before the nice girls will and that will make problems almost certainly. But on the whole they had a grand time and I believe it was a real venture in International friendship. Some of the girls who are favoring the present agitation for compulsory universal military training, etc, in order to make China strong enough to deal with the "Imperialists" were rather overwhelmed at the lavish expense and elaborate equipment of the boat, realizing that it would be a long day before China could duplicate that. Another thing that impressed them was the perfect discipline and obedience that was accepted as a matter of course and was accompanied by an evidently pleasant and cordial relationship between the higher and lower officers. That too is something that Chinese armies and navies have not learned.

Sunday afternoon Ginling returned the compliment and entertained

about a dozen men from the boat. They came in civilian dress of course, in two cars. We took them all over the campus, gave them tea and had a little informal music and then picked some flowers for them to take back to the boat. They certainly were nice boys and seemed to enjoy themselves as much as the girls had the day before. The one I was with most of the afternoon said his mother was one of the first woman doctors in England and he has two sisters now studying medicine. This took the whole of the afternoon and church most of the morning.

May 1928

R.M.C.

The Tsinan Story

Yesterday, Mon. 21st we went to Community Center to hear Dr. Loh of the Party School. He taught history at S.E. last year. Dr. Chen Weiping had invited us for tea. Dr. Loh left Nanking April 30th in company with Hwang Fu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and some members of Nationalist Headquarters for Tsinan. They reached Yen Chow, May 1st, and received reports that Nationalists were in Tsinan.

Dr. Loh, and Hwang Fu party spent the night at R.R. Station as headquarters May 2nd.

May 3rd, he was at Chiang Kai She's headquarters. The report of the killing of a Southern officer in front of the Tsinan Daily News Office was heard, also of the arrest by Japanese of 10 groups of street lecturers. They decided to suppress the news. Dr. Loh returned to his office at R.R. Station and saw Tsai Kung She for the last time. The story of Tsai was told by his servant who was with him and who was himself wounded. It was told that Japanese soldiers broke into the office awakening the men there from sound sleep. They came, they said, to search for a man who had been killed. Tsai protested. He and

seven members of his staff had ears cut off, eyes out, and were killed.

Loh came into the city to enquire about taking over an Educational building. Shots were being fired, he went to head quarters and found Chiang Kai Shek writing "Avoid conflict at all costs. All soldiers return to original posts". Loh found at intersection line of so called Commercial Area that trouble started when Japanese interfered with groups putting up posters. The Japs fired into groups and killed. The Japs said the Southern soldiers were arrogant from their victory and the most probable explanation of clash was "Posters, quarreling, shooting."

The Japanese consul told Mr. Ernest Price, the American Consul, that one explanation of the clash was that Nationalist soldiers were looting a Japanese shop; the other explanation, that in giving money not current in Tsinan they had quarreled with the Japanese proprietor and Japanese troops had been sent to arrest these Chinese soldiers. Dr. Loh pointed out that the Japanese might arrest and kill a few looters without landing an army on Chinese soil.

The Japanese took the R.R. Station with Hwang Fu inside. Several hundred shots were fired upon his body-guard who were disarmed. Firing began at 11 A.M. and went on until late. Cannons were not used by Nationalist soldiers for they had only rifles and pistols. The Japanese were shooting at random, 20 or 30 in Chinese clothes, dead in the street. Timberly told that he had pictures of Japanese soldiers arresting lecture groups but had left them for developing and could not get them from the shop (Japanese)

Dr. Loh with another were sent to see about the safety of the foreign consuls. They entered the American Consulate by the side door.

Japanese soldiers were in front. There were no casualties near the Consulate. But three Chinese were killed in front of the English Consulate. English Consul told trouble started when Chinese soldiers tried to loot. It was decided to have a guard from Nationalist government of military police at the American Consulate. Mr. Eclate the English Consul thought he had enough protection when the American Consul accompanied the Chinese representatives to the British Consulate. Together they conferred as to whether there could be a plan of mediation. Mr. Eclate thought no harm would be done in offers to negotiate. The Nationalists sent Pei Chung-Hsi who was garrison commander of Shanghai to Fukuda. At midnight while negotiations were on five shots and several bombs were fired at the Nationalist wireless. One soldier was killed.

The morning of May 4th Mr. Hering of Shantung Christian University came to call to see if mediation might end the fighting. He was told that the conflict was not wanted. If the Japanese would stop all would be finished. Late that afternoon Mr. Price and Mr. Eclate came to General Chiang. Dr. Loh interpreted. Since after May 3rd there had been no Chinese soldiers in so called "Commercial Area" they hoped the situation could be mediated. They would see Nishida Sheda whom they hoped could see Fukuda. That night the Japanese bombed the Nationalist wireless and destroyed one mast. Sometime after that a short-wave wireless station was taken away and just seven minutes later the place where it had been was in hands of Japanese soldiers.

May 5th A.M. Ominous Calm! Word was received that Feng Yu Hsiang would soon arrive. General Chiang proceeded 30 miles by horse back to meet him.

The order to Nationalist soldiers to evacuate Tsinan, except for 3000 who were left to hold the city in order was given. Thanks to Consuls Hsiung was allowed to join Chiang. Five A.M. May 6th, left for Tan Chen Chiao Fengtien soldiers met Feng Yu Hsiang's men in battle of Changteh-fu on Chin Poo R.R. The artillery of the Fengtien army were better equipped than the infantry which was poor but they could not fire for fear their positions would be discovered and then the guns would be captured.

From Tsinan a note from Fukuda was sent out to Chiang Kai She but he was six hours away from Tainan-fu so could not be reached and word returned from him inside the time set in Fukuda's note for compliance with his demands. Dju Pi deh was dispatched to Fukuda to ask for twelve hours extension of time. Dr. Loh was sent to see Fukuda and carry a letter from Chiang. Coming toward Tsinan when White Horse Mountain was reached they observed guns set but the Japanese soldiers allow the military enjoy to pass and they reached Fukuda at 11.30 and were at once shown a letter already written by Fukuda and ready to send. In this was something the sense of which appeared to be that Japanese had endured insult to prestige of the army by delay in reply. Military action began by Japanese at 4 o'clock in the morning of the 8th of May.

Fukuda's note had not been taken as an ultimatum for international usage would allow 24 hours or 48 hours which practice Fukuda had failed to follow. Chiang's letter brought by Dr. Loh contained these proposals.

1. Punishment will be duly meted out to Chinese who were guilty but Japanese who were guilty should be dealt with according to the demands of justice.

2. Strong measures had already been taken to suppress propaganda.
3. Chinese soldiers will be temporarily withdrawn from Tsinan except small detachment for keeping order.
4. For the present Chinese troops are withdrawn from the 20 mile R.R. zone of Tsinan-Tsingtao R.R. but communication on Tientsin-Pukow line must be maintained so Nationalist forces can move north. Evacuation of Hsinchuan, Chanchiachun and Djou pu.

Chinese soldiers held by Japanese in Commercial Area and their arms must be returned.

This latter demand was put in because the foreign postal commissioner complained of looking out the post office window and seeing soldiers tied in the cold and not fed. The commissioner was giving them soup.

After explaining the points of the letter Fukuda asked the envoy from Chiang to retire to an outer office. When they were asked to return, Fukuda said once military action was started there was no stopping. His demands were for (1) arrest and punishment of Ho Yao-tzu, Fan Tsu-wu and their troops. (2) Disbanding of certain army units. Fukuda's reasons for action were that

- (a) Chinese soldiers tore up R.R. Tracks
- (b) Offered resistance to Japanese soldiers
- (c) Killed Japanese

Dr.Loh pointed out that arrest of persons concerned was not immediately possible as some of the troops involved were even then beyond the Yellow River. Also he pointed out that disbanding of the

units demanded would mean collapse of Northern expedition. Fukuda continued the Nationalists must evacuate Tsinan and not use T.P.R.R. for troops. Dr.Loh was told that the city was bombarded at 4 o'clock.

The military enjoy started back to reach General Chiang's Headquarters. Dr.Loh tried to walk on the tracks. He had gotten 3 li after four hours. Machine guns were going off like fire-crackers. Japanese soldiers were coming on behind them. They were going to Djan du djan.

Dr.Loh had told Fukuda that General Chiang was 5 or 6 hours from Djan du djan and he wondered if that had been the reason for Japanese attack upon that place.

They changed their course and were met by an armored car with machine gun pointed at each of Chiang's representatives. They were ordered to stop. A Japanese came down from the car and covered with his rifle and told them the white flag was useless because Japanese troops were resisted but finally were allowed to go on with Fukuda's letter. Three or four times stray bullets came very near. They walked about 120 li to cover the 80 li necessary to reach Tai Shan.

When it was determined to withdraw the 3000 troops left in Tsinan it took three or four hours to get the word into the city because all the gates to Tsinan were controlled by Japanese. In the taking of Tsinan the Japanese report burying 1000 Chinese. The Chinese report burying 1000 and so Dr.Loh thinks 5000 killed not very excessive.

C.T.Wang was sent to negotiate but was told the affair had already passed from civil to military control. The five demands of the Japanese you know

1. Punish certain high officers and
2. disarm troops who have relation to the conflict

3. Evacuate Shin djan
Djan du djan
4. Prohibit Anti Japanese propaganda
5. Clear Nationalists soldiers a distance 20 li of Tsinan
and 20 li of Tsingtao Tientsin R.R.

To summarize - attempts to negotiate were made by Chinese but Japanese never abandoned military actions. A Japanese (Fukuda?) report "Our soldiers did not waste one minute in carrying out our orders but the Chinese were ordered not to fire."

There was no need to mobilize a whole army for a few looting soldiers whom the commander did not protect in their lawlessness.

June 3, 1928

At last Miss Wu is here! She came on the Empress of Canada Friday afternoon and a goodly group of Ginling people waited to welcome her. Her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Chen, with whom she has her home here were also waiting and she began to feel the conflicting claims which family and career seem to make for all women. Men seem to have cleared the way more completely so that career has the right of way but, married or unmarried, women seem to be expected to put family into a place of higher claim. We want Miss Wu at Ginling after waiting all these months. Her uncle feels that he has waited six years and altho he does not press his claim she feels it. Ideally it would be nice if she could spend her first month at home; practically there is only a short three weeks left of this college year and it will be much easier if she can take time now to get acquainted and feel her way into the Ginling situation. She has decided to go up on Friday, the 8th, and spend the weekend as a start, returning to Shanghai after four or five days and then coming up for Commencement.

She may sense the situation when she comes up and realize that it will be a big disappointment if she does not spend ~~the~~ most of her time between now and June 30th at the College. I think she is to be trusted to do the right thing.

She is the same quiet, well-poised, courteous person, quite unspoiled by her six years in America. On the whole Ginling girls have not been spoiled and have not found the adjustment to China as difficult as the student who does undergraduate work abroad. Miss Wu wore hat and coat when she landed but she explained in very feminine fashion that she wore the coat to cover her more than five year old Chinese dress and the hat belonged with the coat. She looked very attractive but she is more so back in her pretty Chinese dress as I have seen her last night and again today. A missionary who has had no new clothes for six years would want to cover up in some inconspicuous way, and one reason for Miss Wu staying on for at least a week in Shanghai is to replenish her wardrobe before she is introduced to Ginling.

We went from the boat out to Mrs. New's home to see the new baby, now two months' old - a very precious little son who came at great cost of suffering to his mother and nearly died when he was about two weeks old from pneumonia. He looks very well now and is a fine big boy for his age. Mrs. New is still having to guard herself for the strain of the whole experience was very great. While we were up in the baby's room who should drop in but Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek (who is a cousin of Dh. New's). She had just come down from the war front where she has been trying to get some order out of the chaos in military hospital affairs. Why, Oh, Why, did they start out on this policy of

breaking up the mission hospitals which have always been ready to serve such needs as these in the past? They talk about returning the University Hospital in Nanking but so far nothing more has come of it. It is hard to picture a fashionable Shanghai woman like Mrs. Chiang mixed up with "mad hatters" like the Southern soldiers we have known in Nanking and the state of the wounded soldiers has been most pitiful. Mrs. Chiang was very friendly and invited me to travel up with her Monday night in her private car. Today I get word that she has already gone back. I have to stay through Wednesday so I could not have gone even on Monday night. It would have been an interesting experience.

Last night we had a very pleasant Ginling banquet with about thirty Alumnae and former students gathered to welcome Miss Wu. I feel sure she is going to stir real loyalty and enthusiasm in the Ginling group. It is perfectly natural to feel that she is theirs in a way no foreigner could be. They feel the barrier more than we do, I am sure. I do not think American girls could be dearer to me than Ginling girls have been. They are my spiritual daughters and they have been very loving during these days of international strain.

This afternoon I have been again at Mrs. New's at a "Thanksgiving Service" which takes the place of the "Churching of Women" service in the Church of England. When the baby was so very sick and they thought he could not live they had him baptized. Otherwise this might have been a christening. Grandmother New is a very devoted Christian and her family have been held to a closer connection than many of these wealthy Shanghai families. Her sister is Mrs. Soong, mother of Mrs. Sun Yat-sen and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, and Mrs. Kung

Hsiang-hsi and T.V. Soong - all more or less conspicuous in the present political world and the Soongs seem to have gone over to the world completely. Mrs. Soong herself has opposed the political marriages of her two daughters but the Soong family seems to be very ambitious and their money helps them to hold their place. When Peking comes into the hands of the Nationalists it will be interesting to see who holds the power. Today's papers say that Chang Tso-lin is retiring to Manchuria and turning Peking over without fighting to a finish. He will still have Manchuria but it would be madness for the Nationalists to fight for Manchuria now. It would mean war with Japan and that would be madness. Sometimes I wish Japan had Manchuria. She needs it more than China does, and would make better use of it and give better government than China has given or can give to the people who live there. China is rather dog-in-the-manger-ish about some of her territory to which her claim is "imperialistic" as much as Japan's hold on Korea. It is an interesting phase of the revolution and I'm glad I'm not leaving China this summer. I'm glad I'm not in Peking these days either. Alice wrote me on May 18th but things have moved very rapidly during the last two weeks. It's all so different from war in the west.

I never seem to keep up with the things I'd like to write. I haven't told you about our visit to the British cruiser - the Cumberland. Three weeks ago Mr. Ritchie of the Post-Office brought Captain Swagge and Commander - to call. Miss Treudley and Miss Vautrin asked Mr. Ritchie some days later about the possibility of taking some students out to see the boat which is the last word in cruisers with all the law allows since the Washington Conference in the way of size

and equipment. Their idea was to let the girls understand what it would cost to compete in militarism with western nations. The result was a very nice invitation sent to me from Captain Swagge for a party of about thirty-five to come to tea on Saturday afternoon, May 26th. When the British Navy does anything they do it well. All the officers were our hosts and they were delightful hosts. All the college girls wanted to go - which seems inconsistent, considering the objection to foreign gun-boats, doesn't it? The seniors all went, two or three juniors (by drawing lots), all the Chinese women teachers except Miss Koo, and four of us foreigners - and for some of us it was inconsistent for we don't approve of gunboats either! We were shown all over the boat, had tea on deck with the band playing (we foreigners with Mrs. Ritchie and Mrs. Johnson, the Commissioner's wife, had our tea in the Captain's cabin). It was an experience of mutual interest. For the navy men Ginling girls were a real experience and for the girls these men were a revelation of what British soldiers - officers of course they were - were like. When one of the girls played Chopin the men were surprised, and when one of the young lieutenants asked her if she could play - by the same composer she was surprised to find that a navy man knew anything about music. The girls were very much at their ease with the young officers and eagerly interested in all they saw. At the very end the ice was so completely broken that the young ensigns wanted the girls to dance with them - Mrs. Ritchie was dancing with the Captain - and the shocking thing is that three or four of them did! Don't put it in the paper! Two or three of the girls evidently knew how and had danced in Shanghai. The other two or three tried it when urged. As one of them

said "I felt I had to be polite but I felt very uncomfortable!" For some girls it spoiled the afternoon for they had never seen dancing before and the natural Chinese reaction would be disgust for they are so very reserved in their relations. I wish it had not come in but from the men's point of view there was no reason why they might not get these girls to dance - and for the girls there was probably nothing like religious scruples to complicate the problem. Liu En-lan said she thought it was time for us to go when the dancing began.

The next day twelve of them came up to tea and saw Ginling under the escort of a faculty and student group. The men were not nearly so attractive in their mufti as in their swank uniforms on the boat but they seemed to enjoy their visit. We had music and one of the lieutenants went off to help pick some flowers which we offered them. Sweet peas and roses and larkspur. Ginling was a revelation to them too and it was really very lovely that afternoon. I must get some new pictures this month. The trees and shrubs have grown since my pictures of 1923-1924 were taken.

Shanghai is popping its head off tonight - an eclipse of the moon! It's so total that you can't see it at all - cloudy - but they know it's happening and they're not going to let the dragon get it. He never does.

[To Elsie Priest]

July 19, 1928

What a mess it makes when people try to do things by formal official process instead of going straight to the persons concerned! I'm as sorry as I can be that Mr. Marx persists in this notion that Ginling people do not want you to give us this help as Treasurer. For the life of me I cannot think who they are and Miss Vautrin does not

know either. I think the fact that we had invited you to come over to Ginling before there was any decision about the Treasurer's work made the few Ginling faculty who were there when you came over take you for granted as a member of the family without thinking of you as having any official relation to Ginling. I was not there when you came. Minutes of the Board meeting have not reached me yet. I am sure no member of the foreign group is anything but pleased to have you join us. As to Miss Wu her day was full with the business she came up for of settling contracts etc for next year with Chinese men teachers. And I think there may have been the feeling that the question was not settled until our request for you had been granted by your group. Again I feel sure that Miss Wu has no reserve judgment in the matter. She had plenty of chance to object in our Executive Committee meeting. Do believe me that neither personally nor officially will you find "opposition from the faculty of Ginling". I am sure if the idea had not been put into your head by Mr. Marx you would not have been troubled by our apparent indifference to your coming into the Ginling group. I have not clearly in mind who was there when you came. I was disappointed that you could not come before Commencement and while the group was larger. We welcomed you for yourself - should have been glad to have you come to Ginling when you first came up to Nanking. In the confusion of the breaking up and getting away for holidays evidently people were too casual but I know it does not mean a lack of welcome.

I hope the thing can soon be cleared up. Searle Bates thinks Dr. Chen and Mr. Marx may have done it even before this reaches you. And do be assured that your presence and cooperation in Ginling are most earnestly desired by myself.

.....

... July 25, 1928

.... I'm glad to be on the way to rest and coolness. As a matter of fact I'm taking a pile of work along and do not expect to live in absolute idleness by any means. I may even get a secretary up for half time work for a month. I came across a possibility in Shanghai - a girl who would like a holiday on those terms.

I think you must know that I have great personal satisfaction in your being at Ginling and I look forward to living with you when I come back. I think it's partly because you're a New Englander. Do you feel that too?

..... Sept.5,1928

..... I'd like another month up here. We have had lovely weather. There's an autumn tang in the air and it is clear as a bell today. Last night there was a gorgeous sunset - golden glory and flushes of salmon and rose. I wish you could have joined us here.

Shanghai, July 21, 1928

To Miss Bänder:

There is always something making an urgent demand on time and energy getting in the way of the routine work. My letter to you was interrupted by a telegram handed in to me. It read "Occupation buildings demanded. Advise Wu come. Whitmer".. You can imagine that everything else was set aside. We were in the last day of the meeting of the Council of Christian Higher Education planning for the five-year program, talking of a campaign for the Christian College in China. In the face of a thing like this threat to Ginling, right in the capital of Nationalist China, demanding revision of treaties, etc.etc, our "correlated program" seemed like a dream, or the telegram seemed like a nightmare. Miss Wu went up to Nanking on the noon train. She faced it very calm-

ly and gave us all a feeling that she would be equal to the emergency. But what a problem to be faced with in your first month as President!

An express letter came before Miss Wu left explaining the telegram. The demand was made by the representatives of Yen Hsi-shan, the Shansi General, who had decided that Ginling would be a nice place for their "big guns" to stay during the Plenary Conference which is set for August first. It will probably not convene for full session for a month or six weeks after that first date, judging by the last conference. They had already announced in the Chinese papers that General Yen was to stay at Ginling. We are very suspicious that irresponsible people in Nanking, who have been attacking Ginling for the last month, are mixed up in this; and unfortunately the trouble began in the University of Nanking. That's a long story by itself. Radical students in the University may quite easily be used by Communist and anti-government parties to make trouble for C.T.Wang and the present Nanking government. The taking over of Ginling buildings would create an international incident.

Miss Whitmer in her letter writes that, on their second visit, "They made it very plain that they were going to take the buildings whether we willed or not." When a Ginling committee went to see General Li Lieh Chun, the Chairman of the Central Committee, they did not get to him but his representative "plainly said that even if we had to move out at government expense they would come in here and use the buildings for the purpose they have announced." (My quotations are from the letter written by Miss Whitmer.)

Mr. Marx came down from Nanking last night and his report on the situation was rather hopeful. The University Hospital has at last

been returned to the University. The general situation in the city seems good. But this morning (July 22nd) I have just talked over the telephone with Mrs. New who reports a telegram from Miss Wu to the effect that this army continues to press its demands for the buildings and asks Dr. New to see Dr. C. T. Wang, who is in Shanghai for the week end. He will see him at noon and I will report later developments. If you have had no cable reporting the catastrophe before you read this you will know that once more Ginling has been saved, and then I suppose the less said about it the better.

We are using the buildings for the summer session until August 9th. Between that date and Sept. 13th, when college is due to open, we are exposed to other demands for what will appear to be empty buildings. Miss Wu is facing this and raises the question of planning for some kind of continuation session, with some semblance of work going on, after August 10th. We have a group of about twenty girls planning to stay on, and had some thought of getting an Alumnae group back. The faculty need to take time off to rest, for it has been a strenuous year for all. I am supposed to be starting for Kuling Monday night but this threat to Ginling holds me here in Shanghai. Dr. Reeves is in Mokanshan, Miss Chester in Kuling, Miss Buse and Miss Vautran are up in Tsingtao, Miss Andrews is in the Shanghai Sanitarium, trying to get over the effects of amoebic dysentery, Miss Sutherland is in Shanghai, staying out at your W.F.M.S. house and enjoying the music she can hear in Shanghai. Miss Whitmer is teaching in the summer school, planning to go to Kuling after August 10th. Miss Koo is in Kuling, Liu En-lan is in Mokanshan. The Chinese men teachers are most of them teaching in the summer school.

After the Board of Control meeting I went up to Ginling and concentrated my attention on the Treasurer's and of my triple job. You will be glad to know that I have my Financial Statement for the year 1927-1928 and that we close with a balance, all emergency expenses paid and deficit wiped out. I enclose a Summary and hope to get copies made of the Statement to send on to you and to Mr. Carter. And we are still due the C.M.B. Three Thousand for the year. So Miss Wu has not the burden of anxiety in regard to finances which has clouded our sky for the last five years.

Another express letter from Ginling has come giving the copy of the telegram sent to Dr. New, also a short letter from Eleanor Wright reporting two visits from the representatives (?) of Yen Hsi-Shan, who is evidently a very disagreeable person. He seems to chose to come while Miss Wu is out trying to see Tsai Yuen-pei (Chancellor of the University Council) and Tan Yen-Kai, Chairman of some one of the many "Central Committees" which constitute the Nanking Government. In Miss Wu's absence the Yen Hsi-Shan man said he "had orders to occupy at once" and refused to leave. Finally in Mr. Hsiung's absence he went about and marked all the doors - six rooms on the ground floor and the Library upstairs - in fact all the second floor (in the Recitation Building). Mr. Hsiung has since had all these doors locked. I am convinced that mischief makers are at the bottom of this and really responsible people like the general himself know nothing about it. Miss Wu wants a telegram sent to Yen Hsi-Shan to have him stop his "representative". In both University Council and Foreign Office the people seemed to be on the Ginling side of the case.

Express letters this morning from Miss Wu and Miss Whitmer give

further detail about the activities of Saturday and Sunday. At the Sunday morning church service Dr.Chen Wei-ping was the preacher and he had word of a house which might serve Yen Hsi-Shan and so satisfy the demand for a residence away from Ginling. In the afternoon Miss Wu and Miss Whitmer called on Miss Lyon, who knew about the house, and the last word was one of hope that we might escape again the dreaded invasion by militarists and their camp followers. A body guard may be more than a thousand men and would not be desirable guests for longer or shorter visits.

July 23, 1928.

A telegram has just arrived (4.30 P.M.) from Miss Wu which says "Settled. Go". This must mean that the affair is settled and I am to go to Kuling. I shall leave tomorrow night.

Shanghai, July 23, 1928.

. A month ago today we had our last examination and were ready for Commencement. Dr.Hodgkin came up for our Baccalaureate and Mrs.Hodgkin came too, staying over for Commencement. Our speakers on the program for that occasion were C.T.Wang (who sent a representative) and Pres.Y.C.Yang of Soochow University, a brother of Grace Yang whom you may have known at Mt.Holyoke. He is going to make a very good president, I think, and he is very friendly to us. We graduated our largest class - 21 - which was doing pretty well under the circumstances, and our next year senior class will be still larger. The loyalty of our two upper classes has been a most gratifying thing.

The week before Commencement was begun by a very unpleasant attack on Ginling, with Miss Vautrin and myself named as "corrupters of youth" in the posters prepared by the University of Nanking stu-

dents who led the attack. A visit to the Cumberland, a British cruiser stationed in Nanking to which we were invited to tea one afternoon in May was the handle used by these boys to grind their axes of personal grudge and general resentment at Ginling. It's a long and not a very happy story. At the end of the tea party on the deck of the Cumberland the band was playing and some of the young officers asked the Ginling girls to dance and five of them were persuaded to try it for about five minutes. I think two, perhaps three of the five, knew how and had danced with men before. I wish they hadn't done it at this time but I think the storm would have broken anyway for the University had several grievances. One of them happened to be that a dance planned by some of the boys last summer in the Ginling gym was stopped by Miss Koo and Dr. Lin - no foreigners to blame for that. So they said in their posters - and later in a magazine article (a college weekly) and still later in one of the Shanghai papers that "Ginling girls danced with foreign soldiers". Even some of the Chinese teachers at the U. of N. were spiteful about it. "Ginling girls prefer foreign soldiers to University boys", etc. etc. Of course it made the girls angry and I fear they are less likely than before to be enthusiastic about University boys altho the overwhelming majority of Ginling girls disapproved of the dancing. That was one of the interesting revelations in the whole case. Our girls are conservative and are not eager for the westernized social life which the boys are so eager for. And the boys think it's because people like Miss Vautrin and me repress the girls. In this case, however, it was represented that I made the girls dance with the "foreign soldiers". Horrid letters were written to the girls by people who read the student article

in the Shanghai Chinese paper and all sorts of dire punishments were threatened. If I had tried to stop the dancing I would have been accused of "imperialism". The anti-foreignism in the attack was evident for dancing was not the crime, it was dancing with "foreign soldiers". They did not come out in the papers with any criticism of our going to the boat but one of the foreign men at the University said that was regarded as a crime.

Some of the girls were afraid these mischief makers would create some disturbance at Commencement but nothing came of that fear and the only effect it had was to keep Ginling girls away from University Commencement. Another grievance which the boys have is that co-education at the University is interfered with by the existence of Ginling. They would like to scramble the two institutions but the girls prefer their independent life. The boys complain that Ginling girls will not cooperate and the girls say that the boys mean by "cooperation" doing what they (the boys) want. I don't see any very happy solution of the problem. If only the boys would let us alone we'd be much happier. Our Chinese faculty, especially the women, are very much annoyed by the boys' behavior. The group which made the trouble is a small group of radical sophomores - Cantonese boys - and they may be trying to break up Ginling because of C.P. theories about social relations between men and women which a separate college for women does not fit into. The University Board of Directors has been forced by the student demand to allow co-education and there are some girls at the University this year. But they are not like Ginling girls and that makes some of the boys mad and they blame the foreign teachers. They cannot believe that the girls are not as eager to mix as

they are. Mrs. Pearl Buck, wife of one of the U. of N. professors says that boys have talked this over with her and they won't believe her when she tells them that it's not our fault. It's a curious phase of sex interest and quite different from the Wesleyan feeling about co-eds. There the boys felt that the girls had forced their way in and they finally pushed them out. Here the girls don't want to come in - Ginling girls most certainly don't - and the boys are mad because they don't. I've made up a new version of "East is East":

"Oh, He is He, and She is She

And never the twain shall meet" a propos of the difficulty of men and women seeing each other's difficulties in such situations. They have a somewhat similar situation in Foochow between Hwanan girls and Fukien boys.

We had a Board of Control meeting in Shanghai July 4 and 5 with an Executive Committee the preceding day and that meant for me getting down here on the second. Shanghai is not an ideal atmosphere for such meetings and I hope this is the last one we'll have to have away from the College. I wasn't particularly happy about several things we did but I've decided to drop the load since I ceased on July 1 to be President of Ginling. Besides I'm sure some of the changes will not work and we'll rescind the action in our next meeting. I'm not interested in constitutions and reorganization and legal agreements and I'm glad not to have to be working on them.

I'm sending a copy of extracts from my letter to Miss Bender and it brings down to date my personal movements and the story of Ginling's latest escape. You'll probably get reports of the Council of Higher Education and all our fine schemes - what Mr. Cressy calls a "corre-

lated program". He always has some technical term like that for the phase of standardization which he favors for all of the schools. I'm again standardization too so I found this meeting rather wearing. And I'm afraid many of our plans will "gang agley" when some of the College Boards and Mission Boards get their way with them. Someway I can't see St. John's men and Shanghai Baptist College men and Soochow University men and Hangchow College men - Episcopalians, Baptists, N. and S. Methodists, Southern Presbyterians N. and S. all jumbled in one centralized-federated university in or near Shanghai. The college students are a different type as well as the foreigners. Perhaps it can be done and perhaps it will be for the "furtherance of the cause of Christ in China" and for educational and financial efficiency but the Council did not convince me just as the Educational Commission failed to convert me to the regional university idea. Personality and individuality have values which the big standardized university loses. I regret the domination of the Chinese Advisory Committee by Mr. Cressy.

. . . Tomorrow will be busy with last things done in preparation for my Kuling trip. I shall go all the way up by boat from Shanghai which I have not done since 1913. I expect to get word from the college in Nanking on Thursday morning and it may mean getting up early. My last trip on the Yangtze was coming down from Nanking in March, 1927. Our British ^{destroyer} ~~cruiser~~, the Dauntless, has been on the shoals off Halifax recently. I hate to think of those nice officers being disciplined but that's a way they have in the British Navy when a man makes a mistake.

Kuling, July 25, 1928

. . . . Most of you know of the uncertainties with which we started the

last school year, and the difficulties of deciding whether to start it at all or not. It was a venture of faith indeed, but one that we felt we could not decline to make after all that others had done. The first few weeks although everything was quiet and our work starting off splendidly there was an undercurrent of uncertainty and a feeling that things might change and make it necessary for us to leave. But we kept on from day to day and week to week and gradually began to feel more secure and more like planning ahead. Until after the end of the first semester we kept ourselves very much at home in order to avoid any possibility of any of the unpleasant incidents that some people feared our return to Nanking might cause. I believe I was off the campus just three times during the first semester, and only one of those on foot, when I went at night over to the University, about ten or fifteen minutes walk, with a group of Chinese friends. Those of you who know my usual fondness for movies will be amused at my breaking over first for a movie, for that is what I went for! I had some other reasons for doing it, besides seeing the picture which was the "Lost World" and which I really wanted to see.

We had a very happy Christmas, though we did not have any holidays as we had had to have some unexpected ones for "partiotis" activities along in the fall. It made ~~it~~ necessary to simplify our usual festivities a bit, but they lost nothing in interest by ~~do~~ doing, and the very fact that we were there and everything going so well was enough to make it a very happy time.

When the last examination was finished we sat back and gave thanks, still hardly able to believe that a full term's work and life together had been completed with hardly a ripple in the surface. We

have had a splendid group of Chinese faculty this year. Some of them are among those who did such splendid things at the time of the trouble and in the following months, but there were also a number of new ones. Four Chinese men, resident on the campus, made a new departure and a very happy one. They were all fine and contributed a great deal not only to the teaching but to the ~~teta~~ whole life of the college. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good - several of these men being from other institutions which had been forced to close. We are very glad to have three of them returning to us next year, and most of the women too. The other man is going to America on a China Medical Board fellowship. He has been working with me in the Chemistry department.

I spent a part of my China New Year vacation, which comes between the two semesters, on a spree in Shanghai, and after the life we had been having in Nanking I found Shanghai quite thrilling! Its always nice for a few days, but I am thankful I don't have to live there all the time.

Although we removed the second semester the restrictions we had placed on ourselves the first, we really did not go out very much. There are very few places to go in Nanking these days and our own campus is so lovely that we tended to continue to make tennis our exercise and to stay pretty much at home. We played tennis, by the way, all winter, stopping only one or two weeks when it rained quite a lot, and most of that was during vacation! We had almost no rain fall or spring, which was fine for us but rather hard on the farmers. It was nice to feel we could go out when we wanted to, even if we didn't do it very much, and I particularly enjoyed some of my walks through the

lovely country that lies to the west of us, and up onto the city wall again, as of old. I walked out that way a good many times and was very pleased to find all the farmer people just as friendly as ever, and some of them even going out of their way to be extra nice, as if trying to show how sorry they felt for all that had happened. Even on the streets I have had no unpleasant experiences, beyond a little teasing on one or two occasions, and tradespeople and everyone except some of the soldiers and a few smart youths are as friendly as ever. During the spring there were very few soldiers in the city as most of them were at the front, and that was one reason we felt better about going out. In restaurants, parks, and such places everyone seemed either friendly or indifferent and some other foreigners, whose work naturally called them out, went about a great deal more than we.. Many of the injured houses have been partially repaired and rented temporarily and when they got their windows in and other similar scars removed, the whole atmosphere improved. Some are beyond repair besides those burned, and another fly in the ointment is that there will probably be difficulty getting the houses back when leases expire, as there simply aren't houses enough for people to live in in Nanking and when people are all settled in one place and can't find another they will certainly be loath to move. However it was probably a wise plan even so, for it prevented further destruction by soldiers and when it eventually comes back it will be worth having which it otherwise probably would not have been. We are in for a bad time in Nanking if they really make it capital for it will be years before they can get anything like adequate buildings, and what they will do in the meantime we don't see. There is almost literally nothing in

Nanking except schools and hospitals that have any possibilities as buildings, and also churches, two of which are still illegally occupied by government bureaus, after a year and a half. One group has offered to pay rent, but the offer has not been accepted, because what they want is the use of the property and they don't want to give sanction to the occupation of it by others.

Probably you would all like to know what I think about political and military affairs in China! I am afraid my opinion varies a good deal from day to day. There are many hopeful elements in it all and when one of those has just been brought to my attention I cheer up and think it is coming on pretty well, considering. Then I am brought face to face with some very disappointing development, or some instance of lack of power and organization, of jealousy and deceit and I get almost hopeless. But I don't think I often get quite hopeless. Bad as it is I think on the whole conditions in China are better than they were a year ago, and that the sane and honest and capable element in the government, which certainly exists, is gradually becoming more powerful. There is a long, long road yet to travel before anything like stability and good government is achieved, and I have fears that fighting is not yet over, though it is good to have a respite at least but I have hope for the future, if not a whole lot for the immediate present. And it is exceedingly interesting to be living right in the midst of it all - much of the time in what seems like a "never, never land" where things happen that your good sense tells you couldn't possibly happen. I have thought a countless number of times this year of the phrase used last summer by one of the Chinese women on our faculty in describing the unhappy time they had then - "Realities in an

Unreal World". It does seem unreal at times but to me at least it is intensely interesting and I can't be thankful enough that I am here.

We came through our second term as peacefully as the first - even the Tsinan affair not having seriously interrupted our work. We lost only $1\frac{1}{2}$ days of school in May, which if you know the amount lost by some schools you would realize is quite an achievement. Feeling of course ran very high at the time of the Tsinan trouble and there was not the usual concentration on study, but the government was quite insistent in discouraging demonstrations and excitement and succeeded remarkably well. Reports of that were very conflicting, but from later stories of people who were there, and whose report is trustworthy there seems no doubt that there is a great deal of blame to be placed on the neighbor nation, though neither side is blameless. When commencement time came we were ready to graduate the largest class we have yet graduated - 21 - and had a very nice commencement with more gusts than ever before. It was a very quiet and well-behaved audience too - barring the noise made by one or two costumes, the best of which was on a youth who wore golf socks and khaki shorts, a shirt with a pink stripe, some kind of very fancy straw hat, which I have forgotten in detail, and as a climax a very bright blue flannel coat - the brightest blue you can think of! He came quite late, and there were no vacant seats except near the front, so we were able to take him all in! Some of them rant a good deal about "cultural invasion" and when I see things like that I feel like ranting too! Fortunately we don't see many such, but there are a few choice ones.

After commencement I stayed a couple of weeks to do some work I wanted to get done, then went to Shanghai for a couple of days

where I got a few new clothes, and did some less interesting errands and then took the boat right from there to Kiukiang and thence up here to this lovely place. I've been here over a week now and it is such a joy to be back in the place I love so. It is as beautiful as ever, more so in fact, for trees and shrubs have grown a good deal in the four years since I was last here. There are not anywhere near as many people here as usual, but several hundred are here, including several very good friends of mine, so I shan't be lonely. I have been staying temporarily with other friends but expect Mrs. Thurston up today and have moved down to her house, or rather sort of half way moved. As a matter of fact, the writing of this letter right now is due to the fact that my typewriter is one of the few things I had brought down from the other house, and I thought this a good way to employ my time while I waited!

I have been very well, playing tennis nearly every day and living a normal healthy life. I've not spent a day in bed since before I left the U.S.A. so I think my record is very good. I've had only one cold worth mentioning and that was more than a year ago, and wasn't very bad as colds go. Our quiet routine life, in lovely country, with a long night on the porch, and exercise in the fresh air is a very good one for me, and I seem to be thriving on it. I hope you are all doing as well, though I fear some of you are not.

The outlook for next year is fine. We shall have a considerably larger group of students, and probably between 25 and 30 seniors and we hope for another good year. Our new Chinese president, one of our own alumnae, took office the first of July and we all feel she shows great promise. Mrs. Thurston will be at college some in the fall, for

the inauguration, and to sort and pack her papers and other things, and then will be going home for a leave of absence while Dr. Wu gets her hand in.....

July 29, 1928

Copy of letter to Miss Ellen Y.T. Koo from David S. Hsiung:

I am sure you learned more by this time of our trouble with the people in the Nanking Office of the Third Group Army. It is all over now. They came here several times a day for a number of days. I met them every time, but they certainly tried to wear out one's life. I told them from the beginning all our difficulties and on account of these difficulties it is utterly impossible to make any arrangement. They came here every time with a more persistent attitude and threatening words. They said that I disobeyed the government by refusing them to occupy the place and would take the place with or without our consent. They labeled the rooms in 300 for different uses and sent some men over here to install telephones. I said "No" to them all the time and also said to them they have to bear the responsibility for closing our school by occupying the buildings. Thanks to friends of Ginling College who helped all they could to settle this trouble, Dr. C.T. Wang was then in Shanghai. As the result of Dr. New's visit with him, he sent off three telegrams - one to the Nanking Office of the 3rd Group Army, and one to General Yen. We learned that the General was angry and probably had fired the agent. If that's the case we feel no responsibility for the drastic action taken by the General. It is the action of the people in the Nanking Office of the Third Group Army that drove us to take all the necessary steps. I have taken a few pictures of the labels that they