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Thurston, Matilda Calder  
(Edited letters pp. 151-240)

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marked on the walls of our building that they wanted to occupy by force.....

The number of girls who have definitely decided to stay after the Summer Session is twenty-five. About nine girls expect to leave for their respective homes on the 10th of August and ten or more will leave on the 11th. The university girls will leave on the 12th. In our meeting held last night we decided to ask Dr.Reeves to come back either on or before the 10th of August. Dr.Wu plans to come on the 10th and stay until the 20th. I plan to leave after the arrival of either one of them.....

July 1928

*Report - 151-166*

Ginling College 1927 - 1928

The report of last year continued the story of Ginling through the month of July ending with the Commencement on August first. A normal college year ends in June and summer is usually unrecorded, but the summer of 1927 cannot be passed over in this way. Through the hot days of July over one hundred college girls and twenty-four middle school seniors were working to make up the time lost in April and May: and while they were achieving this for themselves they were doing more for the College: for by holding the campus and buildings for the uses of a school they were saving them from the abuses of occupation by soldiers, and all that has meant during the past year in the city of Nanking. The little group who were left when the summer session of the Middle School closed on August fifteenth faced the most serious threat to Ginling which the war brought.

Knowing that empty buildings could never be saved from occupation, again a small group - only about twenty - volunteered to stay

on through the vacation period until the time for the opening of college in September. Theirs proved to be as hard a task as any that had yet been faced. For two or three weeks they were cut off from communication with the rest of the world, listening daily to cannonading from the northern forces just across the river, who were threatening to recapture the city. This would have meant not only the danger incident to living in a war area, but very probably a campaign of persecution against student groups, known to have had southern sympathies. One of the amusing and yet truly serious aspects of the situation was the fact that the majority of the girls had bobbed hair, which in the north is regarded as sure proof of political radicalism, and which would certainly have added to their danger if the regime had changed! It didn't, and that particular danger was averted, only to be followed by another.

Three times within one week this little group of girls (For two young alumnae were all that remained of the faculty group at this time) were informed that the buildings were to be occupied by soldiers. Once the officers even came in and decided which companies to assign to each building, posted up notices and left saying that a thousand soldiers would move in the following morning. The girls did their best to appear to be using all the buildings, but twenty of them could hardly fill seven large buildings and it looked nearly hopeless.. .. But they seemed never to have given up hope or relented for an instant from their firm reply that soldiers could not have these buildings. Part of them stayed on the campus to do what they could directly with the officers who came, and part went out to call for the help of all the friends of the college in the city, to various governments,

departments, etc. No possible effort was omitted, and, somehow, it almost seems like a miracle, they succeeded.

Entrance examinations were given on August 15th and plans for the year were made in the face of most disturbing changes. The government changed and for a time it looked as if the most radical elements in the party were coming into power. The break in communication between Nanking and Shanghai which lasted for nearly two weeks increased the uncertainty.

By early September the fighting was moving north again, the pressure of soldiers in the city not quite so great and there seemed a fair outlook for a period of relative peace and quiet. Then came the time when we were faced with a most difficult decision. Ever since spring, plans had been in the making for reopening college in September, though many times it looked as if it would be quite impossible to do so. "Alice-in-wonderland planning" one of the Chinese faculty called it, and that was what it seemed like. By September it was clear that there was not going to be any marked change, for better or worse, to help us to decide. The Chinese faculty were sure of one thing, that if the foreign group could not return it would be impossible to carry enough of the normal program of work to warrant asking students to come back, so it all seemed to hinge on our decision.

Ten members of the foreign faculty had remained in China in the hope of being able to return to Nanking in September. The decision was a most difficult one to make. The policy of our State Department, the advice of the consular authorities in Shanghai, the opinion of many missionaries were all against the return of any

missionaries to Nanking, and in particular opposed to the return of women; but when we faced our own problem we could not refuse our help to the group at Ginling who said "Come". Each one of us made her own personal decision and eight of the ten returned to Nanking. Miss Whitmer remained in Shanghai since she was having the year off for language study and Mrs. Thurston remained to carry on the office work which could be done better for a time in the college office in Shanghai. Student records and treasurers books were safer in Shanghai for the situation in Nanking was still very unsettled. There were also rumors of outside opposition to foreigners taking any part in administration which made the group at Ginling advise the President's remaining in Shanghai. There were many advantages on the side of business efficiency in continuing a Shanghai office but it was a period of exile on the personal side. The consolations were in the letters and reports sent down by faculty and students, and visits at Founders Day and Christmas.

It did not seem right in such a very uncertain situation to urge or even advise the return of Miss Griest and Miss Spicer, or other members of the faculty who had not remained in China, altho they stood ready to come. It has not seemed wise to ask for the return, even for the year 1928-1929, of all those who are on leave of absence. Miss Griest has felt compelled to resign on account of family claims. Miss Grabill and Mr. Loos resigned in January, 1928. Miss Spicer is returning in the summer.

The faculty group, who have carried the work of the year, organized the regular faculty committees, and, except for the heavier responsibilities borne by the Administrative Committee, of which

Miss Ellen Y.T.Koo has been Chairman, the work of the college year has been done as before. The Administrative Committee took the responsibilities of general administration under the leadership of Miss Koo and with a splendid spirit of co-operation on the part of the other members. The whole faculty group has met the difficult situation in a way which is above praise - which so often implies a kind of condescension. All friends of Ginling have been made glad and proud by the year's achievement. Those who have seen it through to the end have the pardonable feeling of triumph over difficulties that to others looked insuperable. "It couldn't be done but they did it".

Special note should be made of the new members of the faculty. In the department of Biology we have added Mr.Chu Hai-ju,Soochow University,1923, formerly of Yali and Central China University. Mr. Chu came to Ginling for the work of the summer session and has continued for the regular work of the year. With Dr.Reeves and Miss Blanche Wu this department has been stronger than ever. The Physics Department has had the best year in the history of the college. Mr. David S.Hsiung of Huping College and the University of Pennsylvania has brought not only training and experience for the teaching work but a splendid interest in the practical application of Physics in heating and lighting and water, and many calls have been made on him for help. With Miss Chester and Mr.Pan in Chemistry that department has been restored to normal and the science work as a whole has been on a higher level than for several years. The Chinese Department under Mr.Lindsay Lieu, a graduate of St.John's University 1920,assisted by Mr.Tsu Li-o, is stronger than ever before. Mr.Lieu has reorganized

the courses, added electives and modernized the work. He has also given most valuable assistance in keeping the college in touch with educational and government authorities, meeting official visitors and attending to official correspondence.

Two of our own alumnae have been added and have brought into the faculty group an understanding of student points of view which has been most helpful. Djang Siao-sung, Ginling, 1926, has taught the Freshman History and Hwang Li-ming, Ginling, 1927, has assisted in Physical Education. With Miss Blanche Wu, who came in the spring of 1927, and Miss Mary Tang, 1919, who came in February, 1928, to help in Campus Administration, we have had a group of five alumnae in the Chinese group of eighteen, including administration staff. The foreign staff at the college the first semester numbered eight, increased the second semester to eleven. Miss Walmsley and Miss Wright have been most generously loaned by the Nanking Presbyterian Station for part time work in English and Mrs. Thurston returned in February, when the college office in Shanghai was closed.

The date set in June for the opening of the college year was September 23rd, which was a week later than the regular college calendar date. The uncertainties in the military and political situation up to the middle of September lost us a number of students, new and old, who entered colleges more favorably circumstanced, and opening a week or more before the date set for Ginling. In spite of difficulties too numerous to mention and too involved to relate, the college year opened on September 24th with 97 students and 25 faculty, eight of them Americans. The students appreciated the provision which was made for them and throughout the year they have kept steadily at

work, at times under very great pressure from outside agitators to turn aside from their main task. The last two weeks in November were a time of great strain. The student decision not to attend the mass meeting on November 22nd spared them the horror of the clash between students and soldiers, in which students were killed. No one knows how it started but some attempt to use students for an attack on the Nanking government was at the bottom of it, and the radical group tried to use it to serve their ends. From the first of December life went on more quietly, but to make up for lost time, and to guard against the possible inroads of Humiliation Days in May, the Christmas holidays were omitted and the New Year vacation shortened.

Of the year's work Miss Vautrin wrote as follows in her Journal on December 31st, "It has been a term of work well done and class room standards held as high as usual. Because faculty had so few outside interests they have given more than ordinary time to preparation". And again on January 20th she reported, "Freshman teachers met this morning and made recommendations concerning the members of the class. In general the class of 31 students seems better prepared than usual for our work."

The foreign faculty lived in retirement for the first four months hardly going outside the college gate. Even as late as January when they did go out soldiers called out unfriendly slogans. Save in our immediate neighborhood there was not much evidence of friendliness. It was much more normal and much pleasanter to remain on our own campus and do the things for which we were responsible than to go out into the dusty, uncared for, forlorn streets of Nanking and to have one's feelings torn to pieces by sight of devastated buildings which were

once the happy homes of dear friends. On the campus it could be forgotten.

To offset our isolation, the fact that Ginling was almost the only place in Nanking where visitors could be comfortably entertained, brought to us guests who added more than usual interest to the life of the group. In the Visitors Book are the names of foreign and Chinese guests who for longer or shorter times sojourned at Ginling. The Lecture Committee succeeded in getting many of these visitors to address the students and planned a special series of lectures by members of the Government in Nanking. Twenty-seven missionary friends are in the book. A list of the more distinguished guests is attached to the report with stars to indicate those who were on the list of lecturers.

We are too near the events of the year to judge their ultimate significance, but it has been interesting to watch the changing scene in Nanking, and to know the persons who have come and gone across the political stage. The Foreign Office guaranteed protection to the foreign faculty in September when they were themselves just emerged from hiding after the departure of Chiang Kai-shek and the threat of Sun Chuan-fang's return. It would almost seem as if they had taken special precautions to guard us, for with the best of intentions they have been powerless to prevent soldiers from occupying and damaging other places in Nanking. Our location has made this easier and our marvellous escape in March, 1927, kept us off the list of places to which soldiers, coming and going, felt they had tenants' rights, which even the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was forced to respect.

The second semester was a much more normal period as far as

military and political background were concerned with in our college situation. The month of May, with the Tsinan incident added to the old grievances, was a troublous time, and in most schools in Nanking holidays were demanded and work seriously interrupted. The Ginling record is one and one-half days off, and it is a record which proves the steadfastness of purpose and the courage of independent judgment on the part of the students who faced serious risks in taking their stand for constructive patriotism. The Nanking Government is to be commended for the quiet way in which they controlled the popular indignation over the threat against China's sovereignty in Shantung. The advance of Nationalist armies was not checked and their flag flies in Peking because of this moderation. If the student fire-eaters had had their way China would be at war with Japan and all hope of a unified China would have gone down in the maelstrom. Ginling students kept their heads, and used them. The letter they sent out, and the letter sent out by the Chinese faculty group, have nothing in them which they will regret in the calmer days which will surely come to China.

At Easter there were no holidays but we kept Holy Week according to our usual custom in the daily chapel service, with a Communion Service on Thursday evening and a special Good Friday chapel service led most helpfully by Mr. Magee. Easter was a day of joyful remembering not only of the triumph over death of the first Easter day but of the deliverance from danger of the year before. We did not celebrate March 24th except by living over again in memory hours of that never to be forgotten day when hate was loosed only to be vanquished by the invisible forces of love and loyalty.

We have never publicly acknowledged our debt to Captain Wu, the young Hunan officer who turned would-be looters into a guard and saved Ginling from the common fate of the tragic day. He left us to help Dr. Bowen and other University faculty, and did all he could to redeem the good name of the Nationalists, at great risk to himself. The tardiness of our acknowledgment of his services by any public statement in which his name is mentioned is due to our fear that the group which planned the Nanking attack on foreigners might seek to harm those who had befriended them. Some official recognition of the debt we owe to Captain Wu should be given even at this late date. Mr. Yu, father of Miss Yu Shwen-dji of the Ginling faculty, was another friend who helped the college during the March days and again in the summer months when friends in official positions in Nanking used their influence to keep soldiers out of the buildings.

The splendid way in which the Ginling Alumnae rallied to the emergency of the summer of 1927 should not be passed over. Three alumnae shared with the student group in August the dangers and the responsibilities - one of them the only faculty member on the campus. Dr. Liu Gien-tsiu of the Class of 1919, served as Chairman of the special Administrative Committee which was appointed in the spring and was in charge of the college for most of the summer. She did this at a great sacrifice professionally in leaving her work at Margaret Williamson Hospital and her health suffered from the strain of the summer months. Miss Yang Ging-hsieh, of the Class of 1921, who had carried the load as Principal of Bridgman School in Shanghai through the period of transition from North to South in government spent her vacation at Ginling with very little rest and with

many anxieties, returning to Shanghai in September to take up her own work again. Miss Liu En-lan, of the Class of 1925, in charge of the Ginling Practice School, carried her class through to August 15th and stayed on at the College without a break. To these three Ginling owes her almost miraculous escape from occupation by soldiers and all that would have involved in making the last year a blank page in our record of college work. Two other Alumnae gave help in the earlier months. Deng Yu-dji of the Class of 1926 who was released by the Y.W.C.A. to help Ginling, and Yen Lien-yun of the Class of 1924 who assisted Dr. Liu during the closing weeks of the summer session.

The Board of Control met November 28th and 29th in Shanghai with two faculty representatives and the President of the College to report on the internal affairs of the College. The usual business of an annual meeting was carried through and a Tentative Faculty Program and Budget for 1928-1929 were approved. At that time it was not possible to plan for any expansion. The Budget total of \$79,530.00 was less than the Budget passed in 1924. No additions to the foreign staff were called for and even the return of those on leave of absence was left to be decided at a later meeting. Of the twenty-nine names on the 1927 list of members only thirteen are found on the 1925 list, only six on the 1924 list and only four on the 1923 list. This is an indication of the change in personnel due to the disturbed conditions. The 1925 Board list contains only three Chinese names while the 1927 list has fourteen. There is gain here and when Chinese members take their full share of the responsibility the College will be able to make a larger contribution to

the life of China.

The special business of the November meeting dealt with the changes in administration which had been approved earlier in the year. The election of Miss Wu Yi-fang as President was confirmed and the vote was unanimous. A committee, consisting of three alumnae members of the Board and two Chinese members of the faculty, was appointed to consider the question of the future relationship to the College of the retiring president who was voted a leave of absence to begin some time after the new president had taken up her duties. Miss Wu's return was delayed by the demands made on her in America. She attended the January meeting of the Ginling College Committee at which she was formally elected President of Ginling College and later visited a number of colleges. She completed the work for her Ph.D. in May and arrived in China June first.

The question of Registration also came before the Board and a committee was appointed to make all necessary preparations for registration. An amendment of the Constitution, providing for a reduction in the size of the Board and providing a new method of election of members, was approved. The groups represented are asked to submit nominations, in number twice their quota, at least half the names to be Chinese. The Executive Committee will serve as a Nominating Committee and the Board elect the new members for the following year during the month of June. It is to be hoped that this new plan may be tried. It satisfies the principle of group representation while at the same time guarding the principle of continuity and ensuring a Chinese majority and a proper balance within the Board which cannot be secured by arbitrary appointment of representa-

tives by ten separate groups.

The meeting planned for March was delayed on account of Miss Wu's delay. It was finally held, again in Shanghai, on July 4th and 5th and dealt chiefly with questions relating to Registration which will come before the Board again at the 1928 meeting in November. Ginling is preparing to apply for registration, on the understanding that the Christian character of the College be maintained. This has already been approved by the Ginling College Committee. The entire matter of registration and the documents connected therewith are referred to the President with power to act in harmony with the actions taken by the Board in consultation and co-operation with the Executive Committee. It is a matter of regret that so much time must be given by the President in the first year of her connection with the College, to such extraneous questions as are involved in registration. So many more vital matters in the College itself should have first place.

The College closes the year free of debt and with a comfortable balance carried forward. The deficit of June 30, 1927, was not a real shortage of funds but was caused by a shortage of receipts from the New York Treasurer, and the 1927 balance of current funds in New York when sent forward cancelled the deficit. Three thousand dollars is still due from the China Medical Board. A balance of over sixteen thousand dollars, Mexican, carried forward into the new year means that for her first year as President Dr. Wu will be free from anxiety as to the financial condition of the College. The work of Miss Anna E. Moffet on the Ginling accounts for the last quarter of the year 1926-1927 and for the first half of the year 1927-1928 was a tremen-

dous help - a labor of love on Miss Moffet's part which is all the more appreciated. We are also indebted to Mr. Adam Black of the London Mission for the careful auditing of the books for the year 1926-1927. Miss Elsie M. Priest, Treasurer of the University of Nanking, is also Treasurer of Ginling from July 1, 1928 and we are very fortunate in having the very efficient services of Miss Priest in our treasurers office.

The receipts for the year, excluding the 1927 items, total M.\$83,590.00 of which \$21,228.00 is paid by students. The total expenditures were M.\$72,437.80. The proportion paid by students is less than it would be in a normal year. Our enrollment was only two-thirds the enrollment of the previous year. It has been most gratifying to have the foreign support continued and to receive gifts from friends who by their support are giving evidence of their faith in Ginling. The total received in gifts is M.\$7,828.52 of which M.\$2,143.39 represents a gift of G.\$1,000.00 from Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and M.\$4,035.53 represents G.\$1,921.68 from the Co-operating Committee of the Union Christian Colleges. Their help this year, both financially and in the line of publicity, has been very encouraging. Miss Florence G. Tyler, the Executive Secretary, has done a splendid piece of work and Ginling is most grateful. We shall need the same friendly help in the years ahead for when the College grows again, as it surely will, and our program calls for expansion, the support at present pledged by the Co-operating Boards and other regular contributors is less than M.\$50,000.00. The Budget for 1928-1929 calls for a total of over \$85,000.00 Mexican of which less than \$30,000.00 can be counted on from student fees.

The year which began under such clouded skies ended most happily. Dr. Wu reached China the first of June. After spending a week in Shanghai with her family, from whom she had been separated for nearly six years, she came up for five days to Nanking, and Ginling welcomed her as a daughter returning to the college home. Faculty, students, alumnae and friends in turn expressed their joy in her coming. On the faculty were three of her former teachers and one other who had known her before. She satisfied all our expectations and won the confidence and enthusiasm of all. Ginling is to be congratulated on having one of her own daughters prepared to take the place of leadership at this time. We had with her with us again at Commencement on which occasion she acted as presiding officer altho the retiring president, by special request of the graduates, gave them their diplomas and took part in the exercises of Baccalaureate Sunday and Commencement as in former years.

The Class of 1928 is the tenth class and the largest class graduated from Ginling. It is a proof of their loyalty that in all the uncertainties of the September days the ranks of the two upper classes were hardly affected, and they risked their fate with that of the College they loved and had saved by their loyalty and courage. We shall again in 1929 graduate a larger class - more than twenty-five. The twenty-one members of the Class of 1928 come from nine provinces, fourteen cities and fifteen schools and they scatter for the work they have prepared to do to eight of China's provinces. Their Class motto was "Sail On!" The year has taught them lessons of faith and hope which should help them to sail even uncharted seas without fear.

Another summer session of six weeks is planned to enable students to make up work lost in the spring of 1927 and to protect the buildings from unwelcome summer visitors who might be attracted to empty buildings. Already one such threat has been averted. Thunder clouds even yet hang low over Nanking but fair skies will surely take their place. "If hopes be dupes, fears may be liars" and they have so proved many times this year. A new day is dawning for China and the future is full of hope and promise.

Kuling, August 5, 1928.

. . . . . I've been here in my little house for nine days and feel almost cut off from the life current of China because I have not been seeing newspapers. Here, at least, all is peaceful. The Shanghai papers were making a lot out of a story about a foreign child who was assaulted by a Chinese policeman. The child was evidently frightened and the policeman seemed to be to blame for something but not for all the account included. There is no doubt that China is not for foreign children as safe and pleasant a place as it has been for the last twenty years. War has demoralized people here as everywhere and foreign prestige is no longer the protection it was. The soldiers think nothing is too good for them and they do not come from the first families in China.

Our Ginling threatened invasion seems to have been averted. Miss Wu stayed in Nanking until Thursday, July 26, and I saw her on the steamer as I passed through Nanking. The very last word on the subject is in a letter to Miss Koo from Mr. Hsiung. He reports that the result of the telegram sent to Yen Hsi-shan was that he was mad and dismissed his too zealous representative in Nanking.

And the latest news in the paper is that after all Yen Hsi-shan is not coming down to the Plenary Conference. We are going to keep up a semblance of classwork all through August and a group of about twenty five students are planning to stay on after the close of the summer session (August 9).

Mr.Lobenstine was on the steamer with me coming up from Shanghai. He has been giving a series of talks on Jerusalem, followed by discussion and they have been helpful in letting people <sup>get</sup> some of the inspiration and understand some of the new viewpoints taken in the Findings. He came to dinner one night along with Dr.Westman, a most interesting Swedish missionary, President of the Lutheran college in Hunan where Kathrina Bugge has been. He is one of the most scholarly men in our college group and it was interesting conversation with the Continental and the American ideas supported very ably by our two guests. Ruth and I let them do most of the talking. Mr.Lobenstine called like a proper American gentleman and was with us yesterday at tea. We were at dinner Friday night at the Craighills of Nanchang with the Tompkins of Anking, both in Bishop Huntington's diocese. Anking is a worse mess than Nanking in many ways and Nanchang is none too settled. No missionaries have returned to Anking yet except to visit and Mrs.Craighill, who is a Smith graduate and a good pacifist sport, is not sure that it is right for her to take her two children up to Nanchang in September.

One of our Ginling graduates was married on Monday and Miss Chester and I were invited but the storm and a rather stupid mistake about the place kept us from getting to the wedding. They invited us to tea on Thursday and we had them here at dinner on Satur-

day. It is a very nice modern marriage, both of them Christians and they seem very happy. They were on the boat with me coming up, the bride to be chaperoned by her brother. In China weddings are at the groom's home. They will be living in Nanking as Mr. Wang has a position in the Department of Justice under his uncle, the Minister, Wang Chung-hui, now returning to China from America. I have known his father (step) and his mother for several years here at Kuling. Mr. Wang, Sr, is a British subject - born in Hongkong - and I suppose his brother Wang Chung-hui is also. It's a queer world.

Kuling has less than half the number of people who have come here in the past and most of my friends are on the absent list. I have a pretty lonely feeling when I think of the happy group of friends who used to meet here each year. Many of them will never return. People are selling houses to Chinese within the Estate which will change the tone of the place and lower sanitary standards. Otherwise it may be quite pleasant to have Chinese neighbors if they are friendly. Ruth and I are the only Ginling foreigners up here. Harriet Whitmer is due the end of this week. There are very few Nanking missionaries in China yet. Dr. Rowe, the first one to return to China, came up on my steamer. He is President of the Theological Seminary - one of the people who had a very hard time on March 24 and was reported killed for several hours. Only one other Nankingite, Miss Buie, is here this summer.

This week the Bible Union folk have their meetings every day. A good many of them stayed away from Mr. Lobenstine's lectures. Some of us will not attend all their meetings. Is there any hope of our getting closer. Must there always be these "unhappy divisions?" . . . .

August 9, 1928

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Yesterday I had a medical examination by Dr. Tooker, one of our Presbyterian missionaries who lives at Kuling. I get no excuse for asking for a leave of absence on account of health. My blood pressure is 120, my pulse 70. I'm normal as to kidneys, etc. and lungs are o.k. It's two years since I had my "annual examination" but I seem none the worse for the omission. The strain of the last year has been mental and spiritual more than physical. It will do me no harm to let down my nerves to a lower pitch and drop the sense of responsibility for Ginling on other shoulders. When I get the loose ends of back work cleared up I shall leave with a clear conscience and leave the future open. Packing must be done on the assumption that I return to Ginling but I shall try to leave things so that it would not be too much work to send things I might wish to have if I did not return.

August 10, 1928.

The census was reported today in the Land-renters meeting as 778 - taken August 1. The total for the season will be over 900, which is not so bad. The place is as attractive as ever and there are enough people here to provide for sociability. I shall be here for another month. Then I plan to go up to Changsha and see for myself what it is like after two years under the "white star on the blue field" on the red flag. I also want to see Hankow and Wuchang. I am due in Shanghai Sept. 26 to attend China Council so I shall not get back to Ginling to stay till the end of the first week in October. This leaves Miss Wu free through the time of opening college. Her inauguration will be at Founders Day - October 31. Since July

first I have had no official status. It's a queer world.

Kuling, Aug. 28, 1928

.....

..... June brought Miss Wu at last and I think she was made very sure of her welcome. The Alumnae in Shanghai gave a banquet which was held in the Y.M.C.A. in Haining Road, where Chiu Li-ying is the Secretary. It was beautifully planned and we had one of the happiest gatherings I have ever attended. I had gone down to meet Miss Wu and she began her official connection with Ginling by attending one of the dullest executive committee meetings I have ever attended. Perhaps I am too fed up on constitution and reorganization. Mr. Marx thinks it much more interesting than matters connected with college routine.

Miss Wu came up to Ginling on June 8th and stayed with us five days. Faculty, students, alumnae and friends in turn welcomed her into the Ginling circle; by her own wish these were all very informal occasions. She led Chapel one day during the week and gave a splendid talk on Science and Religion. It seemed very appropriate and she sounded a very clear note of religious faith. Those of us who had known her were more than satisfied with the first impression she made on every one. She returned to Shanghai to find her family much upset by the kidnapping of a relative. This is a favorite sport in Shanghai. Lack of co-operation between the parts of the Settlement in policing, etc. would seem to make it easy to get away and the victims usually pay up and keep still. ....

On Sunday morning those who attended the service at the University which was the baccalaureate for the High Schools, found posters which had been placed in the middle of the road held down by stones.

Mr. Hsiung and En-lan gathered them up. The word "Foreign Slaves" was used in reference to Ginling students and Miss Vautrin and myself were both mentioned by name. When they came out of church they found another poster, reading something like this.. "You who danced with the foreign soldiers are not worthy to step on the ground of the University." Two posters were found on the back wall of the church: "Down with one of the Ginling Physical Education teachers for dancing with foreign soldiers! Down with Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin for disgracing Chinese women by letting them dance with foreign soldiers." You can imagine the indignation at Ginling. I think the girls resented the attack on Miss Vautrin and myself even more than the other things which were said. All sorts of things were threatened in other posters which they found on the way back to Ginling. . . . .

The truth of the matter seems to be that a small group of radical students got hold of the story and used it to pay off some old scores which University students had against Ginling. It seems that last summer the stage was all set for a dance in the Ginling gymnasium as part of a program planned one evening during the summer session by the University boys. When Miss Koo and Dr. Liu found it out they put a stop to it. Some of these boys are behind this recent attack. There is also a recent case of University boys and Ginling girls walking together without permission which came to Miss Vautrin's notice and one of the University boys resents her discussing it with one of the College girls. There is no doubt that a good many of the University boys think Miss Vautrin and myself are responsible for the conservative attitude of Ginling girls in regard to mixed social affairs. They give the girls no credit for having a mind of their own on this as on other matters.

On Tuesday, June 19th, a University student appeared in one of the Shanghai papers with a full account of the Ginling visit to the Cumberland. "In the article he related the story... with most extreme sarcastic comment, naming three Ginling Faculty as leaders and eleven teachers reported in the party.... 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." Letters began to come in from students in various schools, some of them distinctly nasty. One or two other letters appeared in Chinese newspapers. Efforts were made to get the Student Union in Nanking to discipline Ginling. . . . .

On June 22nd the University weekly which is in the hands of this radical group came out with two articles about Ginling; one written by the same boy who wrote to the Shanghai paper; the other article was by another student who directed his bitter feeling more directly toward the foreign faculty and especially Miss Vautrin and myself. They claim that we objected to mixed seating in the church; the truth here is that I proposed it and favored it, in the joint committee which planned in January 1927 for the University church service. They bring up the case of walking together referred to above and then they go on to speak sarcastically about our claiming to be conservative but being very 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." They urge the Ginling girls to join them in this protest.....

The girls finally sent in a letter to a Shanghai paper signed by the fifteen seniors who did not dance and making a brief statement.

Most of us would have preferred to have entirely ignored the matter. We found some very friendly people connected with the Shanghai newspapers who suppressed some letters which were sent to them and advised the seniors in regard to the letter which was finally put in the paper. You can imagine that it has not improved the feeling on the part of Ginling girls toward the University. Ginling is blamed for a recent action of the University Board of Managers against coeducation in the University. They put it on the ground that since the same bodies were providing for the education of women in Ginling they did not favor the University admitting women. University student feeling on this matter was so strong that the Board rescinded its action at the next meeting and the University is to admit women who can live at home or with near relatives. I have told this story at length because echoes of it may have reached you and I should like you to have the facts.

Commencement passed off very happily.... Dr.Hodgkin preached the Baccalaureate sermon and President Y.C.Yang of Soochow University gave the Commencement address. We had Dr.C.T.Wang, who is now the Foreign Minister, on the program and he had promised to come but at the very last minute his official duties took him to Shanghai. He sent Mr.Z.T.Ing as his representative with a very nice little message to read. There was a good audience and Dr.Wu presided. I gave out diplomas for the last time by special request of the class.....

Kuling, Summer of 1928.

Kuling has meant many things to me during the twenty-five years since my first summer on the hill. It is full of memories, being the one place in China associated with my first year in which I have con-

tinued to live. I love the place and often I have quieted my spirit by picturing in the watches of the night the view from my veranda of the great ridge of the Temple of the Clouds - The Wave, some of my younger friends call it. My little home here has been a place of rest and release from the restraints of institutional life. Above all it has been a place of self expression in the joy of hospitality - of home sharing year by year. In all I have spent fifteen summers in Kuling, all but three of them in my own house. The lure of a home of my own, and the lure of friends has been stronger than the desire to see strange places. A summer in Peitaiho in 1918, and in Unzen in 1927 are my only adventures in summering away from Kuling. Each year has been different because of the changing circle of friends. This has been a lonely summer, for nearly all my friends of the years gone by have been absent. I have missed them and been saddened by the feeling that days of auld lang syne will never return.

I have just made a list of friends whom I have missed and it runs up to eighty. I wonder if their thoughts have turned back to Kuling and if they have put my name on a memory list as I have put theirs. We mean such different things to our friends, sometimes more to them than they to us, and sometimes less. I'm writing about my summer because I think some of them will be glad to hear from Kuling and from me. I am hopeful that some of us will again climb the hills together or watch quiet sunsets. Others will never return but the old friendships will not die.

Last year no one thought of coming up to Kuling and it must have been a deserted place for the few bold spirits who sojourned here through the winter and summer of 1927. In Landrenters meeting Mr. Lip-

ports gave a very interesting account of the taking over of Kuling by the "Communists". Percy Che, Borodin and Co. figuring in his narrative. He seemed to think they expected to find a large balance in the bank and were less interested when they found debentures, instead, on which interest had to be paid. The Estate came back to the Council on May 1st and if people will pay up their taxes, as honorable landrenters should, it will not be in a bad way financially.

The picture one got in Shanghai - I wonder if this is always the case - was much worse than the actual conditions even at their worst. The same was true this summer in regard to the story of the policeman attacking two children over in West Valley. Hankow and Shanghai papers greatly exaggerated it and made the usual hysteria demands for punishment of officials. There have been some robberies along the road to Kiukiang and a few houses have been broken into - as in other years. Work on roads has been neglected, and an unusually severe storm last summer did a lot of damage which has not yet been repaired - for lack of the money from taxes unpaid. It has been a pleasant surprise to come up and find the place so normal, and lovelier than ever. My house needed repairs two years ago and of course needed more repairs this year. Hwang Lao-ban was glad of the work and I have had new veranda floors and new veranda roofs, house roof patched and painted and new paint where needed. The workmen have seemed nicer than ever and coolies in general have behaved well as far as my contact with them goes. Some of the same old friends are selling china altho they all complain that business is very poor. Taxes have been so heavy that many of the kilns at Kintechen are not working. My favorite, the older Djan or Dzan, seems to be in very poor health but his brothers

are selling the decorated rice pattern also the Imperial Yellow and some very interesting Famille Noir - a mille fleur pattern on black. It has been a rather good year to buy china so life has not been without some compensations. I am going home in January and I am taking quite a lot down the hill with me.

There have been over 900 foreigners on the hill during the season. The 1926 total was 2274. The biggest drop is in the American ranks - from 1044 to 243. British have dropped from 735 to 247. Germans have increased from 108 to 142. The proportion of Scandinavians is larger altho they too have dropped. Chinese are living in the Estate, having rented or purchased from landrenters. A good many very nice Chinese are now a part of the community. The fire in the Gap cleared the way for improvements and the Chinese street is wider and cleaner and the shops bigger than before. Chinese officilas have cooperated and the policing of the Estate is supervised by the mayor. I have no fault to find with the system. The Estate is paying for police and watchman and the new Council can be trusted to manage our affairs. Kuling will recover. When I signed my contract with Hwang Lao-ban I felt like Jeremiah buying his field in Anathoth as a pledge to his faith that the land would again be inhabited. I feel that every venture of faith in a situation like this helps to bring about a more stable situation. Fears are often liars.

We have had some very good sermons since I came up and during these weeks there has been a fair congregation in the morning. Mr. Lobenstine gave a very good series of addresses on the Jerusalem Conference, followed by discussion. This took the place of the regular Convention, altho for some people perhaps the following week with a daily

Bible lecture on Revelation would be reckoned as the real thing. Most of the sermons have been thoughtful interpretations of the meaning of the Christian message for us here and now in China. There has been no attempt to introduce controversy. If ever there was a time when Christians should seek for the unity of the spirit in the bonds of peace it surely is now. . . . .

After Christmas I think my conscience will let me do what some people seem very anxious to have me do, leave Ginling and China, at least for a time. I have not yet made plans for my trip. I may go east and I may go west - or south and then west by India. It will depend a little on company. If I must travel alone I'll be inclined to go the quickest way which is via the Pacific. And I have not been able to plan what I shall do when I get home. First of all I want to be with my sister and the other members of my family and rest - really rest without feeling that China or Ginling have any claims on my time or strength. Of course they will always be in my heart, no matter where I am. I feel that I would rather write than talk about China. I shall certainly avoid any schedule of speaking engagements. Of course I shall talk. I cannot help that. But there is always the feeling that people do not really understand, try as you will to explain what is taking place out here.

Before I return to China I hope to spend some time in England, and I'd like to see Denmark, and perhaps Switzerland. Geneva attracts me. When I really make the break I may be able to plan for the future. The last two years I have lived by the month. I have still thirty years ahead of me if I live to be as old as my mother and father so I must think what to do for the next twenty years or so. Naturally I

feel a little uprooted by the sudden change but I think I can grow again.

Kuling, August 29, 1928

To Miss Miner:

. . . . . I am keeping myself out of the way so that Miss Wu in her first experience as President may stand alone with faculty and student groups and before the general public. College opens on Sept. 13 and unless some new situation develops we hope to have about 140 students and start off at a more normal pace than was possible a year ago. To have started at all then was an achievement of what most people thought impossible. . . . .

The big question in my mind is "Does the person you want exist?" Have we yet developed in China women of that type within our university circle in anything like the number needed for these administrative positions. We are fortunate in having a person like Wu Yi-fang for our need in Ginling but she will need a foreigner associated with her in administration to carry the whole load. We are meeting appeals for women principals for girls' schools and finding it quite impossible to supply the demand. I cannot see our girls' schools turned over to Chinese men principals maintaining the same spirit. There are women enough.

I should so like to see you and talk over my personal problems. I have at the moment no official status at Ginling. If a list of faculty for 1928-1929 were printed my name would stand with no function. For the next few months I have enough back work to clear up of president's and treasurer's work for 1927-1928 to keep me busy, with packing which I want to do so that my possessions left behind will not

cause any one any annoyance. I am planning a visit to Changsha and Wuchang before I go down river. I want to see for myself what the revolution has done to these places which I knew formerly and about which one gets such conflicting reports. I am planning to leave China about the first of January for the leave of absence which is taken for granted as the proper thing, although I have only been three years back. I may possibly visit Peking before I leave and that would make possible my seeing you in Tsinan. My work for the next few months is quite outside routine administration. Miss Wu's inauguration is planned in connection with Founders Day about November first.

August 13, 1928.

To Mrs. Thurston from Miss Luella Miner:

. . . . . You may remember that we are on a hunt for a Chinese woman to take my place as dean of women in Cheeloo. Of course it is not a responsible position from an administrative point of view, yet according to my ideals for it, it can be made a very influential one. You know how many problems Chinese girls have in these changing times, when values and standards are continually shifting, and how much the average College girl needs a friend. I will not amplify this topic, for there is no need with you, but you will agree I am sure that only a woman with a genuine Christian experience and gift for understanding and influencing the lives of others can develop that office into what it should be today. Miss - - has been suggested to me. I never even met her, and I should be so grateful if you would give me your confidential opinion. . . . .

To Mr. George Loos:

September 1, 1928

. . . . . Before going down river I plan to visit Changsha

and see for myself what the revolution has done to Hunan. My interest in the Yale Mission makes me want to understand the situation and have my own opinion about the wisdom of future work. I am still something of an optimist and believe that a great deal of our work will be resumed within the next five years.

I am sending you another of my news letters covering the period since I went up to Nanking. Some of it I am sure you have had in other letters. I have tried to make it more colorful by quoting En-lan. The end of the story of the Yen Hsi-shan attempt to occupy the Ginling buildings was, according to a letter from Mr. Hsiung, the dismissal of his Nanking representative and his own absence from the Plenary Conference. It may be that his attack of appendicitis was due to other official causes. . . . .

I was in Shanghai for more than two weeks in July attending a Board of Control meeting and a meeting of the Council of Higher Education. Then I came up to Kuling, reaching here July 27th. Ruth Chester and I have had a very happy restful time together. I found my house in no way disturbed by the Communists who evidently find an altitude of 4000 feet somewhat discouraging. Stories about their preying upon the people at Nanchang are very common. I have let Hwang Lao-ban do some necessary repairs on my veranda floors and roof, feeling a little like Jeremiah when he bought his field in Anathoth. It is surely an evidence of my belief that Kuling will again be inhabited and that I shall again enjoy the cool and the quiet and the beauty of the mountains. There have been more than 900 foreigners and a good many Chinese have been living within the bounds of the Estate, having rented or in some cases purchased houses. Most of my old friends have

not been here. . . . .

September 5th, 1928.

To Miss Sage:

. . . . . I am sending you another news letter telling the story of the second semester at Ginling. I was very glad to go back and I went because faculty and students wanted me there. The whole situation had cleared and they were not so much afraid of outsiders as they were in September. I found plenty to do, putting the office in order, combining Shanghai and Nanking files and trying to function both as president and treasurer without a secretary. I had to leave nice Mrs. Berger behind in Shanghai. Miss Moore would have been a tremendous help in that situation. I feel I have never properly expressed my gratitude to both of you for the help you gave us in the spring of 1927.

I have often wondered what sort of impression Miss - - made at Yenching. I think she must have learned something from her experience in Nanking during the C.P. phase of the revolution. She ran a pretty big risk by her lack of discrimination. Did I ever tell you about the letter she wrote in July after she had seen us in Shanghai in which she referred to us, using the Chinese characters, "as foreign devils"? I am sure she did it in a spirit of mischief but it was fairly typical of her attitude to foreigners. . . . .

Kuling, September 5, 1928

Do you suppose you will ever spend a summer with me in my little bungalow? I don't even know that I shall ever be here again - but I am taking for granted I will. I am alone for a few days. Ruth Chester left me yesterday morning. I am keeping busy for I am working mornings

with a secretary and trying to get caught up a little with letters, reports, etc. I wish I could stay on for another month but I have to be in Shanghai Sept. 26 for a meeting of China Council, our Presbyterian body, of which I am a member-at-large, one of two women. I leave here next Tuesday the 11th and I am taking a trip up to Changsha as part of my vacation. I want to see what the Revolution has done to Changsha and Wuchang. Reports are so conflicting according to your color - Red or White. I suppose I would be reckoned Pink so I don't know how it will strike me. I shall have about five days in Changsha and five days in Wuhan. Knowing both places I ought to be able to get what I want in that time.

One reason for taking the trip is to have a good excuse for not getting back to Ginling for the opening of College. Miss Wu will sit in the President's chair with no question as to my place. Everyone tacitly approved my plan but no one suggested it. I shall get back to Ginling about Oct. 4 and there will be a lot to do getting ready for Board of Control meeting, Founders Day, Miss Wu's Inauguration, etc. I am responsible for all reports for 1927-1928 and there are lots of loose ends to tie up with Miss Wu. We have not yet been together at Ginling for any conference about matters presidential. There is no strain at all in my relation with her and I do not think she feels any constraint. She is a rare person and I think Chinese as well as foreigners think so.

I've just reread some chapters in Lawrence's life. I wanted to keep our anniversary up here. I am trying to decide what to do about our letters which I have kept up here. I feel that the chances are more of my returning to China and to Kuling but I suppose there are

some chances of Kuling's suffering from the lawlessness of the time. So far it has escaped. Being an optimist I'll probably leave them here. . . . .

Kuling, Sept. 5, 1928

To Mr. Wallace:

. . . . . You must have heard that the threat of occupation was finally averted. The last chapter, so Mr. Hsiung had heard, was the dismissal of the over zealous representative by Yen Hsi-shan. Perhaps his appendicitis was due to a loss of face because of the incident and his absence from the conference was due to the same cause. Who knows? The wheels-within-wheels of Chinese politics keep us all guessing.

I have had a very restful summer at Kuling with Miss Chester. Everything seems quite normal except the population which is less than half what it was in 1926. Most of my good friends are on the absent list.

I should like to know what the American Committee thinks of the conclusions of the Council. Miss Chester had the same reaction as I had to the East China scheme - just from reading the report.

I am sending you a copy of my report for the year 1927-1928. Academic matters have a smaller place than the political and social background which have made this year unique. As a matter of fact it has been a year of marking time. I feel sure we have not lowered our standard, altho Mr. Cressy's statistics would probably force us down. Things look pretty hopeful for the coming year. I shall not be there when College opens, having planned quite deliberately to leave the field free for Miss Wu to stand alone with the faculty and

student group as the real President. I have at the present moment no official relation to Ginling. I have several months back work to keep me busy up to the time I plan to leave China which is about January 1st. . . . .

Kiukiang, Sept. 24, 1928

.....I'm glad I took this trip for I feel that I know what it is like in these places for the people who have gone back. The Christian Century can so easily find fault with those who go and those who return; and official promoters can boast about the way the Chinese are carrying on without the missionaries. If they go they have "deserted their flocks"; if they return they are preventing the Chinese from having their rights in administration. If they go, or stay, or quit they get all the blame and the Boards and the Chinese get all the credit for progressive policies and advanced ideas. I read Moore Bennett on the train going up to Changsha. I think his article has less sting in it in some ways than the article by Brumbaugh in the Christian Century on "Why Young Missionaries Quit". The Moore Bennett argument is based on the assumption that the ascetic view of life is superior to any other - at least for missionaries. For the rest it is based on untruth or wrong generalization and the spite of the tired business man who wants to blame somebody for his troubles is very evident in it. I think the Atlantic should have given more information as to his reason for being in Peking. Besides, Peking is Peking and not typical of missionary life and activities all over China. Practically all his criticisms are based on Peking.

The Christian Century article is commented on in the Chinese Recorder and they propose a study of the facts instead of a judgment

based on personal observations. Perhaps Japan and China differ in their effect on young missionaries and perhaps China will more and more resemble Japan if it no longer offers educators a place in the missionary work or keeps them in the place of mere teachers under Chinese principals, who seem to be expected to have a great deal more "power" than their missionary predecessors had. Certainly the reasons I would give for quitting on the part of missionaries, young or old, would not be those given by Mr. Brumbaugh. I hope there can be a study made of the subject.

I shall have some copies made of parts of my journal record and send to you later. I was able to get right on to Changsha on the Express Train of Wednesday, the 12th. I had five days there and was in Wuchang with Dr. Mary L. James for three days, then over in Hankow for another three days. Mrs. Lingle of our Presbyterian Mission in Changsha was a very energetic hostess and planned my time so that I got the most out of my five days, seeing places and meeting people, Chinese and foreign. It is near the Yale campus and I saw a good deal of the two representatives of Yale, Mr. Hutchins and Mr. Anthony. Mr. Hutchins is not really a "Yale" man but I think he is a good person to have there. I think there ought to be others and my feelings in February 1927, when the whole Yale crowd were leaving Shanghai, that it was not right for them all to go, are the same about their not being on the spot to help in reconstructing and creating the new Yale. . . . .

The Changsha attack on foreigners was in some ways a more trying experience than ours in Nanking. The hardest thing of all is to have your own group turn on you and rend you and that is what students and servants and even church members seem to have done in some of the Chang-

sha centers. The Episcopal compound seems to have had the worst time altho the Hunan Union Theological Seminary suffered more in destruction of property. Deaconess Stewart who has almost identified herself with the Chinese, adopted a Chinese daughter, lived and worked for over twenty years in China, was kept practically a prisoner for weeks by servants and students in Changsha, humiliated in countless ways, and finally had to run away to avoid a hold up for money. Her own teachers turned against her. Nina Gage had a most unpleasant experience with rebel nurses. All foreigners had troubles with servants. Nina said "Hunan is finished", when she was leaving Shanghai. That experience in February 1927 of seeing the whole Yali group leave was one of the most disheartening experiences I have had. . . . The Yali campus has been most marvellously kept from destruction and now it begins to show signs of life with the Union Boys' School going with about 140 pupils and doctors and nurses coming to help in the hospital. Mr. Anthony is the only real Yale person on the job altho Mr. Hutchins belongs in every other way to Yali.

The Presbyterians have two men and three women on the job and two other women from other missions are helping in Fuh Siang Girls School. . . . The principal is a Chinese young man who calls Mrs. Lingle mother and who is glad to have her continue to manage affairs in the way of general housekeeping and internal management. He is just back from his second trip to America and a year of study in Chicago. Mrs. Lingle is due to retire in a few years but seems as full of energy as a woman ten years younger. Mr. Lingle is a lazy old codger but his return in the summer of 1927 against all advice and much opposition, probably saved the whole compound from destruction. ~~Taxt~~ is not his chief

characteristic but he seems to get along without creating antagonism in the Chinese. They make allowances usually for older persons. The best Chinese want their foreign friends back. The little people who want to feel themselves the big frogs in the puddle are the ones who want to keep the missionaries away and of course they are the ones who are quite incapable of maintaining standards of any kind. They are often very noisy and their ideas are taken to be "Chinese opinion" by a good many who think the missionaries are all hopeless conservatives. And the missionaries who have stuck are in a large proportion of cases the fundamentalist group who are less sensitive to the opinion of Young China and who mean to save China whether she will or no. This was most evident at Kuling. My friends were mostly on the absent list. Hugh White was there and C.I.M. folk were there and a lot of Lutherans of various varieties were there-and more German business men and their families than were there in 1926.

In Wuhan I got into the situation in the Episcopal and London Mission groups. Mary James has carried on through everything, including the Wuchang siege of forty days two years ago. She got away last summer for a trip to Australia. Her group seems to be working very harmoniously. The Chinese doctor who is Superintendent is a son of the mission and very loyal. Mary knew him as a small boy. She says he gives her more courtesy and real share in things, recognizing her as Associate Superintendent, than she ever had from the men doctors in the Mission. That particular hospital has had a rather unfortunate experience. She is the only foreign doctor in Wuchang and she's working at a terrific speed. Her furlough is due in a year. Besides her hospital work she has school clinics in twelve schools, six of

them on the other side of the river.

St.Hilda's was opening very short handed, partly because they could not decide earlier to open. There is a fight on between the Board and the Bishops in that Mission in regard to registration of schools. The Board so far has refused to allow it and the Bishops are going to appeal to the Convention or Council or some higher church body for the right to control in their diocese. Bishop Roots and Bishop Gilman are both in favor of registering and altho I'm not, I think they should be free to do what they think is right. Evidently Dr. Wood is among the ultra conservatives among Board secretaries. He has a few supporters in this mission and of course Bishop Graves of Shanghai is standing for the same policy opposing registration. St. Johns and St.Marys are opening again without doing anything about registering and they are both full, according to latest reports.

Over in Hankow things do not seem so happy as at the Hospital in Wuchang. The Chinese clergy have been spoiled by Bishop Roots and now that they have power over the foreigners they are making them feel it. A clergyman . . . is in charge of the Girls' School where I was staying in Nankow and altho Miss Cox has all the real work of running the school he seems inclined to interfere in all sorts of petty ways. He has already driven Deaconess Phelps away because he could not give her enough freedom in her own work. Both within and without the Mission I get the same story of unhappy strain between foreign and Chinese workers due to autocratic attitudes on the part of young Chinese clergy. I have serious misgivings about Chinese men getting control of girls'schools.

The London Mission seems to have come through, in spite of all

the anti-British agitation, better than the American Mission. I spent quite a little time with Miss Coxon who is the Secretary of the London Mission in Wuhan. She says she has never been so happy in her relation to the Chinese as she has since she went back this time. She says there is absolutely no distinction made between Chinese and foreigners. They are all in the church, equally eligible to serve on committees, etc. and a foreigner is elected to be chairman by the Chinese when it is the natural thing to do. Even in the heat of the Red activities the London Mission Christians kept their head and helped to keep the church from getting too much enmeshed in the political web of radical propaganda. I attended their prayer meeting Saturday afternoon and there was not a note of pessimism in the report of conditions here and there in Wuhan.

The proportion of men and women who are back on the job is interesting. In Wuchang in the A.C.M. there are 3 men ( no wives) and 8 women. In Hankow they have 2 men and their wives and 4 other women. In the L.M.S. group prayer meeting there were 4 men, 2 wives, 7 other women. . . . .

Shanghai, October 7, 1928.

Another experience to keep life from being monotonous! On Thursday I collided with a ricksha on Museum Road, very near the place where I had my bag snatched and was knocked flat on my back with a dull thud that left me with a bad lumbago and a black and blue elbow but nothing worse. It's hard to see how it could have happened but I figure it out like this. I started to cross the street and remember thinking how empty it seemed. I was on my way to lunch with a group of Ginling alumnae, so I started on a diagonal toward the alley which led through from Museum to Szechuen Roads. I had a choice of two alleys, one a lit-

tle to the left and the other slightly to the right of the straight line across. I remember debating which was nearer to the point on Szechuen Road, and I think I must have decided to change my course from the left to the right. When I turned I saw a ricksha bearing down and either waited or stepped back to let it pass thinking this the safer thing. The ricksha man must have counted on my doing the other thing and I found myself facing the ricksha nearly head on. I put my hands out and grasped the shafts so I was not struck but the momentum was enough to throw me back. The man stopped or turned so that he did not run over me and I think it was he and his passenger who helped me to get up and over to the side walk and a friendly stranger, a foreign woman, came across the street to see if I needed help. I was faint with the jar altho I do not seem to have struck my head and I said to her "I'm afraid I have hurt my back" for it felt as if I had cracked something when I struck. I sat down on the steps of an office building and she asked if I wanted to go anywhere. The foreign Y.W.C.A. was a little to our right across the street and I was helped into a ricksha - I think the one that pushed me down. I felt very faint and I think I went under for a brief instant while I was getting to the Y.W. There I was helped in by Miss Neely and Mrs. Williams, my friendly stranger, and had another faint spell sitting in their hall way. Miss Neely put me into her ricksha, standing there, and walked beside me over to the Y.W.C.A. Hostess House on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, where I stayed in April 1927. Miss Mayhew took me in and I was able to walk upstairs. I spent the afternoon on her couch - my bed when I shared the room with Ruth Chester and Minnie Vautrin in 1927. They sent for a doctor who satisfied himself that I had broken

no bones and dislocated no joints or suffered other serious injury. Miss Mayhew telephoned to China Council people and explained my absence. I met one of the Ginling girls just as I was leaving the Foreign Y and she told the others so the news was spread and my friends came in to see me or to enquire during the afternoon. About six o'clock I got my dress on (none of my clothes were more than dusty) and Mr. Wells, Chairman of the Council, came and took me in a taxi to his house and I am still there. I have been most tenderly served by Mrs. Wells' amah and my room is full of flowers. I didn't "fall on my feet" but it certainly couldn't have happened more favorably. A fall of anything like the same force on my face might have been quite disfiguring and a fall askew might have broken or dislocated something. I'm in for a spell of back ache until the strained muscles get adjusted. I've had three days of rest and I think I can go back on the job tomorrow. The China Council still has two or three days' work to do to finish up our business. It's much harder to reach conclusions in these confusing days than when everything is normal.

I've had a great treat since I came to Shanghai in two concerts by Cecilia Hansen. They call her "the greatest woman violinist" but for me she is the most altogether satisfactory violinist I have heard, and my list includes Kreisler and Zimbalist. She's so lovely to look at that eye as well as ear is satisfied and so pure and simple and natural. There's an orchestra program tonight but I'm not trying to take that in.

A week later.

Monday morning I went back to work and got through the week pretty well. Mrs. Wells urged me to stay on in her guest room but I went

back to the Missionary Home Monday noon. It was nothing like as comfortable and the food was a big contrast to Mrs. Wells' dainty table and trays but there were people I wanted to see and so it seemed better to return. Dr. Miner was there from Monday on and others attending the N.C.C. came in during the week. The Home was crowded for the missionary tide has turned and people are coming back. Quite a large party on their way to Szechuen were there, including Sara Downer (Holyoke 1918). To my surprise one day I was faced by Olive Hoyt and Miss Goldthwaite is with her on a leisurely trip around the world via India, Persia, Palestine, Egypt and Europe. If the right person came along to travel with me in January I'd be tempted to do likewise - at least to follow a trail similar to yours in 1920. I can't seem to put my mind on itineraries. I got some folders, etc. when I got to Shanghai. I don't like travelling alone and so far I know of no one going at the time I am supposed to be going.

China Council continued through Friday. When you try to carry the whole group to a decision and you have Dr. Lowrie in the group it takes time. He really ought to be allowed to retire but he is kept on. The Presbyterian provision for retirement is not very generous. I'm rather glad not to have to depend on it for my old age.

I met Maude Royden in a very pleasant way on Thursday. Miss Mayhew asked me to lunch with them. No other company so it almost made up for missing her at Giming. I heard her speak on Friday noon at the Pan Pacific Association on The New Map of the World - a good talk on ideals for world citizenship. I wanted to hear her at five o'clock the same day at the Chinese Y.W. on Sex and Society but the Council meeting wouldn't stop so I had to miss that.

I got back to Ginling this (Sunday) morning and am glad to feel that I am here to stay for a while. This week I have to work on the Budget and do other Treasurer's work in preparation for the Board of Control meeting November 1. I'm sorry to say I have to go to Shanghai the end of the week for a meeting of the Finance and Executive Committees which still find it more convenient to meet in Shanghai. Miss Wu is in Shanghai attending the National Christian Council meeting this week and will stay on for these two Ginling committees. Then we return to get ready for the Board of Control here and for Miss Wu's Inauguration, Nov. 3. We're having difficulty getting a speaker for the occasion. Chinese speakers are very hard to get for special academic functions. Most of the people with big reputations are not Christians and do not know a great deal about Ginling. My policy was to get the best Christian available. The Chinese rather hanker after the big man and waste time trying to get men like Tsai Yuen-pei and Hu Shih and Chiang Mon-lin, all three of whom are none-Christian, or even anti, but very prominent in the educational world. All three have declined the honor and I do not know who will finally accept. Three weeks from today it will all be over and we'll settled down to plain living.

I have to get acquainted with two new members of our faculty family, who have been here for some time. One is Miss Edith Fosdick (sister of Harry E.) who has been two years at Kobe College and is teaching Sociology and History here. She is a Vassar graduate. The other is Julia Warren, a new person sent out for English. Her father is editor of the World Call. She is a younger, less mature person than Miss Fosdick but seems very nice and not too flapperish. We have some new

Chinese faculty but they are not strangers. Two of them are our own alumnae - Chen Mei-yu (1920) who has been three years at Columbia studying Public Health, and Hwang Wen-yu (1923) who has also been three years in America - one at Mt. Holyoke, one at Hartford and one at Columbia. She is from Wenshan in Foochow and Betty Cushman is visiting her for a few days. Eva Spicer is back and it seems like old times to have her around. With Miss Walmsley here we are a group of twelve foreigners. The foreign community now numbers something over fifty and Ruth Chester has counted 8 foreign children returned.

Politically things seem to be settling down but Nanking is pretty much of a mess. The housing problem is terrific and no one seems to know what to do about it. There are from 50,000 to 100,000 more people here than there were a year ago, and fewer houses! To complicate things the road making project which seems to be on the Cantonese reform program is destroying houses and causing great discontent among the dispossessed people who get nothing for the houses and land along the new road. The mayor of Nanking, named Liu, is responsible for pushing this and I think he is showing poor judgment. As Ruth has it in her home letter - "one can't help feeling a good deal of superficiality in the way they are going at it, and much undue haste in certain directions. Of course they are easier things to do than some of the more fundamental ones, but when you hear details of what passes for 'education' in government and private Chinese schools and colleges these days it is hard to see that an astronomical observatory (being built in place of a picturesque pagoda) is the most immediate need". A water system, street cleaning, better and more lights would seem more urgent than a few system of 120' boulevards of which 24 are said to be

planned, cutting across regardless of present roads and buildings. They are not making plans public so no one knows where the next roads will go and all building is a gamble. It couldn't be much worse as far as common opinion in Nanking is concerned. It seems strange for a government that so needs popular support to go to work on such a basis."

I must not write more. I have four days of hard work ahead of me, then three days or so in Shanghai. I have lost all enthusiasm for Committee and Board meetings. They demand so much and mean so little...

Shanghai, October 21, 1928

. . . . . Everything is going on happily at Ginling. It's a fairly good machine and when the road is good it is easy to run. It seems to be keeping well oiled and shows no sign of engine trouble. I hope it won't, both for Ginling's sake and for Miss Wu's. She is giving everyone a feeling of confidence and, as I expected, finding no "embarrassment in my presence" as some of the fearful in New York predicted. I said in July that I wanted the decision about my future status to be left until I had been away for some time but I find now that the Alumnae and Miss Wu do not want it left in any doubt and there will probably be some action at the Board meeting. It is still assumed that I am going off in January but there seems to be a feeling that I should be back in September.....

One afternoon last week we had our first Presbyterian Station meeting. We now have fifteen voting members back - a little more than half the number two years ago. Several families are back and they have started the Sunday English service. The University-Ginling church service is being held for the present at Ginling. That was a very tactful

way of avoiding the difficulty made by the incident of last June - the attack on Ginling. A good many girls would not have gone to the University chapel. The feeling will die down in time and the small minority of University boys who go to church are not the ones responsible for the affair. Noisy minorities are a big problem these days in China. Groups get together and issue declarations and make statements to the press which represent only themselves but embarrass responsible groups who are often afraid to come out with any repudiation of the sentiments expressed. Radicals use students to embarrass the government which is trying to get students to study for a change.

The National Christian Council has just met and I have seen some of the people down from the North. Miss Miner has been here at the Missionary Home, also Dr. Leighton Stuart. I didn't see Timothy Lew - I wonder what he thinks of China now that he's back. Peking is up against it this winter economically for the removal of the capital takes the business away from trades people, coolies, etc. Government schools there have no money and are not open. The Legations are in a predicament and don't know how to get out. They hate to yield their place of privilege and give up their fine palaces but if the capital stays in Nanking they'll have to move some day. And Nanking isn't much better than Angora, I imagine, from the standpoint of Peking and Constantinople. It seems a pity to scrap the palaces and legations and all the glory of Peking but the present Government seems determined to stay in Nanking. They like being near Shanghai and the great ones come and go and all have homes in Shanghai - mostly in the Settlement! And motor cars get more and more common in Nanking. I saw an interesting picture of contrasts as I drove past the Drum Tower a week ago. A

big limousine was standing by the roadside and beside it sat a blind beggar with a small boy standing beside him searching for lice in the beggar's collar! The extremes in China are terrible to contemplate.

One afternoon during my stay in Nanking we were called upon in a most informal fashion by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Mrs.C.T.Wang. A week before on Oct.10 Chiang Kai-shek had been inaugurated as President and it seemed rather strange to have the President's wife and the wife of the Foreign Minister drop in like ordinary neighbors. I think Mrs.Chiang is lonely and finds Ginling faculty more congenial than the run of officials' wives who are a very mixed lot. Mrs.Wang doesn't find Nanking a very friendly place and sighs for the flesh pots of Shanghai. She seems like a very nice person and I hope we can see more of her. Madame Chiang is charming and I think she wants our friendship. One would like to know what she really thinks about it all - and what her sister Mrs.Sun Yat-sen thinks of it. She seems to be in the Left Wing group which is not included in the Government. Feng Yu-hsiang is living just across the street from the Presbyterian compound where I lived my first year in Nanking. Mrs.Feng has not come to Nanking yet. Feng is reported to be advising lower salaries for officials and he preaches economy. I haven't heard whether he practises the same rigid economy as he is represented practising - wearing common soldier clothes, riding on trucks instead of in limousines, etc.etc; and I haven't heard whether he attends church or not. He has not been in Nanking very long. There's something primitive about Feng and he doesn't fit in with the returned student crowd who are now in prominent positions. He speaks scornfully of their dandy ways and their impracticality and he isn't popular - but he cannot be left out.

Monday morning - I went out to dinner last night at the Rawlinsons (Editor Chinese Recorder) and had a most interesting evening. One of the guests was Mr. Loomis of Honolulu, Secretary of the Institute of Pacific Relations. He has just come through from Geneva, Russia, Manchuria, Japan and has most interesting things to report. He did most of the talking and we sat by a nice warm fire so I think it did my cold - or rather did me good. I'm making a rush to get errands done and get back to Nanking this noon. I think I can make it and it will be better than another night on the train. . . . .

Nanking, November 5, 1928

. . . . . All the plans for this Founders Day and for the Inauguration were made before I returned to Ginling to ~~stay~~, which might be dated about October 15, altho I returned to Shanghai after four days to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee on the 20th and did not return from that until Monday, the 22nd. The Board of Control met on Thursday and Friday, the first and second of October, and followed by the Inauguration on Saturday, November 3rd, and Founders Day on the 4th... I enclose a card which gives the program of events and I am sending you some of the programs. The week between my return and the Executive Committee date was spent largely on treasurer's work on last year's accounts, and on Budgets for this year and next. Miss Priest was glad to have my help on this and I also made some connections easier for Dr. Wu. It is a joy to work with them both and I am sure they were glad to have me here. For that matter I think there is no one at Ginling who has any other feeling on that subject, including myself..

About one half the time at the Board meeting was taken up with

the questions of Reorganization - how I hate the word! - and Registration. Whenever you get a few new persons into a meeting that is working on a Constitution they always want to change some of the things you did at the last meeting. In July we scrapped all the work of years on our Ginling Constitution, and started in with a new one based on the draft of the University constitution, and we ignored the action taken last November providing a new method of electing members. This time we made some more changes in the draft of last July. It ought to be arranged that the whole work on a Constitution is done in one session, and that a period of some years must elapse before there can be any revision. If it doesn't work it can be ignored and you can use your common sense.

The reports were presented by Miss Wu and myself bringing the affairs of the College since the last regular meeting up to date. I got my report into shape and typed while I was up at Kuling, and I was able to present it printed after reading it. I send you a copy to read if you wish to get, in one connected story, what you have had in pieces through the year. It has less of detail in regard to academic matters other than faculty changes and more of political background and special circumstances than an ordinary report would have, but for the year in question it represents the proportion of attention which was given to the two, and the relative importance of the two for the time being.

You will be interested to know that the question of my future relation to the College was settled, and the Board of Control received the report of the Committee appointed a year ago to canvass Chinese opinion on the subject. They prepared a set of questions as to my work and got replies from alumnae, and faculty opinion. I have not

yet seen the final action taken but I saw the report prepared by the Committee. In that they say that there has never been a question about my being wanted back, only a question about the particular work which I should be asked to do for Ginling. I stayed out of the Board meeting so I do not know what was said, but friends have told me that there was no sign of unfavorable opinion on the subject and the action taken represents a practically unanimous call to return. Some teaching is suggested in Astronomy and Religion, publicity work and maintaining the interest of the foreign friends in China and America, sharing in the future plans for building, etc. In Chinese I shall probably be called Adviser, which I do not like so very much, but if it makes it easier for Ginling I do not feel like raising any objection. The Ginling alumnae and faculty have been so splendidly loyal that I feel like accepting their decision and letting time take care of the details. I know that Miss Wu wants me and does not find me even now an "embarrassment". I'll attach a copy of the Board action when I get a copy from some one. I've had too much to do the last few days to think about the future.

The students planned an affair of their own to welcome Miss Wu into her new office after the official program was planned. It was held on Friday evening and the Gym was well filled with a good audience of outside friends. Of course there was a play - two of them, in fact. One, given by the Practice School was a pantomime, very well done, showing the development of the Chinese girl in her intellectual progress from the bondage of custom, conventionality, and superstition, through liberty, with the temptations to pleasure, wealth, and fame drawing her away from the path of service, while truth lights her way and fi-

nally shows her which choice to make. Then there was a scene in which the girl received various gifts from Ginling dressed in my clothes and then in Miss Wu's. I cannot take time to trace all the symbolism of it. The other play was more elaborate - and had no special significance. It was an old Chinese play about an Amazon daughter who insists upon going to war and wins fame in her twelve years' absence from home; returns to try for a time the feminine life, is followed by a maiden who has fallen in love with her as a man, and a lover who has penetrated her disguise. She chooses between them and in the last scene dons her warrior costume and goes off with her girl friend, leaving her lover and her parents disconsolate.

The Inauguration Exercises were held in the Gymnasium, and the room was filled with a very good audience. On the platform were seated the members of the Board of Control, the representatives from other colleges, and the speakers. Mrs. New, as Chairman of the Board of Control, presided and did it beautifully. The program was finally set up had no single speaker making an address. This is a very difficult thing to get in China, and even more so now when the important people you would like to get are so busy with public affairs. Five separate names on the program take the place of the great speaker who was not secured. The Chairman made her speech in the Inauguration ceremony, with very graceful remarks opening and closing the program. The first address was by Madame Chiang Kai Shek, whose position at the present moment compares more nearly to that of the President's wife than to anything we have in America. She is a graduate of Wellesley and a most graceful and able woman who can be trusted to say the appropriate thing on such an occasion. I am sure no American President's wife would have

done it better. She is a cousin of Dr.W.S.New so we felt that she was almost within the family circle. My "Address" followed, and I tried to say the things about the past of Ginling which could be said in a few minutes and would be appropriate to the occasion. I had a good deal of trouble getting the germ idea but in the end I felt that I was given the right word and a good many people have been good enough to say that I did a rather difficult thing very gracefully. I'll send you a copy of my speech later, for Anna Moffet took it down in shorthand. Mrs.New followed, having received from ~~me~~ the seals of office to hand over to the new President. I was somewhat embarrassed by the things said about myself with the whole company looking on, but one cannot help being pleased when such sentiments are sincere expression of affection, and some measure of appreciation of what you have tried to do. It would have been more timely to have had some such expression at what was my last Commencement and let this be Miss Wu's day, but they seemed to like to join us together in this way and I think it was Miss Wu's wish to have it so. One other speaker, Mr.Tsao, who represented the China Christian Educational Association, and who was formerly connected with Yali, made references to my work for China which were somewhat embarrassing.

Miss Wu's Address was in Chinese, of course. There is to be an English summary and you will have a chance to know what she said too. She speaks very easily, and has very good Chinese. She made a very big impression at the National Christian Council by her interpretation of an address by Maude Royden. Miss Wu is loyal to the core to the ideals of Ginling, both as a woman's college and as a Christian College. One of the Board members spoke with very warm approval about

the outspoken loyalty to Christian ideals which characterized the whole program. I told her that Ginling had not allowed herself to be ruled by fear - and we have certainly come through as well as any of the colleges. I sometimes think that some of the things have been done to try to make us afraid, and we have given much more satisfaction to the tormenters when we have jumped, than when we have gone quietly about our work; and we have been more respected when we have not shown fear.

Following Miss Wu's address was a prayer by Rev. Djang Fang, in which he most appropriately asked God for the gifts and blessings needed for the future. Then we had an address, or rather the reading of a message from Dr. Monlin Chiang, who is the new Minister of Education. He is reported to have changed his attitude somewhat in regard to the Christian schools and to have come to realize that it is not good politics to antagonize friends of China by annoying their representatives and depreciating their gifts. It is interesting that they have appointed a Christian, formerly vice-president of Yenching, as one of the vice-ministers in Education.

November 12

Today is Sun Yat Sen's birthday, therefore a holiday. This makes very little difference to me for I have no schedule these days. The fact that this letter has been a week in the writing may indicate that I find something to do. This week we have been getting ready some of the material for printed Minutes, etc, and I am glad to be here to help her do it for the first time. One big piece of good luck has come to us in the shape of a secretary for Miss Wu. We have been trying through the Y.W.C.A. in Shanghai to secure some one and all of a sudden we have the choice of four, two of whom are certainly above the average one

would expect to find out here. Our choice is a Miss Martha Phelps, Smith 1918, who has been in Peking for about eighteen months working for Mr. Roger Greene, at P.U.M.C. and before that for Mr. Loomis of the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu. She fits in very happily into our family group; she has a fine spirit of sympathy with China, free of maudlin sentimentality, and is a most efficient person. Our second choice is going to take the University position and I am sure she will be a great help to Dr. Chen. She is a Vassar graduate and has had a rather interesting diplomatic experience in the consulate in Paris and the Embassy in Constantinople. I fear she will find the capital of China something of a drop and even Miss Phelps is amazed at Nanking's aspirations to become - what it certainly is not yet, a capital in the class with Peking. Sometime I wonder about the wisdom of making the effort to create a new capital, and even the possibility of succeeding. And if they succeed what will it mean to Ginling? We hope they will not plan one of the new roads to cut through our central building, or run diagonally across our campus. Mr. Murphy is named as an Adviser for city planning and if he has any say they will not spoil Ginling.

This is all a digression from my story of the Inauguration. I am sending a program and you will see for yourself. The Anthem was one we have used frequently for Founders Day - Stainer's "Ye shall dwell in the land". It is most appropriate for China, with its message of hope that the desolate land "shall become like the Garden of Eden". In planning the program for the week it was felt that the religious note should be struck in the Founders Day Exercises planned for Sunday. We had Dr. Hodgkin again for that and the service was in

English, on Sunday morning in the Chapel. We had a good congregation, and it was a lovely service of worship. Dr. Hodgkin's theme was Spiritual Foundations. He spoke of the importance of facts as foundation for sound thinking in science or history or politics, and then raised the question of facts in spiritual experience upon which we could reckon for our spiritual building. He is always good, but he was at his best that morning. We shall miss him at Ginling, and he will be missed very much in China. Have I told you that he is to be in Philadelphia, or near there in a college planned by a group of Friends as a training college like the Selly Oak Colleges near Birmingham. Dr. Hodgkin has accepted the invitation to become the Director, and has promised to stay at least five years. He leaves China about the middle of February. If their plans were definite, and I knew that they were going by Siberia, I would be strongly tempted to plan my journey that way. They may go by the Pacific, and that date is a little later than the date set for my going.

The banquet Saturday night was the largest group gathered for such an occasion, and it was one of the very happiest family parties in the whole birthday series. We set tables for over two hundred and fifty guests. The decorations were very festive - red shades and red hangings with scrolls and class banners on the walls.. I had to be the Mistress of Ceremonies and accepted expecting that the program was to be a pageant following the feast. In the end I had to plan a program of speeches and greetings from college representatives, but they were all very friendly and the whole atmosphere was inspiring. The last speech by Hwang Wen-yu, for the Alumnae, was a very personal message to me, with the presentation of a Ginling banner and the Magazine

which has been planned as a special number. You will see this in due time. I feel about this as I do about the personal things said at the Inauguration Exercises, that they would have been more timely at Commencement, but the atmosphere then was not so favorable and I have a feeling that Miss Wu has wished to have the past and the future linked together in this way. No one could be other than pleased to have such things said when they came from the heart. They quoted the proverb "When you drink of the water remember the spring" and it is in keeping with the best Chinese traditions to show gratitude. It is unfortunate that the fever of nationalism in the blood of some students in China has made them false to their own highest, and it is my joy and comfort that at Ginling they have not succumbed. I do not take credit, personally, for all they give thanks for. They themselves have shared through their love and loyalty, as have all the colleagues in service who have given themselves and their confidence in their leader to the common task. Pictures of the old Ginling were the closing number of the banquet program planned and presented by Dr. Reeves. They were popular and gave pleasure to Ginling girls old and young.

The past week has much that is worth telling but I will let this letter end here and continue the story of my society life in my next. Dining with the President's wife and having tea with the President makes a story all by itself.

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 Founders Day Speech?

Ginling College, November 3, 1928.

..... Looking Backward. It is for me to take the backward look, and my thoughts turn backward to the day five years ago when we welcomed friends in this same place for the dedication of these buildings,

which were the gift to us of friends across the seas. And again they go back to a day ten years ago when for the first time we had a senior class, wearing cap and gown.

We invited our friends to celebrate the College birthday - the first public celebration of Founders Day in November 1918. And they go still farther back to a very quiet day fifteen years ago when here in Nanking a small group of friends of China gathered themselves together to make the final plans for the opening of a college. It was on that day that the first president of Ginling College was elected. Behind that day my memory does not go.

But behind that day were dreams - dreams of desire in the hearts of Chinese girls; desires inspired, perhaps, and fostered and supported by Christian women who were friendly, and who wanted those girls to have the things which they desired. And there was also behind that day a new quickening of life in China. One cannot leave unconnected the two events, the founding of the Chinese Republic in 1911 and the opening of Ginling College, because the college was founded to meet the need made more urgent by the political and social changes for women trained to take places of leadership in the new China.

As I look back to that day fifteen years ago, I think of the contrasts between that day and this. There were no faculty; there were no students; there were no alumnae; there was no curriculum; there were no college standards. We owned no land; we boasted no buildings. We had no money in our hands, though we had it promised. We had not even a name. There were no seals to be handed over and the occasion called for no ceremonies.

Day of Small Things.

We know the proverb, "Despise not the day

of small things." Our beginnings were very small. We had an income promised us of \$6,500 Mexican; we had five teachers also promised us, and a sum of \$100,000 Mexican for land and buildings. We had friends - a few. They were mostly women. It was mostly women who in that day cared about the education of women in China. But we had the devotion of a small group of Christian women who knew the Chinese girl and her longings and who were determined that this larger educational opportunity should be given her. These pioneers in the field of education are the ones whom we have always thought of as the Founders of Ginling. One or two who sat in that little room here in Nanking and dreamed this dream and planned for the things which are today accomplished are with us this morning, and I am sure they see the college of today as a fulfillment of their hopes and beyond their largest expectations fifteen years ago. I think the first class may also be counted among the founders because they built into Ginling something which has made her able to endure. They built the same things into the foundation of the College which were built in by the other Founders. Foundations.

What are the foundations of this College? There are three things which the Founders and this other group of Pioneers - this little group in the Class of 1919 built in. They were Faith and Hope and Love: Faith, which is "the assurance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen". It required faith for a girl to enter Ginling College when she opened her doors back in that day in September, 1915, when the little group of nine students and six teachers met for the opening chapel and Ginling was born. It required faith to stay through those first four years, receiving what was but a meager gift of learn-

ing, for we had not yet reached the place where we could give more generously. But the students of those early years put themselves into the foundations of the college and made the future possible, for that faith led us to greater achievement.

Their contribution is one that should be mentioned on every Founders Day, and it is particularly appropriate to pay tribute here and mention it today, when one member of the class of 1919 sits in the chairman's seat, another will stand before us as the new president of the College and a third will make clear in her language the meaning of the things I am trying to say to you this morning. Hope lived on through many discouragements and love triumphed over many difficulties.

The Love which was in the Foundation of Ginling College was a love which was rooted in the love of God as it is revealed in Jesus Christ, a love which sought to give abundant life to all, and to enrich the life of the world by the gift of knowledge and that deeper wisdom and understanding of the meaning of life which Jesus Christ has brought to women wherever his name has been known and honored.

#### Aims and Purpose.

We had no curriculum and no standards. We had an aim and a purpose. In founding a college we had, of course, an educational aim. It may be that in that aim there was a large measure of western ideals. It was the fashion then to study foreign subjects and we offered these things. It was because some of that learning which had been called western learning was really desired and was felt to be needed in China. Some of it was modern in contrast to the older classical type of learning, which had been offered in Chinese education, but it is Ginling's boast that we never undervalued the Chinese ideals

which were the inheritance of the students who were coming to us. We may have found it difficult to stress those studies, but it was always our ideal that our standards of Chinese should be high and that Chinese cultural values should be conserved. Our buildings represent an effort to do this in the line of architecture; and the holding fast to that which is good in China's past, is today, and I hope always will be, a part of the ideal for Ginling College.

Our purpose was, then, to found a college for women under Christian auspices and kept alive by Christian spirit, which should maintain high standards of scholarship, train for social efficiency, and foster spiritual development and the highest type of character - which for us was set forth in the life of Jesus.

We planted a little tree - a tree of knowledge - and none of us back there fifteen years ago would have dared to hope that it would grow in so short a time and produce what today can show in the way of fruits of achievement.

#### Lessons Learned.

The time is too short to tell the story of the years. It will be written some day.

There are three lessons which the years taught. We learned the value of faith. We realized from the beginning the value of that faith of others in us, which is essential to the accomplishment of any great work. The faith of our friends and the faith of those who, even when we did not seem to be achieving very much, expected that greater things would come. The lesson of patience was learned through the hindrances met, and the delays in carrying out cherished plans. In some cases the plans were inadequate and afterwards we were glad

that the hindrances saved us from mistakes and made something better possible. If we could have spent that little sum of money on land and buildings in 1915, we might not have felt free to plan in a larger way for the College and this campus and these buildings would not have come to us. It is one of the lessons that I would pass on to her who comes after me that if there were delays in the plans and difficulties to be overcome, she need not lose heart. Through hopeful waiting there may be more accomplished than by hasty planning and easy carrying out of a plan.

We knew the value of loyalty from the first. It has been a very happy story all through these years - the story of Ginling loyalty. There has not been a break in it; there has not been at any time within our group any wavering of that strong loyalty to the college and to the college ideals; and when it met its supreme test only a short time ago, we found that everyone stood firm; and it is to the loyalty of servants, the loyalty of students and faculty, and to the splendid loyalty of our alumnae, and the continued loyalty of our friends, both in China and abroad, that the college was saved when the storm of war broke over us here in Nanking.

Today I stand here to hand over to you, Mrs. New, as Chairman of the Board of Control the seals of my office - the President's seals and the College seal - to pass on to the beloved daughter of Ginling who takes my place. I commit to her all that the years have achieved in glad confidence that under her care this tree of knowledge which has been planted will root itself more firmly in the life of China, will put forth flowers of new beauty and bring forth fruit which shall nourish the life of the spirit in the women of China, and through

them enrich the life of the nation, and the life of the world which, today, is one in all the higher interests of life.

"For there is neither East nor West,  
Border, nor breed nor birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face,  
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

Nanking, 1929

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER AND MAKE RECOMMEN-  
DATIONS CONCERNING MRS. THURSTON'S FUTURE RELATION TO THE COLLEGE

It is with the deepest feeling that your committee has undertaken the task appointed. Needless to say, there is not the least hesitation or doubt in the minds of the members questioned on this subject, regarding the desire and need for Mrs. Thurston to continue in a position of intimate relationship with this college, which she has served so devotedly and with such magnificent results since it was founded. The function of this committee is not in the slightest degree to question whether there is a place in the institution for Mrs. Thurston but merely to discover to seek in what way her service can best be used.

After thorough investigation and consideration of this question among the alumnae and faculty, as well as other friends of the college the conclusion reached is that Mrs. Thurston be invited to resume responsibilities for the following tasks in connection with the college all of which constitute a pressing need for which there seems to be no other means of providing at the present time:

1. Teaching one or more courses in the department of Religion, as may be decided by the curriculum committee in conference with the other teachers in that department.
2. Teaching one or more courses in Astronomy.
3. The promotion of adequate publicity for the college abroad and

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maintaining contacts with foreign friends in China, with a view of helping to solve the problem of financial support which will be a growing question in the next few years.

4. Maintaining helpful and friendly contacts with the Foreign Mission Boards abroad, and with other friends of the college.
5. Western adviser to the president.

We realize that the last three points mentioned are not clearly defined, but we feel that they constitute a real field of opportunity and need, and that Mrs. Thurston and others will know how to develop concrete plans and details for the accomplishment of the objects to which we have stated all too inadequately.

Signed by members of the Committee

Wu Ming-ying  
Yang Ging-hsieh  
Ellen T. Koo

- The Board of Control approved the report and added a sixth item
6. Member of the Building Committee.

Speech by Hwang Wen-yu, Ginling 1923, and President of the Ginling Alumnae Association at the Founders Day Banquet, 1928.

Mrs. Thurston, the Board of Control, our honorable guests, the faculty of Ginling College, and our fellow students:

Tonight I have been asked to say a few words to Mrs. Thurston and to our Board of Control to show our deep appreciation of Mrs. Thurston's service in the College. I really do not know what to say nor how to say it, nor can I hope that my few words can express our alumnae's sense of gratitude to both Mrs. Thurston and the Board of Control. If I should name all the good deeds which have been done by Mrs. Thurston I am sure she would not like to hear them, yet at the same time I can-

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not keep quiet. Whenever a lion has got some good food he always roars letting others know that his desire has been satisfied. Therefore tonight I would like to be a lion to roar and share my happiness with you and let you know that we alumnae have got what we wanted during the college years under Mrs. Thurston's leadership.

Mrs. Thurston, we think that you are the spring and we are the water. The spring in the well is running all the time, and is not exhausted no matter how much we use it, yet the people sometimes forget the source. They only see the water in the well. We realize the more regularly they draw water out of the well, the better the spring will work. And so though the college has gone on growing and making greater and greater demands on Mrs. Thurston her supply has never failed and we thereby have learned the meaning of abundant life. Therefore we would express our deep appreciation of your achievements during your fifteen years service as president of Ginling - for without the source there is no water.

We realize that you have already trained 124 alumnae not for your own benefit but for China. Here you appear to me like John the Baptist who said of Jesus "He must increase and I must decrease". You have sacrificed your life and given up your presidency of Ginling hoping that in the future Ginling girls will carry out your ideas of sacrificial service to China. Now your idea has partly been fulfilled. At least we have thirteen alumnae doing administrative work in different high schools and fifty-seven teaching in various parts of China. The seed has changed its form but a plant has grown from it, which is bigger than the mother seed: yet without the seed we should have no plant.

We realize that the College not only trained us to be leaders but also to be followers.. It is the natural order of growth to begin from the bottom and to work toward a more and more mature and efficient life - the best life day by day in fellowship with God - cooperation with Him to serve His children in a progressive realization of the kingdom of God on earth as well as in heaven. Now we ask ourselves who gave us this kind of life when we were in Ginling. It is you, Mrs. Thurston, under your leadership and the faculty and the Board of Control working together to build up our Ginling spirit in cooperation as well as in service. Therefore we alumnae feel grateful to Ginling. And especially to you, Mrs. Thurston, who gave us not only knowledge of this world but also knowledge of the spiritual world.

During this transitional period our government desires to have Chinese administration, yet you still are willing to serve Ginling and find one of your daughters who is capable of leadership and is ready to take your work and to serve the institution. You as a mother who in teaching her children to walk is sensible and will keep at a distance yet will not desert them when the difficulties come. But we know that you are happy because you have accomplished something for China - at least have trained 124 alumnae during your great enterprise in Ginling.

We wish to offer you this magazine and college banner. The magazine is but one of an issue which is dedicated to you and we hope you will allow us to give you as many copies of it as you would like. Now the magazine and a banner from the alumnae can never fully represent our love and our deep appreciation, but we promise you that we will strive to follow your steps in service, not only for China but also

for the world in such a way as to promote the integration of all mankind into a single fold of Jesus Christ and we believe it was for that you came to China. Also we realize that if we had not been in Ginling our point of view would have been more national and less international. For these reasons our hearts are full of gratitude and appreciation to you, Mrs. Thurston.

And to you, Dr. Wu, we would give this college pin and banner as a pledge of the loyalty of the alumnae as you take up the task of leading the College in the days that are to be. We know that you take it up in the same spirit of sacrificial service as Mrs. Thurston laid it down, and as alumnae we will do all we can to help you, the Board of Control and the faculty of Ginling to continue to give to the students of Ginling all that under Mrs. Thurston's leadership Ginling gave to us.

Nanking, November 25, 1928

. . . . . Everything goes very happily here. Miss Wu is all I expected her to be and my heart is at rest about Ginling. A nice letter from Miss Hodge makes up in some measure for the letter which hurt me so a year ago. I've had the dearest letter from one of last year's seniors who is convalescing in Chinkiang after an operation. She wrote "Last night I woke up at midnight and I thought about you for more than two hours. Your Bible teaching in my Freshman year, your chapel talks and prayers, your conversations with me and with the groups that I was in, were all thought over by me and they are so precious to me" - with other dear daughterly words. Oh! it is all worth all I have given of myself to have a group of girls like this one scattered over China and passing on what they have received at Ginling. You will be interested at the naive way the Sophomores put their thoughts. I copied

these bits from some papers their teacher showed me. . . . .

Extracts from Sophomore Themes on the Inauguration.

Chen Wan-djen.

The ceremony of inauguration has passed, but it still remains in my mind because of Mrs.Thurston's great personality... Fourteen years may seem long or short according to the result of the work. Ginling that was established by Mrs.Thurston is the pioneer venture of its kind in China. The plant of knowledge with its fruit red-ripe has been watered and protected by her all these days. Her care and diligence, her success, we deeply appreciate.

What makes her effort so glorious and admirable? It will evidently be seen that it is because of her loyalty, faith, hope, love and spirit of sacrifice..... Mrs.Thurston has helped with everything, accompanied by the cooperation of the members of Ginling - the faculty, the students and others. It sends out to me a speechless message that every great piece of work depends upon one big personality and the cooperation of a great many members.

Dju Wen-szi.      The Retiring President

During the three eventful days there was nothing that impressed me more than the resignation of Mrs.Thurston from her presidential chair of our college. When the presidential seal and the college seal were handed over to the chairman by Mrs.Thurston with her words of joy and hope a thrill ran through my whole body. There stood a founder of Ginling. There stood the sun by whose rays our college life sprang to its present existence. Her work is done. She has been our noble master: she has been our faithful servant. Her smile emits waves of joy and beckons our life. Her word sends out arrows of inspiration

and excites our adoration. Her life sets for us a standard so high that it will be a glory for us all to live up to it.

Lin Sien-ho            Pictures of Old Ginling

As I saw the pictures of Old Ginling there suddenly came to me a particular image of a middle-aged women who sat busily writing something. When my eyes were just fastening on it there was ushered to my auditory nerve a sentence - "the Treasurer, Secretary and President of Ginling College". My perception soon informed me that this busy woman was the one whom we call our beloved mother, the founder of this wonderful college.

Yes, she is the one who has chosen the real facts, the one who always faces the real facts, and the one who has really put the facts into action.

By her superior quality she, as the "Princess" of Tennyson, had at last founded our college, the college for women. She, unlike Eda the Princess, had established a college of hope, faith and love.

Yes, we must remember that we are the offspring of the noblest mother. We have nothing to offer as a sign of our gratitude, but we can follow her beautiful ideal, the ideal of an abundant life; the ideal of truth to God and truth to man; the ideal to live well and to serve much: so that wherever we live, we are able to change the thistly desert into a flourishing garden. This is why our college exists: this is why we all come here to be disciplined.

Nanking, Dec. 2, 1928

..... One thing in your letter puzzles me. You write, "It is a marvel that so much work has been reopened after so much opposition from the Christian constituency". I just cannot imagine what you

mean. There has not been "opposition from the Christian constituency" to our work - to schools, hospitals, etc. There has been criticism of individuals, of methods; some noisy and most ill-bred talking by discharged nurses and flunked students and disgruntled evangelists but the Christian constituency has not opposed us. We'll have to clear this up when I get home so I'll not attempt more now. I don't remember just what I wrote in the particular letter you were answering. I suppose you are right about the missionaries being the ones who have forced the issue of devolution - some missionaries. At the same time I am not alone in thinking that in some Boards the home secretaries have rather let the missionaries down in their zeal for this new talking point and just as they made numbers of converts the test of success and the subject of boasting in the early days some of them are making the new Chinese leaders the center of their attention and what Mr. Chandler says is too true for the new leaders are finding it none too easy. . . . .

Nanking to Shanghai, Dec. 8, 1928

It is seven weeks since I returned to Nanking and nearly all my time has gone into straightening out last year's financial statement. Yesterday I closed the ledger and I hope that job is finally off my hands. But it would take full time for several months more to put the treasurer's office in really proper order and there is no one in sight to do it. Elsie Priest has had charge of the treasurer's work since August but she has a full time job at the University and gets her Ginning work done after four o'clock. Miss Koo is keeping the ledger posted up to date and Mr. Chen attends to routine business and keeps the cash book. We need some one to look after grounds and buildings,

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plan for repairs here and there, look after general campus work, etc. The right person is hard to find.

We hear that Mr. Murphy is due in about a month and someone from the Sun Fo Ministry (Railways) has come to Dr. Bowen to see if he can arrange for his entertainment, with his secretary, a Miss Hill. Dr. Bowen is living in a two by four house formerly occupied by the Clemons family, so he referred the matter to me and Ginling has agreed to put him up. We have had no word from him about his coming to Nanking, and no word from the Ginling College Committee. It may mean another postponement of my leaving if the powers that be so decide. I am still planning to get away about the 20th of January.

The housing situation in Nanking these days is depperate. The University cannot get a house for the Thomson family, for the officials who rented the empty houses about a year ago either cannot or will not make other arrangements. Expectant office holders are crowding in and rents are soaring, hotels are full and some people who came down from Peking this week say that unless you can say where you will stay you are not allowed to stop in Nanking (This may be mere rumour. I do not see how it could be enforced). Famine refugees from Shantung are coming in and another migration from the north seems to be in order - likely to be disorder as winter comes on and poverty increases. There are more poor people than ever in our neighborhood altho there are also new people coming in and paying absurd rents for one or two rooms - probably crowding poor people out into mat huts. There is some building but nothing on a big scale and Nanking is reported to have 50,000 more people than were here before it became the capital - a total population of about 400,000 by a recent census.

Our visitors were Miss Ellen C.Hinsdale of Mt.Holyoke and a Mr. and Mrs.Beal who are travelling with her. My first word was a telegram from Peking saying they were coming, sent on the suggestion of Mr.Gee of P.U.M.C. They stayed two days and I took advantage of their needing an escort and got in a visit to the Sun Yat Sen tomb which I wanted to make before I left China. My last visit was in the spring of 1926 when the corner stone was laid and the Right and Left Wing Kuomintang threw stones at each other on the ground. I am very skeptical about the sincerity of these parties and more inclined to regard them as Ins and Outs. The one thing that seems clear is that they are not working together and their party strife gives a feeling of instability to everything. The paper yesterday said that there is opposition from the Left to the treaties negotiated by C.T.Wang with Belgium and Italy. This may be rumor started by his enemies. All the Ins are more or less under fire from the Outs and they get the students out to talk and stir up anti-Japanese feeling to complicate things for poor Dr.Wang. It's no fun trying to bring order out of revolutionary chaos. I believe the men who are in the different ministries are really trying to get something done; but the committee system makes so much friction that things move slowly and probably the money which they will have to borrow before any big things can be done is not forthcoming until the money lenders have security which the radicals are opposed to giving.

The tomb will be a wonderful monument when finished. You know the architect was a pupil of Mr.Murphy's and worked in his New York office on Ginling plans in 1919. He was also associated with Mr. Murphy out here in the early stages of our building and it may be

through him that Mr. Murphy is invited to become Adviser to Nanking for City Planning, etc.

We were not allowed to go in and could not see the tomb proper. This is planned after the Grant and Napoleon tombs - a sunken circular crypt with a gallery from which people may look down on the sarcophagus. In front is the memorial Hall and we could look in and see that. The roof is supported by great columns of black marble (which may be only a facing for reinforced concrete). There is a dark grey marble wainscoting about 8 feet high, above which the walls are finished with a sand cement tile. The cornice and roof are done in mosaics and the colors are beautiful. In the center of the roof is the big 12 pointed star - white on a blue ground - and the panels are red with gold and in the dividing beams all the lovely blues and greens and golds of Chinese painted ceilings and cornices, dulled enough to be more artistic than fresh paint, and much more lasting, of course. The roof is blue glazed tile like the Temple of Heaven. The tomb is set high on the side of Purple Mountain and is approached by a long flight of steps. Workmen are preparing the approach and the new road will lead out from the east gate of the city. Work on that road outside and inside the city wall is going on but not as we would be rushing it of the date set, Mch. 12, 1929, were being taken seriously. It does not seem possible, at the rate now regulating the work, that the great event can come off so early. Sometimes one wonders whether it ever will. There are so many strange inconsistencies in the whole plan. The tomb is imperial in its cost and general pretentiousness. To spend so much money on a tomb and on a great highway ending in a tomb seems "early Egyptian" rather than

"twentieth century". When people are starving it is hard to see why this should be put before economic rehabilitation. Many Chinese are questioning it all and even daring to challenge the Three Principles. We had guests a few weeks ago who said that Sun was not the author - that Wang Ching-wei, of the Left wing, a radical revolutionist who left China a year or more ago for Paris, had edited it to suit the radical group and had also written the Will signed by Sun on his death bed. This guest reported Canton as more and more disregarding the ceremony of reading the Will and bowing to the picture of Sun. A man known as a revolutionary reformer for some thirty years was quoted the other day as saying that the influence of Sun had been bad and that he (Sun) was responsible for all the misery in China since 1911. And today's paper says that in usually well informed circles in Shanghai it was reported yesterday that the Nationalist Government has definitely decided to abandon the idea of making Nanking the capital of China! I don't believe it for I think this government is bound to hold to this idea as long as they are in power. If they are displaced anything ~~may~~ happen. I'm sorry they set out to do it but I don't want them to fail. It has been made so very hard for them by the unyielding legal minded powers and by the hotheads in their own camp. Nanking could be one of the most beautiful of the world's capitals and I'd like to see it created. There is very little to build on and the need for true artistic genius to prevent the commonplace ugliness of modern cities while meeting modern requirements stands out above all other needs altho of course it will take millions of dollars to work out any plan. And a plan on paper will not make a capital. L'Enfant's dream for Washington has never been realized.

Gambling in real estate has already begun in Nanking and that means private ventures in commercial building, regardless of the plan. There is much uncertainty about the projected roads and ugly hints that those on the inside are taking advantage of their knowledge for personal gain. Human nature being what it is this would not be surprising. "The old savage at the helm" is the title of a chapter in a recent book by Raymond B. Foadick. China's falling in line and accepting our motor car civilization. Can she build the roads and supply the chauffeurs? Will she drive our cars or make her own?

November 4, 1928

Extract of a letter from Mrs. Robert C. Beebe of Shanghai, to Mrs. John Williams.

Saturday was a day never to be forgotten. All through the Inauguration exercises I could hardly keep back tears of gratitude and emotion. Tilly Thurston stood out as a splendid example of the best womanhood of the world - I wanted Dr. Pendleton and Dr. Wooley to be there. At that time I did not know she had been called back to Ginling after her furlough (she leaves China via Europe around China New Year) to be administrator adviser to have charge of Religious Education and to teach Astronomy. When she handed over the College seal, etc., I bowed my head. Never shall I forget what Mrs. New said, Tilly's few brief significant remarks and Dr. Woo's response. That evening at the Banquet, Tilly presided and got her due - not in vain flattery but the spirit of Ginling was so emphasized and lauded by representatives from so many men's colleges who wanted to be related to it as brothers or cousins or in some way. Dr. Lee, of Fu-tan University I thought spoke the best because he realized Mrs. T's per-

sonality so fully and her wonderful character in developing her girls' ideals and outlook on life. It was a most happy occasion. Sunday Dr.Hodgkin gave the address. In the afternoon we worshipped in the University Chapel..... Dr.Price presided and preached. . . . .

Shanghai,Jan.13,1929

. . . . . I'm in Shanghai again keeping two engagement I made when I expected to sail on Jan.18th but I'm returning to Nanking instead of sailing. I have done no packing yet, but I shall tackle that job when I get back. I'm bringing home some more dishes which I am sure the family will like. I think I'll ship them to Boston and have only my trunks to go with me across the country.

. . . . . I spent Sunday with Mrs.Beebe (Rose Lobenstine) in her lovely warm house returning to the cheerless rooms in the Missionary Home for Monday and Tuesday. Saturday afternoon the Shanghai alumnae gave me a farewell tea and a lovely piece of silk for a dress. Last night (Tuesday) I spoke at the Missionary Association on Higher Education for Women in China. I didn't find them a very inspiring audience - hard to talk to partly because of the shape of the room. I went home with Mrs.Beebe to hear a very interesting lecture by Prof.Robertson of the Y.M.C.A. on the Phonofilm - what marvellous things the mind of man can evolve out of the universe! And what a wonderful universe, only the fringes as yet explored! Prof. Robertson is quite a genius in making the thing clear and apparently simple. Mrs.Beebe lives away out in Frenchtown but her comfortable Buick gets you in to town very quickly. . . . .

On board S.S.President Lincoln, Feb.9,1929

Off at last! This boat goes to Seattle so it will get the letter

to you well ahead of my arriving in person. In some ways I should be glad to stay on and get to the end of the journey sooner. But I want the week in Japan and I think a lazy two weeks in Honolulu will be good for me. I have felt the cold this winter more than usual, although it has not been a particularly cold winter, and I rather look forward to the relaxation of a warmer climate. By the time I get to Boston it will be spring. Let me first of all give you my steamer schedule to make sure you have the final word on the subject. I'll put it in a table to make it easier to refer to: Sailings -

Yokahama - Pres.Cleveland - Feb.19  
Honolulu - Pres.Pierce - March 14 - due in  
San Francisco - Pres.Pierce - Mch.20  
Los Angeles - Pres.Pierce - March 23 . . . . .

Things were a bit of a scramble at the very last in spite of all my plans. Unexpected calls and personal demands on my time, an extra day given to college business which might have been done any time since last November if Miss Wu had got to it. But I had the last half hour in peace and quiet by shovelling some unsorted papers into my trunk and suitcase and in Shanghai I put them into better order and diminished the bulk by filling my waste basket. Fortunately I have some extra space in trunks and bags for I added quite a little as I left Shanghai. Before I left Ginling our faculty family of foreigners had been reduced from thirteen to five by the vacation. Ruth Chester left with me and she and Minnie Vautrin are on their way back today to keep Chinese New Year with the Chinese faculty and the fifty odd students. Tomorrow Feb.10 is the day and altho the Government has decreed that January 1 is the official New Year, and is holding the men in the government to work with only a

a single holiday it will make little difference in the homes of China .  
Tonight the kitchen god will have his lips stuck with sugar and most  
accounts will be settled before morning.

I've never had such a sendoff as I had this time in Shanghai. I  
set my sailing time for the 6 o'clock tender last night because I knew  
it would be easier for the people who felt they must "sung" me (sung  
is Chinese for seeing off). There were ten alumnae and two foreign  
faculty from Ginling and about ten other friends. I had flowers and  
books and candy and other visible signs of good wishes. Ruth Chester  
came down to the boat and had dinner with me and Dr. Wu and Liu En-lan  
came down to the boat and returned on the launch. . . . .

In Kobe I'll be at Kobe College. In Kyoto I do not know whether  
I'll be at the Doshisha or with the Cobbs. In Tokyo I shall be at the  
Presbyterians, having written to Dr. Reischauer, or at the Womans Col-  
lege. I hope to see Kagawa and to meet Pres. Yuasa. It was nice to  
have the papers report that China and Japan had reached agreement in  
the Tsinan question altho there were rumors of student opposition to  
Dr. C. T. Wang because of the terms of the settlement. The noisy radi-  
cal element is hard to please and I'm sure they are kept stirred up  
by outsiders who do not want China's international relations to be har-  
monious. It's easier to foment revolution on hate than on good will  
and it's easier to blame others than to set your own house in order.  
I hope the Government continues to give full support to Dr. Wang and  
to tell the students to go back and sit down. I wish they wouldn't  
do it with guns for that gives the radicals a new stick with which to  
beat them. The next few months may see a pretty desperate struggle  
between the Outs and the Ins. I hope the Ins hold for I think any

change would be for the worse and China's only hope is in continued  
peace  
peace.

Feb.10,1929

We struck a choppy sea yesterday when we left the river and I didn't eat any dinner. This morning the sun is out and I got up for lunch. I'm tired enough to find a morning in bed a pleasant change. I have a lot of good reading with me but I had hoped to get some American letters done while I was on this boat which goes on to Seattle and gets there almost as soon as I will be leaving Japan. . . . .

President Cleveland, Feb.21,1929

. . . . . My eight days in Japan were very interesting. We took a whole afternoon to land at Kobe - a very queer performance - so I didn't get to the college until nearly six o'clock, on Monday. I found them all so busy that I hesitated to take their time but we had two pleasant evenings around the dining room fire. I went to chapel on Tuesday, and led "college" chapel (in English) on Wednesday. It is hard to know where college begins in Japan and many of their students are only high school students. In the Japan system elementary and secondary work is done in eleven years. What follows is called college, is like the German gymnasium (four years) with two years completing the "university". It was interesting to have a chance to compare Kobe and Tokyo colleges. Kobe is more like Ginling in having a more individual program. Tokyo has from the first conformed to the government pattern.

Tuesday afternoon Miss Searle's secretary, Miss Iida, took me to call on Helen Topping and then to see Mr. Kagawa. Helen is a sort of publicity and English secretary for Kagawa and it was interesting

to get her point of view. She evidently thinks more missionaries ought to be working in such connection with Japanese leaders instead of under mission boards. I wonder. And I wonder whether the relation of Church and Mission in China will follow the Japanese pattern. The Presbyterian official position would seem to lean that way stressing as it does the place of the Mission in distinction from the Church, with a kind of gentleman's agreement as to the division of function, etc.

Kagawa is interesting, of course. He was confined to his house with a cold but he was receiving his friends and I, at least, escaped the cold. He is not living in the Kobe slum where you saw him, but in a modest house between Kobe and Osaka, for the sake of his children. I'll try to get Miss Topping to send you some of the literature she gave me about Kagawa's program and her own relation to the work.

Charlotte DeForest took me to a very interesting Japanese Christian wedding in the old Congregational church in Kobe. It was interesting to see how they have worked out the marriage ceremony, mixing western and Japanese ideas. The music was western - Lohengrin and Mendelssohn - and the actual marriage ceremony more or less patterned on the English service. Then there was added on a series of speeches, exhortations and congratulations after the oriental pattern, which is also a part of a Chinese modern marriage service. The costumes were very attractive. All the women wore kimonos and obis. The bride had a modified coiffure with a white crown effect, and modestly hung her head most of the time. Her kimono was beautiful. Practically all the men wore foreign dress.

My plans were somewhat upset by a letter from Dr. Reischauer which

came on Tuesday telling me they had planned something for me on Friday afternoon. So I went on to Kyoto Wednesday morning and went on to Tokyo Thursday night. On the whole it worked out pretty well. Mrs. Cobb met me and took me home to lunch. She is getting ready to leave via India within the next few weeks and her guest room was a packing room so I stayed with Miss Denton. But Mrs. Cobb took time in the afternoon to go with me to the palaces where they have kept some of the coronation paraphernalia and are admitting the public for a month or more. We also did one of the big temples - the one above "Teapot Hill".

Isn't Miss Denton a character? I had heard enough to have some idea but she was all I had imagined only more so. She has with her this year a Miss Bosbyshell from California who was with her six years ago and who visited Ginling later. Miss B. does some teaching but chiefly fits into Miss Denton's schedule and makes herself generally useful. She spent the day with me on Thursday and I used a motor car to save time so we got in a very interesting round of temples and shrines. I'd love to see Kyoto in the season of cherry blossoms or of maple foliage. Even in winter it is lovely. There is so much evergreen - pines, cedars, cryptomeria and flat leaf evergreen that the landscape is not bare and wintry. There was a little snow, and ice on some of the little ponds in the gardens. I was interested in landscape and architecture more than in the details of idolatry. Many of the palace visitors, coming from all parts of Japan, and from all classes of society, were also doing the rounds of the temples. Religion in Japan has a kind of picnic-pilgrimage combination. I suppose the same was true of Canterbury pilgrimages and is true in Catholic lands.

On Thursday night Miss Denton had a dinner party for the Bartletts senior and junior. Sam Jr. and his bride are leaving Japan shortly and the senior Bartletts expect to be in Hanover within the year. There were some interesting Japanese guests at Miss Denton's. Her home is evidently a place of much hospitality. She has no idea of retiring, gracefully or otherwise, and it is hard on the older missionaries who expected to stay "for life" to be told they must retire. Many of them had all their plans made for old age in Japan or in China and now seem to be expected to withdraw on fairly short notice. I am sure Miss Denton must always have been a law unto herself and she'll probably plan to get her own way to the last. I'm sure I don't know what I think about retiring. When one has lived over twenty-five years in a country it seems like home and the friends of a life time are apt to be there rather than in your native land. Cost of living is less of a factor than it was. In Japan it costs as much, or more, <sup>than</sup> as in America. Tariff in China may make it true there.

On the train I had the experience of sharing a compartment with a Japanese gentleman. It's taken for granted in Japan and there seemed to me no reason for fussing. It was no more embarrassing than being opposite a man in a Pullman and my Japanese opposite was very much of a gentleman. His travelling bag was all covered with European hotel stickers.

The Woman's Christian College is pretty far out - forty-five minutes by electric train. I got out there about ten-thirty and found a very cosy guestroom in Mrs. Reischauer's attractive home - ready for me - and a hot bath in such a nice foreign tub. At Miss Denton's I had the doubtful pleasure of a bath in her Japanese bathroom. She more or

less took for granted that I must bathe. Her guest room is a big airy (which meant cold and drafty) room with a small air-tight wood stove. The Reischauer house has hot-water heating from their central heating plant, and all the modern conveniences; and the housekeeping is model is every way. I had a very comfortable three days there.

We had Japanese lunch at Dr. Yasui's house on Friday with the Trustees who were meeting that day. Most of them are foreign women representing the supporting Missions - their Japanese members are co-opted and there were only three besides Dr. Yasui. One was Dr. Nitobe who has the title of Honorary President. I was interested to meet him. It seems that Dr. Yasui and Miss Kawai are proteges of Dr. Nitobe in a sense. I met Mrs. Nitobe (who is an American) at the Womans' Club on Monday in Tokyo. I am most favorably impressed with Dr. Yasui.

Saturday morning I was shown the buildings by Dr. Reischauer who has had the same part in planning them as I have had at Ginling. Theirs are much more utilitarian than ours and as yet do not give much impression of architectural unity. When they get their central building and the other half of their science building and passages connecting them the effect will be good but they will never be as beautiful as Ginling. I'm sorry I didn't see Yenching before I came away. I think Mr. Murphy is better pleased with Ginling altho our group is smaller and many of our visitors come down from Peking and say Ginling is better. Our plan is simple but if we ever complete it we shall have a beautiful group of buildings. A letter from Ginling received in Yokahama reports that Mr. Murphy has arrived - just after I got away!

I was surprised to find the course at Tokyo so limited. They

teach practically no science ( a little Physics in their Mathematics Course). The majority of their students are in the Special English Course, which is a kind of normal course for English teachers. It's a little hard to see how much of their work is high school, and how much college compared with ours at Ginling, or with American colleges. Evidently their students who have gone to America do not rank with ours, and their Japanese professors are almost all men, and mostly part time lecturers. The lecture method is very common in Japan. Nearly every class I visited in the Doshisha was being lectured to. The foreign teachers in Tokyo are mostly teachers of English only.

Feb.25,1929

I haven't been sick since I came on board but the sea has been very restless and I have been lazy and stayed in bed when I felt like it - all day yesterday. There was no Sunday service planned - no preacher to be found. There are only four missionaries on board. I have a lot of reading matter with me. I kept your book by Lord Ernest Hamilton and have found it quite entertaining. Another Christmas book sent me by Miss Tyler I also had kept - Bonnet and Shawl by Guedalla, a very interesting series of brief biographies of wives of great men - Carlyle, Tennyson, Gladstone, Disraeli, Palmerston, Arnold - a Victorian group. Keyserling's Europe was one of my steamer gifts and Finney's Sociological Philosophy of Education another. Eva Spicer sent me Thompson's "An Indian Day" - the only novel in my collection but a very interesting tale of present-day India, both true and fair. I asked a man last night what he thought of Mother India. He said "It is true but it is not fair", which seemed to me a very discriminating judgment. And yet when you try to be fair and true you are likely to

be disapproved of by both sides since you cannot approve of either whole heartedly. I'm certainly in that mood at the present time about China. The extreme of either side drives me into the opposite camp. The man I quoted has been fifteen years in India, in charge of a big General Motors plant with a thousand men under him. He is Scotch (he and his wife are to me the most attractive people on board) and he's evidently glad to be going home to stay; yet he has great fondness for many of the individual Indians he has known. He thinks all the trouble is due to a small minority of unbalanced students, stirring up trouble for selfish ends. He told of a strike brought on by agitators who collected a rupee from workmen promising them two rupees additional pay per month. They struck for three months and got nothing, but the agitators had the thousands of rupees they collected to line their own pockets. Mr. Thomson isn't just a diehard capitalist either altho he's better satisfied with the status quo than I am. . . . .

April 2, 1929

Helen is due on Saturday and I hope to have three quiet days with her here before she goes on the road for her speaking in Southern California. . . .

April 7, 1929

[To Isabel]

I am sending you the B/L for two boxes of china which I shipped direct to Worcester. . . . . At present I plan on two days in Tucson with Emma Carter Schultz, possibly a day in New Orleans, a day or two in Berea, Ky, and three or four days in Cincinnati (for a visit to The Western where Alice Butler is). That means a week in all plus the travel time which is about four days. You can figure out about the time I would arrive in Worcester on this schedule.

Helen arrived yesterday morning and we are having our visit together in the Franklin Warner cottage in Pilgrim Place, the colony of retired missionaries et al. I spoke at a morning outdoor service on Easter Sunday and Mrs. Warner spoke to me after the service. I told her of Helen's coming and of my rather vague plan to find a place where we could be together. Whereupon she offered her house since they were leaving on Tuesday, and leaving the house ready for the Bartons who are coming on in a few weeks. All we had to do was to get the keys next door and lay in a modest supply of food for three days and it has been such fun to do it and to be together in this way. The house has wonderful views of the mountains and there is snow on Old Baldy and some range of hills - mountains rather - on the edge of the Mojave Desert. It is in some ways the loveliest time to be in Claremont and our friends are generous in offering to take us driving. I think Helen will get a good rest out of it and we have time for leisurely talking. It's just being together that counts.

The house is very attractive - a sunny living room with a dining room alcove; three bedrooms and bath and a kitchen with all the latest conveniences - a great improvement on our primitive equipment for housekeeping twenty-five years ago. Last Sunday Georgia Thomas drove me around town a little after our dinner at the Inn and we passed the Palmer place where we spent those two weeks so long ago. When I was here in 1925 the house was being torn down and a very attractive house in the Spanish or California style now stands on the old site. The orange trees are still surrounding the house plot. The town has built up so that you would not easily find any of the houses we knew then. The place has kept the old friendly spirit and the simple life still

prevails in spite of modern improvements - rather I should say along with them for modern conveniences simplify life if we do not let things get the mastery over us.

I had a very pleasant week before Helen came. Miss Thomas has a charming new home just at the gate of Pilgrim Place and she has a Buick coupe which has taken us everywhere. Marian Ewing and her father and mother are just across the street. Miss Berry is five blocks further out. Edith Kingman Chaplin has a new <sup>house</sup> near by (she was near me in China). Dr. Arthur Smith is next door to Miss Thomas. One night we had a China reunion at Marian Ewing's with about twenty of us to enjoy the Chinese supper prepared under Mrs. Kenneth Duncan's direction (The Duncans and Edmunds are from Canton).

Good Friday evening they sang DuBois Seven Words in the Pomona College Music building - Bridges Hall. I was glad to get into the atmosphere of a college keeping Holy Week. The Easter church service was musical "From Sepulchre to Throne" with a very helpful brief message instead of a sermon. I heard Roland Hayes last Wednesday night and liked him immensely. An interesting lecture at Scripps College on Intelligence and the Intellegentsia and a play Pelleas and Melisande given in a very simple way by Scripps girls to a group of invited friends, were interesting events. Mrs. Norton inquired particularly for you. She and Dean Norton took us to the lecture. It is vacation this week at the Colleges.

After church today Georgia took us out to see the mountains which have been wonderful all day. A storm on Thursday left fresh snow on the high peaks so that one gets Alpine effects, at least in the distance.

Helen goes to Los Angeles Wednesday morning. Ruth Lasell wants me to come back to Pasadena and I'd be near Helen there for she is to be speaking in Hollywood and Pasadena and suburbs. She comes back to Claremont for a three day conference April 16-18, as I have already stated. I think I shall make reservations to start east after that next Sunday - say April 21 or 22. You will at least know that you need not expect me before May first on this schedule unless you hear from me by air mail or night letter.

April 9, 1929

We are having a beautiful time. Yesterday we had a drive up to a nearby hilltop to see the wild flowers and then over to Riverside and home via San Bernardino. It's all much changed since we were there and I didn't try to look up our old bungalow. I've forgotten the address, as a matter of fact, and the name of the canyon where we spent the first few months. The look of the hills brought it all back to me in feeling. This morning Marian Ewing took us for a beautiful drive off <sup>to</sup> the southwest - home by Corwina and La Verne. It is quite different country from the San Bernardino valley. Helen goes to Los Angeles at 9.30 and I close up this house and go back to Georgia Thomas to repack and then I am going over to Pasadena to finish up some things Ruth Lasell and Sidney and I had planned. I'll write again from there. Pasadena is nearer Helen between now and the 16th than Claremont. . . .

Bristol, Ct., May 12, 1929

You would get my letter sent % Charlotte and know that I was on my way east. Now I'm with "my ain folk" and I got quite a thrill out of Penn. woods because they were more like home than anything I had seen for a long time. I'm home in time for some apple blossoms altho

the height of orchard bloom is over. Some of the old trees are still lovely. Lilacs are just coming out. I had forgotten how lovely the swamp maples are. Spring is a week or more behind Penn. so I'm getting a double dose. I have another invitation to speak in Vermont - at Rutland on the 24th but I'm not going. I'm even weakening on Commencement but shall keep my mind open until after I've been to Worcester and gone into Boston. . . . . I really want to get through to Worcester and settle down; get in to Boston to see Dr. Hall and get final word as to my course of procedure; attend to teeth and eyes; get my clothes in order for summer, etc. etc. It's partly because the time between May 18 and June 8 seems too short for all I want to do that I'm thinking now of not coming up for Commencement. I've written to no one there about rooms and no one will be greatly disappointed if I'm not there. You'll have your reunion group and I'd be a kind of lone outsider.

I enjoyed my trip via New Orleans and did not get too tired. Alice Butler met me in Cincinnati on Saturday noon and I had three very delightful days at The Western. It is a friendly place and Alice's friends were very cordial. And I went down to Berea after all and had a delightful day and a half there. Ada Grabill would have been hurt to have me pass her by. There are two ex-Ginling people there and three or four other China people whom I was glad to see besides Pres. and Mrs. Hutchins who were very nice to me. I stayed at Boone Tavern owned by the College as Claremont Inn is but had dinner the noon of my arrival at the Hutchins. Then Anna took us for a lovely long drive off to the south and then around the town so that I saw a lot of the lovely country. That night we had a Chinese dinner party at the Tavern and I spoke

very informally to a group of women faculty and college girls afterwards. Ada and Adelaide showed me Berea the next morning and after lunch Adelaide took me in her old Lizzie up into the woods - a nice glimpse of the out door places she loves. I left at 5.16 for Cincinnati and took a train at 10.55 for New York.

I spent Friday night at the Prince George and Saturday morning paid my respects at 156 Fifth Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Chester called Friday evening and I had lunch before my train left with Phoebe Hoh - called on my way down to 156 at 276 to meet Miss Sandberg who is rather struggling with Ginling appointment work and not very sure about how things stand. . . . . I'm afraid Ginling is not getting very much concentrated attention. It's pretty late now to get any good people for college work. Mary Treudley has accepted a position at Wellesley for next year so we're losing a very valuable person and up against a vacancy in Sociology. Probably they'll get some one in China but no Chinese can do what Mary did in International Relations and Practical Sociology. But I cannot begin to take on loads like that for the next few weeks and it's too late to do anything much to help now for next year.

I hope you are enjoying the northern section of the Coast. I liked Walla Walla very much and the scenery in Washington is splendid. Give my love to Mrs. Penrose. I hope you have seen the Hiltner family. I must write Mrs. Mead and find out when Frederica is coming east. I ought to settle down and do nothing but write letters for about a week, which one cannot do on the visiting schedule easily. I'll be glad when you get home but I can live more regularly with Isabel than I can here.

I have good letters from Ginling up to April 10. No Ginling facul-

ty left in March and everything passed off without a hitch. I wonder what May is meaning during these "Humiliation Days". And I wonder if they will get Sun Yat Sen buried properly on June first. If they do then I really think we can count on a period of some stability and that will mean making up for some of the lost time since 1911 - or since 1924, as far as Nanking is concerned. It's hard to date things for the whole of China.