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1937 Feb.-Oct.

(From the China Press, Shanghai, China)
February 18, 1937

MENTAL CLINIC GIVES UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN NEW LEASE ON LIFE

MISS LI DJOH-I SPENDS MUCH TIME WITH 80 PROBLEM CASES

(Miss Li, Ginling, B.A. 1930; University of California, M.A.)

Scores of unfortunate children in the institutions of Shanghai are being assisted to forget their sorrowful past and to begin new, normal lives by Miss Li Djoh-i, who heads the first mental health clinic in China for children. When interviewed by a "China Press" reporter, the capable young woman spoke enthusiastically about her work as a pioneer in this new field in China.

With some 300 children in five institutions of the National Child Welfare Association under her eye, she has a busy time encouraging them to form correct habits and to break their bad habits. Much of her time, however, is taken up with some 80 problem children, including eight who steal, three who are chronically depressed, one boy with girlish taste, three with extreme inferiority complexes, three with phobias and many others with varying maladjustments. As many of the inmates were former slave girls, homeless boys and delinquent children, they have an unusually difficult time adjusting themselves, Miss Li explained. Some of her cases have been beaten so often by their former masters that they are afraid to speak. Under proper care and treatment, however, they soon learn to lose their fears and to lead normal lives.

To prepare herself for this work, Miss Li, who graduated from Ginling College for Girls in Nanking in 1930, studied for three and a half years at the University of California, majoring in psychology and specializing in clinical psychology. She then did practical work in education of exceptional children at the University of California under the noted authority, Dr. Noel Keys.

Returning to China, she decided not to return to teaching for a while but to do practical work among children. Accepting the position of handling psychological work for the National Welfare Association, she organized last August the first mental health clinic in China. News of her work has spread and several institutions and hospitals in Shanghai have sought her help for their abnormal children.

Problem children who are brought to Miss Li's attention are first given the Stanford-Binet intelligence test. The children are then interviewed and data about their family history, past environment, physical characteristics and other pertinent points are recorded on large cards. A description of the case is also recorded. With this material as a basis, Miss Li then determines upon the proper psychological approach to use. She tries to strike the right note in assisting the child to improve himself. "The results have been very encouraging," she reported. Being a pioneer in her field in China, she has to depend much upon her own methods. Her past study and work in America have been of tremendous help, but different methods must oftentimes be pursued because of the different background of the children. Having majored in sociology and history during her years at Ginling College, she is well grounded in Chinese customs and environmental conditions. With this knowledge, she is adapting the methods developed in other countries for use in China. After further experience in her work, Miss Li hopes to use her case records as the basis for a book, the first of its kind, on actual work in mental health work among Chinese children.

Although her main office is at the headquarters of the National Child Welfare Association, 131 Museum Road, Miss Li has small clinics in each of the five institutions maintained by the association. They are Child Welfare Nursery on Yangtze-poo Road; Child Welfare Clinic in Chapei; Child Welfare Sanitarium in Kiangwan; Child Welfare Home on Rue Lafayette; and Chapei Benevolent Home. Here in these scattered clinics Miss Li does most of her work in helping formerly repressed children to forget their past and to begin new, happy lives.

院學理文子女陵金

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

March 31, 1937.

Dear Friends:

A number of announcements in Chinese have been sent out from the College this spring which may be of interest to you, and therefore I am venturing to send you a summary in English. Most of you to whom this letter is being sent are either connected with Mission Middle Schools or are intimately associated with those who are. In case you know of any young women interested in the announcements please ask them to write directly to the person in charge. The announcements are:

College Entrance Tests. The entrance tests this year are to be given in various centers on May 21 and 22. We hope that it will not be necessary to give a second test in the autumn so in case you know of young people considering taking them, urge them to send in their applications immediately. We are especially glad to have girls apply who have served successfully for several years after graduation. In case a second entrance test must be given it will probably be given only in Nanking which is an added reason for urging all to take the first entrance tests. Applications should be sent to the college Registrar.

Special Two-Year Course in Physical Education. This autumn we are again accepting a class in a special two-year course in physical education. Upon the completion of the course a diploma will be granted. As in 1936, a special entrance test will be given in Chinese, English and general science. Since the course is a strenuous one, only those who are interested in teaching physical education and are physically fitted for it, should apply. We wish to train more women as teachers of physical education, since each year the demand for well-trained teachers in this field is much greater than the supply.

The Ginling Practice School. As you may know, we now have a three year Senior Middle School. This autumn we would like to limit the enrollment to 30 in each class, making a total of 90 students. Our Memorial Practice School dormitory, the generous gift of the daughters of Madame Soong, makes it possible for the life of

the

the Practice School girls to be entirely separate from that of the college students. We have a regular staff of approximately six college graduates who will give their entire time to the teaching and the extra-curriculum activities in the Practice School. As you know the school is used as a practice teaching laboratory for the college seniors who take the course in supervised practice teaching. If you know of any capable junior middle school graduates who for any reason ought to be in a small school rather than a large one, kindly have them apply to the dean of the school. The first entrance tests will be given July 5 and 6 in Nanking.

Accredited Junior Middle Schools. The faculty of the Practice School has decided that from a limited number of approved junior middle schools they will accept students into Seniors I without examination on the following conditions:

(1) That the student has passed satisfactorily the Government junior middle school examination.

(2) That she ranks in the upper third of her class, i.e., if her junior III has 12 members that she rank among the upper four in her class.

(3) That her principal recommends her in character and ability.

If you are in touch with a junior middle school, which is not connected with a senior middle school, and which should enter our accredited list, will you kindly recommend to the principal that she begin correspondence with us about the matter.

Hoping these projects may be of interest to you, and that we may have your co-operation in their fulfillment. I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Minnie Vautrin

(Minnie Vautrin)

P.S. An announcement from the College Appointment Committee is also being enclosed.

May 16 + Aug 14,
1937

JAPAN IN CHINA — THE RIGHT WAY — THE WRONG WAY

Letters from Catherine Sutherland of Ginling College, Nanking, China

May 16, 1937

I have just come from such an interesting chapel service, where the speaker was Miss Kawai, formerly the National Secretary of the Y.W.C.A. in Japan, and now head of her own private school and Junior College for girls in Japan. Our girls had heard of her coming, so there was a full attendance. She is one of several Japanese Christians who have come over at this time to attend the meeting of the National Christian Council in Shanghai, and also to meet and learn to know China Christians and to see conditions in China.

She was dressed in Western clothes, and was very unassuming in appearance, but her talk was so very worthwhile. She began by saying that our Dr. Wu was one of the causes of her coming, for having learned that she was the head of the National Christian Council she had a desire to meet her. The printed speech of Madame Chiang Kai Shek on "My Religion" had also impressed her, and she wanted to see more of what the women of China are doing to-day.

She has been much impressed with what she saw -- the growth of education, the fine buildings and equipment, the work among Christians, and especially among Christian women. Dr. Wu was reelected at this meeting of the National Christian Council, and she spoke of the impressiveness of the sight when bishops and leaders from all over China rose to pay their respects to Dr. Wu.

She told of the sense of narrowness within her own nation, of the wrongs they had inflicted upon China, and asked forgiveness of the Chinese. If it had not been for the fact of the Christian bond, she and the other Japanese would not have dared to come at this time to face people in their so-called "enemy" country. But because of her faith in the possibility of universal brotherhood, she and others will dare to come, and to go back to possible opposition from their own government.

One of the aims in starting her school for girls was that she with them might study and know about international relations. She had read in her Bible this morning John 14, which said, "In my Father's house are many mansions (rooms)." The idea that so many of us, individually or nationally, are living in our own tiny room, bound by its four walls, willing to look no further, must be combatted by the broader idea of Christ, whose house contains many rooms, in which his children are to live and communicate with one another, loving each other as members of one family. Her great desire is that the women of this generation will know facts about the whole world, about Christ as their one aim and guiding motive, and that they will rise above the mistakes of the past generation into something nobler and better.

The visit of these Japanese follows closely upon a trip made by Professor Bates and Mr. Ma of the history department of the University of Nanking, to Japan, similar to one they made last year, the purpose being to find out more of the actual condition of things in Japan and to make whatever contacts were possible, looking toward more cooperation and friendship between the two countries. They were much encouraged by the reception they received, and the honest confession of some Japanese that some of the acts of aggression by Japan in China were entirely unknown to the Japanese people.

It does seem as if we have come much further than when I first returned to Ginling five years ago. It is wonderful to feel that the love of Christ is really moving many people toward, not only turning the other cheek and toward showing a forgiving spirit, but also toward constructively finding out ways and means for further cooperation, and, if possible, for prevention of any armed conflict.

August 14, 1937

I am sitting here just outside the door of our new faculty house, which is situated at one extremity of the campus, overlooking quite a stretch of the city. It is one of the loveliest spots in the city, looking out toward several neighboring hills scattered with residences surrounded by trees, with a new wide road extending through the valley that up to a year or so ago was dotted with farmers' huts and vegetable

gardens. Now, just at dusk, a chain of twinkling lights spans its length. Beyond, in the distance is lovely Purple Mountain, just at the edge of the city wall, lying prone like a great dragon, guarding the city.

Lights are beginning to flicker here and there all through the city, making it a veritable fairyland that we look down upon. It is still light enough to notice the black roofs of every house, some of which have recently obtained a new coat of paint, in response to the government request that all roofs be made black -- a safety precaution, along with the order that each house must prepare a safe cellar or build a trench or cave, in case of air raids.

As I look over the now peaceful city, my imagination allows me to speculate as to which spots would be the most likely to be hit by the Japanese planes. For we have heard that planes have already gone to Soochow. It is possible that the fact that Nanking is the capital city, with a large number of foreigners from many countries, might make the Japanese more cautious about approaching this city. But their present actions in Shanghai would weaken the probability that they would regard anybody's right or prestige.

The enclosed sheet, written in May, I had hoped to get mailed long before this, and it may seem a little ironical to send it now. But when we can control our thoughts so as to go out to points beyond immediate issues and considerations, we know that the same spirit which sent those splendid Japanese to China over a month ago is still alive in Japan, and although it is being temporarily dominated by evil forces, it must rise and continue to rise until it can live and speak and prevail.

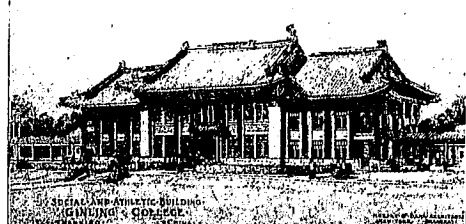
I have just come from a conference in the north, at Peitaho, where a number of Japanese delegates met along with people of nine different nationalities. There were there two young students -- a Chinese and a Japanese, who last year had become good friends, and whose friendship had continued by correspondence throughout the year. It happened that each of these young men was engaged to be married, and so they planned to invite their fiancées to attend this year's conference. Before the time set for the conference, the Japanese girl wrote a letter to the Chinese, telling her how glad she was that they were going to become friends. The Chinese girl, on receiving the letter, did not feel any friendly response. Instead there was in her heart only the sore caused by all the injustices which Japan had perpetrated against China. So, rather than replying with merely a polite note, she wrote frankly in her reply to the effect that she herself could feel little friendliness, but rather only hurt and resentment toward the Japanese. The Japanese girl replied, pouring out all that she felt of sorrow and shame for her countrymen, and expressing the hope that some day, somehow the spirit of Christ, of love, would change the hearts of those in power and make them different. This letter touched the Chinese girl, and she asked that she might be allowed to room with the Japanese girl at the conference. When I met them there, I had not heard their story, I only recognized the fact that they were devoted friends, and saw in each of them personality and character of a very high sort. Each day at the conference endeared them to all who knew them.

While we met, Peiping, a hundred miles away, was taken by the Japanese, and Tientsin was bombed and occupied. Everyone there faced the significance of what that might mean for China and in his own life. The Japanese boy said before leaving that he would not take up arms against China, knowing that the penalty for refusing to fight might be death or at least imprisonment.

He and his little fiancée are just two people -- easily lost among the thousands and millions of their countrymen who are now following their military leaders to "fight against the enemy, China." But will they be lost -- they or their spirit?

As a foreigner who feels so keenly that the Chinese have not sought or desired this conflict, that the Japanese "know not what they do," there is a kind of unspeakable sense of shame for the part we Westerners may have had in causing it to be, through wrong example and our own self-seeking. One prays that we Christians everywhere will be given grace to live to our utmost lives of meek and humble devotion to Christ, trying to obey Him above all else, in whatever way He shall guide us -- so that the Kingdom of Heaven may come a little sooner on this earth.

N.B. The letter of August 14th was written the day before Japanese planes first bombed Nanking.



On January 6, 1938, the Ginling campus was still sheltering 10,000 women and children refugees.



GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING CHINA

GINLING in June, 1937

Twenty-One Years Old

ALUMNAE 380

Working throughout the length and breadth of China:
54% in Education
8% in Social and Religious Work
6% Doctors and Nurses
3% in Government Service

STUDENTS enrolled at Ginling 259

Representing 17 of China's provinces; their fathers in government service, business, education, church work, medicine, and law. Major fields of study: the pure and applied sciences needed in China's program of reconstruction.

FACULTY 35

Two-thirds of these are Chinese. Their training compares favorably with that of faculty groups in the West.
* * * * *

January 1, 1938

Through the courageous and wise planning of President Wu and her associates, the College is carrying on instruction, and faculty members, students, and alumnae are taking an impressive part in relief work. Bits of the story are told in the following pages.

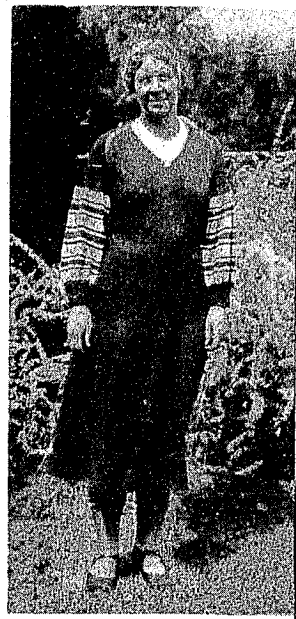
Miss Vautrin and a group of Chinese colleagues in administration remained on the campus through the siege and capture of Nanking by the Japanese forces. The academic buildings were not harmed.



GINLING during 1937-38

Unable to gather students on the campus in September, Ginling had risen splendidly to the challenge of devising a program for continuing work.

Dividing her faculty forces to serve the students in closest possible proximity to their homes, President Wu has been directing Units of Ginling students and faculty members in Shanghai and in Wuchang, and the beginnings of a Unit in Chengtu in far Szechuan. Cooperation from Ginling teachers has made it possible for the overburdened universities in those centers to extend hospitality to Ginling students in classrooms, laboratories, and libraries.



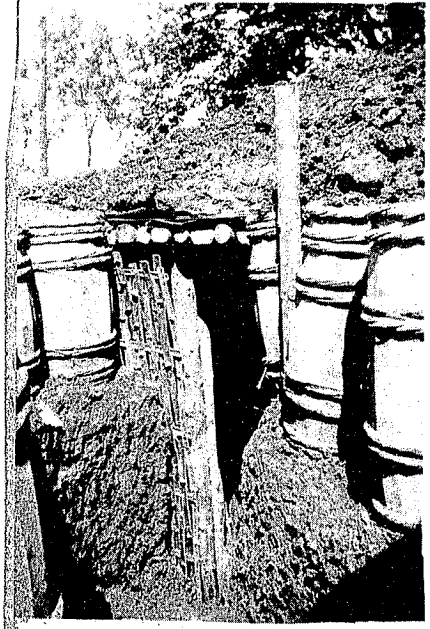
Ruth Chester, Smith 1914, Head of the Shanghai Unit

The work goes on. The mobile technique already developed is making it possible for Ginling to adapt herself to the necessities of the moment. A part of every school day is given to relief work. While their college work is preparing them to be useful citizens of future years, Ginling girls carry their full share of their country's present burdens. An inspiring story of the will to serve in triumph over heavy odds!

Last-minute news, January 15, 1938

CABLES AND CHINA CLIPPER LETTERS, INCLUDING NEWS FROM CHINA AS LATE AS JANUARY 8TH, POINT TO THE CONTINUATION AND ENLARGEMENT OF THE SHANGHAI UNIT FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER, AND THE DIVISION OF THE WUCHANG UNIT, A PART STRENGTHENING THE GINLING GROUP IN CHENGTU AND A PART PROCEEDING TO SHANGHAI BY HONGKONG.

MISS WU HOPES SOON TO RESUME INSTRUCTION IN EDUCATION AND TEACHING IN THE PRACTICE SCHOOL ON THE GINLING CAMPUS, UNDER MISS VAUTRIN, SENIOR MEMBER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.



Ginling Students and Teachers have spent many hours in trenches and dug-outs

OUR PART

During the last ten years Ginling has found increasing support from Chinese sources: tuition fees, gifts from Chinese friends, and Government grants, amounting to nearly 50% of her total income. The present terrible stress of war conditions brings almost complete loss of this income. Yet the groups of Ginling faculty members and students sturdily continue their work, salaries must be paid, and the running expenses of the Units must be met.

Since September, Ginling faculty members have been taking 40% to 60% cuts in salary payments. These cuts should be immediately restored. The normal salaries - barely adequate in Nanking under usual conditions - are all too little for healthful living at present. The extraordinary items of expense include those for travel imposed by war conditions. The Chengtu Unit travelled 1300 miles to its center; the Wuchang Unit is having to travel several hundred miles out of the direct route to reach Shanghai.

This emergency gives to American friends the high privilege of raising \$25,000 this year, the additional sum necessary to maintain the College. The goal can be easily reached if all who take pride in Ginling will give according to their means.

Note on the method of transmission of funds to the field.

All money raised in America is deposited in New York, and word of its availability is sent forward by the treasurer in America to Miss Priest, the treasurer in China. She then draws upon it as needed. There is, thus, no danger of loss or miscarriage of funds.

Committee on the Emergency Fund

Miss Rebecca W. Griest, Chairman
 Mrs. James S. Cushman
 Mrs. John W. Decker
 Mrs. Harry E. James
 Dr. E. C. Lobenstine
 Mrs. Francis J. McConnell
 Mrs. T. D. Macmillan
 Mrs. William W. Rockwell
 Mrs. George T. Scott

American Office of Ginling College,
 150 Fifth Avenue,
 New York, N. Y.

Make checks payable to
 C. A. Evans, Treasurer

BITS FROM GINLING LETTERS

October, 1937 - January, 1938

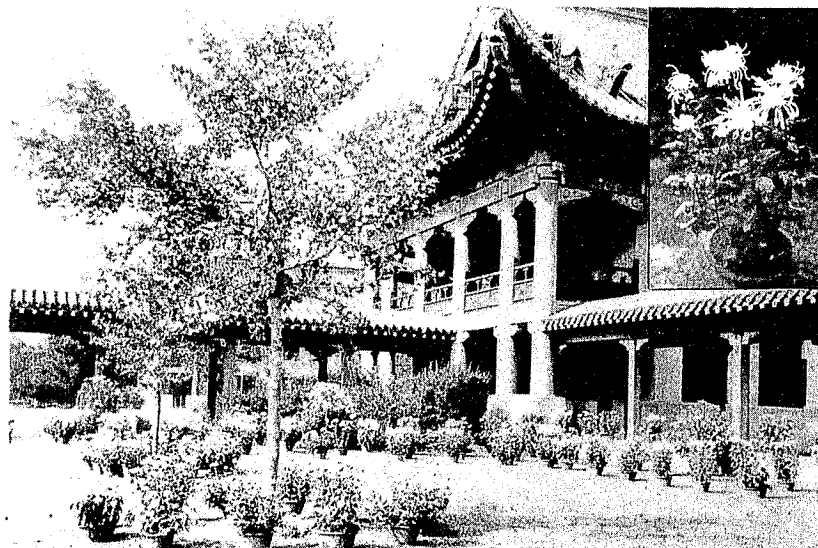
Chang Siao-sung, Ginling 1926, Department of Psychology, Wuchang Unit, October 25th. At present the Ginling Hostel has twenty-five students in two double rooms upstairs and three larger rooms downstairs. The seven women faculty members live in one good-sized bedroom downstairs with a small sitting room attached. - - The strange thing about it is that we have become so attached to the place and the company that none of us would stir even if a separate house were offered us. Only return to Ginling would move us.

Liu En-lan, Ginling 1925, Department of Geography, Wuchang Unit, November 4th. Though people may be dispersed and communications handicapped, their spirits can still be bound closer and closer. What war can do is to destroy the physical part, but what bombs cannot tear apart are those things that cannot be seen. - - Cable from the Wuchang Unit on Founders' Day: "Dispersed but not dispirited. Long life to Alma Mater."

Florence Kirk, Department of English, Shanghai Unit. I want to tell you of the quite wonderful relief work that our Ginling Alumnae are doing here in Shanghai. Mrs. New, '19, with her genius for organization and her eagerness to cooperate, has been the prime mover. The group had their baptism of fire on the "bloody Saturday," August 14th. To reach the First Emergency Hospital on Kiaochow Road, they crossed the city while bombing was actually going on, to minister to wounded in great need. From that moment, they have done every sort of relief work: nursing, collecting and distributing large amounts of money and supplies, serving with the International Red Cross, and establishing cooperation between the many relief agencies. The refuges under Ginling supervision have won the highest praise.

Minnie Vautrin, Department of Education, Ginling campus, November 24th. We really do not know what the exact situation will be when the Japanese enter Nanking, but we have faith to believe that Ginling will be all right and that we will have an opportunity to offer shelter to the women and children of the neighborhood in their hour of danger. Do not worry about us, for our buildings are strong, and they are fireproof, and we have strong basements. - - We are trying our best to persuade Dr. Wu to go up river this week. She has worked terrifically hard ever since the end of July. She has borne tremendous responsibility for the National Women's War Relief Association. She looks pale and thin. Pray for her that she may be given strength for the tasks that are hers. Difficulties test foundations, whether they are of sand or solid rock. Our President is solid rock through and through; this I have seen as I have watched her work during these long hard weeks.

Faithful Lao Shao,
Ginling College
Gardener, tended
his flowers with a
heavy heart this
autumn.



His devotion
is symbolic
of the spirit
which is build-
ing for better
days.

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The work goes on. If further changes in location prove necessary, the mobile technique already developed will make it possible for Ginling to adapt herself to the necessities of the moment. An inspiring story of the will to serve in triumph over heavy odds!

COPY

Received October 2nd

Office of the President

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking
China

August 19, 1937

Dear Miss Griest:

I have just heard of a friend going to Shanghai to-night, so I must send you a few lines by him. Train service to Shanghai is very irregular, trains going by way of Nanking to Soochow, Soochow to Kashing, then to Shanghai on the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway. The area from Soochow to Shanghai has been turned into most important defense lines, so no passenger trains are allowed.

I don't know where to begin when there is so much to tell you and so little time at my disposal.

Your two cables have been received and I am glad Miss Rhodes and Miss Shoup were waiting in the United States for further word from us. I will watch very closely the future developments of events and will cable again before the end of August, so that they won't start to be here for College opening on September 20th until we are sure we shall be able to open.

We naturally hope to open as soon as the conditions permit, for it is our duty to keep up the training of young people during this important period in our history. But we also want to be very cautious and not do anything too risky. Fortunately the Ministry of Education is keeping all the institutions in mind. Before the fighting started in Shanghai, the Minister told me that we had better plan to open school according to schedule. It was after the fighting started there, that he again sent notices saying that institutions in Nanking, Shanghai, and in cities along the two railways might postpone till September 20th. From this you will see that we don't need to bear the full responsibility of deciding whether to open or not.

I am sorry I did not send a cable after the air raid in Nanking. I seem to remember that it was a long time ago that I wrote you and reported our usual understanding that "no news is good news." As soon as I received your message I sent the following cable:

ALL WELL NO NEWS GOOD NEWS VAUTRIN SUTHERLAND
PRIEST NANKING CHESTER KIRK MORRIS TSINGTAO
REEVES TAPPERT SZECHUAN SPICER KULING

The American Embassy has asked women and children to leave Nanking, but has not insisted that all women go. So Minnie and Katherine are still here. We have taken precautions against possible bombs from the air. We have piles of sand and fire extinguishers ready. Minnie has secured expert advice from a German adviser, and he thinks the basements in our dormitories 100 and 300 are very good. He also recommended open trenches under the trees, so we have both places to go during raids. Defense work around Nanking is very well done, so there is no dread of Japanese attack from the river nor land; the only thing to expect is from the air. Then only by

- 2 -

chance the bomb may hit a person or a building.

The first warning siren came Sunday afternoon when we were taking a nap after lunch. Because the students had been told to go to the basement of dormitory 100, we from the South Hill House also went there. Several planes flew over our campus toward the water reservoir on Tsingliangshan. That was the only time when planes got near us. The loudest cannons or bombs we have heard came this evening, not long before I started this letter. They even shook the window panes in this library building. Of course I don't know how much damage was done this time, but from 8:15 up to this noon very, very little damage was done in Nanking. Our air force, infant though it is, has made a gallant effort, for a total of 33 Japanese planes were brought down during the last few days along the two railways, in Nanking, Chinkiang, Yangchow, Chuying, Soochow, Shanghai, and Hangchow.

As to the general outlook, I am inclined to think it is to be a long drawn-out struggle, unless there is a miraculous change of mind on the part of the Japanese military group. I am not a pacifist, but I abhor the dreadful destruction of warfare. How soon or how far away is the day of Christ's way?

Hurriedly -

Yi-fang Wu

For the Board of Founders and Members of Families of
Ginling Faculty Members

CABLE RECEIVED NEWYORK SATURDAY MORNING 21 August 1937

ALL WELL NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS VAUTRIN SUTHERLAND PRIEST NANKING
CHESTER KIRK MORRIS TSINGTAO REEVES TAPPERT SZECHUEN SPICER KULING

WUYIFANG

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

August 27, 1937

Dear Miss Griest,

The turn for the worse in Shanghai was so sudden that because of troop movements the means of communication between Nanking and Shanghai were cut, and even telegrams were not sent at all, on account of the many government and military messages. I have tried in many ways to reach the new faculty members, but I have not been at all sure whether our messages reached them. My last effort was to ask the American Embassy here to send a radiogram to the American Consul in Shanghai, in the hope that if Ettie Chin, Alice Chang, and the Heacoxes got to Shanghai, they might be taken care of. After your cable came I wired and also wrote to Ettie Chin, c/o American Express, Hongkong.

As for Harriet Whitmer, I had wired through the W.F.M.S. office in Shanghai, advising them to advise and take care of her. However, I was glad to know that she got off in Japan. Thus far I have not had word from Professor Heacox, who sailed in a Japanese boat which did not stop in Shanghai at all. So I should think they may have gotten off in Japan or have gone to Hongkong.

Alice Chang is the new English teacher from Honolulu, and she was on the Empress of Canada with Ettie Chin and Lillian Kirk. I have not had word whether Alice Chang went on to Hongkong with Ettie Chin. Lillian Kirk is coming out to be my secretary. Her sister, Florence, was trying to stop her in Japan, and have her proceed to Tsingtao. I do not know whether she is now in Japan or in Tsingtao.

One thing we feel sure of is that neither the British nor the American Consulates would permit their nationals to get off in Shanghai. So I am not worried over their personal safety.

Dr. Julia Shipman wrote to me after she reached Japan, and had attended the World's Educational Conference there. She has Mt. Holyoke friends at Kobe College, and I have asked her to wait patiently for a while in Japan.

In this morning's cable I suggested that Miss Shoup and Miss Rhodes find temporary work. By this I mean to say that we may not need their services even if the college is able to open in the near future. This being the capital, many girls may still hesitate to come. So, if there should be the possibility for Miss Rhodes to find work for a year, I would advise that she plan to remain in America for the year 1937-38. As for Miss Shoup, she may of course decide for herself, whether she will find work or merely stay at home for the year.

In regard to Dr. Shipman, Professor Heacox, we shall watch development of things very closely, and if it should appear that there is not much chance of a normal college year, we shall advise them to do whatever they wish, and not to wait too long.

With Ettie Chin and Alice Chang, we naturally will keep in close touch, and will have to decide later what will be best for them.

- 2 -

From Tsingtao the news seems to be a little better than a few days ago, and there may still be the possibility of not plunging into war there. Miss Chester, Miss Kirk and Miss Morris are there at present, and probably Lillian Kirk will join them. Dr. Reeves and Miss Taupert are in Chengtu, and Miss Spicer is in Kuling. Miss Vautrin and Miss Sutherland are still on the campus, but the second advice from the Embassy that they should evacuate within a few days has come. My problem at present is whether to let them have their own decision about staying, or whether to be more severe in urging them to follow the advice from the Embassy.

As far as opening the college is concerned, I just do not know what to say. Both the University and Ginling wish to keep the institutions going if conditions improve enough to warrant the calling back of students, and yet, as no one can foretell the outcome of the fighting in Shanghai, we do not know at all if it will be possible to start work on the campus. In our minds we have set September 15th as the latest date on which to make the final decision.

In regard to Nanking, we have had air raids every day since Sunday, August 15th. Thus far the only serious damages came on August 19th and early this morning. All the other times the bombs landed in fields or in ponds! The beautiful Lotus Lake received four one night. The government offices are determined to hold on, and not to move the government seat to any other place.

On the campus we have taken a few precautionary measures. Miss Vautrin, as chairman of the emergency committee, has been very active in directing the servants, preparing shelter trenches, and organizing the servants for fire prevention, etc. I am glad that there are only seven girls on the campus now. As for faculty, besides Mrs. Tson, Mr. Chen Er-tsang (assistant treasurer), Mr. Francis Chen (business manager), and two in the registrar's office, we have Blanche Wu, Wang Ming-djen and four others.

I have had good intentions of writing a general letter about the present struggle, but with planning things in the college, frequent visitors, and work in connection with the Womans' Association for Aid to the National Defense, I have not been able to do writing.

I remember writing you in my last letter that the decision really depended upon Japan. But that was before fighting started in Shanghai. Now I am afraid the situation is like that described by a Chinese phrase--"riding the tiger," and that it is difficult for either side to initiate the stopping.

I fully understand the anxiety you and other friends of Ginling and China are feeling, and I appreciate all the cable messages you have sent. Again, the only thing I can say is that if you don't receive any direct word from us, it means all is well with the Ginling family.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

August 28, 1937

Dear Mrs. Thronton

As for the details of this week, the most intimate or striking seem to be those: the unexpected dropping of a bomb or shell in the Sincere Company (big department store in Shanghai, in the International Settlement) killing about 100 and wounding several hundred. It is when things happen in the familiar places that our senses are most pained, of course. There has been no decision as yet as to whose bomb it was.

Then there was the bombing of the mission buildings, school, hospital, and residences at Northungchow, about thirty miles from Shanghai. There were sixty patients in the hospital. Two Chinese doctors were killed, and there has been no complete report so far. A Sining graduate was social worker in the hospital, and another was principal of the girls' school.

Day before yesterday came the news of the wounding of the British Ambassador, who was driving in a car to Shanghai from Hankow. There were two cars driving together, which were first bombed from some distance and then shelled at close range. The news of recovery will reach you long before this letter, I'm sure. As for such a deed, how could it be justified? As the radio reporter from Shanghai said, "An attack upon a private car fifty miles from the war zone, in a war which has not yet been declared!" It is very sad, but we are hoping it may do something to sober the present madness of the Japanese.

A naval blockade also has been declared, "another wild chapter" in this undeclared war. The newspapers will also be giving accounts of that and its ramifications. It is the thing that many people have realized as a possibility, and with which the Chinese would have practically no way to compete.

The night before last was our longest air raid here, lasting from just before midnight till 4 a. m. Bombs were dropped in eight places and fires broke out in several places. From our site on the hill we could watch the searchlights playing upon the planes, and various anti-aircraft shooting up toward them, and also the fires which started in various parts of the city. They were all put out rather quickly, the longest lasting about three hours. Numbers of people were killed or hurt. The only one we knew was the brother of our getman, who was killed when walls fell in upon him. These days there is so much danger from weakly built houses.

In between raids we are most peaceful, and for the most part take extra delight in the simple processes of life, such as a refreshing bath, the flowers by the wayside, and that sort of thing. Yesterday there were two warnings, but instead of the second warning the release came, which meant that the planes were either stopped some distance away, or else they passed us by. We hear that there have been repeated raids on Hankow, Wuchang and other cities. One purpose is no doubt to keep the Chinese planes as scattered as possible.

Mr. Wu keeps attending her committee meetings, making out emergency budgets with Miss Priest, directing all sorts of things here, chafing in a most

humorous way over having her sleep interrupted by the raids. Our trench on the hill is nicely covered over with a board roof, and then an earth mound, so that no one has to stoop to get into it. Poor Dr. Wu has bumped her head so many times in going in, and the other night just after she had bumped her head, I let my flashlight fall on her foot, so it seemed as if she was getting more than her share. It is pretty inspiring to watch her go pluckily about, knowing that under the surface things are pulling her every which way.

The boys are now bringing the library books from the attic down to the first floor. The new grand piano has been moved downstairs, in the same room in which Mrs. Tsen has stored some rice. And now it is going to receive some valuable statuary which Dr. Lo of Central University has asked to have kept here, believing our campus to be safer than his. So we are gathering quite a museum in the music building. Dr. Wu has daily requests for the use of the building, whether to move in families, goods, offices, or what not, but she has the support of most of her friends in refusing most of these, because of too much that would be involved. At present the staff of the weather bureau are our only guests.

I hope Minnie and I are not being too "fractious" in remaining. Klara, Grace Bauer, and a few others are still here, and Nell Perten is being most sympathetic this time. Harriet Whitecomb stopped in Japan. We have not heard from the Haneses yet. Eva goes to Wucheng or Ihsun to help in the London mission. She has been in Kuling.

Minnie is writing a regular diary, which I'm sure you will see.

And now, till next time!

Lovingly,

Catherine.

A letter from President Wu Yi-fang to her Staff;

Ginling College
August 28, 1937

Members of the Faculty
of Ginling College:

Two weeks ago I sent you a circular saying that college opening was postponed to September 20th. We still hope that it will be possible for institutions in Nanking to start work about that date. But we recognize at the same time the possibility of facing about the same conditions then. So, I have in mind September 15th as the latest date for making final decisions. Will you please remain where you are, and wait for a definite word from the College before returning to Nanking?

On August 5th the Executive and Finance Committee of the Board met in the College, and discussed the important question of college finance, in case we should not be able to open in September. They gave thorough consideration to the two sides: (1) The legal obligation as well as the actual decreased income of the college. (2) The needs and responsibilities of the faculty members. It was also pointed out that everyone realizes the fact that the circumstances causing the present difficulty are entirely out of the control of the College Board. The following action was taken:

VOTED: That the administration be asked to prepare an emergency budget for the college on the basis of the assured income, in case it should prove impossible to open school this fall. The Committee authorized payment of August salaries in full.

By "assured income" we mean the annual contributions from the Mission Boards and Smith College, and the interest from the Property Upkeep Fund, which is about 40% of the total budget. Mr. Francis Chen and Mrs. Tseng have been asked to give estimates of the expenditures necessary, for maintenance and for the boarding department. Miss Priest and I have given some thought and done some figuring in regard to the emergency budget, and expect to finish it next week. We have decided to follow the salary scale of 1936-37, and not the new one for 1937-38 with increases. If conditions return to normal, it will be easy to make necessary adjustments and to go back to the salary scale for 1937-38.

Now, as the August salary is paid in full according to the Board action quoted above, I wish to send you this statement of explanation. You will then understand if the September salary should be on a basis of reduction according to the emergency budget. We all hope that this will be a temporary measure only.

During the past twenty-two years of her history, Ginling has gone through many crises with the wonderful support of faculty, alumnae, students and friends. Now, when we face again a difficult period in our national struggle for existence, I have full confidence that Ginling will again have the loyal support and cooperation of each of you, wherever you are.

Hoping that we'll have better news for you next time, and praying that our government leaders be granted strength and wisdom from above, I am

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

LETTERS TO CATHERINE SUTHERLAND

8/26

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUSIC DEPARTMENT OF GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

Letter from Ellen Koo, teacher in Music Department of Ginling College, Sept. 6, 1937.

Here I am at last. Father, amah and I left Kiading on the evening of August 23. We walked three miles in the dark after five bombs hit near our place, one on our left, four on our right. We left on that night. The boat went to Tsingpu. We sat on some pieces of wood for two days and two nights. When the boat got to Tsingpu we walked to the mission place. Mr. and Mrs. Yao were there, so we stayed in our mission (Episcopal) for five days to rest up. Later on the 30th a Mr. Wong came with us to St. John's University after I hired a car. We left in a hurry so brought only a few summer dresses and left all our things at Kiading, my typewriter and victrola, etc. The day after we left, more than 60 bombs were thrown and the most prosperous part of the city was burnt.

This morning I played the pipe organ for the Holy Communion service, because Mr. Chin asked me. I feel quite at home here, for I used to study here and played the same organ for many years every Sunday and on week days we took turns. Father, of course, did not wish to leave Kiading but I begged with many tears so he unwillingly came with us. Now he asked me, "When are we going home?" I told him, "As soon as we can," but I do not know when. Pray God will hurry this awful business and make an end of it soon.

Letter from Hu Shih Tsang, Ginling Alumnae, Music Major. Shanghai, Aug. 26, 1937.

Of course you can imagine how glad I was to receive your letter which came yesterday afternoon. I was greatly relieved after reading your note. I wonder how the trenches look. You must feel lonely after so many left.

Before the war started there was so much moving on the streets, which were very crowded. On the 13th the war began. Stores were all closed up. There were no vehicles except rickshas and automobiles. All at once the condition was very disorderly. Probably you have heard of the bomb accident near the Y.M.C.A. and another one the day before yesterday at the Sincere Wing-On section. That was real tragedy. People were so much frightened. So many tried to leave Shanghai. You can't imagine how crowded the station was. Children were tramped to death. Sometimes bombs came and killed many people.

The first few days I felt rather frightened. We were just like birds in a cage. Rumors frightened us so much. Once we saw crowds of people rushing from north to south direction. Word was given to us that the Japanese soldiers were defeated and would rush to the Concession. The telephone was so busy. Friends rang up telling us that the Japanese soldiers would use poisonous gas. Now we are used to these things. These few days the condition is smother here. There was so much fighting up in the air. They were fighting as if on our roof sometimes. The anti-air craft gun killed many people. At night we can see the fire from the guns and we can hear the sound of guns distinctly. The Chinese troops are doing well here. There were hundreds of Japanese captives rushing over the bridge. They were all captured and guarded by English soldiers.

Chapei and Hongkew were both burned down. We could see the fire from our window. So many innocent people were killed by the Japanese soldiers. This is true, no exaggeration. Some people are still in the war section. There were Catholic people who planned to get them out. Hundreds have come out, yet there are more. I really

8/26/37 (cont'd)

can't see why there is so much killing in this world. I can't understand. People were left without work, without home, part of a family killed. What can I do to promote peace! The Japanese people who stayed in China for several years were also very pitiful when they left Shanghai.

I don't practice much these days. God bless you.

Letter from undergraduate of Ginling College, Music Major. Shanghai, Sept. 1, 1937.

I was so glad in receiving your letter. Since my home has moved to French Town now, I have to go home for letters. This is why letters come to me so late.

This is quite the most terrible time I have ever dreamed about. Every day up to night we are troubled by the drone of airplanes. The explosion of the bombs often make us feel cold and tremulous. Once the bombs made the whole house tremble. We thought it was an earthquake at first. Finally we found some "flying eggs" had been dropped down. The place which had been fired was very near our home. Hundreds of people were killed. My father saw some toes polished with red, but nothing more was connected with them. Oh, how terrible and cruel the war is! Blood has flowed all over the streets. Life is nothing to the world now. You may be killed at any time, in the street or at home. Early in the morning and up in the very night we can hear the cruel sound of the cannon and airplanes, the sound of the heartless guns and the crying of human beings! I can never understand why people should fight against each other in such a terrible way.

Though we are safer in living in French Town than in Nantao, our former home, yet it is very uncomfortable and inconvenient. You can just imagine how crowded we are, we, nine people, live within one room, a simple quite small room. These days we can't take anything away from our old home. The doors separate the foreign settlements from Nantao are all closed up. Yesterday, a whole day, nobody can go and come from Nantao. Since our home is in Nantao, and since the Japanese bombed it, we feel very uneasy and worry about that. I think you know how recently our south railway station was bombed by Japanese. More than 400 people who wanted to go home were killed. I can't imagine how these broken families would feel these days. We are fortunate we have not met any of these troubles.

I worry about our study for the coming semester. I don't think September 20th will be a possible day for the school to open; if so, then what shall we do? What do you think? Have you any news from Dr. Wu about our school opening? Does she have any remedy for it if the 20th is not possible? I worry about that since the day is drawing nearer and nearer.

You are full of the spirit of Christ. I hope you will pray for us under such a riotous period.

C
O
P
YGinling College,
Nanking, China.
Sept. 10, 1937.

To the Members of the
Board of Directors of
Ginling College:

This would have been the first week of college, if things had been normal in Nanking and in China. But now, because of the emergency conditions, we have not a single student on the campus.

During the past few weeks, it has been very difficult for us on the campus to decide what to do in regard to the fall session; so I wish to give you a brief report. Throughout the first half of August we had expected to open according to schedule, and were making preparations to give the second entrance tests on August 16th and 17th here in Nanking and in Shanghai. We sent out our first circular to students to this effect, because at that time families were already moving out of Nanking. It has been the recent policy of the government to have the officials send away their families, because they wish to reduce the number of people in the city, and also to have the men free from worries, if there should be air raids.

Suddenly the situation in the lower Yangtze changed, when fighting started in Shanghai on August 13th, and the Japanese planes came to bombard Nanking on August 15th. The Ministry of Education sent notice that institutions in cities along the Nanking-Shanghai and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railroads should postpone opening to September 20th. Hence we sent a second circular saying that we were postponing opening until September 20th.

Toward the end of August, we began to receive inquiries from students asking whether we were sure of opening, since institutions in the safer places were about to begin work and if they wished to consider becoming guest students, they would have to make plans soon. Then the Ministry shortly sent another notice asking that the opening date be postponed again. This was partly because the Japanese planes had bombarded dormitories in Fudan University, and partly because of the surmise that the air raids would be much more extensive after the Japanese had completed an air base nearer than Formosa.

Since then we have had serious discussions as to what was best for the college and for the students, under these circumstances. Students are widely scattered. There were only four on the campus and three or four in Nanking. The American Embassy had sent advice three times for Americans to evacuate. We also heard of the news of the bombing of the Christian hospital in Nantunghow and Baldwin Girls' School in Nanchang. As far as the war is concerned, the indications definitely point to the probability of a long drawn out one. Nanking being the capitol, parents naturally would hesitate to send their girls here just now. It seemed to us clear that most students were likely to become guest students in other institutions near where they were. We saw also the need of keeping in touch with our students, thus scattered, if we wish to foster the college spirit among them.

Because of all these factors, we finally worked out a plan of cooperation with a few Christian institutions in several localities where we hope to have groups of our students with a few of our faculty members. It is our hope that Seniors and Juniors who are majoring in one subject may gather in one center, so that the faculty may more easily direct their work. The three places we considered are Shanghai, Wuchang and Chengtu. In Shanghai, it was because of the larger number of students; the other two places are more desirable because of their comparative safety.

-2-

On August 5th the Nanking members of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board had a meeting at the college. We took up the important question of college finances, in case the college should not be able to open, and the field receipts should be reduced or entirely eliminated. After thorough discussion, the following action was taken, in order to safeguard the interests of the college and not to neglect the needs of individual faculty members:

Voted: Emergency Budget: That the administration be asked to prepare an emergency budget for the college on the basis of the assured income, in case it should prove impossible to open school this fall. The Committee authorized payment of August salaries in full.

When the August salaries were paid, I sent out circulars to the faculty quoting the above action, and stating that the assured income is approximately 40% of our total expenditure.

The problem that we now have to face is what we should do in Nanking, in case the present condition continues. On the one hand, it will be taking too much responsibility if we call our girls back to work on the campus. On the other hand, if the buildings are not in use, there may be requests for their use, either for emergency hospitals or for other purposes. We are therefore still saying, "If conditions improve, we shall open college here."

For your information, I should like to tell you the whereabouts of our foreign faculty. Miss Vautrin, Miss Sutherland and Miss Priest are staying in Nanking. Miss Chester, Miss Morris, Miss Kirk and her sister, who came out to be my secretary this year, are all in Tsing-tao. Miss Spicer has gone from Kuling to Hankow, in order to help her own mission by teaching in the I Hsun Girls' School. Dr. Reeves and Miss Tappert were in Szechuan this summer, so they have been kept there.

Nanking had air raids every day for two weeks, beginning from August 15th. Central University was bombed twice, the Executive Yuan and Legislative Yuan were damaged. In a crowded region in the south city, one bomb caused the lives of over a hundred people on the night of August 26th. During the past ten days we have had a quiet period.

With best wishes to each of you and hoping for better news when I write you next, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Yi-fang Wu

COPY - Sent to members of the Ginling Board of Founders

Ginling College
Nanking, China
September 16, 1937

My dear Miss Griest:

Since I wrote you on August 27th, Nanking has been quiet, as far as air raids are concerned. But in regard to the problem of the opening of college, we have had a difficult time in deciding what was best to do. Enclosed I am sending you a copy of my letter to the Board of Directors, so I shall not repeat what is said there. Miss Vautrin sent you the tentative plan of locations for the various departments to go to. Our committee in Wuchang consists of Misses Djang Siao-sung, Chen Ping-dji, Eva Spicer and Dr. Hsiung. They were very efficient and were formed just in time for the registration at Hwa Chung College. We understand over twenty girls in the Wuhan and Kiangsi regions have already registered there. As for faculty, besides those who are managing the administrative part of running a separate house for the girls, Hwa Chung is in need of a Chinese and an English teacher. We are arranging for Mr. Chen to go up from Nanking, and Miss Alice Chang will go there from Hongkong. The latter suggestion still awaits the approval of the Hwa Chung authorities. Miss Wang Ming-djen is in Shanghai getting in touch with the institutions and girls there. The situation is still quite unsettled because the authorities in the French concession have definitely expressed their disapproval of starting colleges in the concession. And it is said that the settlement authorities have somewhat the same attitude. So we do not know at all if the University of Shanghai will be able to start work in their downtown School of Commerce. Nor do we know the plans of St. John's--whether they will try to start work on their own campus or try to find a temporary quarter inside the settlement. I presume you know that St. John's started to take women students last fall, so several of our girls have written expressing their wish to become "guest students" there for a time. From the returns of the questionnaires sent to our students we find that we were right in our conjecture that parents wish to keep the girls near where they are. Most of the girls now in Shanghai wish to stay there. Through an inquiry Miss Vautrin sent to Miss Whitaker in Changsha we learned that there is a Presbyterian school building ready for use in Siangtan. We are suggesting that the Sociology and Geography departments consider going there. This is because Hwa Chung is very much crowded, is not strong in Sociology and has no work at all in Geography. From Dr. Reeves we know that West China will welcome us, but thus far only a few students have expressed their readiness to undertake the long journey. So, if there are any who go there, the number will be very small.

From this account you will understand how I was not able to send a cablegram to the Associated Boards. I received Mr. Garside's letter on September 13th. So far as we can judge now, if we shall be able to start work on the campus at all, it will mean only for a small number. The largest group will probably be at Wuchang, the next largest at Siangtan, unless conditions improve enough in Shanghai to start another there. I hardly think that we shall have any final figures to report of students enrolled in various places before the middle of October.

9/16/37

One new element that has bothered us in our planning is the latest attitude of the educational authorities in Nanking. The local educational bureau is getting the middle and primary schools opened, and the University of Nanking is being permitted by the Ministry of Education to begin work with a small group here in Nanking. The University will make a final decision tomorrow, whether they will start work here, or definitely plan to move their research work and all students who are willing to go to West China. The government Central University in Nanking has not made final decision yet. For a time they were definitely planning to move to Chungking. All this will help you to appreciate the difficulty of definite plans, in such a time of uncertainty.

I am very glad to hear that Miss Rhodes found temporary work until December. We shall cable you in November if things should indicate that a normal college session is likely to be possible for the spring term. I also have your cable asking if Miss Chin and Dr. Shipman should secure other employment. I have not yet cabled back any answer, because it is still uncertain. Miss Liu En-lan has come to Nanking from Shangtung, and she wishes very much that Dr. Shipman may help the department if it is at all possible. Under the present conditions the American Consul in Kobe may not give her permission to come to China, so we are still merely waiting. One possibility I have thought of is to find out whether she could go back to Mt. Holyoke for the second term, or could find work somewhere else, because it would then relieve quite a bit of the financial obligation of the college. As for Miss Ettie Chin, her special training is much needed in China, so I don't think there is the necessity of sending her back to America to find work. I wrote to her yesterday asking her to wait a while longer, but at the same time suggested that if she should hear of temporary offers in her field, it might be best to accept such for the present. In regard to salary adjustment, I told her that the Board of Directors here decided to make reductions in the faculty salaries, but that in regard to the contracts signed by the personnel committee in New York, I should consult you whether such appointees may come under the ruling of the Board of Directors, or should be dealt with separately. I know of her financial condition, so in my second letter, on September 4th, I asked her to let us know if she wished funds to meet her immediate needs in Hongkong. On this technical question of how the college should meet such situations with regard to new appointees from America, will you please take it up with Miss Hodge, and let us know your decision.

I wish to thank the Board of Founders for authorizing the college to draw on the New York appropriation when needed. Miss Priest has drawn \$5000 (U.S.) in order to pay back the overdraft from a local bank for the regular expenses of July and August. This help saves the college from paying the high interest of 9%. I shall send you or Miss Hodge the emergency budget as soon as Miss Priest and I have prepared it. We are afraid that we can hardly count upon tuition receipts because our girls, as "guest students," have to pay their tuition to other institutions.

Evidently the local condition in Shanghai has improved some, because the Butterfield and Swire boats are taking women and children from Tsingtao back to Shanghai. We have written to Miss Kirk and Miss Chester to return to Shanghai. The University of Shanghai has asked for one English teacher to help in their work; that is, if they are able to open in their

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downtown school; and Miss Chester would like to be near her Senior majors and finish their work if it will be at all possible to arrange with some institution in Shanghai for laboratory facilities. Miss Morris' parents were spending the summer vacation in Tsingtao. The father is on the staff of St. Luke's in Shanghai, so we have no responsibility in advising where she should be.

Now, just a word about the war situation. The center of severe fighting is getting away from the International Settlement. The Chinese force has withdrawn to the second defense line, in order to get away from the heavy gunn fire from the Japanese boats in the river. We are told that our side will be able to hold up the defense for six months. The Japanese planes have not visited Nanking for two weeks. Explanation of the reasons for this are that the planes are kept too busy in Shanghai, or they wish to avoid wounding other diplomatic members, or that they are waiting for the building of a large air base in Shanghai. The broadcast this afternoon from Shanghai tells, however, of the dropping of bombs in Kiukiang yesterday. What appears the worst for China is that while a large number of our troops are kept busy in this region, the Japanese force is driving seriously and on a large scale in the north into Shansi. I fear their objective is to occupy all the territory north of the Yellow River, and to set up another puppet state. This was what they were trying to do several years ago through the questionable tactics of General Doihara. Some people say that in Shanghai the Japanese do not intend to occupy territory permanently, and that they will stop, as in 1932, after they have achieved some victory and saved face sufficiently. However, it will be much more impossible for the Chinese to talk terms of peace, if the Japanese continue to try to hold north China and to organize another state there. So the situation cannot be compared with 1932, when the British minister was instrumental in starting the peace agreement, which was effected with comparative speed.

This will explain part of my hesitancy about the prospect of regular work next semester in Nanking. However, an unexpected turn may come, and conditions do change rather quickly, so what I think now may not hold at all by the time you read this letter.

I have been waiting for more definite report of the college work before finally writing to the Board of Founders. So will you kindly do whatever you think best in giving part of this letter to them. I hope, before long, to be able to send them a report myself.

I am glad Minnie has sent you her diary, which will keep you well informed about us "day by day."

With good wishes from us here, I am

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

Aug 14, — Sept 22, 1937 35

Letters from President Wu to the Ginling College Faculty

August 14th, 1937.

Before the situation in Shanghai became serious, we on the campus had planned to start the college year as originally scheduled. The Ministry of Education, too, expected the schools and colleges in Nanking to open on time.

But the condition in the Lower Yangtze region evidently turned critical after the arrival of the Japanese fleet in Shanghai. Accordingly the Ministry of Education notified the institutions in Nanking yesterday that they may postpone opening to September 20th.

Since the general situation is so uncertain and the means of communication difficult, I have decided to follow the advice from the Ministry, and Ginling will not open before September 20th. I understand from Dr. Chen that the University will also postpone opening. I am therefore writing to you not to hurry back if you are now in a more peaceful place. Will you please keep us informed of your accurate address so that we may communicate with you when necessary.

On the campus we have taken a few precautions such as getting more fire extinguishers, preparing piles of sand, and having cleared the basements for people to go to during possible air raids.

There are still about 10 girls and over 10 women faculty on the campus. Thus far the American Consulate has not asked Miss Vautrin nor Miss Sutherland, who are the two Americans here, to leave Nanking. Personally I do not intend to leave unless it is absolutely necessary.

In a general way Nanking is still calm. Both Ginling and the University are expecting to give the entrance tests Aug. 16th and 17th. Many families have left the city, but all the government officials keep at their work. Present indications are that they will continue to do so.

August 28th, 1937.

Two weeks ago we sent you a circular saying that college opening was postponed to Sept. 20th. We still hope that it will be possible for institutions in Nanking to start work about that date. But we recognize at the same time the possibility of facing about the same conditions then. So, I have in mind Sept. 15th as the latest date for making final decisions. Will you please remain where you are, and wait for a definite word from the college before returning to Nanking?

On Aug. 5th the Executive Committee of the Board met in the College, and discussed the important question of college finance, in case we should not be able to open in September. They gave thorough consideration to the two sides: (1) the legal obligation as well as the actual decreased income of the college; (2) the needs and responsibilities of the faculty members. It was also pointed out that every one realizes the fact that the circumstances causing the present difficulty are entirely out of the control of the College Board. The following action was then taken:

That the administration be asked to prepare emergency budget for the college on the basis of the assured income, in case it should prove impossible to open school this fall. The Committee authorized payment of August salaries in full.

By "assured income" we mean the annual contributions from the Mission Boards and Smith College, and the interest from the Property Upkeep Fund which is about 40% of the total budget. Mr. Francis Chen and Mrs. Tsen have been asked to give estimates of the expenditures necessary for maintenance and for the boarding department. Miss Priest and I have given some thought and done some figuring in regard to the emergency budget, and expect to finish it next week. We have de-

cided to follow the salary scale of 1936-7, and not the new one of 1937-8 with increases. If conditions return to normal it will be easy to make necessary adjustments and to go back to the salary scale for 1937-8.

Now, as the August salary is paid in full according to the Board action quoted above, I wish to send you this statement of explanation. You will then understand if the September salary should be on a basis of reduction according to the emergency budget. We all hope that this will be a temporary measure only.

During the past 22 years of her history, Ginling has gone through many crises with the wonderful support of faculty, alumnae, students, and friends. Now when we face again a difficult period in our national struggle for existence, I have full confidence that Ginling will again have the loyal support and cooperation from each of you, wherever you are.

September 6th, 1937.

After having received further instructions from the Ministry of Education to postpone again the opening of college in Nanking, we have decided that until we can ascertain more clearly what the future holds for China and for Nanking, that we make temporary arrangements for the present semester. After much consultation and earnest thought the following decisions have been made;

1. That Freshmen and Sophomores may become guest students in any institution which is conveniently located for them and of which their parents approve. It is our hope that they will enter institutions of good standing so that there will be no question about the quality of work done.

2. For Seniors especially, and for Juniors, we recommend centers where we hope that they can continue all or part of their major work under their major Professors. We have given much time to the selection of these centers and our judgment has been based upon the location of the students, the faculty, and the availability of equipment. If the heads of departments were in Nanking this task of determining centers would be much simpler. It is our hope that the Seniors can complete their theses this semester. The location of centers is given as follows:

Biology: 7 Seniors; 2 Juniors; 3 Sophomores; 1 unclassified.
Wuchang or some institution in Hunan, as Changsha.

Chemistry: 8 Seniors; 1 Junior; 9 Sophomores; 1 unclassified.
Some institution or research laboratory in Shanghai.

Chinese: 3 Seniors; 6 Juniors; 1 Sophomore; 1 unclassified.
Nanking, Wuchang or Changsha.
(Professors Miao and Chen are now living in Nanking.)

English: 3 Seniors; 5 Juniors; 6 Sophomores.
Shanghai or Wuchang

Geography: 7 Seniors; 1 Junior; 3 Sophomores.
Some center in Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupoh, or Szechuan.

History: 1 Senior; 1 Junior; 2 Sophomores.
Shanghai.

Music: 1 Senior; 5 Juniors; 8 Sophomores.
Shanghai.

Philosophy: Seniors; 1 Junior; 1 Sophomore.
Wuchang.

Physics & Mathematics: 1 Senior; 1 Junior; 5 Sophomores.
Shanghai.

PhysicalEducation:

4 Seniors; 1 Junior; 3 Sophomores; 1 unclassified.
6 Sophomore Specials.

Sociology:

9 Seniors; 13 Juniors; 14 Sophomores; 4 unclassified.
A center in Hunan, Kiangsi, Hupoh.
As cooperation with James Yoh's work in Hunan,
or cooperation with a Presbyterian or Episcopal center.

Psychology:

Wuchang.

Education:

Wuchang.

3. Permission to concentrate on the major field for one semester has been granted if a satisfactory plan can be formulated. For instance, the Sociology Department is planning one semester of concentration on the major field and hopes to be able to arrange for a center where the students can give half time to theoretical work and half time to practical field work. Dr. Long is now assembling the books needed for such a project and will probably decide upon a center in Hunan or Kiangsi. It may be that a few other Departments will desire to follow a similar plan.

4. Each member of the faculty and each Junior and Senior will have to use her own judgment about following the plan. Only a prophet can tell what place is safe, and we who are working out this plan are not prophets. Please send us your correct address and your frank reactions at once.

5. The head office of Ginling is still Nanking, although special committees will be set up in each of the centers as soon as possible. You are given the name and address of one person in each center to whom you can write:

Dr. Chang Siao-sung, Y.W.C.A. Hankow.

Miss Eva Spicer, London Missionary Society, Hankow.

Miss Dzo Yu-lin, Y.W.C.A. Changsha, Hunan.

Miss Wang Ming-djon, Shanghai Y.W.C.A. 999 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

It is the earnest hope that this work can be started by October 1st. If the situation unexpectedly clears and the way opens for us to return to our own campus by the middle of the semester, then we will hope that most faculty and students will do so.

There are only two students and about twelve members of the staff on or near the campus. We are all busy every day with a multitude of unexpected tasks - but we seem to be safe. The servants on the campus have shown a wonderful spirit. They have been busy with extra tasks as digging trenches, moving books out of the library attic, moving pianos, and going through fire drills. I am sure that we all believe that there is still a future for China, for Nanking, and for Ginling - if we have vision, are faithful and courageous.

September 22nd, 1937.

As I wrote to you on Aug. 28th, the Executive and Finance Committees of the Board of Directors instructed Miss Priest and me to work out an emergency budget on the basis of the assured income. Yesterday we presented this proposed budget to Dr. Li Tion-lu, Chairman of our Board and Mr. T.T. Zoo, member of the Finance Committee. We were sorry that none of the Mission representatives were in the city so that they could meet with us. All of us present had the earnest desire of formulating a plan that would cause the minimum of hardship to the members of the Faculty in this very difficult and trying time. We also faced the actual fact that the assured income for the present year is approximately 40% of the total budget. It was finally decided that the salary basis shall be 40% of the 1936-7 salary for all excepting those who are definitely engaged in regular work assigned by the college, whether in administration or in teaching. For the group

-4-

engaged in regularly assigned work the salary will be 60% of the 1936-37 salary. In regard to those members whose families are living in college residences, it was decided that the rent shall be 40% of the regular amount.

This scale will be followed for September, October, and November with the hope that at the end of that time it can be revised upward if at all possible. It was also suggested at the meeting that if this reduction should work a real hardship upon any of you, that you may write to me frankly and confidentially about it and I shall see that your special problem is given further consideration.

If any of you who have not been assigned definite work by the college can find temporary employment and thus relieve the college budget to that extent it would be greatly appreciated. Or if any of you can volunteer to go into war relief work in this hour of our country's great need it would be a splendid thing to do.

Doubtless you have already heard that a group of more than thirty Ginling students and a number of Ginling faculty are already at work in Hua Chung College in Wuchang. Dr. Chang Siao-sung, Dr. Chen Pin-dji, and Miss Spicer have been there for several weeks. This past week Miss Liu En-lan, Dr. Lung, and Mr. Chen Chung-fan have gone up to join them. The Departments of Geography and Sociology are definitely planning to carry on the work of their Departments. Biology majors are also being encouraged to go there as well as majors in Music. The group have had to secure and furnish a small dormitory since the regular college dormitory for girls could not accommodate all of our students. During the present semester at least we can think of Wuchang as a real Ginling center where we hope Ginling traditions and spirit will be carried on.

Another Ginling center will be started in Shanghai during the first week in October. In cooperation with St. John's University and the University of Shanghai we shall be able to carry on a certain amount of work, especially in Chemistry and English. Dr. Ruth Choster is being asked to go there to advise the students in their registration and selection of courses. We are starting a Ginling Committee in Shanghai of which Mrs. New has been asked to be the Chairman.

A few of our students are also considering going to Chengtu, and with Dr. Reeves there we shall be able, if circumstances make it necessary, to start a third center there. Miss Tappert was there until recently but we have just heard that she has accepted a position in Chungking University when it looked as if she were not needed here.

As you know, noon yesterday was set as the time for the destruction of Nanking as a military center. There hung over us a strange sense of waiting but the planes actually did not come until about ten o'clock today when there was a good deal of bombing - how serious we have not yet heard. Again early this afternoon there was another raid which seemed to be down near Hsia Kwan. The needless destruction of life and property fills us with a deep sadness.

With best wishes to each one of you and earnest prayer for our people and nation.

Sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Wu.

Trek 1275

LETTERS AND CABLES FROM GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA
August 7, 1937 - October 6, 1937

Letter from President Wu, August 7th - Received, New York, October 6th

Everything and everybody is quiet, and the workmen keep on the various jobs of repairing or construction, and the Registrar's Office is going on with preparations for the second entrance tests. There are still about twenty girls and over ten women faculty living on the campus. But in the city many families are moving away. It is not, however, due to panic, but because of the wish of the high officials to reduce the number of residents. In spite of the unavoidable crowds at the stations and the wharfs, there is no panic nor martial law.

We are now in the lull period and have no idea what direction events will turn, so for the sake of the College, we have taken some precautionary measures. The College property is held by the Board of Founders in America. I have gone to the American Embassy to explain the situation and also have sent in a formal note to the American Consulate.

We are planning, as I have said, to open College as scheduled, but if the situation should turn worse and the College cannot open in September, we should think ahead as to what we had better do, so I asked the Board of Directors members in town to a meeting on August fifth to talk over things. The decisions to be made are in brief to safeguard the interest of the college and not to neglect the needs of the individual members of the faculty. The Administration was asked to prepare an emergency budget in case it should prove impossible to open school this fall and there are no field receipts. I earnestly hope that there will be no need of this step, and we merely wish to think through the possibility when we are clear and cool headed. The main reason is to have funds available to meet payments without going into debt. The college must have cash to meet the emergency needs, and it is not easy to secure loans during these days and interest is much higher in China than in New York.

Our foreign faculty is scattered now in the various summer resorts, but Miss Vautrin has returned from Tsingtao. I have thought often of the new comers this fall. When I talked to Mr. Peck of the American Embassy, he advised postponing sailing. I am inclined to wait a few days to see the final decision of the Military leaders who are to have a conference soon. If necessary, I shall have to cable asking Miss Rhodes and Miss Shoup to postpone sailing. The Heacoxes have sailed from Los Angeles and Miss Shipman is already in Tokyo. I have written to Dr. Bates to get in touch with her at the World Educational Conference in Tokyo.

I started this letter the first thing this morning, but as usual there were interruptions and I am very slow in typing, so I did not finish it before I had to go out. Now I have just come back from lunch and I have not much time to write before I should go to a meeting of the new organization of women in Nanking under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai Chek. It is to do relief work and to give "comfort and support" to the men at the front.

Personally I do not know at all what to guess the future will be, peace or war. The facts that made me apprehensive are: the preparations in Japan for a war on large scale (Dr. Bates mentioned in a letter written the latter part of July that the order sending three divisions into North China was given soon after the Lukouchiao affair and that men on the reserved lists are being called out); the withdrawal of the Japanese from many places along the Yangtze; the resentful sentiments in China for the loss of Peiping and Tientsin; the difficult position our Central government will be in if again willing to

avoid a disastrous war, et cetera. So far as I can see it is a case of carrying out set policies with the Japanese and of using the most advantageous moment possible. After the Hopei-Charhar Council was set up in 1935 according to the Japanese wishes, they thought they could order General Sung Chih-yuan, but when he did not accept everything asked, they wanted to get rid of him and his 29th army.

Well I don't mean to go into the history of this whole thing, but we feel the decision is really up to the Japanese, that is -- what is their real goal in starting the trouble this summer.

I wrote to Miss Griest by the last mail and asked her to keep in touch with the faculty families when necessary. I wish to have this understanding with you, that no news is good news with our faculty and Ginling property. If conditions get bad, we may be too busy to write you often and the newspapers may give wrong news. So it seems best if I assure you that we will cable or write when there is important news, even bad, to be reported to you.

Generalissimo Chiang has said that he would not give up hope for peace even up to the last second, so let us all hope and pray for a better turn in the events, and that the dreaded large scale war may be avoided.

Cable from President Wu, August 14th

ADVISE SHOUP AND RHODES POSTPONE SAILING. HOPE OPENING SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH

Letter from President Wu, August 20th - Received New York, October 2nd

I have just heard of a friend going to Shanghai tonight, so I must send you a few lines by him. Train service is very irregular, and it is only by way of Nanking to Soochow, Soochow to Kashing, and then to Shanghai on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway. From Soochow to Shanghai the area has been turned into most important defense lines, so no passenger trains are allowed. I don't know where to begin when there is so much to tell you and so little time at my disposal.

We naturally hope to open as soon as the conditions permit, and it is our duty to keep up the training of young people during this important period in our history. But we also want to be very cautious and not do anything too risky. Fortunately the Ministry of Education is keeping all the institutions in mind. Before the fighting started in Shanghai, the Minister told me we had better plan to open school according to schedule. It was after the fighting started there, that he again sent notices saying that institutions in Nanking, Shanghai, and in cities along the two railways might postpone till September 20th. From this you will see that we don't need to bear the full responsibility of deciding whether to open or not.

The American Embassy has asked that women with children leave Nanking, but has not insisted that all women go. So Minnie and Catherine are still here. We have taken precautions against possible bombs from the air. We have piles of sand and fire extinguishers ready. Minnie has secured advice from a German adviser, and he thinks our basements in 300 and 100 are very good. He also recommended trenches under the trees, so we have both places to go to during raids. Defense work around Nanking is very well done, so there is no dread of

Japanese attack from the river nor land; the only thing to expect is from the air.

The first warning siren came Sunday afternoon when we were taking a nap after lunch. Because the students had been told to go to 100 basement, we from the South Hill House also went there. Several planes flew over our campus toward the water reservoir on Tsingliangshen. The loudest cannons or bombs we have had came this evening, not long before I started this letter. They even shook the window panes in this library building. Of course I don't know how much damage was done this time, but from August 15th to this noon, very, very little damage was done in Nanking. Our air force, infant though it is, has made a gallant effort, for a total of 33 Japanese planes were brought down during the last few days along the two railways.

As to the general outlook, I am inclined to think it is to be a long drawn-out struggle, unless there is a miraculous change of mind on the part of the Japanese military group. How soon or far away is the day of Christ's way?

Cable from President Wu, August 20th

ALL WELL NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS. VAUTRIN, SUTHERLAND AND PRIEST NANKING.
CHESTER, KIRK, MORRIS TSINGTAO. REEVES, TAPPERT SZECHUEN. SPICER KULING.

Cable from President Wu, August 27th

ADVISE SHOUP, RHODES FIND TEMPORARY WORK. SHIPMAN KOBE COLLEGE.

Letter from President Wu, August 27th - Received New York, September 16th.

The turn for the worse in Shanghai was so sudden. Because of troop movements the means of communication between Nanking and Shanghai were cut, and even telegrams were not sent at all, on account of the many government and military messages. I have tried in many ways to reach the new faculty members, but I have not been at all sure whether our messages reached them. My last effort was to ask the American Embassy here to send a radiogram to the American Consul in Shanghai, in the hope that if Ettie Chin, Alice Chang, and the Heacoxes got to Shanghai, they might be taken care of. After your cable came, I wired and also wrote to Ettie Chin, Care of American Express, Hongkong.

As for Harriet Whitmer, I had wired through the W.F.M.S. office in Shanghai, asking them to advise and take care of her. However, I was glad to know that she got off in Japan. Thus far I have not had word from Professor Heacox, who sailed in a Japanese boat which did not stop in Shanghai at all. So I should think they may have gotten off in Japan or have gone to Hongkong.

From Tsingtao the news seems to be a little better than a few days ago, and there may still be the possibility of not plunging into war there. Miss Chester, Miss Kirk and Miss Morris are there at present, and probably Lillian Kirk will join them. Dr. Reeves and Miss Tappert are in Chengtu, Szechuan province, and Miss Spicer is in Kuling. Miss Vautrin and Miss Sutherland are still on the campus, but the second advice from the Embassy that they should evacuate within a few days has come. My problem at present is whether to let them make

their own decisions about staying, or whether to be more severe in urging them to follow the advice from the Embassy.

As far as opening the college is concerned, I just do not know what to say. Both the University and Ginling wish to keep the institutions going if conditions improve enough to warrant the calling back of students, and yet, as no one can foretell the outcome of the fighting in Shanghai, we do not know at all if it will be possible to start work on the campus. In our own minds we have set September 15th as the latest date on which to make the final decision.

In regard to Nanking, we have had air raids every day since Sunday, August 15th. Thus far the only serious damages came on August 19th and early this morning. All the other times the bombs landed in fields or in ponds! The beautiful lotus lake received four one night. The government offices are determined to hold on, and not to move the government seat to any other place.

On the campus we have taken precautionary measures. Miss Vautrin, as chairman of the emergency committee, has been very active in directing the servants, preparing shelter trenches, and organizing the servants for fire prevention, et cetera. I am glad that there are only seven girls on the campus now. As for faculty, we have Mrs. Tsen, matron, Mr. Chen Er-tsang, assistant treasurer, Mr. Francis Chen, business manager, two in the registrar's office, Blanche Wu, Biology department, Wang Ming-djen, Physical Education department, and four others.

I have had good intentions of writing a general letter about the present struggle, but with planning things in the college, frequent visitors, and work in connection with the Women's Association for Aid to the National Defense, I have not been able to write.

I remember writing you in my last letter that the decision really depended upon Japan. But that was before the fighting started in Shanghai. Now I am afraid the situation is like that described by a Chinese phrase, "riding the tiger," and that it is difficult for either side to initiate the stopping.

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Letter from Catherine Sutherland, August 28th - Received New York, October 11th. (Miss Sutherland is Chairman of the Department of Music, Ginling College. She has been at Ginling since 1924.)

The night before last was our longest air raid here, lasting from just before midnight till 4 a.m. Bombs were dropped in eight places and fires broke out in several places. From our site on the hill we could watch the searchlights playing upon the planes, and various anti-air craft shooting up toward them, and also the fires which started in various parts of the city. They were all put out rather quickly, the longest lasting about three hours. Numbers of people were killed or hurt. The only one we knew was the brother of our gateman, who was killed when walls fell in upon him. These days there is so much danger from weakly built houses. In between raids we are most peaceful, and for the most part take extra delight in the simple processes of life -- such as a refreshing bath. Yesterday there were two warnings, but the planes were either stopped some distance away, or else they passed us by. We hear there have been repeated raids in Hankow, Wuchang and other cities. One purpose is no doubt to keep the Chinese planes as scattered as possible.

Dr. Wu keeps attending her committee meetings, making out emergency budgets, directing all sorts of things here, chafing in a most humorous way over having her sleep interrupted by the raids. Our trench is nearly covered over

with a board roof, and then an earth mound, so that one has to stoop to get into it. Poor Dr. Wu has bumped her head so many times in going in. It is pretty inspiring to watch her go pluckily about, knowing that under the surface things are pulling her every which way.

The boys are now bringing the library books from the attic down to the first floor. The new grand piano has been moved downstairs, in the same room in which Mrs. Tsen has stored some rice. Dr. Wu has daily requests for the use of the buildings whether to move in families, goods, offices, or what not, but she has the support of most of her friends in refusing most of these, because of too much that would be involved.

Mr. Yeh, the husband of our vocal teacher, just dropped in to say that he, with a boat load of 1000 students etc., will be leaving for Hankow in a few days, where the Military Academy has a branch. He said that Mrs. Yeh had arrived safely from Hankow, but there had been a bombing in the city that night. Then, when about to take a train for Changsha the next morning they were delayed because the planes were threatening to bomb the railway station. Then, when they got to Changsha, there were raids there. So she wonders if it isn't safer in Nanking.

As we were talking, in blew Mrs. Ward. She is hoping to leave in a few days with many "baggages" for Szechuan, and suggests taking a suitcase full of things for Esther Tappert, Katherine Boye and Dr. Reeves. So I will rustle around to see what I can find of Esther's and Dr. Reeves'. We hear that Mr. Plumer Mills is going up with practically a boat-load of stuff for people who went off rather hurriedly for Kuling. Mrs. Ward said this city seemed like "God's country" after Shanghai, where there is almost incessant noise of bombing or shooting of some kind.

Yesterday the Ministry of Education sent word that the opening of schools here should be indefinitely postponed, and that any students should be sent away. That means that Dr. Wu and those here are thinking all the more seriously as to what is the next step -- whether certain small groups may be planning for study, or perhaps some other idea.

I was at Kulou Hospital this morning where I talked for a few minutes with Dr. Wilson. We began yesterday a course of first aid there. From today on we will go to the hospital for an hour each day.

Letter from Miss Minnie Vautrin, August 29th - Received New York, October 13th. (Miss Vautrin is Chairman of the department of Education at Ginling College -- University of Illinois B.A., Columbia University M.A. She has been in China since 1912.)

I have been with Ginling through many dark days but none so dark as these. Is there a future for Ginling in Nanking, or is there a future for Nanking? We do not know. We say that we are hoping to open on September 20th, but we say that to keep our courage up for it will be only by a miracle that Nanking will be peaceful by that time. Daily, yes constantly, I pray for peace makers. I think General Chiang knew what it would mean if this war started, but unfortunately not many others did. When he said, "China will have to suffer patiently to the bitter end," he saw what that end might be. I will close now and send it before the siren screams out its warning of another raid.

Letter from President Wu, September 16th - Received via China Clipper,
October 8th.

Since I wrote you on August 27th, Nanking has been quiet, as far as air raids are concerned. But in regard to the problem of opening college, we have had a difficult time in deciding what was best to do. Miss Vautrin sent you the tentative plan of locations for the various departments. Our committee in Wuchang consists of Misses Djang Siao-sung, Chen Ping-dji, Eva Spicer and Dr. Hsiung. They were very efficient and were formed just in time for the registration at Hwa Chung College. We understand over twenty girls in the Wuhan and Kiangsi regions have already registered there. As for faculty, besides those who are managing the administrative part of running a separate house for the girls, Hwa Chung is in need of a Chinese and an English teacher. We are arranging for Mr. Chen to go up from Nanking, and Miss Alice Chang will go there from Hongkong. The latter suggestion still awaits the approval of the Hwa Chung authorities. Miss Wang Ming-djen is in Shanghai getting in touch with the institutions and our girls there. The situation is still quite unsettled because the authorities in the French concession have definitely expressed their disapproval of starting colleges in the concession. And it is said that the settlement authorities have somewhat the same attitude. So we do not know at all if the University of Shanghai will be able to start work in their downtown School of Commerce. Nor do we know the plans of St. John's -- whether they will try to start work on their own campus or try to find a temporary quarter inside the settlement. I presume you know that St. John's started to take women students last fall, so several of our girls have written expressing their wish to become "guest students" there for a time. From the returns of the questionnaires sent to our students we find that we were right in our conjecture that parents wish to keep the girls near where they are. Most of the girls now in Shanghai wish to stay there. We have learned that there is a Presbyterian School building ready for use in Siangtan. We are suggesting that the Sociology and Geography departments consider going there. This is because Hwa Chung is very much crowded, is not strong in sociology and has no work at all in geography. From Dr. Reeves we know that West China will welcome us, but thus far only a few students have expressed their readiness to undertake the long journey. So, if there are any who go there, the number will be very small.

So far as we can judge now, if we shall be able to start work on the campus at all, it will mean only for a small number. The largest group will probably be at Wuchang, the next largest at Siangtan, unless conditions improve enough in Shanghai to start another unit there. I hardly think that we shall have any final figures to report of students enrolled in various places before the middle of October.

The University will make final decision tomorrow, whether they will start work here, or definitely plan to move their research work and all students who are willing to go to West China. The government Central University in Nanking has not made final decision yet. For a time they were definitely planning to move to Chungking. All this will help you to appreciate the difficulty of definite plans, in such a time of uncertainty.

I wish to thank the Board of Founders for authorizing the college to draw on the New York appropriation. Miss Priest has drawn in order to pay back the overdraft from a local bank. This help saves the colleges from paying the high interest of 9%. We are afraid that we can hardly count upon tuition receipts because our girls, as "guest students," have to pay their tuitions to other institutions.

Evidently the local condition in Shanghai has improved some, because the Butterfield and Swire boats are taking women and children from Tsingtao back to

Shanghai. We have written to Miss Kirk and Miss Chester to return to Shanghai. The University of Shanghai has asked for one English teacher to help in their work; that is, if they are able to open in their downtown school; and Miss Chester would like to be near her senior majors and finish their work if it will be at all possible to arrange with some institution in Shanghai for laboratory facilities. Miss Morris' parents were spending the summer vacation in Tsingtao. Her father is on the staff of St. Luke's in Shanghai, so we have no responsibility in advising where she should be.

Now, just a word about the war situation. The center of severe fighting is getting away from the International Settlement. The Chinese force has withdrawn to the second defense line, in order to get away from the heavy gun fire from the Japanese boats in the river. We are told that our side will be able to hold up the defense for six months. The Japanese planes have not visited Nanking for two weeks. Explanation of the reasons for this are that the planes are kept too busy in Shanghai, or they wish to avoid wounding other diplomatic members, or that they are waiting for the building of a large air base in Shanghai. What appears the worst for China is that while a large number of our troops are kept busy in this region, the Japanese force is driving seriously and on a large scale in the north into Shansi. I fear their objective is to occupy all the territory north of the Yellow River, and to set up another puppet state. This was what they were trying to do several years ago through the questionable tactics of General Doihara. Some people say that in Shanghai the Japanese do not intend to occupy territory permanently, and that they will stop, as in 1932, after they have achieved some victory and saved their face sufficiently. However, it will be much more impossible for the Chinese to talk terms of peace, if the Japanese continue to try to hold north China and to organize another state there. So the situation cannot be compared with 1932, when the British minister was instrumental in starting the peace agreement, which was effected with comparative speed.

This will explain part of my hesitancy about the prospect of regular work next semester in Nanking. However, an unexpected turn may come, and conditions do change rather quickly, so what I think now may not hold at all by the time you read this letter.

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Cable from Miss Vautrin through United States Department - Received October 6th

SUTHERLAND LEAVING TODAY. JOINS GINLING UNIT HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, WUCHANG, THIRTY-FOUR STUDENTS, EIGHT FACULTY INCLUDING SPICER. CHESTER, KIRKS STARTING SECOND UNIT APPROXIMATELY FORTY STUDENTS IN COOPERATION SAINT JOHNS, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY. MORRIS TSINGTAO. VAUTRIN REMAINING GINLING. ALL WELL. ALUMNAE COOPERATING. SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.

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Letter from Miss Vautrin, September 30th - Received October 13th, via China Clipper.

Today we are making more sandbags to put above the vault. I feel we are comparatively safe here unless the Japanese planes deliberately pick us out.

A letter has just come from Shanghai this morning that Ruth, Florence and Lillian Kirk are there. They will be forming a group there within two weeks.

It has been raining for the past two days and nights so we have had a chance to relax and get rested.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 6th, the following message from Ginling was received:

TELEGRAM FROM AMERICAN EMBASSY NANKING TRANSMITS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU FROM MISS MINNIE VAUTRIN GINLING COLLEGE QUOTE SUTHERLAND LEAVING TODAY. JOINS GINLING UNIT HUA CHUNG COLLEGE WUCHANG. THIRTY-FOUR STUDENTS. EIGHT FACULTY INCLUDING SPICER CHESTER KIRKS STARTING SECOND UNIT APPROXIMATELY FORTY STUDENTS IN COOPERATION SAINT JOHNS, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY. REEVES REMAINING CHENGTU. TAPPERT CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY. MORRIS TSINGTAO. VAUTRIN REMAINING GINLING. ALL WELL. ALUMNAE COOPERATING. SPIRIT UNDAUNTED. UNQUOTE

(signed) CORDELL HULL SECRETARY OF STATE

This cabled message indicates the kind of mobility which will be demanded of our China Colleges under conditions such as Ginling is facing, and it shows the splendid adaptability with which they are prepared to meet this crisis.

We infer from this cable that no considerable body of students found it possible to reach the Ginling campus in Nanking, but that substantial groups have gathered within the concessions in Shanghai, and farther inland away from the military zones. Apparently one group of faculty and students has gone up the river to the Wuhan region, where Hua Chung College is located, while another group is cooperating with St. Johns University and Shanghai University, which have opened classes in the French Concession in Shanghai; other staff members are evidently helping in various colleges and universities which have been able to open.

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GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

A letter by President Yi-fang Wu to her American friends. Miss Wu wrote this letter at Ginling College in Nanking, China on October 10, 1937, the 26th anniversary of the Republic of China.

Dear Friends in America:-

Just a year ago today I was in Ann Arbor and had the privilege of joining the Chinese Student Club in the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the Republic of China. After my talk, a friend said "That is the best speech I ever heard you make." When I said that it was not a speech and that I had merely given the facts of the actual reconstruction going on in China, she replied, "That is just the reason. You are so filled with the activities and the spirit of this new day that you make us all see the new China." Indeed, the new China was emerging, and even in Japan the liberal minded and well-informed group tried hard to create a "new concept" of China.

But alas, we were not allowed to go forward with that great reconstruction program for our country. Today, the 26th anniversary of our Republic Day, all reconstruction has been curtailed or suspended and the whole country has been plunged into a war of self-defense against the aggression of the militarists of Japan. Last evening when Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek broadcasted to the whole nation he called it a life and death struggle, and plead for the determination to persevere and sacrifice. This was not exaggeration but a sincere exhortation to his people. If in the West you have followed the movements of the Japanese army, navy and air force in China, you can readily see that the objective of their militarists is to crush our government, or in Premier Konoye's words, "to beat the Chinese to their knees" that they may acquiesce at the creation of another puppet state in North China and submit to any terms of cooperation according to Japanese dictates.

Aside from this great political significance, the suffering of our people and the destruction of property is beyond description. I don't intend to repeat what you have already heard, it is enough to mention that we can see here in Nanking the non-combatant victims of many air raids, wounded soldiers from the front, thousands of refugees from the war area, the damaged buildings of Central Hospital, Public Health Administration, Central University, the electric light plant, other government offices and private residences.

The effect upon the educational program of the country has been very great. Many educational institutions in Peiping, Tientsin, Shanghai, Soochow, etc., and Ginling College although 200 miles from the war front at Shanghai, have been seriously affected. Because of the repeated air raids on the National capital and the cities along the railways and highways to Nanking, we first decided to postpone our opening date, and then later felt that it would be unwise to plan to start work on our own campus this autumn. Instead we worked out a plan to open several units in cooperation with sister Christian institutions in locations where our students could easily go from their homes. This plan would enable them to pursue their studies in places comparatively safer than Nanking, and certainly far less strategic, and to maintain the Ginling spirit in work with members of our own faculty.

It was very gratifying that all the institutions that we approached responded with a most cordial welcome. Our first unit was started in cooperation with Hua Chung College in Wuchang. There are 9 faculty and 35 Ginling students carrying on there. Most of the faculty members help in teaching at Hua Chung besides giving

special courses for our own students, especially for our seniors. In spite of the crowded conditions in the hostel, which was kindly loaned to us by the London Missionary Society, they are a happy family, working together with a determination. Miss Chow Li-chiu, the successor to Miss Mereb Mossman, of the Sociology Department, came down from Peiping early in October. She met with many hardships and dangers during her long journey of nine days on four different railway lines. Miss Sutherland, the last member to join the Wuchang unit, left the campus on a truck and with her went forty pieces of baggage - warm bedding and winter garments of the students which they had left at college before going home on their summer vacation, and library books which she was taking up for her own courses and for other members of our faculty. We were generously loaned a small steam launch to take Miss Sutherland and her baggage up river to the British hulk which is anchored well outside the ten mile limit set by the Japanese admiral in his famous ultimatum of September 20th. It was no easy task to get Miss Sutherland and her baggage from the little launch up to the deck of the hulk on that rainy, windy afternoon when the current of the Yangtze was tremendous. It was only on the fourth trial that the launch was able to get along side of the hulk. We have learned however to welcome these days of rain and storm for they are the days that are free from air raids and on which we can count on hours for uninterrupted work.

The second Ginling unit is being started in Shanghai in cooperation with the University of Shanghai and St. John's University. The former has opened in the building used by their downtown School of Commerce and the latter will open in rented temporary quarters in the International Settlement. Miss Chester wrote about the enthusiastic gathering of the forty alumnae and students who met in response to a notice which had been put in the paper the morning of the meeting. Many members of this group had given fine service in the Refugee Camp managed by the Y.W.C.A. and the Chinese Women's Club. Others had helped at the Convalescent Home where Mrs. New was in charge of the food department. Miss Chester told of their happiness over the prospect of college work starting, but they were wondering where they could find a quiet corner in which to study, for their homes are filled with relatives, friends and war refugees from war-ridden Chapei and Yangtzepoo. One student said that there were forty in her home. We had been strongly advised against trying to open a dormitory for our students because of the risk from occasional bombs and shrapnel. Miss Chester is now trying to find a place where our students may go during the day for quiet study. The University of Shanghai has already started classes but St. John's will not begin class work until October 18th. We estimate that we shall have about forty in the Shanghai unit.

There is an "embryo" Ginling unit in West China. Early West China Union University had been considered as a possible center. The president of the institution and Bishop Ward both extended a warm welcome to us and Dr. Reeves is already there teaching in the Biology Department, she having gone to Szechuan for her summer holiday. Because of the long and expensive journey we knew that not many of our students would be able to go. Without any encouragement, however, three decided to go as "guest students." This term in Chinese is literally "borrow study student" and was used first by the Ministry of Education when they formulated regulations to help students from the war zones to continue their school work elsewhere. I would like to add here that this is but one illustration of the many efforts of the Government in keeping things going in spite of the emergency war conditions. As for our students, besides those in the three centers mentioned above there are quite a few, who for various reasons, were unable to continue their studies, and still others, who because of the difficulties of travel, have entered as "guest students" in Yenching, in Fukien Christian College, in Lingnan University, and in several government universities. Parents are especially anxious to keep their daughters near home during these unsettled times.

We here on the home campus have been particularly anxious about those of our family who are in the danger zones. When the Hopei Women's Normal College in Tientsin, whose campus is not far from Nankai University, was destroyed, we had many

anxious moments for Chang Hwei-lan a former member of our physical education faculty and of Du Lung-yuen (1931). Yesterday the latter stopped to see us on her way home to Kiangsi and she told us that she had left the college to offer her assistance to the Red Cross Unit just an hour before the bombing. Of course she had lost all her personal possessions. She was feeling particularly bad about the loss of the notes from her four years of college work and six years of teaching. When the hospital and school of the Christian Mission at Nantungchow were bombed on August 17th we had many anxious days until we learned that the principal of the school, Swen Bao-hwa (1929) and Lin Mei-li (1936), the medical - social workers in the hospital were safe. After we sent Wang Ming-djen, (a teacher in the Mathematics Department at Ginling) down to Shanghai to get in touch with our girls there and to investigate the possibilities of starting work the radio broadcast gave news of the bombing of Sungkiang Station and the killing of several hundred civilians. During those anxious hours I decided I would never ask any one to travel for college business again. What a sigh of relief we heaved when her word came that she was safe in Shanghai and her train had passed through Sungkiang only half an hour before the bombing. I could go on with many more tales, but I had better stop. You will realize the wide scope of this war if you are reminded that in addition to the fierce battle front in Shanghai and the extensive campaign in North China, the Japanese navy is conducting a blockade along the whole Chinese coast and the Japanese air force has been all over China with the exception of five provinces.

After the organization of the Chinese Women's Association for Relief to the National Defenders under Madame Chiang Kai-shek, I have given much time to its work on the Executive Committee and as its treasurer. Our faculty women who remain on the campus have helped a great deal. One day they packed pajamas, towels, bandages for the wounded in the north; another day they made up five hundred comfort kits for the aviators; and many days they spend in making bandage rolls and sewing padded garments for the wounded soldiers; and on special festival days Mrs. Tsen prepared for the Association delicacies for the wounded in the Emergency Hospitals.

May I take this opportunity to express to all friends in America the sincere thanks of Chinese women for the generous contribution for relief through your Red Cross and for your active interest in up-holding international justice and treaty obligations? Also on behalf of the College may I express our deep appreciation for your continued support of Ginling in this time of emergency. Your cabled message of "standing by" means much to us in these trying days.

Yi-fang Wu.

LETTERS ABOUT GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA
SEPTEMBER 26, 1937 - OCTOBER 15, 1937

FROM THE GINLING UNIT AT HUA CHUNG UNIVERSITY IN WUCHANG

Letter to President Wu from Dr. Chen Pin-dji, Ginling B.A. 1928, University of Michigan Ph.D., Department of Biology. September 30, 1937

Your letters were received with appreciation because I know how difficult it is for you to work and write during air raids. We know that you are worrying about us because of air raids here. I am glad to tell you now we are all safe, every Ginling girl, even some of them who have their home quite near the bombed place.

I have arranged the work with Dr. Chen, the head of the department of Biology of Hua Chung. I teach one course of Biology in Hua Chung, Parasitology, as he had asked, and at the same time Dr. Liu, the professor in Botany, helps two of our girls in their theses. So besides the 4 credits of Parasitology I am now taking care of only three theses, much lighter work than my original plan. Please don't think that we work hard, in comparing what you are doing now at Nanking, ours seems nothing.

I don't think I will spend much money for the theses work. Wu Mei-ling is looking for parasites from eggs. Each day she opens dozens of eggs, but she sells them as soon as she opens them. Each of us in the house has one or two eggs for breakfast guaranteed fresh and free from parasites! So you see we have made a good business here. Wen Hwang-chan is working on the parasites in fish. I don't think she can make any profit from that, because no fish would be in good shape after her thorough search, and I don't think the girls would like to have fish every day. Anyway we will be very careful about spending our money.

Miss Chou Li-dhu (Sociology professor) arrived yesterday. She and Miss Dzo-Yu-lin (Sociology Assistant) are going to move to our hostel tomorrow. Our bed room is a real bed room because it is now actually full of beds. We have six beds in it besides a small desk and a chair which is for common use. We are happy and never feel lonely or housesick! Wu Mou-i, Ginling 1928, will come this Saturday and spend the weekend with us. Mou-i likes our crowded place which is sometimes quite noisy, especially at the meal time when the girls' laughing voices and steps can be heard everywhere.

We have a living room in the house which is also used as dining room and study room. The girls have no table nor chairs in their room, only beds, so they can only work in the dining room. We faculty have not enough desks, but we manage it quite all right. I think I am the most fortunate one to have an office in Hua Chung University which Dr. Chen is so kind as to provide for me. I had got used to our quarters here in the hostel and felt lost when I stayed alone in my office this afternoon!

The girls are busy making dresses for the wounded soldiers. We faculty make our contribution by buying the material; the girls theirs by giving time to make them.

The student body at Hua Chung recently had a welcome party for all refugee students. This evening the Education and Psychology department has a welcome party for refugee students and faculty.

It rains most of the time in these few days. It is quite cold, too. When the weather becomes colder, we said we are going to send you a picture of us

and let you see how round and big we are going to be when we put our heavy dresses on.

No air raid comes since last time. Please do not worry for us.

Letter to President Wu from Miss Liu En-lan, Ginling B.A. 1925; Clark University M.A., Department of Geography. October 2, 1937.

We opened the geography work yesterday so I am writing to report progress. Nobody was expecting me at Hua Chung. I called at once upon Dr. Hsiung and asked him to introduce me to President Hwang. I explained to him that we are expecting to have geography majors here, and what I have in mind to do. He told me that registration had stopped and that I should write a formal request for an extension for geography students. That I did and it was accepted by the Senate.

By raising this question in the Senate, the dean learned of my arrival and called on me after the Senate meeting and asked if I would be willing to teach their geography course because they were having difficulty in finding a teacher. I was glad to take on the course because I want Hua Chung to feel that their kindness to us is reciprocated and I want to do some "missionary work" for geography. At first my only comfort lay in the fact that the students are happy that I came; now I feel that my presence is justified since I am meeting a need.

With the kind help of Miss Spicer we have the privilege to use a house as classrooms. We have already settled in it. Tsui Deh-djen, Djang Gin-hwa and I moved the furniture all by ourselves. The man servant of the dormitory declared that our book boxes are an impossible job to open and so we opened them ourselves. Fortunately Miss Chow of the Sociology Department came the second day, so now the Sociology staff are all here and their classes will be held in this building also. We delegated to Miss Dzo Yu-lin, the Sociology assistant, the honor of getting a blackboard, eraser, chalk and other equipment.

I am now offering one course on the Geography of Asia for our own two majors and two University of Nanking boys. I am supervising Tsui Deh-djen's thesis which amounts to 6 credits because I would like her to finish it this term. Special problems in climate for Djang Gin-hwa are being carried. I have a course in the Principles of Geography in Hua Chung for four of our students and twenty Hua Chung students. Now people see what it means to be "guest students" and at the same time to have our own center. They have not only accepted the idea but are glad of it.

Wuchang does not yet know the meaning of preparation for air raids. Since the bombing of Wuhan on the 24th we have been urging preparation to meet the situation. The house we live in is seventy years old. When girls walk upstairs it rattles so downstairs that you can hardly sleep. Everybody admits that the house would come down if a bomb dropped in the vicinity. The students do not know where to go if there is an air raid, for the answer always given is, "Go to Hua Chung," but just where in Hua Chung none of us really know. It has been raining continuously for several days so nothing has happened. Yesterday was a fine day. After supper the warning came and the urgent one followed the first one almost immediately. Everybody ran toward Hua Chung. When we got inside of the gate we saw people running in all directions, but nobody knew where to go. I decided to go into the house nearby and run no more and just leave everything to fate, because I was already out of breath. One of the Ginling students was right behind me so both of us went in. Right after we entered somebody looked

the door and no more were admitted. We went down to the basement which also had its windows to the outside. Boys were piling up on the window sills. It was very funny. Why should they take the trouble to go into a basement and then expose themselves in the window! And why should they lock the door since the room is spacious for more, while people were still running outside without a place to go. We could see this from the window. Another group of our girls following the mad crowd went to the new dormitory. Then in the middle of the raid a person shouted with a loudspeaker, "Come, come under the trees for it is not safe to be in a house." So the big crowd flocked out under a tree with wet mud below and nothing above them and they stood there for more than an hour. Fortunately the raid was not a bad one, only one bomb in Hanyang. Nothing happened in Wuchang. But if it should have been a bad one, what would happen? My own desire and longing is that this cursed war will cease quickly. I hope against hope that before long we can all safely reassemble beneath our own Ginling roof. All these trials and experiences have pressed Ginling closer and closer to one's heart.

Please do not think that my letter is one of complaint. If it sounds so it certainly is not meant to be so. I am happy to feel that one can work at last. I am just thinking aloud and feel rather sad that our work has been so disorganized by the unfriendliness of a neighbor. How cruel it is that when life is full of expectations fate should hit you hard.

The students are very anxious to have Miss Sutherland. They ask every day when she is coming. Four music majors are here now. I have a notion, purely personal, that our Music Department could make a special contribution to Hua Chung and so could the P. E. Department. It might be too late now, but along these lines we can contribute the most.

Everything is going well with us. The group is a happy one. Miss Chow and Miss Dzo are moving in today so we will have six beds in the faculty bedroom and Mou-i will come to spend the weekend with us. From this you will know how attractive we are!

Letter to Miss Vautrin from a Ginling student, class of
1940, now at Hua Chung University. September 26, 1937

I did not dream that I cannot go to Ginling in September when I left for home in June. Now I hope that you and Dr. Wu are safe in Nanking. I want to cry when I think that you are still in Nanking for Ginling's sake. God be with you.

I think that you know there are about 30 Ginling girls in Hua Chung. A part of us live in Hua Chung and the others live in the Ginling house which is outside the campus.

Though I have only been one year in Ginling, yet I love her so much. I think you can still remember that I disliked Ginling when I first went there, but I think about Ginling every day now.

Thirteen Japanese airplanes came to Wuhan the day before yesterday. They dropped more than ten bombs. There are many buildings destroyed and hundreds of people were killed. A bomb fell on a school campus which is very near Hua Chung but it did not explode. We are safe now. Please tell Dr. Wu and the other faculty.

I hope that all of us can meet again next semester. I love Ginling so much, and I enjoyed her life for only one year. I sing Ginling songs here. Please send my love to Dr. Wu and the others who are still at Ginling.

FROM THE SHANGHAI UNIT OF GINLING

Letter to President Wu from Miss Florence Kirk,
Department of English. September 26, 1937.

Ruth Chester, Lillian and I have just returned from our meeting with Ginling students. It was thrilling to see their faces again, to talk with them, to begin to catch up on the news of these long three months since Commencement Day. There were forty students there - which we consider quite an achievement since we mailed the notice of the meeting only yesterday morning. Mrs. New was with us, and she had already put in good work in the matter of arranging about a meeting place, sending the notices to students, putting a notice in the news paper, managing the tea for the occasion, ad infinitum. She and Dju Gieh-fang, Chairman of Shanghai Alumnae Association, took charge of the meeting; it was a cheering thing to find with us alumnae who were as eager to see something begun as we ourselves were. Liu Yung-sz is helping on some relief committee, but she and Dju Gieh-fang have offered to help Ruth in office work these first busy days. Hu Shih-tsang, Music Department, was present, with news that the Shanghai Conservatory was going to open, so perhaps some real help can be given the music majors with us.

The girls looked as cheerful as in the days when we were on the peaceful campus in Nanking, but when we talk with them we see some of the effects of the tense weeks in Shanghai. Some told me that it would be impossible for them to study at home; one girl said there were 47 people in her home, and one can imagine how refugee friends and relatives must be filling up every available space in many homes, so that is a problem we will have to work on to see what provision we might make for a quiet place for some of the girls to study. The present quarters of the two universities, St. John's and Shanghai, are so cramped that there is no hope of help in that direction. They are eager to get down to work, but feel at a loss to see where they can turn at the present with so many things unsettled. The next few days will, I think, see many of these questions answered. Some of the girls said they had not a stitch of winter clothing, and they congratulated me on having received my allotment. Our newspaper notice brought to the meeting the father of Liu Che-lan to ask our advice about what he could do for Che-lan now in Changsha. The chief trouble with many of the plans we suggested was the danger in moving her and her young brother and sister in these unsettled days. Ruth and I talked with him and offered our glad cooperation if there was anything we could do.

Yesterday when I visited the offices of the two universities with Ruth, I was impressed with the cordial reception given at both places. It was easy to see that Ginling was a force to be reckoned with. Ruth will tell you the technical information she received. They are faced with almost insuperable difficulties themselves, yet one felt they were seeing some clear light ahead.

You may be interested in our impressions of life in Shanghai. The trip down from Tsingtao was uneventful. We found it interesting coming up the Whangpoo. We had advice from the boat's officers to get "below decks" for our safety. From the second deck we looked out on the destruction around Woosung - every building gutted, with sagging roofs, half-demolished walls, empty window frames,

heaps of debris showing where other buildings had been. Some Japanese transports were unloading horses by the use of derricks, and from then on we saw miles of horses going in general toward the city on that near river road; many were cavalry horses; apparently many were drawing carts loaded with bales of hay. As we turned and made for the Bund there was a long line of Japanese warships almost end to end, the elusive "Izume" among them; farther along on the other side of us an equally imposing array of ships of other nations, the British "Falmouth," an Italian destroyer, the American ships, a French one, etc. By this time there was the dull booming of guns from towards the North Station area, but it all seemed so unreal, that one forgot everything but to watch all that was going on. Nine Japanese airplanes circled near us, in three groups of three, and I suppose they were doing the bombing in the North Station area. We stood later on the Morris housetop, and watched the planes drop the bombs; Dr. Morris with his field glasses could distinguish the bombs in the air, and then with the naked eye we could see the anti-aircraft shells which never seemed to go high enough to scare the airplanes; later the shells would burst and there would be a cloud of smoke in the air above which the planes serenely flew.

One thing we are aware of on the streets is the number of people, many of them refugees, I suppose. On Nanking Road there is a certain proportion of the windows boarded up, and doors with their iron bars either entirely or partially closed, but it is surprising that business is proceeding so much as usual. It is a contrast to the blocks of boarded up shops in Tsingtao, and the few people on the street. We saw the hole at Thibet Road and Avenue Edward 7, but the damage to the Sincere area appeared to be repaired, except for the holes in the walls of buildings nearby. They tell us that a car near the Nanking Road disaster had more than 700 holes in the body of it - ready for the museum, I would say.

Today we have had heavier bombing than usual; we were awakened near five this morning by a loud explosion, and the noon radio says that it was a mine in the river aimed at the Izume; for a few hours in the morning there was heavy firing a couple of miles to the north of us, and just now there has been a regular pow-wow in the air.

Letter to President Wu from Dr. Ruth Chester,
Department of Chemistry. September 29, 1937.

Florence has written you something of what we have been doing since we got here. Considering that we have had practically only two days I think we have done quite a lot, and on the whole I should say the prospects are very encouraging. Both institutions seem anxious to do all they can to help us. There will not be time to write you in as much detail as I should like, but here are a few of the high spots of things arranged so far. First, we are to have at least temporarily a camping place with the Y.W.C.A. at 99 Bubbling Well, so continue to send business mail there and personal also until further notice. They are very crowded and for a few days can only give us the use of their tea room, but hope to do better later. It seemed better to take that than a better room at the American School since the latter is much less accessible to students. I plan to be there Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday from 10-12 and 3-5, and after Tuesday the 5th I shall continue to keep the morning hours at least through next week. Later office hours will depend on how much there seems to be to do. Classes for the University of Shanghai begin Monday the 4th so there will be quite a lot right now.

I have arranged with both institutions, the University of Shanghai and St. John's University, that I do the registering of our students and then turn in the card to them. I think I shall also work out some sort of form to keep myself but haven't had time to do it yet. One difficult problem is that St. John's haven't their course list ready yet and the girls find it hard to decide where to go until they know what both have to offer. The University of Shanghai will take any number of the three upper classes, but no freshmen. St. John's will also accept freshmen, and three were there today. I have explained that I cannot register any freshmen until I have word from you as I have no way at all of knowing their standing or whether they are bona fide students.

University of Shanghai will accept students up till the end of next week. St. John's will register on the 15th and 16th and classes begin the 18th. That means there is time for girls to come from other places if there are any near enough who want to brave the perils of the trip. If you can send out a letter to those in Hangchow and other nearby places telling briefly what we are doing I think it would be fine. If they hesitate because they have no place to live I think that can be handled through a student relief committee that is going to try to make provision for such cases. It would undertake to see that they are met at the station if any of them want it and would let me know beforehand.

I think some feel St. John's tuition is pretty high. That brought to my mind a question in regard to scholarships. Is our scholarship money a separate fund that is still available in spite of cut budget, or not? If it is, are there any girls in this Shanghai group who are due to receive them? If so let me know. Also, about loan fund. If there is anything either for loan or scholarship available but not yet assigned let me know that too, and I will refer to you any cases that seem worthy of consideration.

Hu Shih-tsang is going to investigate informally whether there is any prospect of our music majors getting some work at the Conservatory and I'll report on that later. At least three are here. Also P. E. I must take up with Li-ming as soon as I can get in touch with her. Science labs are so far impossible. Neither institution sees any prospect of laboratory work at present.

Florence mentions what I think may be a problem ahead and that is the provision of a place for study. I wish you would let me know whether you feel it possible to incur any expense for that purpose, and if so how much. Perhaps a lump sum for general running expenses here to be used for whatever seems most urgent is the best way to get at it. I shall have to get a few office supplies; Mrs. New's paper won't hold out indefinitely. It probably will be possible to make use of classrooms in one or both institutions if we can schedule our work when they are free, but if we do teaching they ought to pay us fees, I should think, though it will be hard to work that out. I am hoping to make arrangements for partial fees for partial registrations at both universities but am not sure yet whether it will go through or not. I think there are likely to be some who will want some courses in each place, and as one has all classes in the morning and the other in the afternoon there would be no schedule complications at all.

Letter to Ginling College Board of Founders in America from Miss Florence Kirk. October 15, 1937. Received New York November 8, 1937.

This is our first report of what we have been doing in Shanghai for Ginling. Mrs. New will see that the first project of Ginling Alumnae in Refugee work is reported. She is starting another which she hopes the Alumnae and undergraduates may do together; this has to do with distribution of clothes and

supplies that have come in and are coming in to the refugees. She wants this to be a distinctly Ginling College project, too.

Compared with the peace of our campus in Nanking, Shanghai just now is a strange place to begin college work in. Air raids become a matter of course these days; sometimes we have been waked at 5 a.m. by gunning and bombing. Last week it rained almost all the time, so there was a comparative lull in war proceedings. Now we are having sunny weather, with bright blue skies, and the air battles are more severe than ever. About 5:45 we went on the roof garden of this apartment house, and watched the heavy columns of smoke from a fire in Chapel, the growing flames of another huge fire, the airplanes going at times right over our heads, and then about 6:00 the fireworks, consisting of the bursting anti-aircraft shells, the brilliant red tracer bullets, the criss-crossing searchlights trying to discover some planes that were doing damage. We are learning to identify by sound such aspects of war as power dives, bombs, heavy gunning, anti-aircraft. I think we are all a little uncomfortable when planes go directly overhead. The day before yesterday a two-foot piece of steel rail weighing 22 pounds travelled a mile from the North Station to a point within a block of Nanking Road, all this without wounding a single person.

Other drawbacks are crowded living quarters which make it difficult for the girls to settle down to study; one girl told me there were 47 people in her home, her own immediate family, her grandparents, uncles, their children, etc. Then the girls spend so much time getting to and from classes; busses and trams run regularly but distances are often very great. Books cause difficulties, or rather the lack of them. Certain books are prescribed for courses, but the universities cannot get at their books and they cannot be bought, so the students have to use one or two reference books for the whole class. They are generous girls, and we are hoping that gradually we can solve some of their problems and thus make it possible for them to do some good work.

You will want to know what we have accomplished during the three weeks we have been here in Shanghai. Ruth Chester has the rather alarming title of "Acting Dean, Shanghai Emergency Unit of Ginling College." Soon after arriving she established herself officially for the time at the International Y.W.C.A., 99 Bubbling Well Road. The Y.W.C.A. was very sympathetic with us in our difficulties of getting under way. Mrs. W. S. New, with her usual generosity, lent us a desk and filing cabinet and chair. I shopped for office supplies on a small scale, and Ruth started interviewing students. Two days after our arrival the girls came to a general Ginling meeting to plan for the Shanghai Ginling unit. There were forty present, and our hearts were cheered to see the group of bright eager girls who outwardly were as we had known them in Nanking, but who had all gone through anxious weeks in Shanghai. The Alumnae and Mrs. New gave us invaluable help in planning that meeting and making the necessary arrangements. Yesterday we have the second meeting of the group, and we feel that almost insuperable difficulties, or what seemed so at first, have been overcome. Many problems have worked themselves out, and we trust others will find as easy solution. The countless friends and sympathizers of Ginling have made this possible. The girls have decided to meet as a group regularly once every two weeks on Sunday. Yesterday a letter from Dr. Wu arrived just before the meeting, and she told us of the date for the Founders Day celebration, October 30, and urged us to see what can be done to have some special activities here. It is hoped that in the regular meetings the Alumnae may be brought closer in touch with the undergraduates, but you will be hearing details of that later on.

The plan here has been to register Ginling girls with three institutions - the University of Shanghai, St. John's University, and the National Conservatory of Music. These institutions have been delightfully cordial in co-

operating with Ginling. They are allowing Ginling girls to enter their classes as "guest students;" Ruth has lightened their work by registering the students for them. These universities are working under very special handicaps; the University of Shanghai and St. John's are respectively in downtown quarters, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, quite near Soochow Creek, and on Nanking Road. Their quarters are very cramped. Their staff is incomplete, many members having been caught away on holiday and unable to get back, or having been evacuated in August from Shanghai. The University of Shanghai has not been able to evacuate their books. The Science students are perhaps worst off, for little or nothing of laboratory equipment has been gotten in; St. John's is giving no laboratory science courses, and the University of Shanghai is doing a few, I believe. St. John's Medical School is carrying on, on the old campus. Ruth got permission for one of our pre-meds to attend there. This student got caught here and was not able to get to Peking Union Medical College, but her parents would not give her permission to study in what they thought a dangerous area. Ruth's thesis students can work in the Biochemistry laboratory at St. John's, but Ruth is requiring that each Senior get a signed permission from her parents that she will be allowed to go out. You can see that one result of these war time conditions would be the limitation of courses given in the institutions, so much so that it is not easy to work out programs for the girls. St. John's is giving a special rate for six credits or less. However, one girl says she has to go to three universities to get 15 credits. Our Shanghai Curriculum Committee has ruled that unless there is some special reason no girl will be allowed to take a normal load. The future does not seem to be all rosy in the matter of war, and so much time is lost in the day because of the situation. Some girls are having financial troubles, but we hope the International Student Relief can render assistance here; a committee is at work on this in this city, giving help with housing and fees, and the like.

We have registered 40 students to date, 17 at the University of Shanghai, and 23 at St. John's, and we think we shall have 45 or 50 by tomorrow noon when registration closes. Some students are coming in from other parts; one girl came from Changshu by bus and had an anxious time when the bus overturned, and she was pitched out the window as she said, "right into a farm," being the worst sufferer of the group. She added to Ruth, "and all this just for study!" We hope for a small group from Hangchow, but some we expected cannot get the permission of their parents. One is to come from Soochow, another from Changchow. At St. John's they are allowing us to register our incoming freshmen, and yesterday we had about half a dozen at the meeting, without Freshman Week or any of the dozen activities we have at Ginling to make them welcome.

What faculty are here? Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming is here, recovering from her illnesses this summer. Just this week it looked as though she would have to have another operation, but yesterday she reported the fever gone and the danger removed. She is supported by Mrs. Grace Zia-Dju, and they have worked out a possible system of "voluntary Physical Education," in which the girls put in definite hours in games or floor work, and report regularly. They get their half-credit for two hours thus spent. Then there are Miss Hu Shih-tsang, Music, Dr. Fung Lai-wing, Physics, Mr. Sung, Chemistry, Ruth and I. Ruth will have three theses to supervise; I have two theses students, and am teaching four credits.

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Letters from Liasing
University students.

Fall 1937 -

Hankin - China.

LETTER FROM EVA D. SPICER OF THE GINLING COLLEGE UNIT
AT HWA CHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG, CHINA

Written October 18, 1937 - Received New York via China Clipper November 1, 1937

The Ginling Centre at Hwa Chung, the University in Wuchang, is rather like Topsy in that it has "just grown," rather than having been carefully planned out in all its details. It began by Djang Siao-sung, professor of psychology - Ginling 1926, University of Michigan Ph.D. 1935 - and Chen Pin-dji, professor of biology - Ginling 1928, University of Michigan Ph.D. 1935 - who were already in Hankow, being asked by Dr. Wu to get in touch with the students in Wuhan to see what their opinion was, and also to make connections with Hwa Chung, through Dr. Hsiung - formerly professor of physics at Ginling, and now at Hwa Chung.

Dr. Djang and Dr. Chen gathered the girls together, and found that if it were possible for Ginling to arrange for them to be guest students at Hwa Chung, that would be the arrangement that would appeal to them most. Most of the girls who came that first day lived in one of the three Wuhan cities - Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang - and their families would not approve of them going to such a danger zone as Nanking. At this stage I was added to the original group of three, as I had already come down from Kuling, and was staying with friends.

Having got the opinion of the students, we got in touch with Nanking; and it was decided to approach Hwa Chung. Dr. Hwang Pu, the acting president, was most kind, and said they would be willing to take up to 30 Ginling students as guest students. The students already here were about half that number, so we then had a busy morning sending out telegrams to girls in this district, saying that it was possible for them to study at Hwa Chung, and urging them to come by the day of registration, which was only two days ahead. We sent telegrams to such places as Ichang, Shasih, Siangtan, Changsha, Anking and Wuhu; and succeeded in getting in touch with most of the students then resident in the Central China area, which is not one of Ginling's main centres, as we draw more from Kiangsu, Chekiang, and the south.

When the first day of registration came, it seemed that we should have almost 30 students, but not more than the number Hwa Chung had said they could take. However, then came our first surprise, which involved a considerable change of plan. We had understood that up to 30, our students could be accommodated in the Women's Hostel at Hwa Chung, but it seemed that Dr. Hwang's heart was larger than his buildings, and they announced on the first day of registering refugee students - and we were by no means the only refugee students waiting to be taken in - that they could only house 20 women students all told, and there were a good many other women students besides ours. We alone had already over that number, and we had wired them to come, so it seemed necessary to try and find somewhere for them to live, and to start a Ginling Hostel.

It is one thing looking for hostel accommodation, when the possible area of location is a large one, and you can refuse to take the students if you cannot find the accommodation; but it is quite another thing when the locality is strictly limited - we wanted to be as near Hwa Chung as possible

for reasons of safety and economy - and when you already have the students waiting to be taken in. I knew that my mission had a vacant house, as Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, representatives of the London Missionary Society at Hwa Chung, had not returned this semester, and the house though not on the campus, was only about a five minute walk, and quite convenient. However, when I first asked about that, I met with a decided negative. Dr. Hsiung heard of a Chinese house to be rented, and though it was just possible, it was not good, for it seemed as though it would be impossible to get the requisite number into it, and nothing else at all near was available.

That evening we - Djang Siao-sung, Chen Pin-dji and I - felt rather depressed, and wondered what kind of arrangements it would be possible to make. However, others encouraged me to go ahead, and make further efforts to get the Anderson house, which I did, and was successful. The next thing was to get the house ready for habitation, and to secure servants. Each girl was told to bring her own bed - camp beds could be got for about 4 dollars - and fortunately every Chinese girl always does bring her own bedding and wash-basin. Setting up a hostel in China is certainly much easier than it would be in the West. We were also fortunate in having friends. Miss Wang of the Y. W. C. A. in Wuchang, a Ginling graduate, secured servants for us, and lent us two dining tables, some smaller tables, and benches - other pieces of furniture, tables, beds, etc., were lent by other Ginling alumnae living in the Wuhan area; so that apart from cooking, eating, and toilet utensils we did not have to buy much. How much simpler to buy a pair of chopsticks than a knife, fork and spoon, but even so, of course, the cost mounted up somewhat.

We had secured the promise of the house by Saturday. On Monday we cleaned the house, put away the furniture we felt it safer not to use, distributed what was left so that each bedroom had one chest of drawers, no one could have more than that, and generally got the house ready for use. On Tuesday we finished the preparations more or less, and Dr. Djang and Dr. Chen, having worked hard to get the place ready, moved in; and on Wednesday the servants and the students arrived. Classes at Hwa Chung were due to begin that Thursday, September 16th, so the students were able to go to the hostel the evening before that. We were very lucky in having friends near. Dr. Hsiung gave us the hospitality of his house for meals, and helped us in so many ways that I don't know what we should have done without him; and also Miss Ginger and Miss Lenwood of the London Missionary Society, who live next door, gave us their help and hospitality.

We were pretty crowded, as there were 20 students in all, five in each room, and at first three faculty in one room, perhaps it would be truer to say two and one half faculty, as I was sleeping part of the time in Hankow. I am doing some teaching there at the London Missionary Society Girls' School, as well as helping in the English department in Hwa Chung. Each of the upstairs rooms had a room attached for washing, but the faculty was on the ground floor, and we had to make a bathroom out of a bit of the passage by means of a cupboard and a curtain. We had three tables for food in the living room and used that as a combined study, dining-room and living room in one. Sixteen of our students had originally secured places in the Hwa Chung Women's Hostel, but when they heard that we were getting a hostel, they took away six of those places, which enabled women students from other colleges, which did not have hostels, to get in.

Having succeeded in registering 30 students, and having secured and started a hostel, the Ginling-Hwa Chung group seemed well-established, so it seemed to the people in Nanking that it might be used as a centre for one or two of the departments. It became quite naturally the centre of the biology department, as four of the seniors already here were majoring in biology, and Dr. Chen Pin-dji was here, and able to help them with their theses, as well as teach an elective course in Parasitology in the Hwa Chung Biology Department.

The College was thinking of the possibility of starting a centre for sociology and geography in Siangtan, or, if that was not possible, in Wuchang, so our next arrival from Nanking was Dr. Lung of the Sociology Department, who came to look over the situation, and decide whether to stay at Wuchang, or move to Siangtan in Hunan, where the promise of buildings had already been secured. About seven of the Juniors who had already registered were sociology majors. It so happened that most of the sociology students had their homes in one or other of the Wuhan cities, and were not anxious to go away. Also there was no word of Miss Chow, our newly appointed member of the department, who was up at Peiping at Peiping Union Medical College; and it seemed as though it would not be wise for Dr. Lung to go ahead by himself, or even with the help of Miss Dzo Yu-lin - Ginling, 1936 - an assistant in the department, not then in Wuchang, but easily get-at-able in Changsha. So they came to the decision to stay in Wuchang, in spite of the buildings available in Siangtan.

The next word we had was that the Geography department was also going to be centred at Wuchang, and on Friday Miss Liu En-lan, and four more students arrived from Nanking. I am afraid we did not give them a very good welcome, as that day we had our first and so far only real air raid. That day the first warning, the second warning, and the planes themselves came in very rapid succession, as it was a cloudy day, and the Japanese planes flew high above the clouds, and were not noticed till they were almost here. We were most of us at the time in the Ginling Hostel, and as we had no trenches or dug-outs available, we stayed where we were. Hwa Chung had begun, but not finished, dug-outs for the students on its campus, which of course were available for our use when we were there, but they had not then come to any decision about digging them for the out-lying hostels. There is a hostel for men refugee students also. Since then the warnings have come often enough to make people feel that more precautions are necessary, so that now trenches are being dug in front of the refugee hostels. I am sure that it will make us feel safer, and be safer; but when you have no special place to go to, it is rather pleasant just to stay where you are, as you can go on doing what you were doing, which you cannot in a dug-out. On that first raid only one or two bombs were dropped in Wuchang, and not near us, though we could hear the thud; the main damage was in Hankow and Hanyang, and as most of the bombs fell in a poor residential district the loss of life and limb was high. The raid was not a long one as it only lasted a little over an hour.

Another arrival about the same time was Mr. Chen of the Chinese department. One of Hwa Chung's Chinese teachers had been unable to return, and they said they would be very grateful if we could send one of our Chinese teachers, which we did. Mr. Chen, like Miss Liu, was impressed with the lack of preparations against air-raids in Wuhan as compared with Nanking. It is, of course, very true, but not only has Wuhan had relatively few even attempted

attacks, but in Hankow at any rate the digging of dug-outs is a real problem, as one strikes water only a foot or so below the earth. In Wuchang it is more possible to dig, and since the one real air raid, the authorities have certainly been busier; though the weather has been so bad, that the half finished dug-outs are more like ponds than shelters.

During this first week of classes, we had not only been concerned with the questions of the sociology and geography departments, but there was also the possibility of another move. The house which we were then occupying was decidedly small, especially with the new arrivals. Moreover, the owners of it were expected back in January, and we might - though we hope not - have to stay here all year. There was another house on the opposite compound, which was larger, and which would be available for the whole year. So within ten days of settlement in our first hostel, we moved to a second. The house is decidedly larger, not so much in the number of the rooms, though there are one or two more, but in the size of them; and it is not nearly in such a good state of repair as the Anderson house, which had just been done up. This on the whole is an advantage - except when the roof leaks - as it is less responsibility, and we really can do very little damage to this house, even if we tried quite hard. With 25 students, and several faculty living in an ordinary private house, there is bound to be some wear and tear. This house also had some furniture, though not so much, and the dining-room was decidedly larger, so we could put in the four tables that we now needed. The faculty are also better off, in that we now actually have a sitting-room. We are living on the ground floor in the room that would normally be the living room, opening out of that is a small room which was used as a study, and again opening out of that is a little room, made out of part of the veranda. It has an old sink in it, and makes a quite convenient bath-room, but we have to divide it into two by a cupboard and a curtain, in order to make a room for the amah.

At this stage there were four faculty in residence, and Miss Li Dze-djen also paid us some visits, but she had temporarily taken a job at St. Hilda's, a middle school for Girls under the American Church Mission about 20 minutes from Hwa Chung. Miss Dzo Yu-lin had also arrived from Changsha, but at first was living with a friend in Wuchang. Our next arrival was Miss Chow from Peiping. She got the wire Ginling sent through the American Embassy, asking her to come, and had arrived after a nine days' journey. The journey, though long, tedious, uncomfortable and crowded, had not been as bad as it might have been. She seemed in good spirits, and, though I am sure she had come from comfortable living quarters at P. U. M. C., seemed quite willing to occupy the fifth bed in the Ginling faculty bed-room.

Miss Chow and Dr. Lung got busy planning the work of the sociology department. They are giving two additional courses to those offered by Hwa Chung, are giving help to Dr. Chen of Hwa Chung in the courses already organized, and are also arranging practical work for our students, for which Hwa Chung makes no provision. They have been fortunate in securing the cooperation of the Y. W. C. A., through Miss Wang, a Ginling graduate and major in sociology and also of the General Hospital of the American Church Mission. The Y. W. C. A. has an Industrial Centre for factory girls in some of the cotton mills here, and our students are doing some work there for the course in Community Organization; while the American Mission Hospital is giving them certain cases for the practical work in case studies. Miss Dzo

Yu-lin is helping in the oversight of the practical work, and is also undertaking the housekeeping of the hostel, which up till then Dr. Djang had been nobly doing, as well as being the Chairman of our group, with all the responsibility that that involved, and teaching an elective course in the psychology department in Hwa Chung. There are now six beds in the faculty bed-room, and we are debating whether there is room for a seventh or not.

The geography department has also organized itself, as Miss Liu is giving one course in Hwa Chung, which offers only one course in geography, in its Economics Department - they had a visiting teacher for this, but she was delighted to hand over the course to Miss Liu - and two courses for our own students. We have moved out of the Anderson house, but the mission has allowed us to retain the use of it for this term. So the sociology and geography department have each taken one room downstairs for a study, and the third room is used for a class-room.

With the biology, sociology and geography departments centred here, the next problem was that of the music department. We had three music majors registered, but as Hwa Chung's music teacher, coming out from America for the first time, was delayed and has finally stayed in Hong Kong, there was no music at all available. We had been in communication with Mrs. Yeh at Changsha; Miss Sutherland, who was still in Nanking, had also spoken and written of the possibility of her coming up. Finally after some telephoning, and a good deal of writing backwards and forwards, Miss Sutherland has arrived. She was most welcome, not only for herself, as a person, and as a teacher of music, but because she brought with her forty pieces of baggage, most of which contained winter clothing for the students here, which they had left, according to their custom, in the Ginling attics for the summer. They are most of them feeling pretty hard up, and were not desirous of buying more, so they were delighted to see it arrive. Miss Sutherland must have had quite a time with it, as the British boats no longer dock at Nanking, but have moved up the river out of the danger zone, and she and the luggage had to be hoisted on board.

As Miss Sutherland is going to help teach Hwa Chung students, who have already registered for music, the Hwa Chung authorities found accommodation for her on the campus, as they had done for Mr. Chen, and she is at the moment staying with the Kemps. But she is anxious to join the Ginling Hostel, and if she slept on the veranda there would be room. I hardly think another bed could be put inside, and the drawer space at the moment is nil. We have one cupboard, which has hanging accommodation on one side, and shelves on the other. The boxes of the faculty are either piled discreetly behind the sofas in the sitting-room, or else piled on top of each other, covered with a white cloth, and used as a table in the bed-room. There are bed-rooms available in the Anderson house, of which we are using the downstairs for class rooms, and we have thought of moving half the faculty and a few students over there. But it would mean extra expenses in various ways - heat, light, etc., and nobody, with the rather drastic cuts in salaries, is feeling very well off; so up to date we have not moved.

The students have organized themselves and have a chairman and secretary, and some one in charge of each room. The faculty are dividing up amongst themselves on different days the responsibility for giving permissions. Very much the same rules are followed as in Ginling, but the

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students who have homes in this area go home frequently over night. With the possibility of air raids at any time, one does not like to refuse a student permission to be at home if she and the family so desires. We have a short prayer meeting every night after supper taken three times a week by students, and twice a week by faculty. On Sunday there are services at Hwa Chung and in the neighboring churches.

The girls are, and faculty are, of course, taking part in the various war-time organizations that have been organized by Hwa Chung. In addition through the Y. W. C. A. we have bought, and are making as a group, garments for the wounded soldiers.

Living conditions are pretty crowded, as you can see, for faculty and students alike, and the fact that all the water has to be carried does not make things easier. But everybody realizes that under present conditions we are lucky to have a place in which to live, a library in which to read, and laboratories and class-rooms in which to study, and while we think with longing of our beautiful and convenient quarters at Ginling, and hope to be able to return there before long, we are trying to take all that comes to us of life's minor inconveniences in a good spirit, and are grateful to Hwa Chung for their hospitality. We give them not only gratitude but some help in the curriculum, as Miss Liu, Dr. Lung, Dr. Djang, Dr. Chen, Mr. Chen, Miss Sutherland and myself are all helping in some way in their teaching schedule; either by helping with courses already started, offering additional electives, taking students for whom they had no teacher, or teaching some of the extra divisions, as in English, which have had to be formed as a result of their influx of refugee students.

This has been mainly self-centred as it dealt with the problems of the Ginling group, not with China at war. But it is just one example of the adaptation and adjustment that is needed to carry on even a small piece of one institution under conditions of a war, which strikes not at one place in China, but everywhere, and keeps everybody in a state of tension. A war which is so unjustifiable in its aims and procedures that it is hard at times to believe that it is really true. However, it is, and all we can do is to try and carry on where possible, which takes up much of our time, and also try to do what we can in the general effort that is being made to bring relief to the wounded and suffering.

We will try later to send shorter articles of rather a snappier nature. This I know is rather long and dull, but it will give you the main background of our life here.

Ginling College
Nanking, China
October 23, 1937

To the Members of the
Board of Founders of Ginling College
New York City

First of all I wish to express to you our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for your sympathetic concern and continued support of the college during this life and death struggle of the Chinese Nation. It means much to us to have your understanding and backing in our days of distress and uncertainty. I am sorry not to have been able to write to you long before this, but I hope that Miss Griest has given you important news items from my letters and cables to New York. Yesterday Miss Chester wrote us about the final registration in the Ginling Unit in Shanghai so now I wish to report to you the present conditions in the two units and tell you something of their origin.

To begin with we were fully expecting to open college on the originally scheduled date of September 4. Then an order came from the Ministry of Education asking all schools and colleges to postpone their opening dates to September 20. Early in September the Ministry sent out a second notice that the opening date should be postponed again and for an indefinite time. From that time we began to question the advisability of attempting to open in Nanking. It was most difficult to see clearly because of the many uncertain factors involved, yet the following four points seemed quite clear and made us decide as we did: (1) Most parents wanted to keep their daughters near home in such unsettled times. This was brought out very clearly when only four out of 35 girls in Shanghai said they could have secured permission to come to Nanking. (2) Travel was not only difficult but very dangerous on account of air raids. (3) Our foreign faculty were scattered during the vacation and in view of the repeated advice from the American Embassy for evacuation it would have been most difficult to have these members of the faculty return to Nanking. (4) Since Nanking is the capital of the Central Government it would continually be subjected to severe air raids and might even be the object of the land campaign by the Japanese army. If any serious emergency should arise, the evacuation of women and girls would be most difficult in view of the much decreased river boats available and the demand that would be made upon them for the moving of government offices. With the frequent air raids, the responsibility of the college for a large number of students and women faculty living in dormitories would have been tremendous. None of the institutions located in the war area that have opened, such as the University of Nanking, Shanghai University and St. John's, have been willing to take any responsibility for housing their women students. The University of Nanking Middle School will not let even their boys stay on the campus. None of the mission and the government girls' middle schools in Nanking have opened and fully nine tenths of the girls have left with their mothers.

From the careful consideration of all these factors, we gradually evolved the plan of having Ginling units in cooperation with other Mission Universities in areas where many of our girls were living, and where they could more easily travel from their homes. According to the results of a questionnaire we tried to divide according to departments, so that students majoring in the same subject could go to the same unit, where our own faculty could give some special courses and supervise the senior thesis work.

We finally decided to start two main units, one in Wuchang in cooperation with Hua Chung College and another in Shanghai in cooperation with the University of Shanghai and St. John's. All these institutions responded with a cordial welcome and our faculty in turn helped them, especially in Hua Chung College in teaching some of their regular courses. To date there are nine faculty and 35 students in Wuchang and six faculty and 48 students in Shanghai. The total of the two units makes 33% of our enrollment of one year ago; in addition, there are those students who because of their location have become "guest students" in other universities such as Yenching, Lingnan, Fukien Christian University, Amoy University, and West China University.

In fact we may call Chengtu our third unit. Before the end of August I wrote to Dr. Reeves and asked her to make preliminary inquiries about the possibility of starting a unit, and later I sent a tentative request to the President of West China Union University. His response was a very cordial welcome. We realized the long and costly journey and did not think we would have a large group there this fall, so it was rather in preparation for any possible need in the future. At present three of our girls are studying there and one of our faculty, Dr. Reeves, is helping in their Biology Department.

In regard to the foreign members of our faculty, you may be anxious to know their locations. As I mentioned above, Dr. Reeves is still in Chengtu; Miss Tappert has accepted a position to teach English in the Government University at Chungking; Miss Spicer and Miss Sutherland are with the Ginling Unit in Wuchang; Miss Chester and Miss Kirk are with the Shanghai Unit while Miss Lillian Kirk has just taken a position in the Country Hospital in Shanghai; Miss Morris is teaching in St. Giles British School in Tsingtao; Miss Whitmer not being able to come to China, has accepted a position in the Tokyo Christian Women's College; and Miss Vautrin has remained in Nanking ever since she returned from Tsingtao on July 20. Dr. Heacox, a retired professor from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, was coming to substitute for Miss Graves during her furlough year, but he and his wife had to land in Japan. After two months stay there they have gone to Honolulu for the winter. They showed a wonderful spirit of understanding in not expecting any financial adjustment from the college and regretted that they were not able to spend the year on the Ginling campus. Dr. Julia Shipman also patiently waited in Japan for two months until I regretfully wired her to make her own plans because of the impossibility of carrying on normal college work this year. She is now planning to make a trip to India the end of October. Miss Ettie Chin and Alice Chang from Honolulu are still in Hongkong and are intending to do war relief work since the college does not need them. As for the Chinese members of the staff, seven are in Wuchang, four in Shanghai, the administrative staff are on our college campus and a few have accepted temporary positions.

In regard to the financial condition of the College, the Board of Directors took it up in August and voted to have an emergency budget made for the year on the basis of assured income. In preparing this budget, we have counted upon receiving the full pledges from the Board of Founders and the government grant from the Ministry of Education, but have not entered any student fees. In Wuchang and Shanghai since our students are registered as "guest students" in the three universities, their fees are paid to them.

On the expenditure side it is impossible to cut much from the maintenance and permanent equipment items, since the plant should be kept up and

the books and apparatus have been ordered. We were driven to make quite drastic cuts in salaries. The basis used now is 60% of the salary scale for 1936-37 for those who are engaged in regular work assigned by the college, and only 40% for those who are still waiting for the call from the college. Even with these reductions the estimated shortage is \$10,945.10. I wish to point out, however, that in the adopted budget for this year the shortage was \$28,959.90. We have tried our best to reduce the shortage, especially because it will be practically impossible to raise money among our alumnae this year.

Last July I was privileged to be one of the delegates at a Conference on Kuling called by Generalissimo Chiang and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. It was an informal gathering of college presidents and specialists, intended to discuss problems of national reconstruction but suddenly turned to take up issues that came up after the Lukouchiao incident. There were only three women delegates, Miss Djang Siao-mei and Miss K. S. Kao besides myself; two are Ginling graduates and one is on our Board of Directors. Since August first I have spent much time in the work of the Chinese Women's Association for Relief, organized under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. I am also serving on the Christian War Relief Committee in Nanking. Recently I have received two urgent calls to go abroad and speak for China, but in the face of so much to be done here at home I have decided to decline the invitations.

With grateful thanks for all you are doing for Ginling and China,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

P.S. Since there is space left on this sheet, I'll add a few words about the war. Fighting on the Shanghai front has been very severe and the Japanese planes have been very active and have bombed extensively throughout this week. All this points to the supposition that Japan wants to accomplish as much as possible before the Conference at Brussels starts. On the whole, China is gratified to see such a Conference taking place, and many people hope for a successful outcome of it. But the better informed people don't dare to expect too much, but they do expect that the delegates from America and Britain may have the opportunity of knowing more definitely the policy and stand of Japan in regard to the much talked of "cooperation." I, for one, hope so much that the Conference will be able to make a clear and strong stand about upholding treaty obligations, and that the peoples in the various countries may continue their independent and voluntary efforts of boycotting Japanese goods.

From the condition of the war front in North China and in Shanghai, the war is most likely to be continued and with more hardship on the Chinese side. Because the Japanese planes are bombing everywhere, railways, highways, and even ships on the river, clearly it is their determined effort to prevent movement of our troops and ammunition. In spite of the tremendous sacrifice and suffering, our side is not in the mood of bowing down; it is an experience of mixed feelings of pride and sadness in our hearts. My old uncle recently returned to Shanghai from Mokanshan. He wrote me that when he heard of the bravery and sacrifice of our fighting men, he felt a reverence for them, mingled with tears. This may be the beginning of a new day in China.

Marian told of news of Peiping brought by Ernest Shaw, American Board Mission, when he came down the middle of October to bring winter clothes to his family, and to help them decide whether to return to Peiping then or not. The grip was becoming increasingly difficult and he was not sure what might happen in the north, so he felt it wise for them to stay at Kuling now. The children were finding the school these very satisfactory.

Mr. Shaw said that none of the upstanding Chinese would take positions under the Japanese rule, so the posts were filled with very inferior people, where they were not filled with Japanese. People are afraid to go about freely. All the universities except Yenching and some Catholic colleges are closed. The government grade school teachers are receiving only a third of their salary and teaching a third of the time. There is a good deal of interference with personal liberty, particularly in connection with Yenching students. When Pootingfu fell to the Japanese they organized a great parade to which they required every school to send delegates, and made them carry banners with "Down with General Chiang Kai Shek, the betrayer of his country", and so on. Then they busily took notices of the procession to be used as publicity in Japan.

Marian said, "The most encouraging thing to us is the fine Christian way in which our clergy are most of them carrying on in the midst of so much danger, but are preaching such a truly Christian ~~message~~ message. They pray, not just for the Chinese, but for the Japanese soldiers who are being hurled into this war without any will of their own; for the Japanese Christians who are brave enough to protest and who are persecuted. They say our hatred should be not for the Japanese, but for the spirit of militarism which prevails all over the world, and that our prayers should be in the spirit with which Christ went to the Cross, 'Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do.' I feel so thankful that it is true, and have high hopes for ~~the~~ a church where there is such leadership."

Marian said that many Chinese, as well as ~~westerners~~ westerners, were at Kuling. Supplies should last until April, then they would have to use what the country afforded. This was at the school, which they had planned to run as a hotel last summer. Marian was enjoying the wonderful scenery, ~~the~~ walks, beautiful foliage, etc. They had been urged to leave the country early in the summer, but whooping cough prevented their going until travel on the Canton railroad with frequent bombings was too dangerous for the consul to consent to their going. Mrs. Cheng Kuliang and her children were near her.

From the accounts in recent papers here the University of Hankow buildings were still standing, and there has been no notice of Ginling ones being destroyed. No doubt the American notes regarding the Ferry have made the Japanese regard American property more tenderly than they have for some time.

*Including some notes from a letter from
Mrs. Lloyd Crayhill, written Oct. 27, 1937,
from Kuling*

*I rejoiced, Eva, in your news of Boston
& Cambridge Ginling interest. Thank you
ever so much for your thoughtful letters -
Dec. 8 to RWG, Dec. 10, 13. I certainly feel for you!
Love, Marge B. L.*

Shanghai, Apt. A., 321 Ave. Petain,
October 30, 1937

My dear Miss Griest,

I did consider writing last week after my promise to send you a weekly bulletin, but there seemed too little news to warrant a letter.

This week we have had the wonderful "bright blue weather" that the poet has associated with October: clearest of air, skies for days with seldom a cloud, brilliant sunshine. If we were now at Ginling, we should certainly have arranged a "Mountain Day" for one of these glorious days. But Ginling seems such a long way from us these days. The girls are as lonesome as can be for Ginling and the life there. Two of them told me yesterday that life wasn't even fifty percent happy in the hard conditions of these terrible war times. Some of the drawbacks are: insufficient text-books; tiny, crowded classrooms; no college life as we know it on the Ginling campus; hallways between classes which resemble packed sardine cans more than anything else; hours on buses or trams every day; classes crammed into an afternoon or a morning; the atmosphere of war, the streets crowded with refugees, the air often noisy with air-raids, and bombardments, and machine-gunning; the difficulties of finding quiet places for study, etc. I go down twice a week to the University of Shanghai to teach a two-credit course to the two English majors in Advanced Composition, and to help them with their thesis work, and each day I have a guilty feeling as I turn out the several students who want so badly to stay in the room and go on, quietly with their work; when I do not give them asylum they have to leave their books there, and waste the period. I have thought that a group remaining behind might be unmanageable, but must try it out next Wednesday, and let them remain.

The school activities this week have been crowded into the background somewhat by the happenings in the war zone. On Wednesday morning about 4 a.m. the Chinese forces left Chapei, and from later in the morning for many hours all Chapei seemed to be on fire. At noon Ruth and I ascended to the sixth story of this apartment house to see the fire; it was indeed a spectacle: for a mile or more the dense columns of smoke towered to the sky, billowing into fantastic shapes, now a mountain with deep-sunk caverns, the next moment taking on another contour. This smoke formed all the background of our world in that direction, blotting out some of the largest buildings near the downtown area. [It was the largest-scale fire I have ever witnessed. In the afternoon as I was on Yuen Ming-Yuen Road, I looked towards Soochow Creek and all eyes were turned in the same direction: It was strange that we had a south wind (unusual at this time of year, according to the newspaper), so no smoke seemed to hover over the region south of the Creek, but just across was the gigantic wall of shifting smoke, reaching to the zenith--an inspiration for the lover of beauty, if the tragedy of the situation had not dimmed our artistic faculties. Thousands of refugees crossed the Creek into the Settlement to the South, and all relief groups were still further taxed to attempt to cope with the new problem. We were told that the fire was spread by the Chinese to cover up their retreat, and by the Japanese to finish off that part of the chapter, and I think there is truth in both statements. At night we went up again on the roof; now the sky in Chapei, and in another region directly west, in Jessfield region, were flame-colored against the night sky; we could guess at the extent and fury of the fires which raged so steadily and with such vigour. To the west, at a distance of two or three miles, we could discern the leaping of the fire, not the actual flames, but the bursting of the light upwards. It might have been an inferno on a grand scale.

Everyone was anxious about the troops of the Chinese. Had they retreated in orderly fashion, or in rout? Had any been caught in the wedge of Hongkew area? The newspapers soon allayed any fears of a disorderly retreat, but we heard with amazement of the 800 Chinese men who refused to leave their places in Hongkew! Did anyone ever hear of such foolhardy persistence? We thought of the "noble six hundred" and similar feats of daring, and thought this could rival any other such tale. Now we know a good deal more of their situation. In one go-down are 500 men, and in another 300, and they

absolutely refuse to leave their posts unless their commander gives the order. [The people of Shanghai have shown their admiration and their sympathy in many ways: there was first of all food to be gotten in to the men, and the men sent word that they wanted 500 pounds of salt, a like quantity of sugar, and 10,000 small cakes. Later we learned that in the godown sacks of beans and wheat, so their food problem is not so acute as we might at first have imagined. Then they had to have a Chinese flag to tell the enemies they were there and still holding on! Yesterday morning it was raised, the only Chinese flag in all Chapei! From the south of the Creek scores of people have breathlessly watched the struggle, as Japanese troops have attempted to surround them and wipe out the gallant battalion.] The imagination of the whole city and country has been fired by the deed, and it will raise Chinese morale in a way none of us can estimate. If these men, after weeks of grilling machine gun fire and bombardment can do this, what cannot the rest of patriotic China do? As buses pass on their usual route about a block from the godown, the passengers all cheer, organizations and individuals beseech those in authority to take the men to places of safety, prayers and good wishes are rained upon the patriots. The victory has by their deed been somewhat robbed of its glory! (Wed.-Already the order from Nanking has come for them to be disarmed and allowed into the Settlement).

Last night Ruth, Lillian and I were guests at Deng Yu-dji's home in the factory district near Ferry Road. Before we had the delicious Chinese supper, she took us to see their Y.W.C.A. centre in the heart of the industrial area. Most of the girls worked in mills, owned chiefly by the Japanese. In normal times the girls work from 6 to 6 with half an hour off for lunch, and then they come for an hour and a half of study to the Centre. Now since the mills are almost all closed, the girls put in hours of study every day. We saw them at their classes, and like the appearance of the bright girls, who did not yet seem overcome with the life they are forced to lead. One class was studiously at work on geography and we saw they were using and enjoying the text prepared by Liu En-lan. Another class of rather older girls were bent over newspapers, discussing current events; it was easy to see that this was no set "task" but something that meant a good deal to them. They were smiling and polite when we entered, and stood to attention, but when urged to go on with their work, they settled to it at once, not minding our presence. Most of these girls were refugees, and we saw the tiny rooms that served as their sleeping-quarters; one room which usually housed four girls now has fifteen sleeping there, one close beside the other; another even tinier room held 10, five along each end. On the wall were neatly hung their dresses; their comforters and bedding were neatly piled in one heap; the floor was clean; nowhere was there a sign of carelessness. And we learned that these current events girls were to be the fourth Volunteer group of factory girls who go behind the lines, educate the peasants who do not know why life has become so disorganized, who do not know why they are taken from their peaceful farmsteads to dig trenches, carry innumerable things for the army, etc. They also serve as interpreters to the troops from other parts of China at a loss with the Shanghai dialect. When they first went out they were self-supported, or at least supported by the Y.W.; now the army pays them. On the bulletin-board we saw the snapshots of the first three groups, gay laughing girls in shirts and trousers, and soon the girls upstairs would have their pictures there too! As we left the "Centre", we talked with some girls busy eating their supper; it was now after eight, and these girls work from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. and were just back from work. We could not but admire their pluck.

On our way to the "Centre" we came upon a boy of about ten or twelve who was crying into his sleeve in a miserable fashion. Miss Deng questioned him, and we found that he was one of the day's refugees from north of Soochow Creek. Miss Deng told him that he would be taken to a refugee camp, but he was unwilling to leave that spot, for fear his parents might not be able to find him if they came hunting him. Whether his parents were alive, no one knew. This is just one example of the too frequent tragedies in the city these days. Miss Deng has a great story of a five-year-old girl who was brought to the Y.W. camp on Route de Sieyes, and knew little or nothing of her name, of the whereabouts of her home. It fell to Miss Deng to take her home, or to discover what she could of the family. So she and the girl went to the spot where the little girl had been found, and she asked the child in what direction she lived. The child seemed very vague, and pointed in turn in three different directions. They sat down and waited, wondering if any friends might

come by, or if any passers-by could give information. Nothing came of this trip, so they returned to the camp. The little girl's first unhappiness had been relieved, and her new suit, and her doll had made existence worth living. The next day the two went once more to the same spot, and again the child pointed in three directions for her home. Again no information. The third time the same thing happened, but this time the mother came by and with great rejoicings claimed the child. The mother's eyes watered with weeping; she was sure her child would never be recovered. And the strange thing was that the child's home had been in the one direction to which she never pointed! Then the child didn't want to leave the camp! But she was given the suit and doll "for keeps" and finally agreed to go home. The municipal authorities said this was the best-organized "camp" in the city, and the Y.W. were very sorry they had to disband when McTyeire Primary School claimed their quarters for school. So that is a glimpse into the service some of our girls are rendering in this emergency situation. If they only had space, Miss Deng says "they would start another camp: They are contemplating putting up a mat shelter on a vacant lot near where they live, and starting work again for the refugees.)

Tomorrow we are having some Founders' Day celebrations. And the story of the adventures of the hole plan would fill quite a space if I could tell it in detail. The Committee in charge (Mrs. New, an alumna-Dju Gieh-fang-a student-Lee Kweh-djen-, Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming, Ruth and I) decided that it was quite impracticable to consider having any meeting on Saturday evening, for the girls are out on the streets too much just with their class work and their parents would not agree to them going out in the evening. So we decided on a Sunday afternoon meeting, something after the following: a religious service from 3-4 (Bishop W. P. Roberts as speaker), with special Glee Club music and Founders' day music, prayers, responses, etc. Mrs. New was to be in charge. Then from 4 to 4:30 was to be an informal tea, with a short programme afterwards significant for the present situation, and in keeping with Sunday and the previous service. McTyeire seemed the most appropriate place, and there were six of our alumnae there who could take charge of the tea preparations, flowers, seating, etc.

One problem was how to get from Nanking some copies of the Founders' Day music; there was no long distance telephone, no regular train service, and it would be difficult to ask for materials by telegraph. Before we had settled it there came an envelope from Miss Vautrin with just what we needed; One problem solved. The toe infection of one of our music faculty members rather involved matters too, and when she had to have an operation, Hwang Li-ming took charge of the Glee Club. The programme committee met and arranged a series of tableaux which might show how the "Spirit of Ginling" had in the past steadily grown, was bright now, and would be in the future. The idea was Li-ming's and was in its simplicity appropriate to the occasion, the burden of the action coming on one person, personifying the "Spirit." (This was to be Yu Dji-ying). When the girls came for their P. E. class at McTyeire on Thursday at 5, Mrs. Chen was going to speak to the girls about costumes, parts, and the rehearsal on Saturday afternoon. Miss Chester with alumnae help tackled the invitation job, and later made out the programme, typed the Scripture responses, and saw these through the mimeographing states at the Y.W.--no small task, when at Ginling we merely hand it over to Mr. Hsia, and know the results will be what we expect! Mr. Roberts promised to speak, and everything seemed plain sailing. Then came the terrible Chapei retreat on Wednesday with the whole Chapei region in flames, and that changed many things. For one thing we wondered if McTyeire was a good location, since the Chinese lines had veered round, and Jessfield area was in more danger. It was decided to go on with the meeting as planned, except to shorten it by cutting out the programme following the tea half-hour. Then there was no P.E. on Thursday, and the Glee Club did not rehearse. So few turned up today for the rehearsal that as far as we can see there will be no Glee Club number tomorrow. When was the Glee Club ever absent before at a Founders' Day service? This is 10 o'clock Saturday night, and although this afternoon at 4 we had almost decided to postpone the whole thing indefinitely, and had sent this word to Mr. Roberts, it now stands that we shall go on with the plan at McTyeire, since there has been no material change in the situation since the middle of the week. I think many girls will not come

but it seems best to carry on. Early in the week Dr. Wu wrote that she would not come down as she once contemplated, giving as her reason, a very characteristic one; she did not say it would not be safe for her to travel back and forth--which is certainly the case--but that she might get kept here and not be able to return to Ginling...which shows the spirit of our gallant president. We hope that her message, which Mrs. New is to read, will reach here. And so, like the radio-announcers, I shall "sign off" for tonight, adding a postscript tomorrow night after Founders' Day celebrations are over.

Wednesday Night

The "Zero Hour" for the Founders' Day was four o'clock Saturday afternoon when Hwang Li-ming called Ruth and said that to the first rehearsal of the Glee Club only four girls had come, and of those four, only one was willing to come on Sunday, the reason being that they considered McTyeire school too close to the new line of fighting. There was enough truth in this for us to realize that no one should be urged to attend if she felt this way. The question was, "Shall we go ahead, or shall we attempt to postpone it indefinitely?" Ruth talked with Mrs. New over the phone about it, and finally they decided to postpone it. If the girls were not coming, why have a Founders' Day service? When it was thus decided, Ruth felt badly about it all, and while she was contemplating their decision, Mrs. New called, and said that the alumnae president, Dju Gieh-fang, thought we ought to go on with it: no one knew how many would come, a great deal of work had been done to interest alumnae, etc; preparations had been completed at McTyeire even to purchasing tea, arranging flowers, etc. Also, how were we to know that the situation would change within a reasonable time? So Ruth was very glad, for it seemed wrong to change it when the morrow's developments were so much a matter of guesswork.

Sunday dawned dull and rainy, and we prayed for a dull day, so that the bombing might be less. As we sat in church there came punctuating the calm loud reverberations sounding very near by. So, rain or no rain, the war went on. After two Mrs. New sent her car for us; we called at the Y.W. and found just arrived the greeting message from Hwa Chung. Then we called for Lillian and went on to McTyeire. There was no crowd waiting as is the case on our campus, but everyone looked cheerful and in the spirit of the day, in spite of the disasters of each day in China. The assembly room looked very cheery, with chrysanthemums on the platform. The programmes were put around, and shortly after three o'clock we began. Dr. Liu urged Lillian and me to sit in the "Faculty" seats in front; I did not mind, but hated being so conspicuous as that. I thought I would go up when I could catch Hwang-Li-ming's eye. But she became the pianist! Apparently the plan was for these seats to be filled by faculty and Board members, but practically none of them had yet arrived. The final crown consisted of 20 alumnae, 9 ex-faculty and present-faculty, 4 students and about ten guests. The Glee Club was non-existent, but Ruth (having refused early in the week to sing a solo) offered and sang all by herself, an anthem, "Life as the heart desireth the water-brooks." Mrs. New showed how versatile she was by playing the Founders' Song, when she had not touched it for twenty years! Mr. Roberts spoke very well: the importance of ideas in any real progress; the unique place education has as the inculcator of the right ideas, etc. While he spoke, there were many reminders that there was war on; aeroplanes zoomed around so that we could see them, there was dropping of bombs, heaving shelling with all the frills! It was not easy to concentrate on "right ideas" at such a time, and it must have been a real distraction for Mr. Roberts. To cap the climax, the photographers hovering at the back of the room, ready to take pictures sometime during the proceedings and working quietly with lights, must have caused a short circuit, for in the corner of the room we were facing there was suddenly a sharp sound and a big spark. I do not know what came into the minds of others, but I suppose such things as "a shell", and even "a bomb" presented themselves for the first second.

Mrs. New was in charge of the service and did admirably. Dr. C. L. Hsia gave the long prayer, and it was beautiful. Dr. Wu's message read by Mrs. New was one of the most inspiring parts of the service and more than anything else made us feel we were joined again in unity to the Binling that now is so scattered. Here is her telegram:

"May Gining family be worthy of Founders and College ideals by humbly strengthening ourselves and sacrificially sharing in national crisis Romans 8: 35-37."

After the service, we had such an attractive tea, donated by the alumnae of Gining who are now at McTyeire; we had a chance to talk with the alumnae, the guests, our four students, to meet Mr. Sun, Dr. Heia, many of the McTyeire faculty, Laura Haygood faculty who showed such interest in the service. Then there was the photograph which is good, I hear, and about 5:30 we went off, leaving the alumnae in the midst of a meeting. There had been a genuine spirit of friendliness, and much renewing of the spirit of our Alma Mater, and a feeling that it was good to have been there. Our chief regret of the afternoon was that the students had been so sparsely represented. Now Mrs. New is planning for some sort of a service for the students on a Sunday afternoon before too long.

The St. John's University has been directly involved in this week's war developments, for the whole group have had to evacuate their campus, and Japanese batteries are as close as 100 yards from their property. The Medical School had a week's holiday, but it is now established in the already overcrowded quarters of the university on Hanking Road. The classrooms are tiny so that their Freshmen in the Embryology Class have had to be dropped out. For this course microscopes are brought in, but there will for the present be no chance of lab. work in other courses. The wonderful thing is that in face of these trying and varying difficulties, they keep on at all.

With the very best of good wishes to you, Miss Griest, I must now close. A letter from Miss Carl the other day expressed her appreciation of the news you send her of events out here. My brother appreciates also the direct news he has had of us through your office. Did you know of his change of address? He is now married and lives at the following address:

Dr. C. J. Kirk,
No. 1 Willingdon Place,
Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.

Ruth sends her love to you,

Yours,

Florence A. Kirk

11/19/37

C
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P
Y

Ginling College
Nanking, China
October 30, 1937

Miss Margaret Hodge
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Miss Hodge:

Although I have mentioned the college finances in my letters to you and Miss Griest, I have failed to cover all the problems, so today Miss Priest and I have worked together and wish to present to you a complete picture of the present conditions. We will be very glad to have your advice and to know the opinion of the Founders on these problems.

Emergency Budget for 1937-1938: We have sent you copies of the emergency budget showing the total expenditure at \$104,788.10 and the balance to be raised at \$10,945.10. In the original budget for the year, the total was \$201,654.40 and the balance to be raised was \$28,959.90. We have counted on receiving the full appropriations from the Board of Founders. Reductions have been made in practically all the items, but especially in the salary account. For all those who have been assigned definite work in Nanking, Wuchang, and Shanghai, the salary is 60 per cent, and for all those waiting for call from the college the salary is 40 per cent. All the part time instructors and those who have found temporary work are not receiving salary. This salary scale was adopted for September, October, and November, but we intend to extend it through December and January to the end of the first semester.

In regard to salary reductions we made no distinction between Chinese and American but rather followed a uniform basis according to whether or not they had definite work for the college. We were very sorry to have had to adopt this emergency budget before there was time to secure approval from the Founders. The members of the faculty, Miss Sutherland and Miss Vautrin, who were here at the time felt that it was better to put it on this basis. However, in the case of a new appointee from New York I wrote to her clearly that the final decision would have to wait until we could get advice from New York. The real problem arises when we compare missionaries with our western faculty women. The former are not cut in salary and are given a liberal grant to cover travel and additional living cost during evacuation. I wonder if our cooperating Boards would approve of our subjecting the foreign faculty to hardship in view of the decreased income in general. From the administrative viewpoint the simple and sound basis is to adopt a uniform policy for all; and to give special consideration when necessary. As an illustration, for September, Miss Chester and Miss Kirk were paid full salary because of the high cost of living in Tsingtao. I shall greatly appreciate it if you will let me know frankly your reaction and give me your advice. I am enclosing a copy of the present salary list for your reference.

Plans for the Second Semester: This is our most difficult question and must be faced in the near future. If we are able to open in Nanking we hope the income from student fees will be enough to meet the increase in the salary account - in restoring some part time and full time professors and bringing those on the 40 per cent. basis up to 60 per cent. But the

question is, will 60 per cent. of our original low salaries cause much hardship to our faculty, if followed throughout the whole year.

If the war drags on and we still cannot start work on our own campus in February, should we continue the two centers or should we try to find another place? This has to be decided according to the circumstances and by the Directors in China, but the financial factor has a good deal of influence in making the decision. If we should consider it advisable to continue the two centers in Wuchang and Shanghai, it seems necessary to make special grants for the faculty there. Living costs are high and the very crowded conditions in the hostel in Wuchang will wear down the individual's energy for work. It may also be necessary to grant special subsidies for those on the 40 per cent. list, especially for men with families, in order to make decent living possible. Will it then be asking too much for the Founders to make special or additional contributions besides the \$10,945.10 in the Emergency Budget?

Possibilities of Moving the College Another alternative is to move the students, faculty, and equipment to some comparatively safer place. I shall not go into the many practical difficulties, such as getting girls to be willing to leave their homes, the dangers of travel, difficulties of packing and shipping books and apparatus, protection of the vacated buildings on the campus, etc. But the fundamental principle of whether to move at all and the secondary question of how to secure the expenses involved in moving should be carefully considered by the Founders when there is time to do so. From all indications this war is to be a long drawn out one, unless our side breaks down because of the vigorous coast blockade and the destruction of land communications by means of bombing. (Confidential - the opinion of a high British representative here is that we cannot expect much from the conference soon to be held in Brussels, or from other Powers, but we need to strengthen our own defence for a struggle of a year or eighteen months.) If fighting in the Yangtze Valley should be gradually pushed toward Nanking, are we still to leave our library books and laboratory equipment on the campus? There are two different opinions with regard to this- 1. We should remain no matter what befalls as Yenching decided a few years ago. 2. We should save valuable equipment and make better use of them elsewhere. Under the first plan we run the risk of loss either from shelling or possible looting, because if the Japanese army is determined to reach Nanking the Chinese resistance is bound to be a fierce one.

If we should decide to carry on our work in some other locality during the war period, the expense of moving is a big item. Will the Board of Founders be willing to grant additional assistance for such expense. When the University of Nanking made the tentative plan of moving the nucleus of their faculty, students, and equipment to Chengtu, the cost of transportation alone was estimated at \$60,000 Chinese currency. For Ginling a few Chinese friends and several faculty recommend that we should move in order to keep our group intact. If someone could assure us that the war would soon be over and the college could open in Nanking in September, then we can easily put up with another semester of running two centers, although as we already know, we have practically no class of 1941. If our Ginling family should be scattered for another or second year, then there would be serious difficulty in building up afterwards and some faculty may be forced to seek work elsewhere.

We realize, of course, that even if we approve in principle of moving when necessary, the next question of where to move is most difficult. When I wrote to West China Union University at the same time I wrote to Bishop Ralph Ward. He responded readily and besides the suggestion of West China Union he thought that we could use a W.F.M.S. school compound in Suining. The government universities from Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking, and Shanghai region are moving to Sian, Chungking, Changsha, Kiangsi, and Kwangsi. There is a distinct tendency of migrating farther inland in the period of long resistance.

Again I want to make it clear that we are not proposing any definite recommendation but merely wish to present possible solutions for your consideration. We shall greatly appreciate receiving your advice on such important matters, so that the Board of Directors may be guided in their deliberations.

Financial obligations: Besides the need in the current emergency budget mentioned above, I wish to write briefly about other obligations which the college has to meet. The financial report for 1936-1937 shows the deficit as follows:

Deficit in current account	\$14,252.26	
Deficit in piano account	1,622.48	Total \$15,874.74

The Alumnae Campaign account has on hand \$3,109.33 which reduces the total deficit to \$12,765.21. And if conditions become normal and all the pledges by the Alumnae can be collected, we should have over \$3,000 more from the Alumnae Campaign of last year.

In regard to the appropriation from the Founders, the total amount of assured income from regular sources, but not including special gifts, was U.S. \$21,420.72. But on account of the very heavy taxes for the promotional work, the Board of Founders voted to allow the field U.S. \$19,000. We realize fully that you and Miss Griest did all you could to reduce the amount of such a tax, yet the fact remains that the field did not receive the full amount of the assured income of U.S. \$21,420.72 but rather U.S. \$2,420.72 less. We wonder if some way could be found to restore this fund. If so, when the amount is turned into Chinese currency the actual deficit for 1936-37 will be \$4,776.83.

Permanent property items: Last February we sent to you a list showing the property items that we had advanced from field funds but which we hoped would be covered from funds in the hands of the Board of Founders. The total needed to clear our records was \$21,076.48 and we noted that these amounts were reported to the Associated Boards and included in their list of urgent capital needs for this year. Is there any hope of securing this money at this time? It would relieve this pressure and enable us to meet our loan at the bank in February.

Land investment This loan at a local bank (Mr. T.T.Zee, brother of Mrs. W.S.New is the manager) was authorized by the directors last January in order to buy the Tsu land on the northwest of the campus. I have written to you in detail about this. The college managed the payment with other funds on hand, until last September when we made a loan for \$20,000 for six months, with the land for security. The deal is not yet completed but we have to face the problem of meeting this loan in February. You may

know that there is a moratorium on all banking in China at this time, so we are not sure if we shall succeed in arranging an extension. We shall of course try to do so, but we would like to put the problem before you in case we find ourselves in the embarrassing position of having a note due at the bank and no money in our account to meet it. If we are unable to renew it, can we count on your help to meet this loan either by a special gift or by a loan to us?

This evening at six o'clock we are observing the twenty-second annual Founders Day of the college with a very simple fellowship supper and a simple program following. Tomorrow groups in Shanghai, Wuchang, Changsha, and Hong Kong and possibly in West China will also be remembering the day.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi fang Wu

PRAYER BY DR. C. L. HSIA
GINLING COLLEGE FOUNDERS' DAY EXERCISES
October 31, 1937

Editor's Note: This service was held while bombs were dropping in the immediate neighborhood. Dr. Hsia is a Doctor of Laws of the University of Edinburgh. His wife is a sister of Dr. Way-sung New. For some years he was head of the Anglo-Chinese College of the London Mission in Shanghai. More recently he has been a member of the legislative branch of the Nanking Government.

O God, who art from everlasting to everlasting, the Creator and Upholder of all things, the Source of life and light; thy ways are not our ways, nor thy thoughts as our thoughts; thy wisdom is unsearchable, reaching from one end of the world to the other; and no purpose of thine can be restrained. But in the wonder of creation thou hast shown us something of thyself; and for thy wisdom, majesty and beauty revealed therein, we would praise and worship thee.

Throughout the ages thou has led our race along the upward path, encouraging us by generous gifts, schooling us by the discipline of suffering; thy wisdom has been our guide; thy love has overruled our folly and our sin.

As we are here gathered together today to commemorate the Founders' Day of Ginling College, thou knowest what thoughts and memories are passing through our minds. Instead of jollification and festivity, our hearts are full of anxiety and uncertainty. Eternal God from whom nothing passeth and is gone, we seek in thee our refuge and strength. We remember with grateful hearts the mercy of which we have been constant partakers through these swiftly passing days. Thou hast been our Good Shepherd and we have not wanted. Through the promise of the spring, through the brightness of the summer, through the riches of autumn, thou hast blessed us. Thou hast been with us in the daily duty and struggle. Alike in sunshine and in gloom have we been sustained by thee. In this hour we would call to remembrance the many good things we have seen and tasted and known. We thank thee for all thy blessings on Ginling College in years gone by. We feel thy guiding hand through all its achievements. We feel assured that in spite of the present uncertainty thou hast greater things in store for us, for which we and those who are responsible for the affairs of the college may prove worthy of thy great trust.

We beseech thee at this time to bless all members of Ginling College, both teachers and students, scattered up and down the country, Grant calm and control of thought to those who are facing the uncertainty of tomorrow; let their hearts stand fast, believing in the Lord. We pray that many teachers may come to such an understanding of the spiritual possibilities of education, that they may be able to mould the character of those whom they teach after the pattern of their Master. Finally, we pray for all those who have gone forth from the college, that they may be so guided and strengthened by thy Spirit, that being true disciples of Jesus Christ, they may live blameless and faithful lives to the glory of thy name.

Send thy blessing, O heavenly Father, on this ancient land of ours. Increase in our own and in every nation, the spirit of truth and justice, peace and godly love. Turn the hearts of all men unto thee, and so hasten the time when the kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of our Lord, in whose name we offer these petitions and prayers, through Jesus Christ. Amen.