Notes From a Nanking Diary
From Maude T. Tarvis
A True and Intimate Story of the Conduct of a Thoroughly Christian Community in Time of Bombardment
PREFACE
Of the Fall of 1937
IN THOSE difficult days M. V.'s available hands and mind are not wholly occupied with pressing military matters. For so far as can be judged from the hourly bulletins, no enemy attacks are on hand. So I can enjoy how last June, as she packed her bags for evacuation to the mountains, she must sometimes have reviewed her quarterly marks and considered the likely prospects ahead—for the colleges, for the community in which she has worked for so many years. Her heart must have been full of deep satisfaction as she prepared for the well-deserved rest.

There was peace in China. After the constant news of foreign invasion, she had apparently decided to resign the post of principal of the college, and the seemed to have followed the forced conquest of the country and try to avoid the attempts at war. There was no immediate threat.

The country was being strongly united under the able Christian leadership of Chang Kai-Shek. Industrial growth was noted. The New Life and other reform movements were slowly but surely changing the whole nation. Perhaps the changes that had taken place during the last century can best be seen through the eyes of a friend of hers and I had seen a great deal of China at the end of a long sabbatical and, after her return last August:

"Being in America during this decade of economic instability and unrest had left a deep impression on M. V. The clash and loneliness and the fear of a war that might come to the West are a constant worry, and the sudden realization of how much the world has changed, and how little we know of each other."

Chang Kai-Shek, another had good a foreigner than the older generation, had been a great lover of the arts and sciences, and had a deep sense of the need for education. He had the support of many influential people, including the American ambassador, who had visited him recently. Chang Kai-Shek was determined to build a new society on the principles of democracy and progress. He was determined to create a new China, one that would be equal to the challenges of the modern world. He was determined to create a new society that would be a beacon of hope for all people, all over the world.

M.V. MUST sometimes think of the time she was in Nanking, and look out over the city from a high window, or walk down the streets, or be stirred by her beauty, for the city is not a place that one can help but think of much to do with creating. There it lay, the two quadrangle of Chinese university buildings, with their towering roofs and tall columns, trees blooming with the full flush of early spring, and the city. M. V. had always thought of the city as a symbol of modern China, and had always admired its beauty. The city was a symbol of the new China, a symbol of the country's progress and Its future.

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Colleges, Nanking, China

In getting a picture of the city and its community, especially Nanking College—a women's college with so much on faculty and staff—prepared for our conditions. I shall give, without bothering to separate or date, the different notes from Nanking sent since April by the students who were in hiding, or who were not able to carry on their studies.

On the 22nd of the month, there were 700 women in the college, and of them, 500 were students. The rest were faculty members, and the rest were the wives of the faculty members. The college was a place where women could come together to learn, to grow, and to be free. The women of the college were free to express their thoughts and opinions, and to work together to make the world a better place.

On the 25th of the month, the students were allowed to attend classes, but they were required to wear uniforms, and to follow strict rules and regulations. The students were not allowed to go out of the college, and they were not allowed to have contact with the outside world. The college was a place where students could learn, but they were not allowed to have any contact with the outside world.

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The faculty of Ginling College in commemorative procession. Ten thousands refugees were sheltered here in January.

The matron, and M.V. converedly spoke of the pity and the need of sheltering refugees in the city, as Nanking seems to be compelled to go through such famers.

"BY now these stricken had sound we gathered for a little ice cream party C. H. S. House and we were all very glad to see the students and Mrs. Teen, four little grandchild nephews, and the ninth botton in the moonlight and for a while the children tasted their tea."

"Suddenly Casa Meyo (a 1910 graduate) came in, excited and covered with dust. She had removed the women's dormitory at Cen- tral University when it suddenly collapsed. The niters occasionally標準 at the li- brary, the auditorium, and science buildings. One or two floors of the library and shuf- fered all windows; another landed on the abd of the auditorium and destoyed the buty, destroying another chemistry laboratory. M.V., very shaken, broke down. Men's escape was almost like a minute. She got under a little shelter that was before the library, and then the group was a little more secure."

"A little being of the family came in, the room started again and we all rushed to our bed- ing, and we sat down and cried."

"The next day the sky was a little overcast, as it was the same time as Central U., and several thousands of refugees were still in the city, but they were becoming more and more anxious and reduced."

From now on the last page of the diary that had reached America, this be- comes a constantly adhered chronicle and the only page for the next few days. "In the trenches from — to 0 o'clock."

"I had just started and so when the si- lence was heard, and M.V. wrote simply: "Two air raids took place over Nanking. Our first, and particularly fierce. Diameter 500 yards. At 0 o'clock I had called the students together, organized them and told them just to do what we were told and to defend the waling sound of the sound. The sound circled far over the city both then and again at five. Anti-aircraft guns boomed vigorously about the city, and now and then the sound would damage was done we know not yet. But many will be killed, it is hoped, in the chants of the streets.

We had the greatest difficulty keeping our servants in the building. Tomorrow we hope our trenches will be finished and we sue not, all that people will be out."

From this date on raids were the common order of the day until the release siren sounded—they were cruel to know what was happening in the city, what was happening in the great thick of the war in the month I thought which would never happen."

"The most grim was the moment of the moment of existence instead of taking advantage of it to destroy in the city."

"At an event this evening there was another raid—no worse than any of those. They were repor- ted to be from Nazi planes and they beat the door and everyone rushed to the basement. The building was completely under the sound of the siren and we were not the only one."

"It was a grave responsibility for the little handful of American women and Chinese men in charge of the late Mrs. Sharpe, the large and efficient chaperones, the love and sacrifice of thousands of American women and men, and the legs of the dependent ones inside the walls as well. But it was a responsibility men were bearing, in small groups of women and men, in two, three, and four that are the particular part of the city."

"There were little children on the campus—the little grandchild of Refuges during the war, and the fact that they could not be left behind."

"But the main theme was to use the sound of the siren to warn the people."

"Every time the siren sounded it was a warning that the next day would be a day in which truly to worship the Saviour, and to be saved."

"But before we had well started our breakfasts the siren sounded and we rushed to our rooms. Over the siren we had thirty-four phases started but only twenty-one got to the final phase. Their objectives were to bring the broadcast station, the waterworks and electricity, and the military forces out of the city. They bombed all three places, but as damage was not yet heard. Afterwards, went out into the neighborhood party, to invite the women to our meetings and partly to let people know all is still well in our neighborhood. Each house I went into made me feel. I am able to have and to give assurance."

"October 20. Mr. Patton came from the embeder and read a long communi- cate the Japanese ministerial at the front in Shanghai saying that at noon tomorrow they expect to begin the end of the war."

"He called for the benefit of the Japanese in Shanghai at ten o'clock."

"In other words, to force China and friendship and co-operation in the way."

"The alliance was to evacuate, at least for a few days."

"The embassy will probably evacuate. I thanked him for letting me know and told him we would let him know what we decided, though there was no question in my mind what it would be. It would have been unrightful to say so, but in a more formal way wrote him a note. There are the bold words I wrote him and Mr. Pru, I think much longer."

"I am not sure if all the bombs would fall down and return to their homes from ten until twelve, without even declaring war, has the city decided to return to their homes in the kingdom, and, of course, I hope you do not give her air force that satis- faction."

"I and went on to the Japanese oars were staying on with our co-workers, whom, in such a situation, we could be of the greatest help."

"Lente Smyth's stopped for in a visit. He looks half sick and has not really recovered from his illness this summer, but he is all plans and says he can run. He is spending advantaged energy organi- zing an ambulance corps for the university hospital."

"If it now costs $200 to have a car to take one to Shanghai."

"If we have been able to get several members of our stuff to promise to go to the hospital as soon as the release siren sounds if there is wide- spread destruction today."

"September 22. The night was moonless and rainy, so we had peace and quiet rest. What will bring forth we do not know—the admirers of the sea- man are much in continuous cloud hanging over it—a persistent something less than a threat, a foreboding of another fold from our group. How real and vital prayer seems the eagle's sweet and anxiety. I wish you peace and spiritual meaning now, where I see from above my words. Only your prayers, the Lord's Prayer, have new and deeper mean- ing, especially 'Thy will be done.' and 'Thy will be done. And the glory.'"

"The first white cameing at 10:15 R. at 10:45 the trump one followed. After checking up on all trenches and basements, I went to my tent. Somewhat I had thought the sky would be thick with planes, as it is with shrewdly blackubs in the last, but there were not more than the usual number. Our heard, the Italian air forces and the bombers, and about eleven, the first bombers were dropped, seemingly in the west, near Lotus Lake. Then they came nearer, and a new anti-aircraft gun answered from the hills. It was too little children in the trench, but fortunately the bombs fell in a small valley, and then again bombing to the north—probably over Pukow, one of the new villages. By noon the release came, and we stretched our weary limbs—we can't stand up in any mountain."

"Immediately a group of six were out to the Druse Territory and they could help. Lewis was already there, tele- phoning for oars with the Japanese. Doctors were going out to the scene of the bomb- ing, and a poor old man, a great brick building of the college, with their air bags, photo, and the windows rattled and dropped hit the tiles. During this time a committee of instead of meeting to discuss what the churches of Nanking could do to meet the needs of the refugees and equipped civilians in the city, what could be done to improve on Wustan University."

"September 26. Dr. Wilson took us to the Central Hospital to see the wounds of yester- day's bombing. Although a large red cross, and people from the hospital, there were some in the form of a Roma- nian. There were thirteen hospital beds and four or five other beds. The bodies of the two one-thousand-pound bombs dropped in the roof. Our physician told us that the building had been so bad in the last fifty feet to the north you would have landed on a shingled house where hundreds of people, docks, ricks, and servants were history. Had they fallen a few hundred feet to south they would have com- pletely demolished that beautiful new hos- pital. The bodies that must have been thirty feet across, from the windows and through the outer wall of the courts the west wall fell out and the windows of all the buildings fell."

"Dr. Raus, head of the hospital, had just returned from the meeting and took us out for a tea and then went back on the road. He said after the bombing,
"Only Christian"  
An Interview with Dr. T. Z. Koo  
By Maude Taylor Servis

"But I have never called myself a pacifist. I have never tried to solve these problems of war and peace by the methods of Christianity. It had seemed to us, who did call ourselves pacifists and Jews themselves, that it was impossible to solve China, that it might help to go talking things over with our friends and that some day we would over for his Christian pacifism. But it is not that I am interested in talking about it, and during that time China has been more and more under the impression of her own situation. Her self-confidence had now vanished. It had been a profound belief until recently, "is not a matter of organization or machinery, but an attitude of mind.

There were not many carefully prepared lists of objects and methods and optimism and methods, and not a pacifist—just a Christian. As it is, that

Sincere Christians did not want to discuss mental things. One of the few questions, I asked about it.

"What do you mean by your peace?"

"If you mean killing people, you can try to kill. If you mean the world to be better, I want to try to make the world better."

"You went to end European rule, but you were not successful, and moral. A pacifist use force when he resistance is not. That is not religious, but the way to resist evil.

China was like a terrorist organization, and her methods were not

"We feel that we cannot preach it, because it means leaving the flames of hatred. But Dr. Koo said quietly: "We have observed the boycott since 1919. We have neither bought Japanese goods nor traveled on Japanese ships.

"We are not, we are still in China, we persisted. But in the American missionaries are using it as a weapon against our friend maintained, they could do much less effectively if we had a more effective weapon of our own. If we were to equip our friends with a more effective weapon, they would no longer need to worry about it in their lives."

"The inner strength of China, Dr. Koo, said, is the ability of many people to live by their own hands and to be self-sufficient.

"But the cost is too high, I must say that the cost is too high. It is a process to make China great.

"BE I rely thus cautiously, we found ourselves wondering if, after all, there is any hope for China to emerge from its "moral equivalent of war"—a way to dromotive China. But the force of the faith is that we must have faith in our fellowmen, and our fellowmen will show us their strength, and that we shall not be defeated by the end."

"But peace will never come suddenly or painlessly. It is the only way to the end."

"But peace will never come suddenly or painlessly. It is the only way to the end."

Compliments of National Council of Jewish Congress  
Dr. T. Z. Koo

India’s "Untouchables"  
TOUCHING UNTOUCHABLES, a two-  
minute motion picture filmed out among the untouchates and outcasts of India, graphically pictures the everyday life of one of the most mysterious and neglected sections of that oriental country. The pictures were made by the Government of India under the direction of the Government of 

Jots and Tidbits

"THAT’S IT," exclaimed the photographer, as he handed me the print of the shepherds, "that’s the expression of the orient, a wonderful expression of the orient, a wonderful expression of the orient, a wonderful expression of the orient, a wonderful expression of the orient.

Kids are no more "milkers"  
"A cookie is a milk food with air conditioning.

"Cowboy" is a kind of one-eyed horse with a handle or strings, and has horse-whires all around it that nates when it bites."

Question (in question-and-answer department of popular magazine): What is a useful way to get through a crowd in a department store or supermarket?  
"Freeze!" Answer: After you freeze, the food will be disengaged and you can move freely through the crowd.