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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Girling
Academic
Related to faculty + staff
Edith Haight
Ella Hanawalt

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EDITH C. HAIGHT

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Edith Haight Gintling 133-2686



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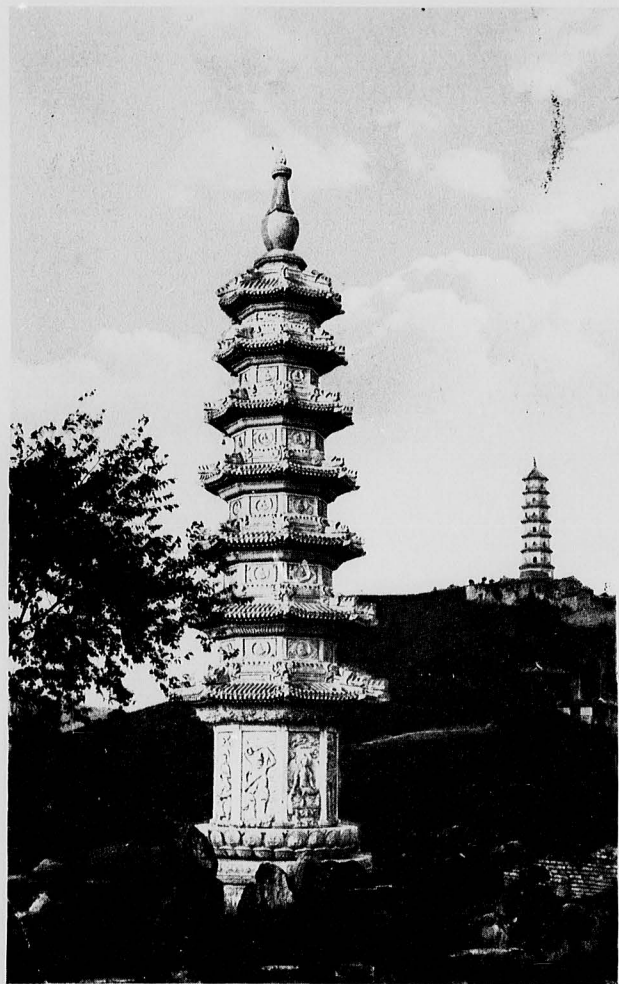
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Merry Christmas
Happy New Year

Fr. Dzo-gia

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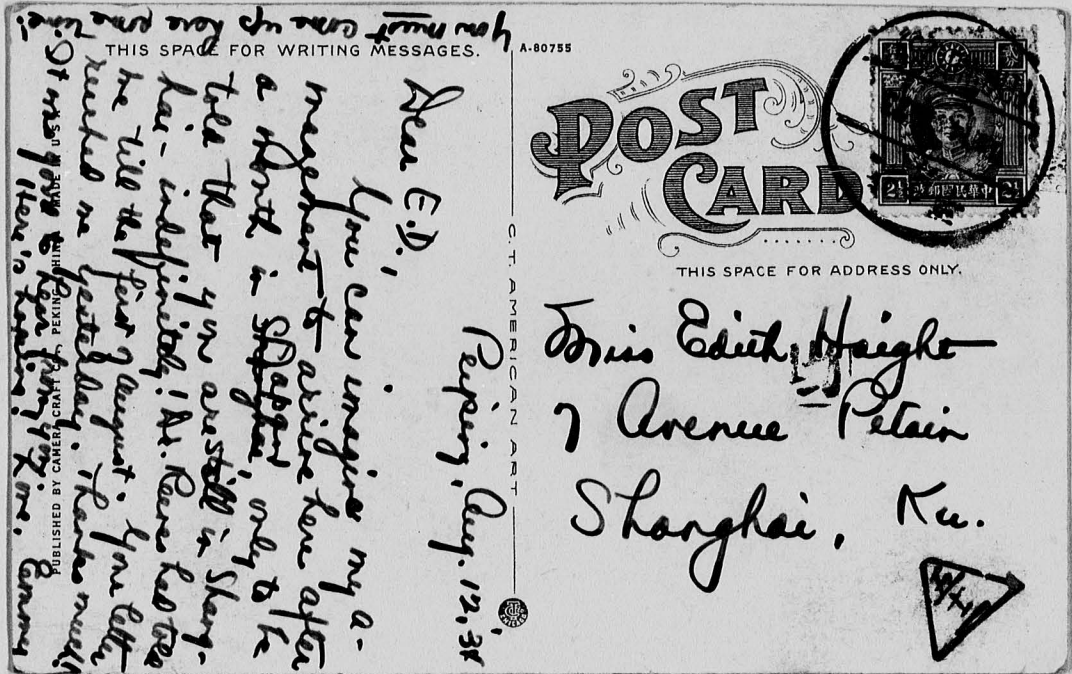


THE JADESTONE FOUNTAIN PAGODAS.

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POST CARD

THIS SPACE FOR ADDRESS ONLY.

Miss Edith Haigh
7 Avenue Pétain
Shanghai, Ku.



Paris, Aug. 12, 31

Dear E.D.!

You can imagine my a-
mazed to advise you after
a short in Shanghai, only to be
told that you are still in Shang-
hai - indefinitely! As Renee had the
he'll be the first August. You letter
reached me yesterday. Thanks much!
It was good to hear from you. I'm
here in London. I'm. Lovingly

THIS SPACE FOR WRITING MESSAGES.

A-80755

U.S. AMERICAN ART

PUBLISHED BY CAMERON GRAFF, PENNSYLVANIA

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恭賀新禧

鞠躬

With Sincere and Hearty
Wishes for Your Happiness
and Prosperity from
New Year's Day Forward

From Cha Liang pei

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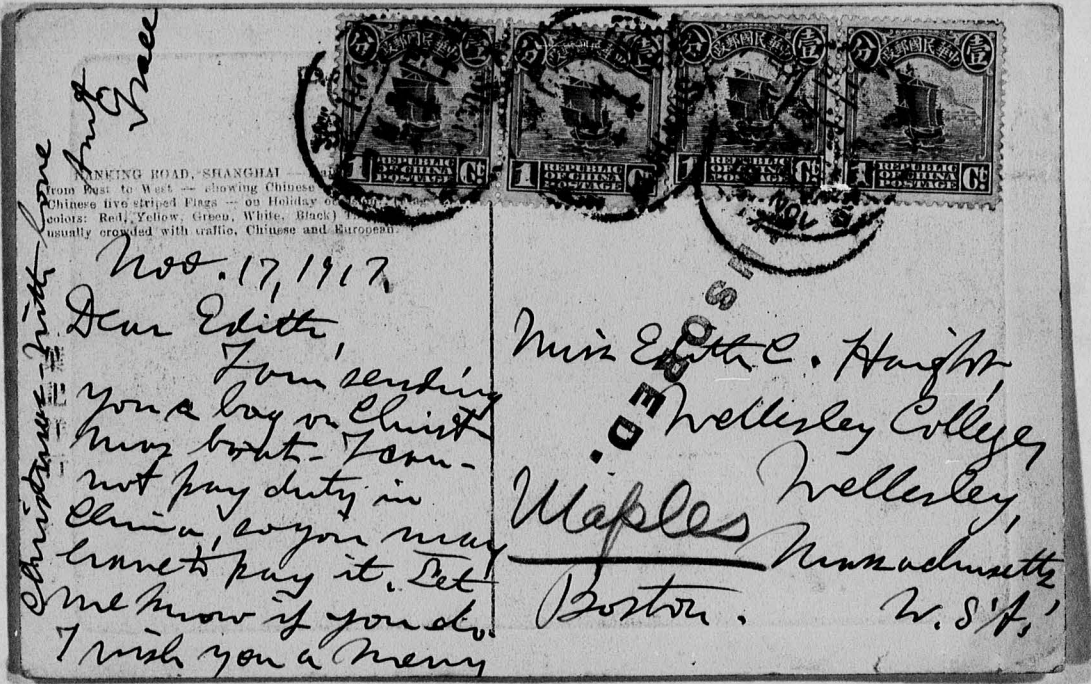
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NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

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*Christmas with love
and Grace*

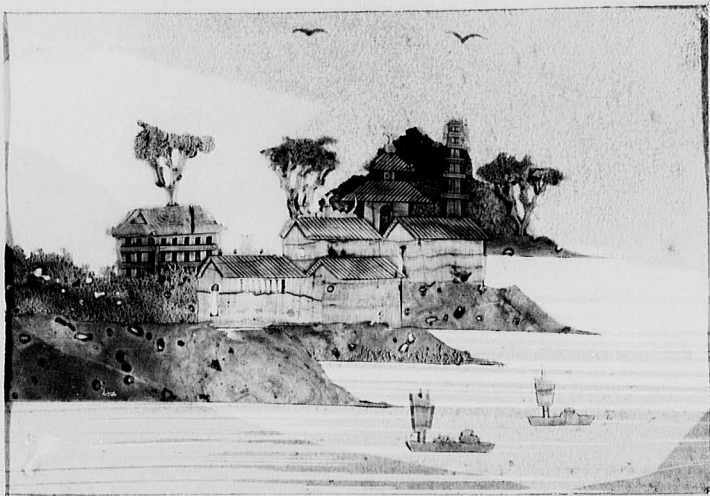
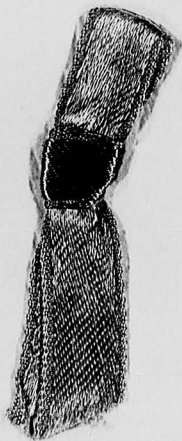
FINNING ROAD, SHANGHAI
From East to West -- showing Chinese
Chinese five striped flags -- on Holiday
colors: Red, Yellow, Green, White, Black
usually crowded with traffic, Chinese and European

Nov. 17, 1917
Dear Edith,
I am sending
you a toy boat. I am
not paying duty in
China, so you may
have to pay it. Let
me know if you do.
I wish you a Merry

RECEIVED
Miss Edith C. Haight
Wellesley College
Wellesley,
Massachusetts
Boston. W.S.A.

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禧新賀恭 1934



Christmas Greetings
Picture made of corks

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To - Dear Miss Haight

Remembrances of you
on New Year's Day
And all Good Wishes
for your future Health
and Prosperity

From -

Tam Teui-yung

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Dec. 2. 1939

Dear Miss Haight:

Have you received my letter
that I send it to you last month? How do you do?
I do hope to have your letter in every minute.

This card is made by some kind
of Chinese wood. I think you will like it very
much, are you?

How do you enjoy the x'mas time?
I wish I were you in American now, because I want
to see all the beautiful things in there.

A merry xmas + a Happy New year to you!
— Tami Young —

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PERSONAL SKETCH-EDITH C. HAIGHT
CANDIDATE FOR POSITION IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION
GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA.

The past three or four generations of my family on both sides of the house have been born and raised in this country. The original maternal line is a mixture of English and Irish while the paternal is Welch. Both my grandfather and great grandfather on my mother's side were clergymen of the Episcopal Church. My father's family were Methodists, although my father joined the Episcopal Church before marriage. From the earliest recollections religion has always played a very real and prominent part in our family life. This faith in God and desire to live acceptably for Him, so firmly established in childhood, remains unshakeable.

My father contracted tuberculosis when I was three and died two years later. Much of the time thereafter my mother and I made our home with her sister's and brothers' families. As a result we lived in many sections of the country, which helped to build up in me a very tolerant attitude toward local prejudices as they differed in various localities and to build also a ready adaptability to new environments.

As a child, I was constantly encouraged in active play out-of-doors, partly because of the family fear that I might develop susceptibility to tuberculosis and partly to counteract my avid interest in reading. As a result I developed many fundamental skills which have been distinct assets to my present profession, and acquired a love of nature which has been a constant source of joy. In addition, I built a sound foundation of health which has paid high dividends in vitality and reserve power. I had most of the children's diseases but since 1919, an appendectomy, and a tonsillectomy, and influenza during the epidemic are the only illnesses I have suffered. My health seems to be excellent.

My interests are very many and varied. I am never at a loss for something to do. Indeed the days are not half long enough for all the things I should like to do. I enjoy my work so much that I am inclined to find some of my recreation in doing additional work unless circumstances divert me. Of the out-door activities, hiking, camping, horse-back riding, and tennis are my favorites. I enjoy games of all kinds, especially chess. I like hand crafts although my experience has been limited largely to work with leather and copper. I am interested in dramatics and have had some experience in directing amateur theatricals. I am particularly interested in creative dancing and have recently been experimenting with its use as a means to a better appreciation and interpretation of poetry. I am fond of reading, not only for myself but aloud. And I love music.

My social interests are largely in doing things with people rather than conversational. I enjoy people and seemingly have no difficulty in getting along with them. My close friends are few but enduring and a never failing source of joy.

My reasons for being interested in teaching at Ginling College may be traced to two very different sources. Perhaps the stronger reason is the professional opportunity which the opening offers. I have always been especially interested in the teacher training phase of physical education and have found the greatest satisfaction in the work I have done in that field. It was the major course in physical education

which attracted me to the University of Wyoming five years ago. I consider the opportunity in this field at Ginling College unusual in that it is the only school in China offering training for teachers of physical education and therefore must maintain the highest possible quality of work for the sake of the future of physical education in China.

The other reason is the interest and very happy associations which I have always had with China. Through an Aunt (my father's sister) who had missionary friends in China and who herself later spent many years there in missionary work, I corresponded with the Chinese girls of my own age (we were only children) for many years. The correspondence was a source of great delight to both of us. Later my Aunt's letters from China sometimes enclosing pictures filled me with a great eagerness to see for myself.

So with the kind of professional opportunity I very much want looming up in a country in which I have always been interested. I can not help but be eager to qualify!

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Hanawalt, Ella May

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS
THE REGISTRAR'S OFFICE
URBANA

November 26, 1919

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1919
MISS M. E. HODGE

RECEIVED
NOV 28 1919
MISS M. E. HODGE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

THAT Ella May Hanawalt who received the
degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS from the University of
Michigan, in 1915, was a student in our Graduate
School during the Summer Session of 1917 and received
credit for work taken here as indicated below: *unit*

Educ. S5	Comparative education	<i>1</i>	E
Educ. S6	Principles of high school education	<i>1</i>	E
Educ. S18	Method in educational research	<i>1</i>	E
Educ. S20	Supervision	<i>1</i>	E

E -- Excellent

A unit is a course reciting four ^{or} and five times
a week for 18 weeks.

L. A. Boice
Recorder

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BOARD OF MISSIONS

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

706 CHURCH ST. P.O. BOX 510

NASHVILLE, TENN.

DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S WORK
MABEL K. HOWELL, SECRETARY
ORIENTAL FIELDS

May 28, 1925.

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York.

My dear Miss Bender:

I have several communications from you which need to be answered. In the first place, I regret very deeply that you will not be able to bear any part of the deficit at Ginling. We have arranged for an enlarged share in the *budget* beginning January 1925. We have nothing that we could draw on for this deficit except our contingent, and that is being rapidly eaten up, so we fear we may not have enough to carry us through to the end of the year. I have consulted with Miss Case, secretary of the Latin-American fields, over our general financial situation and she agrees with me that certainly not this early in the year could we draw on the contingent for this item. As the year draws to a close and we can see our way through we might be able to make an appropriation, but at present we cannot.

In the minutes of April 28 you speak of the possibility of securing Miss Harmon for Biology at Ginling. I do not know whether you have heard that we have already secured Miss Harmon for our work at McTyeire. You may not recall the history of the case. Miss Harmon was a Southern Methodist from Virginia and was accepted by our Candidates Committee to teach science in our own mission. Just before our action was reported to Miss Harmon she accepted an invitation to go to Yenching. About six weeks or more ago when Miss Harmon found out that she was no longer needed at Yenching she cabled me to know if there was any place in our mission for her. I cabled back to our Reference Committee to take the matter up with her, with the result that she has been definitely engaged for work in Shanghai, dividing her time between the medical school and McTyeire. She has a strong backing among our women in Virginia and I have been able to arrange for her salary.

And now with reference to your letter of May 12, you ask that we vote on these five items by number.

1. I judge that this paragraph means in item one, M. E. Church, North, does it not, rather than Southern Methodist? I approve of this item.

2. Approval. 3. Approval. 4. Approval.

MAY 28 1925

[27

5. I am not sure what ought to be done. I do not like the over-development of one department as against the development of other departments, which this might cause, and yet I covet for the Science Department these grants from the China Medical Board.

There has been considerable correspondence passing between Miss Vautrin and our mission in China and also between Miss Vautrin and our Bishop of the China field with reference to Miss MacKinnon's appointment to Ginling. I forwarded to Bishop Boaz yesterday quite a bulky correspondence bearing on this subject. Miss MacKinnon has already been appointed to the principalship of McTyeire and I do not believe it is going to be possible for our mission to spare her for Ginling at this time.

I had a letter yesterday from our missionary in Ginling, Miss Ella Hanawalt. She seems to feel certain that Mrs. Thurston will ask for her removal from Ginling, just as she has done with others in the faculty. Miss Hanawalt loves Ginling and loves her work, but I think she knows that Mrs. Thurston is not in favor of her. I do not want Miss Hanawalt to have to suffer the hurt of having Miss Thurston drop her. Our mission esteems her too highly and there are so many places where she could serve with us. What is the proper thing for me to do in this situation? Will it be to ask Ginling to release Miss Hanawalt for our own work? As I have said, Miss Hanawalt loves Ginling and everything it stands for and has suffered keenly over the situation. We have no desire to take her away, but personally I feel that I ought to save her from the hurt that would come if Miss Thurston should suggest that she does not want her, and evidently Miss Hanawalt feels that that will be Mrs. Thurston's attitude. I do not want this mentioned to Mrs. Thurston because Miss Hanawalt has written me in confidence and she will make a desperate effort to adjust herself again when Mrs. Thurston returns. She always is happy when Miss Vautrin is in charge.

I sincerely hope that you are following your doctor's instructions and not overdoing these days.

Yours very sincerely,

Charles K. Hoover

P. S. I am planning to be in New York for a committee of the International Missionary Council on June 18. It would be possible for me to be at the Ginling College Committee on June 19. There is a bare possibility that the committee of which Mrs. Nicholson is chairman will be called for the 17th instead of the 18th and in that event I could meet with Ginling on the 16th.

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MAY 28 1945

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0199

C O P Y .

Hanawalt

Ann Arbor, Michigan,
December 31, 1928.

Miss Esther Case.
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Miss Case;

Enclosed is a statement which Miss Bender as secretary of the Ginling College Committee has requested and which deals with the accusations in the letters which you showed me last March. It deals only with those accusations and not with the problem as a whole. It would be impossible for me to deal with the whole matter without giving to it much more time than is at my disposal.

I do not consider that "insisted" E.R.B.

It is with very great reluctance that I submit this statement at all. Miss Bender has insisted upon having it prepared and now I send it to you, asking that you present to the Ginling College Committee only as much as you think absolutely necessary. It would please me most if it could be withheld altogether. It has been my policy since returning to America to refrain from criticism of those who are in authority at Ginling, but in a mere statement of facts, such as I have tried to make this, the very facts themselves at some points carry their own criticisms and violate my resolution. I do not want the statement to do any harm, I can not see how it can do any good, and I have wavered many times in my decision as to whether or not it should be submitted.

You realize of course that the real kernel of the whole matter has not been touched upon in these letters. The real difficulty lies in the fact that the ideas and ideals which Mrs. Thurston holds for Ginling both educationally and spiritually, I just can not accept. I fully believed however, that when Chinese leadership should come to the College Mrs. Thurston would withdraw and thus solve the problem for all of us, but she didn't.

I hope that you have had a good trip to Africa and have managed to get a little rest too. Wishing you a happy New Year, I am

Most sincerely, (Signed) Ella Hanawalt.

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BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

W. G. CRAM, GENERAL SECRETARY

LAMBUTH BUILDING

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
WOMAN'S WORK
MISS ESTHER CASE, SECRETARY

January 8, 1929

RECEIVED

JAN 10 1929

Miss Elizabeth Bender,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Bender:

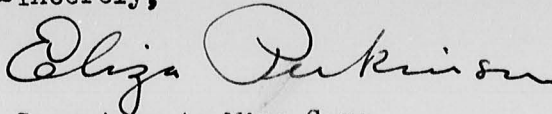
Your letter of January 2 to hand. I have taken up the matter of our appropriations and remittances with our Treasurer and find that our Board appropriated \$1,000 for current expenses through 1928 and 1929, also Miss Hanawalt's salary for the same periods of time. We have sent our appropriations regularly through 1928 and for the first quarter of 1929.

Miss Hanawalt's salary was to cease automatically at the end of her furlough year which was in August 1928. Miss Case wrote you that she would take up with the Executive Committee the question of continuing our contribution, after we had no missionary on the faculty. In looking over the Minutes I find that no action has been taken, therefore, I suppose this is the reason Mrs. Fulton has continued sending the appropriations. She would naturally feel that she could not withhold them until she was so instructed. She will take up the matter of the salary which has been sent to your Treasurer for Miss Hanawalt since August.

Miss Hanawalt has sent us a written statement of the occurrences in China which caused the serious complications in her case. No doubt she has sent the same to you.

I regret to say that Miss Case has suffered a slight operation and will not be able to attend any of the January conferences. She is sincerely interested, however, and will be glad to have the Minutes and reports of all discussions.

Sincerely,



Secretary to Miss Case

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BOARD OF MISSIONS
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH

W. G. CRAM, GENERAL SECRETARY
LAMBUTH BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
WOMAN'S WORK
MISS ESTHER CASE, SECRETARY

May 13, 1929

RECEIVED

MAY 16 1929

File

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender,
150 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Bender:

Your letter of April 5 with enclosure was received promptly and owing to the fact that the Executive Committee of our Board of Missions has not held a meeting I deferred my answer in order that the Board of Missions, in annual session, might take action on the proposed changes in the constitution of the Board of Directors of the College. I am glad to tell you that at the annual meeting of our Board, held on May 7, the actions taken by the Executive Committee of the Ginling College Committee on March 26 were approved, with only one reservation which is (3) in Article III - "Declaration of Purpose" - the members of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, prefer not to take action expressing what the last resort might be and in the hope that if registration becomes necessary the College may be registered as a Christian institution.

Yours sincerely,

EC:DG

Esther Case

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REGARDING MISS HANAWALT

"It seems a little unnecessary as I am sure you know it as well if not better than I do, but I should like to begin by saying that I do recognize Miss Hanawalt's absolute consecration of her affection, ability and time to the cause of Christ in China, and especially at Ginling. I do not think there was any member of the faculty who gave themselves more whole heartedly to their work, or who was more interested in the personal evangelism of the girls than Miss Hanawalt, though there were her equals. I am perfectly certain that Miss Hanawalt never acted from anything but the highest motives, and I believe that would be the testimony of the greater number of the faculty. But it did seem to me that at times she showed a lack of judgment in the view that she took, sometimes because she lacked all the evidence, and sometimes because of a personal bias. A lack of wise judgment is obviously a very common failing, but what made it particularly difficult in Miss Hanawalt's case, was that she threw herself with all her zeal into supporting and making effectual, so far as she could, these rather hurriedly formed judgments, just as much as if they were principles of the utmost importance.

You probably know that during Miss Hanawalt's last year, there was a very unpleasant case of one of her advisees being accused by the rest of a class, it was rather a small one in Physics, of cheating. Miss Hanawalt was the only one of the Faculty who was in any way in the girl's confidence, and she believed her to be innocent, though every effort made by the Joint Council (the Faculty and students in charge of the case, of whom I was not one), seemed to show that the girl was guilty. It was true that some of the girls who were bringing the accusation were not all they should have been themselves, and Miss Hanawalt's view was that it was conspiracy. I do not know enough of the facts on both sides to be in a position to judge, but I could not help feeling that Miss Hanawalt acted very unwisely in refusing to lay before the Joint Council facts which she set herself to discover, and which she said afterwards would have gone a long way to prove the girl's innocence. She had come to the conclusion, as I believe quite wrongly, that those who were dealing with the affair were against the girl, and were not willing to listen to evidence on her behalf, at any rate not with an open mind, and that it was therefore no use to try to do anything there. So she gave all of herself, her time and her thought to saving the girl from being embittered by this unjust accusation and punishment. In this she believes she was successful, and she certainly deserved to be, because she suffered greatly on the girl's behalf, and absolutely believed she was doing the right thing.

But it seemed to me that her judgment was at fault, because she made up her mind right at the beginning that the girl was innocent, and those dealing with the case unfair. She undoubtedly had her own reasons for both these opinions, but hardly sufficient, I think, to have enabled her to follow the line she did, as most of the Faculty believed she was going the wrong way to work, if she was not rather given to making up her mind quickly, and then sticking to it.

If the girl was innocent, then clearly Miss Hanawalt owed it to those who were conducting the enquiry to give them all the information she had, in order that the truth might be known; because however much she could do with the girl herself to prevent the results of an unjust accusation doing her harm, it was clearly bad for those girls who had conspired against the truth to be successful. If the girl were guilty, then of course her action was clearly disastrous from the point of view of the girl herself, as it enabled her to escape from having to come face to face

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in the fullest sense with her own wrong doing. It seemed pretty clear from the evidence that if the accusation was true, and all the evidence seemed to point that way, then it was a case of a very crooked character, not just one slip, and the only hope of moral regeneration lay in a very frank facing of herself, and very deep rooted repentance.

It was clear alike to both students and faculty, and indeed she made no attempt to conceal it, that Miss Hanawalt believed the girl innocent, and considered the decision of the Joint Council wrong. This naturally did not make it easy for Miss Hanawalt, since several of the students had given evidence, and in believing the one girl innocent, she was believing the rest to be wilful liars.

I have gone into considerable detail over this case, though there is much that I have left out, as it seems to me to bring out some of the difficulties. I feel that I personally did not do all I should have done. I ought to have had it out with her much more thoroughly than I ever did, though I did tell her that I felt very strongly that anything she knew which would have helped to establish the girl's innocence she ought to have told. But it is extraordinarily hard to talk anything over with Miss Hanawalt when she minds as intensely about anything as she did about that. You seem to be running your head into a stone wall, and yet it is not a stone wall, but something which is alive and quivering with hurt and suffering. I know that she does find it difficult to express herself once she has lost her trust in a person (or a situation), so that if for any reason she does lose her trust in a person, as she did more than once at Ginling, it is almost impossible for her ever to regain it, because she and they never really meet afterwards, and she sees all their actions in the light of her interpretation of them, which may or may not be right.

I really do think I know what I am talking about here. I know for instance how she regards Mrs. Thurston, and at first I accepted her evaluation as true, but I gradually came to see that though at times it was possible that her interpretation was correct, it was not possible that any one could be, certainly not Mrs. Thurston, as consistently Machiavellian as she made her out to be.

Dr. Reeves once said to me that she thought it would make all the difference to Miss Hanawalt if she could do a very hard piece of research work in which she went through the process of making up her mind, and having to unmake it again because she found fresh facts which she had not formerly known, nor made allowances for, but which once known altered her conclusions. And I think she was profoundly right. I am sure that nobody suffers so much as Miss Hanawalt herself from her inability to re-think her judgments, and her inability to again come near people when she has lost trust in them.

And that is why I felt, and do feel, that if Miss Hanawalt were not to return to Ginling, she would be more sure than ever that she had been right in interpreting people's motives and designs in the way she had, and would be less than ever able to escape from the prison she makes for herself with regard to certain people, by the interpretations she puts upon their actions. At the same time were any of the faculty for whom she had this lack of trust to be still at Ginling, it would make it a very difficult atmosphere for them to work in, and of course she is always liable to acquire it for someone else, and as you can see it does not make for cooperation."

REGARDING MISS HANAWALT

"She is unusually well fitted technically for her work, and it is work that Ginling needs. She has worked hard at the Chinese language, too, and has something of the background that is increasingly necessary to work in China. She is zealous and unsparing of herself, and her heart is very much in Ginling.

And yet I think it is not possible to say that her work there is successful, and I believe there was a general feeling at Ginling, not much talked about, that she should not return. The fact that always where she was there was division, that things could never be talked out frankly, with honest differences of opinion, but with respect and desire for understanding, was a paralysing thing. At best it left a constraint upon group meetings that it was impossible to overcome, and that often made work less effective than it should have been. At worst, it did much more.

The trouble is, I think, that she is 'shut-minded,' thinking what she thinks very hard, but not able to see other points of view, or to realize the value in any given case of any experience differing from her own. If two or three people think the same way, and differently from her, she thinks that one of them has 'influenced' the rest!

.....

"It seems to me that Miss Hanawalt's failure is an inability to cooperate. She has had difficulty with the foreign members of the staff with whom she has had to work. With Dr. Reeves and Miss Wood alone, of all those with whom she has worked for any length of time, has she avoided friction, and friction that has often seriously undermined the efficiency of the other person involved.

But what is much more serious to my mind is that she has had difficulty in cooperating with every Chinese staff member with whom she has had to work. In one case of the six Chinese with whom I recall her having worked, I knew only of the irritation on Miss Hanawalt's side. In two cases I think Miss Hanawalt was unaware of the feeling that her attitudes aroused. Of course at least half of the group were personalities with whom other people too had difficulty.

I dislike very much to write such a letter, because in many ways I admire Miss Hanawalt very much and we need sadly the training that she has just had. We are not as strong as we should be in adequately trained teachers. But I feel that Ginling might have to pay too high a price for her services. There are some of our group who have already had to pay too highly for the faults for which we cannot blame her too severely, but which have added heavily to our burdens out here. In many ways I am afraid that she would hurt even more seriously a more purely Chinese group."

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"Miss Vautrin is in the same state of mind that she was in, namely, of blaming Miss Hanawalt for letting a student (Liu En Lan) come to her when she was having difficulty with a teacher. Miss Vautrin seems yet to call this conduct of Miss H's 'Disloyalty to the Institution.' I call it 'Saving Ginling.' I'm fond of Miss Vautrin, but she seems to me to be obsessed with an idea, in this matter of loyalty to the College.

Having made up her mind that Ella is disloyal, or tends to be disloyal, I am convinced that it would be very unwise to have Miss Hanawalt return to work with Miss Vautrin. Since Miss Vautrin has been here these two years it does seem that with the changes in administration going on at present, it would be wise to think of her not remaining here."

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ACCUSATIONS.

Being unable to share the belief that Miss Yü was dishonest and trying to keep her from being embittered.

I regret to have to give this matter an amount of space and time out of all proportion to its bearing upon the situation under consideration but it has been dealt with so extensively as an accusation that it is necessary to give it some thought. In order to make clear this particular matter it is necessary for me to first state briefly an incident which preceded it by several weeks and was in its beginnings quite unrelated to the incident regarding Miss Yü. A report was brought to me that a number of girls who were in two of my classes were then and had been consistently doing dishonest work. I was requested by the student who volunteered the report to investigate. I did so, secured the evidence and presented it to the girls concerned. The evidence was conclusive, the girls admitted that they had been dishonest and I settled the matter with each of them individually in careful conformance to the rules of the College as they then were. I gave my promise, not only to the girls who had been dishonest, but also to the girl who had advised me of the situation, that none of them should be exposed by me. Each girl concerned and I spent much time talking, thinking and praying (all were professing christians) both together and separately, and the settlement in each case was reached by mutual agreement. I was throughout guided, not alone by my own ideas of how best to meet such a problem, but also by the counsel of Chinese teachers whose opinion I sought. There were some members of the faculty who were not satisfied because I did not make known the names of the guilty students and who tried to persuade me that for the sake of the college it was my duty to do so, but having given my promise to the students involved, I felt that I could not tell.

While this incident was still fresh in mind, Miss Yü, one of my advisees, was charged with dishonesty in a written accusation signed by four girls who, with Miss Yü, constituted the entire physics class. On the basis of the testimony of these four girls and two others of their friends the Joint Council announced the following decision: - "The Joint Council has found Miss Yü En-mei guilty of dishonest work in three cases on the carefully considered testimony of two eye-witnesses in each case.

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She has also been found guilty of dishonest work in a fourth case on the evidence of four eye-witnesses.

The Joint Council has made the following decision;-

1. That her degree be withheld until at least June 1929. It shall be granted then only if she has proved to the satisfaction of the College Authorities that she has developed and maintained both in her attitude and in her conduct a high moral standard. This period of probation begins with this announcement. During this period, at least yearly, the College Authorities shall obtain information as to her moral character.
2. That on her permanent academic record there be recorded the statement that she has done dishonest work in three courses and that this statement must accompany every transfer of her academic record. This statement shall be erased when she receives her diploma.
3. That the recommendation for scholarship to the Committee for Foreign Study be withdrawn.
4. That she shall hold no office nor position under the point system, these offices to be declared vacant on this date.
5. That she shall take no part in any academic or college social event of commencement week of 1926.
6. That the statement of the decision in full be made to the resident faculty and to the student body."

This decision was announced by the President of the college to the assembled student body on Feb. 24, 1926, at a special assembly of the student body called for that purpose.

The Joint Council was made up of three faculty members and five students. In the group were the faculty member (Miss Griest) who felt most keenly that I had been wrong in refusing to divulge the names of the girls in the instance cited above, the teacher (Miss Loh) of the class in which the accusation against Miss Yú originated,

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and a student (Miss Djang Siao-mei) who was a personal friend of Miss Yü. The first two served on the Council and shared in the decision, the last was requested to absent herself from the meetings of the Council and did so. The accusation was presented to the Jount Council at the end of the first semester. The Council deliberated over it during the last days of the semester when students were under the strain of final examinations and while, as it happened, Miss Yü's father was at the point of death. He died a few days after the decision was made but before it was announced. Early in the procedure I suggested to one of the Council members that it might be well to take more time but was informed that the matter had to be settled that week. Again I suggested that it might be well to investigate to see if there might be any motives at work other than those which were apparent but was informed that motives were too difficult to investigate.

As one writer (Miss Spicer) says in her letter of accusation against me, "It was true that some of the girls who were bringing the accusations were not all they should have been themselves". I have in my notes a record of a conversation which I held with Mrs. Thurston on May 27, 1926, in which she discusses three of the girls who signed the accusation; "Mrs Thurston and I discussed placement of teachers. She felt that Miss Y (Yuen Shen-yen) was limited, but only by her lack of christian background and experience, and we need not hesitate to suggest her for a position, but we need only suggest her, state ~~the~~ facts about her college record and not recommend her. Mrs. Thurston said she was distinctly worried about Miss L. (Lu Gwei-djen) on account of her character. In regard to Miss D. (Djao Tieh-mei) she felt that the college could take no responsibility at all for recommending a girl of her character." Miss S. (Sung Yu-deh), another of the accusers, was a girl for whom it was very difficult to find a roommate because of her personal relations with other girls. Miss W. (Wang Shuh-hai), who brought testimony, told me personally that, though she had been with Miss Yu in both high school and college, she had never seen her cheat. She had only heard of it from some one else and her testimony was based entirely on that hearsay. From three independent sources I learned that there was an old enmity between Miss Yü and Miss

and Miss C. (Chen Djen-Yung) which dated from early high school days. Both Miss C. and Miss T. (Tsien Oh-Yun), who brought testimony to the Council, were particular friends of girls who had signed the original accusation. Miss T., in addition, according to her own statement to me, had been dishonest in an important personal matter not connected with her college work. She clearly had not thought through a consistent standard of honesty in personal relationships. Miss Wood also expressed to me her disappointment in the character of Miss L. There is not one of the accusers or witnesses whose own honesty is above question.

When Miss Yü was confronted with the accusation she denied it, but her denial was not accepted. There seemed no other course open to her then unless she should make statements which might involve others in as great difficulties as her own. She sought my advice. I felt that such a course would be a form of retaliation which would be morally damaging to herself and so advised against it. I was limited in what I could say due to the promises made to the other group of girls, but I did appear before the Council one day prepared to present some facts. I presented the first one. It was irrelevant. I presented another. It was also irrelevant. I did not attempt to present any more. In short, neither Miss Yü nor I made any objections, or asked any favors, or offered any interference to the procedure of the Council.

I am very sure that it is altogether possible to find many who are willing to criticise Miss Yü as well as many who speak highly of her. I have found both myself and know it is merely a matter of looking in the right place for them. In my notes are records of conversations with a number of persons who speak most favorably of Miss Yü. There were presented to the Board of Control at a recent meeting, statements of persons who speak unfavorably of her. At the time that the Council was deliberating on the accusation against Miss Yü, there were some persons both in the college and outside of it, who feared to express their point of view lest an attack be made upon them also.

I have no desire to criticise any individual who was a party to this decision. I believe those who were responsible for it were sincere. All I mean to say is that with my background, training and experience it is impossible for me to believe

that such a girl, brought up in a christian home, educated in christian schools and endowed with unusual intellectual powers, could be so hopelessly degenerate at the age of twenty that the only possible hope of reform lies in inflicting so cruel a punishment that it will, as the Chairman of the Council announced, have a "salutary effect" upon the other students of the college, as well as frighten her into goodness.

My own philosophy of education and philosophy of life are quite different. I believe Miss Yü to be innocent, but assuming for the moment that she is guilty, I believe that we have laid violent hands upon her self-esteem which is the only possible source of personal integrity. I believe with one of my own university teachers that "treatment which involves the isolation or repudiation of any individual, no matter how degenerate, can never stand as right". If one goes into the psychological and educational literature which deals with the problem of dishonesty (and I have done a little of that since my return to America) he will find the emphasis placed on preserving at all costs the self respect of the individual as a basis upon which to begin to construct ideals of honesty. I should like to see in the case of Miss Yü and all of our Ginling girls a moral character, not inspired by fear of external force, but a moral character which is the expression of spontaneous feeling and of a well ordered intellect and will.

I am well aware that other theories of discipline are held by some people and legitimately so, but this is mine in the light of the training and experience which has come to me. Miss Yü was my advisee. It was my responsibility to advise her. I sincerely tried to do my best.

Disloyalty to the College:

Miss Vautrin has frequently expressed the belief that I am disloyal. We have tried to discuss the matter together and, if I understand her point of view as she expressed it to me, she identifies loyalty to the institution with unquestioned acceptance of all ideas expressed by the president. It is evident that our notions of what constitutes loyalty are different. I have plead with Miss Vautrin to believe that the same motives and purposes have prompted me to enter missionary work as those which have prompted her, but without success. It ought to be unnecessary for me to have to

say that I now have and always have had a very deep affection for Ginling and that at heart it is impossible for me to be disloyal.

As proof of my disloyalty there has been cited an incident which occurred during my term of service in Ginling. Miss Liu En-lan, a student at that time, consulted me, her faculty adviser, when she was having difficulty with a teacher (Miss Whitman) and wished to drop a course. I advised her to continue the course for the remainder of the semester, pointing out to her the advantages of doing so and suggesting some ways by which she could go on with it more happily. Miss Liu decided to complete the course and did so. I also talked with the teacher concerned. I found that we held totally different views in regard to two matters;

1. In regard to the relationship which should maintain between students and faculty members, she believed that the student should recognize and treat the teacher as a superior and that the teacher should maintain his position as such in his relationships with the student. I believed that in college students and teachers can profitably work together as equals.

2. In regard to the ability of Miss Liu herself we held entirely different estimates. The teacher concerned believed Miss Liu to be of average ability or less. I believed Miss Liu to be a person of superior ability. This fellow teacher and I discussed these matters in a friendly spirit. We did not come to think alike on them, but I was never aware of it if she went away feeling hurt. Our relations then and since have always been friendly. The accusation as stated is that I took the part of the student (Miss Liu) against a teacher and in so doing was disloyal to the college. I really sought only what seemed to me the best good for the student. The thought of loyalty or disloyalty did not enter my mind.

Lack of Confidence in Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin and Miss Griest;

In Mrs. Thurston - this accusation is true. This lack of confidence began in my very early days in Ginling. One evening soon after my arrival Mrs. Thurston came to my room to talk with me and stated her reasons for feeling that it is better to go to the field the first time as a contract worker rather than ^{as} a missionary, Having been in correspondence with her for two years before going to China it surprised

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me that she had not mentioned the matter earlier, especially since she knew all the time that I was appointed as a missionary. It seemed to me not quite fair. My first impulse was to tell her so, but it occurred to me that it might be better to consult an older member of the staff first, and I did so. This faculty member, Miss Griest, (since resigned) advised me not to discuss the matter with Mrs. Thurston at all and in all matters where there was any possibility of difference of opinion to avoid discussion with her unless a third person was present. I accepted that counsel literally and acted upon it consistently during my first four years in China. During the fifth year I held several conversations with Mrs. Thurston alone, thinking to give her the opportunity to express herself in regard to my return after furlough.

There were many times during the five years when I wanted to overcome that distrust and on several occasions felt myself near success when new experiences forced me back into the original attitude. Her insistence upon having her own way regardless of the wishes of the other members of the staff, her ruthless treatment of persons whom she disliked, both Chinese and foreign, and the methods she employed in attaining her ends were the factors which compelled me to this point of view.

In Miss Vautrin - Miss Vautrin's attitudes have puzzled me greatly. I did, however, before leaving China come to accept the point of view expressed to me by another member of the faculty, that Miss Vautrin would doubtless consider many of her actions wrong if she were doing them in her own behalf, but that doing them for Mrs. Thurston is the sacrifice of herself which she feels it necessary for her to make in the interest of the college.

In Miss Griest - This accusation is untrue.

Inability to cooperate with foreign staff members, excepting Miss Wood and Dr. Reeves, and with any Chinese staff member at all with whom I have worked;

I know the accusation to be untrue, but the statement that I am sometimes unaware of the feelings aroused by my attitudes precludes in advance any possibility of an effective reply on my part. One letter (Miss Spicer's) saying "Our personal relations were and are good, and I myself have never felt personally under the ban of her suspicion" would seem to indicate that there may have been other foreigners with whom I had no friction. Personally I have felt the friction in only a few instan-

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ces and, so far as I recall, it has always hinged on the question of whether or not some policy of the president was to be supported. The Chinese with whom I have worked closely are Mr. K.C. Tsu, Misses Phoebe Hoh, Dju Ao, Hwang Wen-yu, and Liu En-lan. I recall no instance of friction with any of these individuals. Miss Vautrin once reported to me that Mrs. Tsen, who was in charge of dormitories, complained to her about me but her complaint was based wholly upon a misunderstanding and she had no difficulty in immediately getting the change made which she desired. Her work and mine were very little related and there was little opportunity for friction. I have heard of no other complaint from a Chinese.

Shut-minded:

This is an accusation which can be better judged objectively than subjectively, hence it is one about which anything I might say would be of no value.

Weakness of judgment:

It is obviously impossible for me to pass convincing judgment upon the strength or weakness of my own capacity for forming judgments.

Inability to come near people once I have lost trust in them.

This accusation is one that I do not know how to meet.

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