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Report on Ginling College

1923 - 1924.

The new buildings begun in the summer of 1921 were nearing completion in April 1923. In those final stages things of small importance to architects and contractors, to painters and plumbers, began to loom large in the eyes of those who were to actually live in the buildings. The contractor thought the buildings were finished in June and we moved in early in July. The letter written by Miss Thayer - "Leaves from a Ginling Diary", tells the story of the last struggle to get things done for the opening of College two weeks late. Plumbers were with us in February 1924, and little as we wish for their company we need them here and there even to this day. Getting the buildings started was difficult. Getting them finished has nearly exhausted our vital energies. The only comfort is that we are sure we shall not have to move again in our life time and the buildings will be here long after that. And they are beautiful. and we feel more and more at home in them as the months go by. In time we shall forget the agony of last summer.

Printed letters written in July, November and January have told in full the story of the college activities; the first year of life on the new campus seemed worthy of a printed record. Besides, the circle of friends who have a right to hear from us grows wider with the years. This year there has been very little time for personal letters, for all of us have been carrying extra loads of special duties connected with the business of getting things started under the new conditions.

One outstanding feature of this year has been the group of visiting professors who have helped to construct the life of the new Ginling. We could not have carried on the year without them and it will be very hard to let them go. Miss Cook of the Chemistry Department of Smith College came intending at first to stay only one semester but she is staying until May first. She has given invaluable assistance to Miss Chester in setting up the new laboratories, has most cheerfully accepted the pioneer conditions - lack of water and gas, and plumbers in possession at all times; and her inspiring teaching has aroused enthusiasm in Ginling students as it has in generations of Smith

- students. Her being here has made half-time language study possible for Miss Chester who has not had the opportunity before. Miss Corbett, who has been Dean of Women in Colorado State College for eight years, came for her Sabbatical year to Ginling to help in the departments of English and History. Her being here has made possible a free year for Chinese for Miss Edna Wood. She has counted in other ways as advisor and friend to faculty and students. Miss Corbett has been interested in all phases of college life and of the Christian work going on in China.

Miss Laura H. Wild, B. D., of the Department of Biblical Literature at Mt. Holyoke, has given a full year of work at Ginling and has inspired us all with the messages given in Chapel, prayer meeting, and faculty Bible Class. Her personal interest in the lives of students has brought many girls to her with their problems of living and thinking. Several of the non-Christian girls have been helped by her to think through the questions which were keeping them from becoming Christians. Miss Wild preached one of the best sermons we have ever had at the Union Church service and she has gone to Shanghai on invitation of the Mission Association, Shanghai College, the National Christian Council Committee on Religious Education, and the Y.W.C.A., so that her year in China has counted for more than the work done at Ginling. Again her being here has made possible language study for Miss Spicer who is preparing for work in the Department of Religion.

Mr. & Mrs. Norman L. Wood of the University of Michigan have spent the year at Ginling living in the little hill-top bungalow built for the superintendent, and Mrs. Wood has made there a happy centre of home life to which faculty and students have always been made welcome. Mr. Wood has collected birds for Ginling and Michigan and will leave us a beautiful collection of more than 100 local birds, mounted and arranged for exhibition and study. His work-shop is a popular place and many bird-lovers have visited Ginling to bring some contribution or to get help in naming birds of the region. An article has been written for the College Magazine and a monograph on Ginling Birds will be issued at the end of the year. Mr. Wood's love for birds and enthusiasm for their beauty is contagious. This term he is helping in the department teaching by giving a course in Ornithology.

One other member of our staff this year who came as a visitor but is remaining with us is Miss Thayer. She came as a friend of Miss Cook's and was not sure that there would be anything she could do to help. Now we are all agreed that there is nothing Miss Thayer can not do. In the mad scramble to get College started in September, described in "Leaves from a Ginling Diary, 1923", she was everywhere at once - Chemistry laboratory, Biology Laboratory, School Kitchen, Student Living Rooms, faculty studies and living room. She can cook and sew, write and paint, teach Biology, manage servants without the language better than many who have been years in China, -- Miss Thayer is almost too good to be true; and best of all she is going to stay on as our long-desired Faculty Hostess.

The new members of the Faculty this year are Miss Crancross, Miss Case, Miss Clark, Miss Spicer, Miss Truedley, Miss Wood and Miss Hoh. Miss Crancross returned from her second furlough in 1923, and came to Ginling for her work in the English Department after two terms of service in Chinkiang and Nanking in the Methodist Girls' Schools in these places. Miss Case, a graduate of Wellesley and of the Wellesley Physical Training School, came to take charge of Physical Education at Ginling, Miss Clark came in July to help Miss Ewing move and settle the library, and she has had charge of library, reading room and book room, been resident faculty in one of the student houses, besides teaching mathematics. Before coming to Ginling Miss Clark was in the Baptist Mission in Hangchow. Miss Spicer, a graduate of Somerville College, Oxford, came to us as the first English member of the faculty, for work in the Department of Religion, representing the London Mission. This widening of our circle of support and interest is a matter of real encouragement. Miss Treudley has her Ph. D. in Sociology from Clark University, and comes to us with valuable experience in teaching and editorial work. Miss Wood (Smith and Columbia) came to us for work in the Department of English. And last, but by no means least, we have Miss Hoh, Ginling 1920, our first alumna member of the faculty, working in the Departments of Chinese and Education and in charge of the Chinese section of the library. Since her graduation Miss Hoh has taught two years and studied one in Peking at the National University.

After our Dedication Exercises on October 31, the event of greatest importance has been the College Conference held at Ginling February 5 - 7. It was the first time college teachers from all over China had come together, and it was for many of them "The best conference we have ever attended." The three days were full of good fellowship between Chinese and Westerners, men and women, all engaged in the one task of bringing to China, through Christian colleges, something of the rich inheritance of the Christian past and of the vision of the Christian future which we are working with God to create for China. It was a joy to us as hostesses to share our beautiful buildings, and many of our guests felt that Ginling hospitality was a very large element in the success of the Conference.

Early in the year we began to get acquainted with our Chinese neighbors. Under Miss Vautrin's direction small groups of faculty and students called in the little homes scattered along the roads, made friends with women and children and invited them to share in our Christmas. Some two hundred red invitations were given out and little gifts were prepared. About four hundred came, and there was great excitement over the simple little entertainment provided. Ever since, on Sundays, women and children have come for the Sunday School conducted by the students. The day school was opened after the New Year, meeting in the gate house. The region around us is a little bit of country within the walls, and is an unworked field for Christian effort. Homes have been visited and a simple survey of families made. Our neighbors are friendly and we hope to give them proof of our friendliness and share our "riches of joy in Christ Jesus."

During the year we have added three new supporting groups: The German Reformed Church is paying the salary of Miss Gundlach, the London Mission is contributing the services of Miss Spicer, and the Protestant Episcopal Board is prepared to pay the salary of a representative on the faculty. The college is now supported by ten contributing units; eight Mission Boards, the China Medical Board and Smith College. The largest contribution for current expense is that from Smith College - \$3,000. Gold. The second is the amount received from the Presbyterian Board - \$2,500. Gold.

- We need a larger income, for even with an increase of 50% in tuition fees the budget for 1924-5 shows a balance of something over \$4,500 (Mexican) to be raised. No one of our contributing Mission Boards is giving as much as two single salaries to Ginling.

Statistics for the year are as follows: 96 students, from 15 provinces, 43 preparatory schools, 11 denominations. More than 80% are Christians, but more than one-third are from non-Christian homes. Out of the whole student body forty are new students. The average age of the entering class was 20.6 years. One-half come from Christian homes but 90% are Christians. Three-fourths have school fees paid by their parents.

The faculty for the year numbers 26, including two on furlough and three giving all or part time to language study. The list shows degrees from Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Drury, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Wellesley, Western, Wisconsin, and Oxford, England. Miss Griest and Miss Gundlach are on furlough. Dr. Merrow returned from furlough at the beginning of the year. Last semester four of our number left to be married. Miss Rawles and Miss Watkins returned to America; Miss Mead became Miss Walter G. Hiltner of Shanghai and Miss Robbins is now Mrs. M. Searle Bates of Nanjing.

My personal record is involved in the record of the College, for there has been little time for outside work. Again I have been attempting the impossible, for three people would have found themselves busy with the things I have had to try to do - treasurer, business manager, superintendent of grounds and buildings, as well as - or instead of - president. This year I have not tried to teach, except for a one-hour course in Astronomy and a servants' Bible class.

Faculty committees and conferences take a good deal of time and this year there have been special problems or readjustment. Visitors have taken large blocks of time, for many people call to see the new buildings, which rival the Ming Tomb in interest, even to globe-trotters who hear about Ginling. Chapel comes every day at noon, and the responsibility of this falls on me - to read regularly one day each week, and sometimes on very short notice when the expected leader fails. Leading chapel is

really one of my chief days, for the girls are an inspiration, and when so much of my time has to be given to grading and plumbing and business affairs the minutes spent in the chapel seem like a spiritual basis in a desert of things mundane. Special services during the Christmas season and at the end of the first term brought several non-Christian girls to the point of decision to become Christians, and deepened the Christian life of some students who had grown careless or were harboring unchristian feelings of resentment or anger. In the religious life of the College this year Miss Wild has been a most inspiring and helpful leader.

Criticisms of the College are reported to us from time to time, and all fair criticism is welcome. When distorted and untrue statements are made and passed around we can only rely on our friends who know us to deny and defend. And if you have not the facts, let us tell you. On the religious side I am sure we are standing for the things which Jesus put first - "God's Kingdom and His righteousness." Our daily chapel service is helpful and the attitude of the students, Christian and non-Christian, is one of the earnest and honest seeking to know what God would reveal of Himself and of His will for them and for the world. The regular courses in Religion are followed by the students with as great interest as any other courses. We try to make them as well worthwhile as any other courses. In addition to these there are voluntary Bible classes in which over 80 of the 96 students are enrolled. The Sunday program is a full one, ending with the Y.W.C.A. meeting which is always well attended; a midweek evening prayer meeting led alternately by faculty and students is also well attended. Excepting the three Chinese men teachers, all members of the faculty may be counted on to lead any of these services and to bring some helpful message out of their own Christian experience. The girls have intellectual difficulties and face the same problems of conflict between the old and the new that all thinking people face at sometime in their lives, but they know they can get help from their teachers, and that there is a way to reconcile old truth and new. During her college course a student's views are bound to change if she does any thinking for herself, but she enriches her faith in the process

and in the end she knows for herself what she took before on the mere word of a teacher; and she has a reply to make to the anti-Christian position, which she did not have in the beginning. And I think she comes to know the final test of Christianity, in individual life or in society, is the kind of person or society it produces. We all fall far short of our ideal in Jesus Christ and the Kingdom he talked of so much, but if we are trying to be like Him and do the things which please Him we can count upon His "Well done", and care very little what people say about us.

GINLING COLLEGE

1925 -- 1926

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Opening of College

The summer fears for the year passed like a dark cloud and the sun shone clear again when the college opened on September 17. The problems which we feared were largely internal problems. Absent members of the faculty,-- Miss Vautrin, Miss Chester, and Miss Clark, left gaps in the faculty ranks. Mr. Djang, our Chinese teacher, died the week college opened. There were vacancies in Physical Education, the President had no secretary, there was no one to take charge of the Library, and up to the very last no one to take the Freshman Mathematics. Adjustments were made and the college work started and has gone quietly on with very little interference from student unrest or other hinderances to study.

New Faculty

The list of new faculty is a long one. Mrs. Loos had been added during the summer, a very delightful addition to our group. She has taught in the Practice School, has acted as Chairman of the Library Committee, helping with the classes for the college servants and given herself very generously in work with the girls. Miss Buse came on a five-year appointment for work in the Department of English and Miss Pedersen arrived in March as college secretary.

Miss Cook, of the French Department of Smith College, was with us for the first semester, and did a very much needed piece of work with the English classes, adding also much joy to our faculty life. Miss Darrow and Miss Sprague are with us for the year. Miss Darrow is teaching Psychology at Ginling and at the University of Nanking. Miss Sprague is carrying the Freshman History work. Both of them are making a pleasant contribution on the social side to the group life. Dr. Hackett came to us as College Physician, with ten years of experience in Canton, taking on teaching work in the Department of Hygiene and Physical Education.

Mr. Hwang, a graduate of the University of Nanking, has been teaching the Freshman Mathematics. Mr. Pan, a graduate of Soochow, is assisting in Chemistry and Mr. Yang, graduate of St. John's University, is assistant in Physics. Miss Liu, one of our own graduates of the class of 1925, ranks as an assistant in the Department of Education, having charge of the Practice School.

Miss Loh and Miss Zia came to us for Physics and Physical Education. They were Freshman at Ginling for the year 1920-21, graduated from Wellesley in 1924, and Miss Zia continued her work at Wellesley, taking the Certificate in Physical Education. Miss Loh has her M.A. from Cornell in Physics and Mathematics. We were very happy to have these two former daughters of Ginling return to us and it is a very great disappointment to us that they are not remaining for a second year. For the second semester we have added Miss Yu Shwen-dji, B.A. Pomona College, 1925, who is taking charge of the Library.

Cooperation with the University of Nanking has made possible the carrying on of our work in Chemistry with courses taught by Dr. Jones and Mr. Thompson. Mrs. Caldwell has had oversight of the Library. Mr. Hummell, with Miss Parker of the Y.W.C.A., taught a course in Religious Education the first semester. Mrs. Buck is giving a course in Education the second semester. Mr. Djang Fang, who is on the faculty of the Nanking Theological Seminary is giving a course in the Department of Religion the second semester.

FACULTY WORK

The schedule for the second semester shows 214 hours of work. In addition to this there are 26 hours a week in Music, 25 hours in Physical Education and 16 hours in practice teaching, with the whole time of Miss Liu, 18 hours, given to the work in the Practice School. 78 hours are scheduled for language study, with eight members of the faculty trying to find some time for this and two of them giving the major part of their time to Chinese. The unscheduled work in a college like Ginling is some of it of very vital importance. Members of the faculty are in advisory relation to college organizations, the Y.W.C.A., Student Government, College Literary Society, College Magazine, and Glee Club. Conferences with students are a very important part of the teaching work in the Departments of English, History, and Religion. Work on faculty committees makes a demand particularly upon the member who is Chairman.

A list of the Departments and some statistics of their work is given below:

<u>Department</u>	<u>No. Persons</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Teaching Hrs.</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Student Hrs.</u>
Biology	2	4	32	12	46	162
Chemistry	3	3	24	12	16	64
Chinese	3	4	25	14	98	368
Practice Sch.			4			
Education	1	2	8	8	25	100
Practice Sch.			4			
English	3	6	32	14	146	376
History	2	2	16	8	69	276
Hygiene & Phys. Ed.	3		36	10½	51	104
Student Assts.			2			
Mathematics	1	1	12	4	63	252
Tutoring			4			
Music	1		4	4	5	20
Practical			21			
Physics	2		16	8	14	56
Psychology	1		5	7	32	100
" Univ. Nanking			5	5		
Religion	2	3	17	11	86	288
Sociology	1	2	8	8	29	116

Student Statistics

Student enrollment for the year in October was as follows:
Seniors 20; Juniors 18; Sophomores 32; Freshman 63;
Others 44; Making a total of 137.

During the semester a number of students dropped out. The enrollment for the second semester is 133. The Junior class lost rather heavily during the summer but in every case we can account for it and know that it has no connection whatever with anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling. One girl left to study medicine; one to go to America; one to be married; two on account of sickness; and four to teach. Our friends in Peking were disturbed by a news item in the Peking Leader in December to the effect that 250 Ginling students had walked out. Knowing our enrollment they realized that the figures could not be corrected but feared we were having trouble. There was no truth whatever in the story, and although a report of unrest in the University of Nanking was being circulated about that time the University lost no students in any such way and their total enrollment the second semester was very slightly higher than the first. Other parts of China have suffered and two or three of the Christian colleges have distinctly lower numbers in their college classes but Nanking has not been affected.

STUDENT LIFE

The Student Government changed officers at the beginning of the year, the president who was elected last spring being obliged to resign on account of her health. There has been on the part of the student body a spirit of independence, exaggerated somewhat in comparison with other years. In 1923 the Dean was invited to sit with the cabinet of Student Government as faculty adviser. In 1924 Miss Vautrin was elected, not as Dean, to this same position. This fall the student body voted not to have a faculty member adviser, feeling that the presence of a member of the faculty put constraint upon free discussion. It is a backward step if the ideal is cooperation and community life, but there have been no serious situations in faculty-student relations throughout the year. New rules in regard to chaperonage have been passed by the student body who have seen the necessity with new conditions of the safeguard which the chaperonage provides against criticism, where favorable public opinion is very much to be desired.

The new committee elected last spring to take charge of college social activities has met weekly or bi-weekly and has passed upon group requests for social affairs and the expenses to be incurred. They have also planned for some of the all-college social activities. The committee has no clearly defined relation to any single college organization, is regarded by some as super-government and has not simplified the control of the social calendar which is supposed to be in the hands of the Dean. Some things have been learned by the years experiment and the plan is to be revised at the end of the year. The whole organization of Student Government at Ginling is too complex. The desire to be democratic when it means that all students must be consulted even upon minor matters and all offices even down to committee chairmen must be elected in general ballot, complicates life for faculty and students. Joint conferences in which some of the college problems have been discussed by groups representing faculty and students have been a help toward better understanding.

Politics and Patriotism

The Student Union has been most wisely led this year and the decisions in regard to student participation in patriotic demonstrations have been reached after very thoughtful consideration of the reasons pro and con. The local Student Union organization has had troubles of its own. An effort made by the radical group to control the students of the city has been foiled and although the division still exists there was no very united anti-Christian demonstration at Christmas or any very aggressive movement of students in any of the numerous crises which have developed in Peking. On March 12 Ginling sent a delegation to the Sun Yat Sen memorial exercises. On March 19 they decided that they would not participate in the demonstration which was proposed as a protest against the ultimatum of the eight powers--the demonstration, which in Peking had such tragic results. Ginling substituted for parades a patriotic program which is to be carried through the year. Four things are aimed at.--first: the support of another People's School (for adult education); second: use when possible of Chinese goods; third; reading of the newspapers; and fourth; every two weeks a patriotic chapel service in which they ask for an address by an outside speaker who will present some aspect of patriotism with religious emphasis. In the program as they plan it there is a very solemn ceremony of rising, and instead of mechanically saluting the flag, standing in silent prayer for China, followed by a prayer by the leader. One of our alumnae who is on the faculty has been most helpful influence and a wise leader of student opinion all through the year.

Tenth Anniversary

Founder's Day which we now celebrate on November 1, was planned as a Tenth Anniversary. The political situation last spring and the Military situation in October introduced a great many uncertainties and prevented planning for what we might have wished to do at this time. Although anti-foreign feeling here in Nanking has not been very strong it seemed best to us to plan for something which was more of a homecoming for the alumnae and a gathering together of friends of the college than for any large official celebration. Our desire to have as large a number of the alumnae in attendance as possible was blocked by the trouble about the middle of October when we had a one night war and newspaper reports gave people outside the impression that Nanking was in a state of siege. The group of alumnae who gathered represented all of the classes except the first class of 1919. They announced at the exercises a gift of One Thousand Dollars, Mex., which represents the love and gratitude of these daughters who have gone out from the college during this first decade. A special number of the magazine was devoted to reports of the Anniversary and has been given quite wide circulation. Greetings were received from other colleges in China and America and these friendly messages were much appreciated. A gift of Fifteen Hundred Dollars gold from the Smith Alumnae who had celebrated their fiftieth Anniversary in June made another bond between the two colleges and was a special cause of rejoicing.

The Christian Year

Christmas and Easter are not included in Ginling vacations but are instead college festivals in which we rejoice together as a family. Neither of these seasons has as yet any family significance in China and we feel that they are times of special opportunity in the

religious life of the college. A special series of Chapels in which the meaning of Christmas was brought out, and the keeping of Holy Week with its daily following of the events of His Last Week were efforts to realize this opportunity. Arbor Day, which is kept on the old Tsing Ming festival, fell this year on Easter Monday and was kept in part as a memorial day with a special service remembering those who have died during the year, and in part as Arbor Day when we planted trees on the campus and the classes with clever little stunts provided entertainment.

Problems of the Year

The year has had many problems. The absence of Miss Vautrin, whose wise leadership in the management of affairs within the college has more than anything else made it possible to carry on with all the outside work of building and material development of the last five years, and the small number of people with any length of experience in China made the burden at times seem almost too heavy. Miss Treudley has carried the heaviest part of Miss Vautrin's work and has been a splendid colleague in administration. Dr. Reeves' return, after nearly two years' absence, brought help in the work of beautifying the campus. The outbursts of democracy which have occurred from time to time have called for a good deal of time devoted to bringing about understanding of faculty and student points of view, and evidence that college standards were not all that we might wish them to be in the matter of academic honesty caused a good deal of heart searching.

The question of registration of Christian colleges has been the subject of long hours of discussion in intercollegiate conferences in faculty session and in an informal way with upper class students. It is not for us at Ginling as serious a problem as in the men's colleges but we are not finding it easy to see how we can conform to the regulations of the government. Theoretically it looks easy to provide a Chinese majority in our Board of Control which is the first condition to be met. Practically it is not easy to maintain the basis of Mission representation, the proportion of a majority of women on the Board and at the same time satisfy the demand for a Chinese majority. Our aim has always been stated so clearly and unmistakably in Christian terms that we feel quite sure we could not meet the condition of Clause 5 with our present statement and we see the difficulties in withdrawing our present requirement in religious instruction.

Financial difficulties have faced us at every turn. The accumulated deficit of two years has forced overdrafts at the bank and causes depression of spirit in regard to the future development of the college. Of the total budget for the year fully ten percent has been in doubt and for the year 1926-27 about one-sixth of the total is uncertain. It is hard to see where we can reduce because estimates are based upon what the faculty considers a minimum program for the college work. We are facing the year with uncertainties in the departments of Chinese, Education, English, History, Physical Education and Music. More than one-half of the work which we feel must be offered next fall is as yet unprovided for and planning is difficult.

Causes For Thankfulness

Problems and difficulties do not make us hopeless. We believe that a way will be cleared and we shall get through the present tangle as we have before. For many things we can give thanks. For the devoted work of those who carry the daily load of teaching and administration and serving in humbler ways; for the friends and supporters whose sustained interest in our work inspires us to do our best and for the new friends added each year to the list, in particular for the pledge of support from the Protestant Episcopal Church and from Smith Alumnae; for the gifts which came in response to our appeal last year and which increased by more than \$8,000. Mex. the income side of the budget; for the alumnae gift and for their pledge of love and loyalty to Ginling and for the students who are a constant source of joy and inspiration, making our daily work for them seem always a privilege;-- for all these we give thanks to God that He has entrusted to us this work. And we are pledged to make it count for life more abundant both now and in the years to come.

Rec'd Dec. 30, 1927

GINLING COLLEGE

Submitted to the Ginling College Committee, December 1927.

1926-1927 Academic Year

In September 1926 college opened with an enrollment of one hundred and thirty-two. The work of the year followed in a happy, normal course until the sudden Nanking "incident," March 24, 1927. Classroom and laboratory work was in progress that morning when news of the entrance of the Southern Army, and following events, was brought to the college. Within a few hours all foreigners were conducted under escort to one of the University buildings. The next day they were put on gun boats and taken to Shanghai. By what seemed miraculous protection the buildings were unharmed.

On Sunday following the tragic March 24, when the churches of the city were occupied by soldiers, the students of Ginling in their own chapel and with some of the students of the University of Nanking, "kept Sunday and worshipped." On Easter, less than a month after the tragedy, the girls of Ginling held an Easter service - - as far as is known, the only formal Easter service that was held in Nanking.

A Chinese Administrative Committee was formed and the alumnae were rallied to the help of the college. In order to save the buildings from occupation by the soldiers, classes were kept going as far as was possible with the small faculty and with interruptions from investigators and party visitors.

The foreign staff were divided as follows:

To America:	Mr. Loos and family, Misses Pederson, Cogswell
To England:	Miss Spicer
To Manila:	Dr. Hackett, Misses Buse, Sutherland, Andrews
To Korea:	Miss Whitmer
To Denmark:	Miss Case
In Shanghai:	Mrs. Thurston, Misses Vautrin, Chester, Griest, Treudley, Reeves. (Miss Griest returned to America in June.)

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Control on May 11, the following tendered their resignations: Mrs. Thurston, Misses Vautrin, Chester, Case, Griest and Reeves. It was stated that this was done not because they were unwilling to continue their work at Ginling, but that they might stand ready to cooperate in any way and for any length of time that the Committee deemed best. The Committee expressed appreciation of the spirit which prompted the resignations, but took no further action.

Miss Pederson and Miss Case indicated that they would not return to Ginling. Misses Griest, Cogswell, and Mr. Loos, reported their readiness to return when the way opened.

During the summer an office was opened in Shanghai.

Opening of College in September 1927

Friends of the college who had relatives or children in the college believed it safe to open. Mr. T. Z. Koo said "go ahead." The foreign faculty in Shanghai felt that to wait for peace might mean waiting a number of years; if they waited for the populace to invite them back they might never return.

It was accordingly decided to proceed with plans to open college and permission was secured from the Nationalist Government by a committee composed of one member of the Chinese faculty, one alumna and one student.

On September 23 college opened with 95 students, among whom were 20 seniors and 31 freshmen. The faculty numbered 24 (13 Chinese women, 3 Chinese men and 8 foreigners). The Practice School is in operation, doing third year schedule Middle School work similar to that which has been followed for the last three years.

College administration was placed in the hands of an Administrative Committee composed of five Chinese, with two Americans as advisers. Miss Ellen Koo, sister of T. Z. Koo, is chairman of the Committee.

A foreign member of the faculty writes:

"It is very gratifying to have the Chinese faculty taking hold so well and in such fine spirit, and to see how, in spite of any superficial changes, it is still the same Ginling. Particularly in regard to chapel services and other religious activities, and the things which can help to keep the spirit that Ginling has rejoiced in, there is absolutely no let down, but if anything, an increased effort, due to the feeling that they are all particularly important this year, especially since there is not any curriculum Bible study, at least this term.....It seems to me we are learning that the thing we've helped to make here is an even finer and bigger and stronger thing than we realized, and if it proves to be so fine that it doesn't need us, we must not be anything but profoundly grateful even though it will pull our heartstrings pretty badly. I feel sometimes quite overwhelmed at the wonder of it all and at the thought that I have had even a tiny part in it."

Miss Koo writes as follows of the religious life of the college:

"Every day we have chapel at which most of the girls attend regularly. Every Thursday and Sunday evening a prayer meeting arranged by the devotional committee of the student Y.M.C.A. Every Sunday morning we have a united service for the students of Ginling College and Nanking University in which the real spirit of worship prevails, because all Christians take part. It is held in Ginling College Chapel. It is arranged by the members of the Sunday service committee, consisting of earnest Christians from both institutions regardless of faculty or students or servants."

Return of the Foreign Staff

The following extracts from letters bear on this subject:

Miss Liu (Secretary of Administrative Committee), writing during the summer: "Then there is the question of administration. Public opinion seems to say it all must be done by Chinese. Everybody admits that we must have foreign teachers. They don't mind having foreign teachers at all - even the men in the government. Miss Wu found it out from her talks with a great many of the men and I have talked it over with Mr. Djang of the Wan-chiao-pu too. They said that they also invite foreigners to help them."

Mrs. Thurston, September 23: "It seemed right, in spite of fairly strong advice to the contrary from the Consulate in Shanghai, for a group of the foreign faculty to go up to Nanking. Dr. Reeves went up on the 11th, Miss Treudley, Dr. Hackett, Miss Sutherland and Miss Andrews went up on the 21st, and this morning Miss Vautrin, Miss Buse and Miss Chester."

Mrs. Thurston, September 30: "At the last we had to choose between the advice of Chinese advisers, including the Ginling faculty, and the advice of American Consular authorities. Each individual made her own decision and went at her own risk. It was a hard decision to make, but I think those who made it have a growing conviction that it is right for them to be there."

Mrs. Thurston, November 18: "Except for a very small number of local 'die hards' nearly everyone feels that the Ginling people did the right thing. I think one of the most comforting things has been the attitude of Admiral Bristol, which has in no way shown disapproval, and the conversation I had with Mr. Hewlett, who has just been appointed British Consul to Nanking, whom I knew quite intimately when he was in Changsha in 1910. He had every opportunity as a friend to advise me not to allow the thing which I told him we were doing at Ginling. He could easily have said, 'I think you are making a mistake.' Instead, he expressed his personal opinion that Nanking was relatively one of the safest places in China because the kind of thing which struck Nanking does not happen twice in succession in the same place."

Mrs. Thurston, September 23: "While the Consul in an interview with Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley stated quite strongly the policy of the Department of State, American Legation and the Shanghai Consulate, and advised against the return of anyone to Nanking, he did at the same time give them the impression that they were not taking any great risk of personal danger in going. He wants me to prevent them from going, or to recall those who have gone. This, I cannot feel justified in doing, just as I could not feel justified in evacuating when the orders came on March 21st. I do not feel that we made any mistake at that time in exercising our own judgment and only time can tell whether our 'foolishness' has been wisdom."

Miss Koo: "We sent letters to six important headquarters in the city announcing the arrival of our foreign faculty. The Foreign Department and the Educational Department answered us very nice and polite letters, saying they will protect us, etc. Our foreign faculty stay on the campus and think it not wise to go out at present."

For nearly six weeks the eight Americans at Ginling were the only foreigners in Nanking. Later some of the men of the American staff of the University returned. The business men of Hsia Gwan are friendly and frequently visit the college. The Nationalist officers come often for tea and tennis. "Captain Chang Ken-nien, who is in the foreign department, feels a special responsibility for our safety, and as soon as we telephone to him about any disturbance in our neighborhood he gets into his Rolls Royce and comes over immediately."

Under date of September 28 the State Department sent a letter to Dr. Warnshuis reporting the return to Nanking, against urgent Consular advice, of eight members of the foreign staff, and pointing out the elements involved.

The Future

On May 11, 1927, the Executive Committee of the Board of Control voted to recommend to the Board, and through them to the Ginling College Committee, that Miss Yi Fang Wu be invited to become President of Ginling College. This recommendation was adopted by the Board of Control at its annual meeting and comes to the Ginling College Committee for confirmation. The votes of the members of the Board of Control, taken by correspondence, are attached. The following regarding Miss Wu comes from Mrs. Thurston:

"Miss Wu was a member of the class of 1919. Before going to Ginling College she taught English in the Higher Normal for Girls in Peking. She has a very good background of knowledge of Chinese culture and good training in Chinese. For three years after leaving Ginling she taught at the Higher Normal in Peking, which was at that time raised to the rank of collegiate institutions, and Miss Wu was the head of the English Department there. She was very highly regarded by both faculty and students in that institution. She went to America in the summer of 1922, and has since that time been at the University of Michigan, where she is completing the work for Ph.D. in Biology, having specialized in Entomology. She has been the President of the Chinese Students Organization in America and is very well known in the group of American returned students. We had counted upon Miss Wu returning to the College for work in the Department of Biology for some time, but the great need now to have a Chinese Administrative officer makes this other appointment seem urgent. It will be a great advantage to a person in such a position to have the reputation for scholarship and the training which Miss Wu has received in connection with her work in America."

Concerning herself, Mrs. Thurston writes, September 23:

"You need not worry about what disposition will have to be made of me when the time comes. I am ready to help Miss Wu to make all the adjustments which she will have to make, returning to China after more than five years absence and with no experience in college administration. I hope very much that the committee can help Miss Wu to visit colleges and to make contacts with the constituency in America so that they will know her and she will feel that she knows them, which is a great help in carrying on correspondence and doing the various things which the president of a college like Ginling is supposed to do."

Later, October 18, Mrs. Thurston writes:

"I want the Ginling College Committee to be considering quite definitely the question of my plans for the next twelve months or more after Miss Wu's return. The majority of opinion to date, as it is given to me in friendly advice, is for me to ask for an indefinite leave of absence. I am certainly looking forward to a time of rest. In a number of ways I am realizing these days the strain of the years which lie behind me, during which time I have hardly had a real rest for more than a month or two. It is still a little hard for me to see as a matter of pure intellectual judgment that it is right for me to withdraw at this time from the college, but it may be that I am in danger of reaching the point where I feel that my work cannot get on without me, which is one of the signs of weariness that oftentimes is seen in cases similar to mine. If I am to have this leave of absence, I would very much like to join my sister in Egypt early in March and I should wish to remain away from America for at least one year, -not to be counted on in any way to carry the load which I am, through no original wish of my own, passing on to others. I do not consider that anything is decided about this, but I feel it would be just as well for the Ginling College Committee to be considering this aspect of the case."

VOTES OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL
ON ELECTION OF MISS WU AS PRESIDENT OF GINLING COLLEGE

Miss Bao Dji approves

Miss Bradshaw "I think the time has come when Ginling must have a Chinese President. Personally, I know Miss Wu as an earnest Christian, an excellent student, and as possessed of unusual mental and personal qualifications. With the additional advantage of study in America, I consider her well qualified for the position of President of Ginling College."

Miss Chen Hsi-ren ..approves

Miss Esther M.Gauss."I approve of the Board of Control acting thru the Ginling College Committee to invite Miss Wu to become President of Ginling College on condition that Miss Wu has the qualifications of consecrated Christian leadership. The covering letter implies but does not positively state such qualifications."

Dr. Y. G. Chenapproves

Dr. Crawford "Am sorry not to know more about Miss Wu. From what I have heard she is well qualified to undertake the work of the Presidency of Ginling. It seems to me that the trend of the times calls for a Chinese President, though under normal times the wiser policy would be not to make any racial difference. I favor giving Miss Wu a thorough trial but would hope that some limit might be set to her trial term of service."

Dr. Djang Fang "I am very sorry to say that I do not know Miss Wu personally. I do not feel confident to pass judgment on this important matter. To put a Chinese, it seems to me, into this important position as president of the institution simply for the sake of being Chinese, it may produce two unsatisfactory results. It might be misunderstood of being taking advantage of this present circumstance. It may not measure up to the standard of the past. Of course, I do not mean this particular case is so. I am stating the principle only. Gradual evolution is better than sudden change. May it be possible to invite Miss Wu as vice president for a period of two years in order to readjust herself to this present perplexing condition in China and train her up to take bigger responsibility in future?"

Mrs. L. C. Hylibert .. "I vote in the affirmative because in general I approve of the principle of replacing foreigners with Chinese in positions of executive importance as rapidly as such capable Chinese can be found who are willing to assume such responsibility. Also, I believe in the principle of hurrying up such changes in view of the present crisis - wherever feasible. I do not know Miss Wu in question but I take it for granted she is a person capable of becoming President of Ginling. Sorry that a vote of such importance should be taken by correspondence."

Mrs. Carlton Lacy approves

Dr. G. T. Liu approves

- Miss A. S. Mayhew "I do approve of the action of the Executive Committee in electing Miss Wu as President of Ginling College."
- Mr. Roberts "I disapprove of the idea that Ginling must immediately have a Chinese President and a Chinese majority on the Board of Control, unless the finances can be borne by the Chinese. Until the new government in China formally issues its requirements for educational institutions, I would 'carry on' in the old way."
- Miss Robertson approves
- Mrs. Shao Fu-nien approves
- Mrs. Thomson approves
- Miss C. N. Wang "I fully approve in choosing Miss Wu as one of the administrative officers of the college."
- Miss Wu Wing-ying "Personally, I do not know Miss Wu very well. I have met her only a few times, but I have heard a lot about her from other people and I believe her intellect and her social standing fit her to be the president of Ginling College. Her several years absence and the changing conditions in China right now may make it hard for her at the beginning. But she will get help from her friends, and so in my opinion, she is the right one to be chosen."
- Miss Grace Zia "I approve of the action, not because I would like to have the present President resign, but because after the decision is arrived, some definite action can take place. I am anxious to see some adjustment as to Mrs. Thurston's relationship to Ginling arrived at soon."
- Dr. Bowen "I am asking you to record my vote in favor of Miss Wu as President. She seems to me the best Chinese woman in sight for the position, and while one has certain regrets in such matters, the step seems to be inevitable and demanded by all of the circumstances now shaping affairs in China. I am sure that Mrs. Thurston and all of the Foreign and Chinese faculty will back up Miss Wu, and I understand that she too has the full confidence of the Alumnae. With all of this, her prestige of high degrees from America, and the generally favorable attitude towards women's education and leadership in China, she will have the best possible chance for success - in spite of the untoward political and social conditions in and about Nanking these days."

GINLING COLLEGE

ANNUAL REPORT

1927-1928

AUGUST, 1928

NANKING, CHINA

10-11
3-1-29

GINLING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

Miss MARGARET E. HODGE, *Chairman.*

Miss ELIZABETH R. BENDER, *Secretary.*

Mr. RUSSELL CARTER, *Treasurer.*

Mrs. LEWIS L. ANEWALT.

Miss ESTHER CASE.

Miss GRACE LINDLEY.

Mrs. FRANCIS J. McCONNELL.

Miss MINNIE V. SANDBERG.

Rev. FRANK MASON NORTH.

Mrs. JAMES M. PRATT.

Mrs. CHARLES K. ROYS.

Dr. ROBERT E. SPEER.

Miss LELA E. TAYLOR.

Dr. IRVING T. WOOD.

The address of the Secretary is Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

GINLING COLLEGE

1927-1928

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

AN EXCEPTIONAL SUMMER

Knowing that empty buildings could never be saved from occupation, again a small group—only about twenty—volunteered to stay on through the vacation period until the time for the opening of college in September. Theirs proved to be as hard a task as any that had yet been faced. For two or three weeks they were cut off from communication with the rest of the world, listening daily to cannonading from the northern forces just across the river, who were threatening to recapture the city. This would have meant not only

the danger incident to living in a war area, but very probably a campaign of persecution against student groups, known to have had southern sympathies. One of the amusing and yet truly serious aspects of the situation was the fact that the majority of the girls had bobbed hair, which in the north is regarded as a sure proof of political radicalism, and which would certainly have added to their danger if the regime had changed! It didn't, and that particular danger was averted, only to be followed by another.

Three times within one week this little group of girls (for two young alumnae were all that remained of the faculty group at this time) were informed that the buildings were to be occupied by soldiers. Once the officers even came in and decided which companies to assign to each building, posted up notices and left saying that a thousand soldiers would move in the following morning. The girls did their best to appear to be using all the buildings, but twenty of them could hardly fill seven large buildings and it looked nearly hopeless. But they seem never to have given up hope or relented for an instant from their firm reply that soldiers could not have these buildings. Part of them stayed on the campus to do what they could directly with the officers who came, and part went out to call for the help of all the friends of the college in the city, to various government departments, etc. No possible effort was omitted and, somehow, it almost seems like a miracle, they succeeded.

OPENING COLLEGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES

Entrance examinations were given on August 15th and plans for the year were made in the face of most

disturbing changes. The government changed and for a time it looked as if the most radical elements in the party were coming into power. The break in communication between Nanking and Shanghai which lasted for nearly two weeks increased the uncertainty.

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

Ten members of the foreign faculty had remained in China in the hope of being able to return to Nanking in September. The decision was a most difficult one to make. The policy of our State Department, the advice of the consular authorities in Shanghai, the opinion of many missionaries were all against the return of any missionaries to Nanking, and in particular opposed to the return of women; but when we faced our own problem we could not refuse our help to the group at Ginling who said "Come". Each one of us made her own personal decision and eight of the ten

returned to Nanking. Miss Whitmer remained in Shanghai since she was having the year off for language study, and I remained to carry on the office work which could be done better for a time in the college office in Shanghai. Student records and treasurer's books were safer in Shanghai, for the situation in Nanking was still very unsettled. There were also rumors of outside opposition to foreigners taking any part in administration which made the group at Ginling advise my remaining in Shanghai. There were many advantages on the side of business efficiency in continuing a Shanghai office but it was a period of exile on the personal side. The consolations were in the letters and reports sent down by faculty and students, and visits at Founders Day and Christmas.

FACULTY

It did not seem right in such a very uncertain situation to urge or even advise the return of Miss Griest and Miss Spicer, or other members of the faculty who had not remained in China, although they stood ready to come. It has not seemed wise to ask for the return even for the year 1928-1929 of all those who are on leave of absence. Miss Griest has felt compelled to resign on account of family claims. Miss Grabill and Mr. Loos resigned in January, 1928. Miss Spicer is returning in the summer. Other changes in faculty personnel may also be noted here. Miss Phoebe Hoh, the first Ginling alumna on the faculty, who had been with us since 1923, left in the summer for a term of study abroad. Miss Hoh had borne a very heavy burden of responsibility, especially during the last year, and the College owes her a debt of gratitude for years

of devoted service and help in many difficult situations. Mrs. Tsen, the Director of student residences, felt the need of rest and was absent during the year, but we are glad to know that she is to return for the year 1928-1929. Mr. Wang Shao-djan, who has been connected with the College from the beginning as Chinese Secretary and Business Manager, resigned in February, 1928. During the pioneer years Mr. Wang was invaluable in the help he gave. He found for us the building in which we had a home for the first eight years, and he also assisted greatly in the difficult work of securing land for the new campus. Dr. Martha Hackett, who came to the College in 1925 as College Physician, and who has been, especially during the year just past, an invaluable member of the college staff, felt that she must resign on account of health, and she left us in June. Dr. Mary B. Treudley, of the Department of Sociology since 1923, left on furlough at the same time but we look forward to her return in the summer of 1929. Miss Edith Fosdick, Vassar 1906, will teach in the department the coming year.

The faculty group who have carried the work of the year organized the regular faculty committees, and, except for the heavier responsibilities borne by the Administrative Committee, of which Miss Ellen Y. T. Koo has been Chairman, the work of the college year has been done as before. This Committee took the responsibilities of general administration with a splendid spirit of cooperation on the part of all the members. The whole faculty group has met the difficult situation in a way which is above praise—which so often implies a kind of condescension. All friends of Ginling have been made glad and proud by the year's achievement.

Those who have seen it through to the end have the pardonable feeling of triumph over difficulties that to others looked insuperable. "It couldn't be done but they did it".

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

Two of our own alumnae have been added and brought into the faculty group an understanding of student points of view which has been most helpful.

Djang Siao-sung, Ginling, 1926, has taught the Freshman History and Hwang Li-ming, Ginling, 1927, has assisted in Physical Education. With Miss Blanche Wu, 1923, who came in the spring of 1927, and Miss Mary Tang, 1919, who came in February, 1928, to help in Campus Administration, we have had a group of five alumnae in the Chinese group of eighteen, including administration staff. The foreign staff at the college the first semester numbered eight, increased the second semester to eleven. Miss Walmsley and Miss Wright were most generously loaned by the Nanking Presbyterian Station for part time work in English and Mrs. Thurston returned in February, when the college office in Shanghai was closed.

THE COLLEGE YEAR—STUDENTS AND THEIR WORK

The date set in June for the opening of the college year was September 23rd, which was a week later than the regular college calendar date. The uncertainties in the military and political situation up to the middle of September lost us a number of students new and old, who entered colleges more favorably circumstanced, and opening a week or more before the date set for Ginling. In spite of difficulties too numerous to mention and too involved to relate, the college year opened on September 24th with 97 students and 25 faculty, eight of them Americans. The students appreciated the provision which was made for them and throughout the year they have kept steadily at work, at times under very great pressure from outside agitators to turn aside from their main task. The last two weeks in November were a time of great strain.

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

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

VISITORS

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

devasted buildings which were once the happy homes of dear friends. On the campus it could be forgotten.

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

A. S. Macallister, Australian Journalist; Herman S. Liu, President of Shanghai College; Mark L. Bristol, Admiral, U. S. Navy; *Kess Shen Weigh, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Alex. Paul, U. C. M. S., St. Louis; *A. F. Whyte (Sir Frederick), London, England; *Charles K. Webster, Aberystweyth, S. Wales; *Gideon Chen, National Christian Council, Shanghai; *George H. Blakeslee, Clark University, Worcester, Mass.; N. Gist Gee, China Medical Board, Peking; *Y. C. Yang, President, Soochow University; *Henry T. Hodgkin, National Christian Council, Shanghai; John W. Wood, Board of Domestic and Foreign Missions, New York City; DuBois S. Morris, Hwaiyuen, Anhwei; T. Z. Koo, Y.M.C.A., Shanghai; are all recorded before the end of 1927. *E. M. Pye, London, and *Camille Drevet, Paris, Delegates from the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; A. L. Napier, Lt. R.N., H. M. S. Keppel; Maurice Littleboy, Sidcot, England; J. W. Creighton, True Light Middle School, Canton;

*George B. Cressey, Shanghai College; Yueh Liang Tong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; *Jean Broan Tchou, Bureau of Industry; *Arthur N. Holcombe, Cambridge, Mass.; *Ting Shu Ching, General Secretary of Y.W.C.A., Shanghai; Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York University, N.Y.; Mayling Soong Chiang (Mrs. Chiang Kai Shek); A. Viola Smith, U. S. Dep't. of Commerce, Shanghai; Eleanor M. Hinder, Sydney, Australia; *J. S. Needham, Ithaca, New York; Paul O. Nyhus, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Shanghai; Arthur L. Snagge, Capt. R.N., H. M. S. Cumberland; *Edward W. Wallace, C. C. E. A., Shanghai; E. H. Cressy, E.C.C.E.A., Shanghai. Fifty-one names of members of the National Educational Conference are written in the book and among them are to be found Tsai Yuenpei, Chancellor of the University Council; Yang Chien, Vice-Chancellor; *King Chu, Department of Education; Ho Ying-chin, General in charge of Nanking; Mrs. C. Y. Tang of the Department of Education; and other educators.

Twenty-seven missionary friends are also in the book.

POLITICAL BACKGROUND

We are too near the events of the year to judge their ultimate significance, but it has been interesting to watch the changing scene in Nanking, and to know the persons who have come and gone across the political stage. The Foreign Office guaranteed protection to the foreign faculty in September when they were themselves just emerged from hiding after the departure of Chiang Kai-shek and the threat of Sun Chuan-fang's return. It would almost seem as if they had taken

special precautions to guard us, for with the best of intentions they have been powerless to prevent soldiers from occupying and damaging other places in Nanking. Our location has made this easier, and our marvellous escape in March, 1927, kept us off the list of places to which soldiers, coming and going, felt they had tenant's rights, which even the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs was forced to respect.

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

THANKSGIVING

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

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

The splendid way in which the Ginling Alumnae rallied to the emergency of the summer of 1927 should

not be passed over. Three alumnae shared with the student group in August the danger and the responsibilities—one of them the only faculty member on the campus. Dr. Liu Gien-tsiu of the Class of 1919, served as Chairman of the special Administration Committee which was appointed in the spring and was in charge of the college for most of the summer. She did this at a great sacrifice professionally in leaving her work at Margaret Williamson Hospital, and her health suffered from the strain of the summer months. Miss Yang Ging-hsiuh, of the Class of 1921, who had carried the load as Principal of Bridgman School in Shanghai through the period of transition from North to South in government, spent her vacation at Ginling with very little rest and with many anxieties, returning to Shanghai in September to take up her own work again. Miss Liu En-lan, of the Class of 1925, in charge of the Ginling Practice School, carried her class through to August 15th and stayed on at the College without a break. To these three Ginling owes her almost miraculous escape from occupation by soldiers and all that would have involved in making the last year a blank page in our record of college work. Two other Alumnae gave help in the earlier months. Deng Yü-dji of the Class of 1926, who was released by the Y.W.C.A. to help Ginling, and Yen Lien-yün of the Class of 1924, who assisted Dr. Liu during the closing weeks of the summer session.

ADMINISTRATION

The Board of Control met November 28th and 29th in Shanghai, with two faculty representatives and the President of the College to report on the internal affairs

of the College. The usual business of an annual meeting was carried through and a Tentative Faculty Program and Budget for 1928-1929 were approved. At that time it was not possible to plan for any expansion. The Budget total of \$79,530.00 was less than the Budget passed in 1924. No additions to the foreign staff were called for, and even the return of those on leave of absence was left to be decided at a later meeting. Of the twenty-nine names on the 1927 list of members of the Board, fourteen were present at the 1926 meeting, only thirteen are found on the 1925 list, only six on the 1924 list and only four on the 1923 list. This is an indication of the change in personnel due to the disturbed conditions. The 1925 Board list contains only three Chinese names while the 1927 list has fourteen. There is gain here, and when Chinese members take their full share of responsibility the College will be able to make a larger contribution to the life of China.

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

College and later visited a number of colleges. She completed the work for her Ph. D. in May and arrived in China June first.

REGISTRATION

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

The meeting planned for March was delayed on account of Miss Wu's delay. It was finally held, again in Shanghai, on July 4th and 5th, and dealt chiefly with questions relating to Registration which will come before the Board again at the 1928 meeting in November. Ginling is preparing to apply for registration, on the understanding that the Christian character of the College be maintained. This has already been approved by the Ginling College Committee. The entire matter of registration and the documents connected therewith are referred to the President with power

*Later action by the Board rejects the plan untried.

to act in harmony with the actions taken by the Board in consultation and co-operation with the Executive Committee. It is a matter of regret that so much time must be given by the President in the first year of her connection with the College, to such extraneous questions as are involved in registration. So many more vital matters in the College itself should have first place.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operation between Ginling and the University of Nanking as separate institutions has always been taken for granted and even before Ginling moved to the present campus there had been some working together. The President of the University was a member of the Ginling Board of Control and Executive Committee, a most helpful, brotherly adviser to the President of Ginling all through the early years. In 1926 he was elected Chairman of our Board of Control and of our Executive Committee when the President of Ginling ceased to function ex-officio in these positions. Exchange and sharing of teachers has been one form of co-operation and students from both institutions have taken work in classes in the other institution. It has been a fair exchange and Ginling has been glad to give in her turn. This year University teachers and students have been enrolled in a Chemistry course at Ginling. For the two years, 1925-1927, our Chemistry was in charge of the University Department of Chemistry. Ginling has often asked the University for help which they have not been able to give because their faculty were already over-loaded. At the present time there is a committee representing both institutions to plan for correlation of advanced courses so as to avoid duplication

of staff. Ginling specializes in courses for women students and in many lines advanced courses are also adapted to women's needs and would not fit men. There might be a lowering of cost by the combination of small classes in the two institutions but salaries are on a different scale and Ginling would not save by the scheme. Small classes are not as much work as large classes, and our faculty at Ginling give time to extra-curriculum activities which is worth more than money in building up college spirit. Ginling students do not like to attend classes at the University and the distance is just great enough to complicate the schedule.

Co-operation makes it possible to offer to students of both institutions a wider range of advanced courses, without interfering with the specialization which each institution may develop to meet its students' particular needs, and without losing the independence which Ginling as a woman's college, needs to keep. There is need for a place where women can "work out their own solutions to various problems of life unhampered by the domination of masculine authority and point of view"; or, as one of our Chinese women faculty members put it, "without being bothered by men". Our whole curriculum is very carefully worked out from the point of view of the needs of women and the problems which they will meet after graduation. Our students are less insistent than men on early specialization and purely utilitarian courses and are satisfied with a broad preparation for life. The proportion who have continued to study after graduation, either in China or abroad, is high, and there is no lack of intellectual interest among Ginling women. Students who prefer co-education now have a wide choice of institutions. In China, as in

America, the woman's college appeals to many women and offers them a special opportunity. Our constituency both in China and in America supports the policy of the independent woman's college.

FINANCE

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

The work of Miss Anna E. Moffet on the Ginling accounts for the last quarter of the year 1926-1927, and for the first half of the year 1927-1928 was a tremendous help—a labor of love on Miss Moffet's part which is all the more appreciated. We are also indebted to Mr. Adam Black of the London Mission for the careful auditing of the books for the year 1926-1927. Miss Elsie M. Priest, Treasurer of the University of Nanking, is also Treasurer of Ginling from July 1, 1928, and we are very fortunate in having the very efficient services of Miss Priest in our treasurer's office.

The receipts for the year, excluding the 1927 items, total M. \$84,278.80 of which \$21,456 is paid by students. The total expenditures were M. \$72,421.34. The proportion paid by students is less than it would be

in a normal year. Our enrollment was only two-thirds the enrollment of the previous year. It has been most gratifying to have the foreign support continued and to receive gifts from friends who by their support are giving evidence of their faith in Ginling. The total received is M. \$7,828.50 of which M. \$2,143.39 represents a gift of G. \$1,000.00 from Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and M. \$4,035.53 represents G. \$1,921.68 from the Co-operating Committee of the Union Christian Colleges. Their help this year, both financially and in the line of publicity, has been very encouraging. Miss Florence G. Tyler, the Executive Secretary, has done a splendid piece of work and Ginling is most grateful. We shall need the same friendly help in the years ahead, for when the College grows again, as it surely will, and our program calls for expansion, the support at present pledged by the Co-operating Boards and other regular contributors is less than M. \$50,000.00. The Budget for 1928-1929 calls for a total of over \$85,000.00 Mexican of which less than \$30,000.00 can be counted on from student fees.

THE END OF THE YEAR

The year which began under such clouded skies ended most happily. Dr. Wu reached China the first of June. After spending a week in Shanghai with her family, from whom she had been separated for nearly six years, she came up for five days to Nanking and Ginling welcomed her as a returning daughter to the college home. Faculty, students, alumnae and friends in turn expressed their joy in her coming. On the faculty were three of her former teachers and one

other who had known her before. She satisfied all our expectations and won the confidence and enthusiasm of all. Ginling is to be congratulated on having one of her own daughters prepared to take the place of leadership at this time. We had her with us again at Commencement, on which occasion she acted as presiding officer, although the retiring president, by special request of the graduates, gave them their diplomas and took part in the exercises of Baccalaureate Sunday and Commencement as in former years.

The Class of 1928 is the tenth class and the largest class graduated from Ginling. It is a proof of their loyalty that in all the uncertainties of the September days the ranks of the two upper classes were hardly affected, and they risked their fate with that of the College they loved and had saved by their loyalty and courage. We shall again in 1929 graduate a larger class—more than twenty-five. The twenty-one members of the Class of 1928 come from nine provinces, fourteen cities, and fifteen schools, and they scatter for the work they have prepared to do to eight of China's provinces. Their class motto was "Sail On!" The year has taught them lessons of faith and hope which should help them to sail even uncharted seas without fear. Thunder clouds even yet hang low but fair skies will surely take their place. "If hopes be dupes, fears may be liars" and they have so proved many times this year. A new day is dawning for China and the future is full of hope and promise.

MATILDA C. THURSTON.

August 1, 1928.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

SUMMARY

1927-1928

<i>Receipts:</i>				<i>Mexican</i>
Co-operating Board	..	..	..	\$ 24,837.31
Pledged Support	..	..	..	24,215.43
Maintenance Fund	..	..	..	5,202.60
Interest and Exchange	..	..	..	722.94
Gifts	..	..	..	7,844.52
Total from abroad				\$ 62,822.80
Board and Room	..	..	..	\$ 9,625.00
Tuition	..	..	..	7,685.00
Other fees	..	..	..	4,146.00
Total from students				\$ 21,456.00
Receipts for the year				\$ 84,278.80
<i>Expenditures:</i>				
Administration				
Salaries	..	..	..	\$ 7,964.92
Expenses	..	..	..	4,761.39
				\$ 12,726.31
Emergency	..	..	..	6,087.97
Instruction				
Salaries	..	..	..	\$ 35,122.39
Expenses	..	..	..	4,697.76
				\$ 39,820.17
Maintenance	..	..	..	5,040.14
Boarding Department	..	..	..	8,746.25
Total expenditures				\$ 72,421.34
Balance for the year				\$ 11,857.46
				\$ 84,278.80

NEW YORK RECEIPTS

1927-1928

	Gold
Balance July 1, 1927	\$ 4,286.43
Loan repaid	3,133.82
A.B.F.M.S.	1,500.00
M.E.S.	1,762.50
P.E.	1,250.00
P.N.	2,500.00
R.C.U.S.	750.00
U.C.M.S.	1,358.70
W.F.M.S.	2,500.00
Smith College Alumnae	1,760.10
Smith College	4,000.00
Crescent Avenue Church	1,000.00
Gifts to Current Expenses	2,656.93
" " Scholarship and Loan Funds	734.08
Interest	79.68
Refunds	20.98
Total Receipts	\$29,293.22

GROUNDS, BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT

July 1, 1928

	Gold
Grounds	\$ 45,787.11
Buildings	385,421.85
Furniture	13,300.45
Apparatus	13,906.34
Library books	8,920.72
Museum	327.00
Total	\$467,663.47

GINLING COLLEGE FACULTY

1927-1928

Administration:

Mrs. LAWRENCE THURSTON	*President
Mt. Holyoke, B.S., Litt.D.	
YI-FANG WU	President Elect
Ginling College, A.B., University of Michigan A.M., Ph.D.	
Mrs. R. R. BERGER	Secretary
ELLEN Y. T. KOO	Chairman of
	Administrative Committee
TANG HWEI-TSING	Campus Administration
CHEN ER-CHANG (from February, 1928)	Business Administration
WANG SHAO-DJAN (resigned February, 1928)	Chinese Secretary
Tsü KWOH-CHI	Recorder
Yü SHWEN-DJI	Librarian
Dr. MARTHA HACKETT	College Physician
WU MEH-HSIANG	Nurse

Instruction:

MARGARET ANDREWS	Physical Education
Wellesley College, Hygiene and Physical Education Certificate;	
Teachers College, Columbia University B.S.	
A. BEATRICE BUSE	English
University of Montana, A.B., Bryn Mawr.	
CHANG HWEI-LAN	Physical Education
University of Wisconsin, B.S.	
RUTH M. CHESTER	Chemistry
Smith College, A.B., A.M., Columbia.	
CHU HAI-JU	Biology
Soochow University, A.B.	

*Retiring July 1, 1928.

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| DJANG SIAO-SUNG
<i>Ginling College, A.B.</i> | <i>History</i> |
| MARTHA HACKETT
<i>The Western College, A.B., Rush Medical College M.D.</i> | <i>Hygiene</i> |
| DAVID S. HSIUNG
<i>Huping College, A.B., University of Pennsylvania, A.M.</i> | <i>Physics and Mathematics</i> |
| HWANG LI-MING
<i>Ginling College, A.B.</i> | <i>Physical Education</i> |
| ELLEN Y. T. KOO
<i>Philadelphia, Syracuse</i> | <i>Music</i> |
| LI CHI | <i>English</i> |
| LINDSAY LIEU
<i>St. John's University, A.B.</i> | <i>Chinese</i> |
| LIU EN-LAN
<i>Ginling College, A.B.</i> | <i>Education</i> |
| Z. H. PAN
<i>Soochow University, A.B.</i> | <i>Chemistry</i> |
| CORA D. REEVES
<i>University of Michigan, A.B., Ph.D.</i> | <i>Biology</i> |
| CATHARINE E. SUTHERLAND
<i>The Western College, A.B., Columbia, A.M.</i> | <i>Music</i> |
| MARY B. TREUDLEY
<i>Ohio University, A.B., University of Chicago, A.M., Clark University, Ph.D.</i> | <i>Sociology</i> |
| TSU LI-O | <i>Chinese</i> |
| MINNIE VAUTRIN
<i>University of Illinois, A.B., Teachers College, Columbia University, A.M., Graduate study, University of Chicago.</i> | <i>Education</i> |
| WU DZING-HSIEN
<i>Ginling College, A.B.</i> | <i>Biology</i> |
| J. T. YANG
<i>St. John's University, A.B.</i> | <i>Physics and Mathematics.</i> |
| YÜ SHWEN-DJI
<i>Pomona College, A.B.</i> | <i>Psychology and Library</i> |

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF CONTROL

<i>Alumnae:</i>	Miss Bao Dji-ih Miss Wu Ming-ying Miss Yang Ging-hsioh
<i>A.B.F.M.S.:</i>	Mrs. L. C. Hybert Miss G. F. McCulloch Mr. T. K. Van
<i>A.C.M.:</i>	Mr. W. F. Roberts
<i>L.M.S.:</i>	Miss Catharine Robertson
<i>W.T.M.S.:</i>	Miss Mary Kesler Dr. G. T. Liu Miss Clara E. Merrill
<i>M.E.S.:</i>	Miss Mary Blackford Miss A. E. Bradshaw Miss Grace Zia
<i>P.N.:</i>	Miss Beulah Chang Dr. O. C. Crawford Miss Mabel Hall
<i>U.C.M.S.:</i>	Miss Mary Kelly Mrs. Shao Gin-shan Miss Chen Shi-ren
<i>Smith College:</i>	Mrs. J. C. Thomson
<i>Y.W.C.A.:</i>	Miss Abby S. Mayhew Miss Jane Ward
<i>Co-opted Members:</i>	Dr. Chen Yu-gwan Miss Chiu Li-ying Rev. Djang Fang Mr. Edwin Marx Mrs. W. S. New Miss Wang Chi-nyok

GINLING COLLEGE
REPORT FOR 1933-
1934

The year 1933-1934 has been an unusual one for Ginling College in that the work of the College has been carried on for a large part of the year in the absence of the President, Dr. Yi-fang Wu. Soon after Commencement 1933^e Dr. Wu went to America where she represented Chinese women at the International Congress of Women held in Chicago in July. From this Conference she went to Banff, Canada, where she was a delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations. In the early fall she joined the team for the United Foreign Mission Conferences which lasted from September 28th to December 16th. During her tour with this team she visited thirty-three cities in the United States and spoke about two hundred and thirty times. This participation in the Foreign Missions/ Conferences gave her unusual opportunity to do indirect publicity for Ginling College. She was able to meet with many church groups of various denominations and to renew contacts made for the College during the campaign for the Christian Union Colleges for Women in the Orient. She was also able to visit numbers of Smith Alumnae Clubs and Smith College, as well as a number of other colleges. She was able to be present when some of the initial work was done in preparation for publicity work under the Associated Boards.

While Dr. Wu was absent from the College the administration was carried on under the direction of a Special Committee. This committee was composed of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, Adviser, Mr. Tsü Kwoh-chi, Registrar, and Miss Ellen Koo.

Perhaps the most evident activity at the College has been the completion and moving into the two new academic buildings, the chapel-music and library-administrative buildings. Just before

the spring vacation it was possible to move the library and during the holiday the moving was completed. Both buildings are beautiful and the additional space they provide for the academic and social life of the College has already demonstrated how greatly they were needed. The atmosphere of real study in the new library is an invaluable contribution to the college life. The buildings as yet have not been dedicated, but it is hoped that at the Founders' Day celebration in the fall of 1934 it will be possible to have a large homecoming of alumnae and dedicate the two buildings.

There have been some interesting gifts to the new buildings. One student has given the large tables for the library. These tables are beautiful hand-carved tables which will stand for years as a memorial to the loyalty and love of this student. The alumnae have promised to give a screen and table and chairs for the platform in the new chapel, and this gift is expected to be in place by the Commencement time.

Two hundred and twelve students have registered this year. Of this number 31 are members of the special two-year course in physical education and 171 are regular four-year college students. There were 30 seniors, 28 juniors, 42 sophomores, and 71 freshman as well as 6 unclassified students and 4 special students. Students come from 15 provinces as well as from overseas. Of the 212 students, 134 are Christians who come from more than ten denominations.

In addition to the regular college course and special physical education work, there is a practice school carried on under the direction of the department of education. There are students in this school.

This year's senior class numbers 30 and these 30 girls will be graduated in June. Already (June 1) applications for the services of these thirty girls have come in, which indicates something

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF
GINLING COLLEGE
ON TRIP TO AMERICA

June 1933 - February 1934

Early last June a cable invitation came unexpectedly from the National Council of Women's Organizations in the United States for me to represent Chinese women and speak at the International Congress of Women to be held in Chicago in July. They offered to pay the travelling expenses. For the sake of having Chinese women represented at such a large gathering and also for the sake of the indirect publicity it would bring to Ginling College I accepted this opportunity.

Immediately after Commencement I went to Shanghai and left for San Francisco on June 24th. It was a real experience for me to be at the Congress where over thirty countries were represented and where there was also a large attendance of American delegates. I count it a special privilege to have met the outstanding women from different countries and to have witnessed the efficient management by women of such a big undertaking. While the general theme of the Congress--Our Common Cause, Civilization--was too broad, we had some very interesting addresses and discussions in round-table meetings. There was definitely expressed the desire that now that women have secured all the rights and opportunities they ought to make distinct and concrete contributions to civilization; and in view of the economic depression and other problems threatening the whole world attention was turned to the importance of a new philosophy of life emphasizing sharing and to the need of efforts to secure world peace. I was also interested to hear of the beginnings of the Woman's Movement and the struggle of American women to secure the privileges they now enjoy.

One channel through which Ginling was brought before the American public was an article in the "Good Housekeeping" about this Congress with a reference to my representing Chinese women.

During the Congress one serious problem I had to consider was the invitation for me to join the team for the United Foreign Mission Conferences from September 28 to December 16. The Ginling College Committee met early in July, as soon as they heard of my coming to America, and delegated Mrs. McConnell to approach me to stay over. It was most difficult for me to see clearly how to decide the matter. Since I had left rather hurriedly in June I did not leave things at College in good enough shape so that I felt I could be away for a whole semester. At the same time I realized it was my duty to do my share on such a team because Ginling is a Union institution and desired to cooperate in union efforts. Furthermore since Ginling was facing financial difficulties, I felt I ought to welcome this splendid opportunity for giving indirect publicity to the College. Mrs. Thurston had been thoughtful enough to mention in her steamer letter that if I needed to stay longer in America I did not need to worry about the College. This removed my concern about the College and I finally decided to stay over for this tour.

For two weeks after the Congress I had a quiet time in and near Ann Arbor visiting our graduates, my former professors, and friends in Michigan. I also attended to my correspondence which was necessary after the change in my plans.

The Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations seemed to me the best of the three Conferences of the Institute which I have attended. The beautiful location surrounded by the wonderful mountains and the quietness away from big cities naturally contributed toward the spirit of the Conference. The fact that all delegates stayed in one hotel made possible the fellowship and informal gatherings among the members. I particularly wish to mention that of the three Chinese women delegates two are Ginling graduates, for Miss Djang Siao-mei of the class of 1926 was also there. The main topic of the Conference was "Economic Conflicts" and so Miss Djang with her splendid training and practical experience in the Bank of China was able to make a real contribution to the round-table discussions and she brought much credit to Ginling. She was the only Chinese delegate who could speak French so she was called upon to broadcast in French in a program for the French Canadians. When I mentioned her work during the Smith Club meeting in Boston, President Comstock of Radcliffe also paid her high compliment for her contribution during the Institute Conference.

Through the arrangements made by some Canadian delegates I was able to make connection with the Canadian Woman's Clubs, so immediately after the Conference, toward the end of August, I started eastward. I made seven stops at important cities in Canada and spoke to the Canadian Women's Clubs. While there was not time to do much work in cultivating interest in Ginling, the name of the College was introduced to the club women in these cities. While in Toronto I saw Mrs. McGillivray who had close connection with the Women's Board of the Canadian Church. She invited quite a large number of Church leaders to a reception for me. I also managed to see Dr. Wallace, Chancellor of Victoria University and formerly Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association. He was just at that time recuperating after a serious operation, but since I have heard that he has completely recovered. I found that he was still definitely interested in Christian Education in China and he was glad to hear about our work.

When I finally reached New York I had about ten days before we started on the series of Foreign Mission Conferences. These days were spent attending a meeting of the Ginling College Committee, speaking at several Board Meetings, Missionary Society groups of Churches, meeting such people as Dr. Horner of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, Mr. Garside of the Associated Boards, and others. I had a delightful week-end at Dr. and Mrs. Speer's summer home and another week-end in Plainfield with Mrs. Frederica Mead Miss Margaret Mead.

As for Board Meetings, I spoke at the Presbyterian Board, the Baptist Board, and the Women's Auxillary of the Episcopal Board. I was invited to speak at the Women's Luncheon during the International Convention of the United Disciples in Pittsburgh, and I spoke at the District Convention of the Reformed Church at Harrisburgh.

When I reached New York in September, Miss Tyler told me of the question raised by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in regard to the provisional charter they had granted to China colleges. So an appointment was made for me to interview Dr. Horner.

He presented the case very clearly and seemed to have gathered full information concerning the six Chinese institutions holding provisional charters from their Board. He said that according to the laws governing the Board of Regents a provisional charter is granted only for a period of three years. By this time all these six institutions have long since gone by this time limit. His proposal was that either these institutions apply for absolute charters or if not qualified sever the relationship with the Board of Regents. The essential requirement for an absolute charter is that the college should have property of at least \$500,000 in value and also academic standing of collegiate grade. He also indicated that from his information about Ginling he thought we could meet these two conditions and could easily apply for an absolute charter. In addition he asked about the standing of our graduates and I referred him to the University of Michigan, Chicago University, Mt. Holyoke and Wellesley with regard to the work of our graduates. During the conversation I asked him if we should stay in the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking when the University applied for the absolute charter what it would mean to Ginling, particularly in regard to the form of the diploma. He replied that after the absolute charter is granted the name of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York will not appear on the diploma and diplomas will be granted in the name of the University of Nanking. He was planning to get this matter cleared within this academic year, but I did not commit myself one way or the other during the interview. From Mrs. McConnell and some others who met Dr. Horner after this interview I heard that he was quite satisfied with the work of Ginling and thought that there would be no difficulty if Ginling wished to apply for an absolute charter.

This important question of incorporation was discussed at the December meeting of the Ginling College Committee. By that time the recommendation of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors had been received. During the Committee meeting we considered both sides:

- (1) The practical complications for our graduates if they should receive their diplomas in the name of the University of Nanking.
- (2) With the present trend toward closer cooperation among Christian institutions it would seem better for Ginling to stay in the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking.

It was also pointed out that Ginling has enjoyed many privileges under the present arrangement and from the point of view merely of convenience it would be easier not to set up a separate incorporation. After considering carefully these two points those present at the Committee meeting expressed the opinion in favor of applying for an absolute charter for Ginling. No formal action was taken pending the action of the Board of Directors.

The extensive tour started on September 28th at Worcester, Massachusetts. The team was headed by Dr. E. Stanley Jones and Bishop

Logan Roots, supported by Dr. Charles Watson of Cairo, Egypt, Miss Lillian Picken of India, Dr. Herman Liu, President of the University of Shanghai, and myself. Altogether we visited 32 cities in 16 states, covering a distance of 8,000 miles in 80 days. A total of 1266 meetings were held, and I spoke 206 times. Usually two days were spent in each place with the exception of New York, Chicago, Washington, and Philadelphia where a longer time was taken. The program consisted of mass meetings, women's meetings, round-table conferences for ministers and church workers, young people's meetings, business men's and Rotary Clubs, professional and business women's clubs, teachers' meetings, Association of American University Women meetings, denominational meetings. On Sundays the team members spoke at the various churches. Arrangements were made so that the team members spoke in schools and colleges in different cities. In the very beginning Miss Tyler had asked that I be given the privilege of getting in touch with Smith College Clubs and Miss Cook wrote the Clubs about my itinerary. Altogether I met with Smith Clubs in nine cities when I told them about the work at Ginling. At the Association of American University Women meetings and other women's meetings very often Smith College graduates came to speak to me and introduced themselves. All this shows the genuine interest of our sister college in Ginling.

I found everywhere, particularly among the women, interest in Ginling College. Many of those who expressed interest were Mrs. Thurston's friends. In most cases such interest had grown up first through the Joint Campaign for the Union Colleges in 1920-1921. I was glad for the opportunity of telling them about the thorough academic work, the Christian spirit of service, and the activities of the students, and the actual service being rendered by the alumnae. The fact that the demand for our graduates is far greater than our supply impressed them. With the acute unemployment problem in America many people were surprised to hear that there were practically three openings for each member of our last year's graduating class.

As for financial gifts to the College in China, I was glad to be able to mention the Practice School building; the annual gift, though small in amount, from the Alumnae Association; and also the gift of Dr. and Mrs. New to the Faculty Retirement Fund. The pledge of Miss On Hwei-lan of \$1,000 for the Community Center and the White Christmas we had in 1931 seemed to impress the people most strongly as an indication of the Christian spirit of our students.

During the tour I asked leave for one Sunday in order to spend the week-end at Smith College and also asked to be released from going to Springfield, Illinois with the team so that I could take the two days for a trip to Nashville where the headquarters of the Southern Methodist Board is located.

At Smith I was asked by President Nielson to speak at the Vesper Service and through Miss Richards of the Association for Christian Work I had opportunity of meeting the officers of the Association and the members on the World Fellowship Committee. She also arranged two dinners for me to meet the different members of the faculty, and our loyal friend, Miss Ellen Cook was there. Such contacts, naturally, helped to increase the interest in Ginling. It might indirectly have helped to secure the student gift to Ginling this year in the normal amount, for last spring Miss Richards had written that she

was not sure that the Smith undergraduates would be able to meet their pledge to Ginling College this year.

At Nashville Miss McKinnon arranged for me to speak at a luncheon of interchurch women, but the officers of the Methodist Board happened to be out of town so I did not get very much chance to see them. However, I was also asked to speak at the Annual Meeting of the World Fellowship Group of the City Y. V. C. and an International Club meeting at Peabody University. These meetings gave me opportunity to make Ginling better known in Nashville.

The Ginling College Committee called two meetings partly because I was in the States, one on September 22nd, and another on December 20th. There was a very good attendance at each meeting and a splendid spirit. All the members there were earnestly interested in the welfare of the College and were anxious to do their best for the College. It was only because of the real financial difficulties of the various Mission Boards that cuts had been made in their appropriations to Ginling College. For some Boards, like the Presbyterian, cut appropriations to Ginling later than they made cuts in their general budgets. The members understood also the financial condition the College is in and the very urgent need of securing increased income. They felt that first of all promotional and follow-up work ought to be taken care of, but unless there were funds to secure a full time person for that work it would be impossible to do anything of the kind that Yenching and Lingnan had done. Miss Tyler was splendid in her willingness to do all she could to help the College, but her own duties in the Federation of Women's Boards required so much of her time and kept her in New York so that she would not be able to do more than to send out some publicity materials for the College.

At the December meeting one difficult problem was in regard to the invitation from the Associated Boards for me to stay in America for January and February to do promotional work for the China Colleges alone. While the team was in New York for the Foreign Mission Conference a special luncheon was arranged in the Commodore Hotel on behalf of the China Colleges that were in the Associated Boards. Bishop Roots, Dr. Herman Liu and myself made talks on the Place and Contribution of Christian Education in China. From the large attendance and the enthusiastic response it was considered a real success, and the Associated Boards decided to do more promotional work after that. Their plan was to hold meetings in several cities in the East in January and February and then from the experience of these preliminary meetings to plan an extensive promotional campaign for next fall. Dr. Francis Wei of Central China College and President C. J. Lin of Fukien Christian University were expected to be in America to speak during this campaign. While the main purpose was to cultivate interest they would also receive contributions wherever they could get them. The idea was not to ask for big endowment funds but to continue this campaign over a long period, receiving whatever gifts may be secured and for whatever institution the giver may be interested in.

When I received the invitation I did not know how to decide so I cabled to the College for advice. The reply came before the Ginling College Committee met. At this meeting this question was thoroughly discussed and Dr. Warnhuis was invited to the meeting to present the viewpoint of the Associated Boards. Because the proposed promotion-

al campaign in January and February seemed to be an experiment and because at the College there were such problems as housing, the financial shortage, and Miss Priest's furlough, the final decision made by the Committee was that I had better return on December 29th. Personally I wish to express my deep appreciation for the consideration of the Committee members of my physical and mental state and of the fact that I might not be able to stand the strain of another speaking tour in America.

Because of my splendid opportunities during my travels I was able to see quite a number of the former members of the faculty of Ginling and to visit with the families of a number of them. Miss Carl's parents invited me to their home in Peru, Indiana, and there I had the opportunity of speaking to the League of Woman Voters. In Canada I spent almost two days at Miss Kirk's home. During the tour I stayed with Mrs. Thurston's sister near Boston, with Miss Sutherland's parents in St. Louis, with Miss McCoy's parents in Omaha. I secured a day off to make a trip to Winfield, Kansas to spend a day with President and Mrs. Mossman. Besides visiting with them I spoke four times that day! I also managed to visit Miss Loomis' parents in Washington and Miss Hoffsommer's mother in Philadelphia. Through these visits I appreciate all the more what a sacrifice it is for the parents to have their daughters so far away in China, and these contacts also helped these families to know more about the College where their daughters are working and what a real service it is for Christian education in China. During the few months in the States I was also able to see a large number of the former faculty members. They remain such loyal friends and supporters of Ginling, and it was a real joy to me to visit with them and to give them news they so much wanted to hear. I can hardly list all the names because in all I have seen over thirty of them. Many, such as Miss McCoy and Miss Hannawalt did a great deal during my stay in their respective cities on the tour. Others like Miss Griest, Miss Treudley, and Miss Ellen Cook are working hard for the College in their respective places of duty. Miss Cook had quite a difficult time last year to manage the full amount of the contribution from the Smith Alumnae. I understand she had to make up the total sum from some special fund. But she and Miss Thayer together were hoping to be able to collect the full amount this year after the special efforts she made in getting the Smith Clubs to meet me.

For myself I wish to express my deep gratitude for this special privilege of travelling in America. I feel grateful also to the Board and faculty here, particularly the Special Administrative Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Thurston, for relieving me from any concern over the business on the campus. Besides the contacts I made on behalf of the College I myself was greatly benefited by the experience. I particularly enjoyed the fellowship on the team with such people as Dr. E. Stanley Jones and Bishop Logan Roots; and witnessing the splendid response in numbers and in spirit to a mission appeal was also very encouraging. I have been greatly strengthened in my conviction that Christianity is the only real, steady, and uplifting force in any civilization. At the same time, because of the special trust and hope in the College from her many friends in America I feel all the more earnestly that we need to endeavor to dedicate ourselves wholeheartedly to Ginling.

Foochow, China, January 10, 1934.

I feel as tho' I ought to make some report to a few of my friends in China as to how I found things in Foochow.

When the revolution broke out in Fukien I was still up North in Tientsin. I knew that I was scheduled to go to Foochow after Christmas and wondered if there would be anything for me to do there. I was fairly clear that Peace Army methods would probably be unwise as China must put her own house in order in her own way. Western people have too often butted in and cramped her style when she was trying to work out some better relationship between her own warring factions. It would seriously embarrass her in this latest internal struggle if an English citizen's life was lost or even in danger.

I felt it wasn't much good going at all, but in Shanghai I found Mr. Wu, the manager of my Chinese programme, very eager for me to keep to my schedule. He said Foochow needed help more than any other place; that was obvious. He said that if, as seemed likely, there was no other way of getting there--(because Fukien province is pretty well cut off now from the rest of China) I must go by air. The extra \$100 would be easily met by the Chinese committee responsible for my expense because it was perhaps the most important part of my visit--and if, as many prophesied, once there I wouldn't be able to get away again in time for the engagements in Hongkong, then Hongkong must be telegraphed to and the lectures cancelled.

I began to get rather interested when I found how keen he was and we booked our passage by air. Two days before the date of the flight, however, we found a boat was running, so we cancelled the other and set sail.

On arrival in Foochow everyone looked very cheery and "oncoming". Everyone flew the new flags. They'd been forced to buy them. Officials wore brightly coloured newly designed buttons on their uniforms. There'd been some bad bombing from the air but generally plenty of warning had been given so only a few had been killed. Everyday there was a great trek out of the Chinese city over the "Bridge of the Thousand Ages" into the part of the city where the consulates stood. The streets were black every morning and night with people going out and returning. Many had moved their homes over to the safe part but our hostesses, Helen Smith and Nell Walker of the American Board, wouldn't budge. Their staying had done a good deal to reassure the Chinese inhabitants. Bombing had been on Christmas day. In one Church the tree was prepared and all the decorations just completed. The minister went to open the door and let in the crowd of children waiting outside. Just at that moment, when the church was empty, a bomb fell shattering it.

There had been a lot of extra holiday-making, picnicing and excursions up Mt. Ku Shan during Christmas. The mountains round Foochow were the safest to spend one's days in.

We arrived Thursday, January 4th. That same afternoon I had a talk with two of the Council of Eleven that runs everything. I had a letter of introduction to Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister, given me by a Chinese who knew him personally and worked under him

when for a short time he was Foreign Minister in 1927. The Foreign Office had been badly bombed but he received me very gallantly in the part that had not been shattered. His manners reminded me of a London lawyer whose only clients were the rich. He was so suave and tactful and soothing. We talked of Gandhi, of East Enders, of the people, the common people all over the world and how their desire was the same.

The other interview was more interesting, however. It was with Mr. Yu who is head of the People's Economic Council. He is a very young man with a fine sensitive face, and the Principal of a Christian School. I can't imagine him in that role. He was for twelve years Marshall Feng's secretary, and apparently thinks very highly of him. He sat straight back in his chair--in a quiet impassive dignified way: his eyes were always on the wall of the room behind me. He looked very sad. Afterwards I heard he was ill--has fever every other day--so perhaps I saw him at a bad moment. He was wearing the new official suit of blue cotton costing only \$9. Rulers must not wear silk. Their maximum salary is \$200 a month. They are to remember they are the servants of the people. They have forbidden anyone to give a feast costing more than \$10. Birthdays may not be kept with any style until one is sixty.

They want to change educational methods taking on German rather than British or American ideas. "More physical education", he said. I think he meant manual and technical rather than theoretic. They are trying to alter the ideal of feminine beauty to strength rather than lipstick attractiveness.

He volunteered the information that they admired Gandhi but his ideas needed adapting. I said--"how?" He said Gandhi was not a revolutionary because he won't fight. Gandhi didn't want to get free from the British Empire. Then we quickly got lost in an argument barren and doctrinaire because it was all mixed up with labels which meant one thing to one person and something quite different to another. It was fairly obvious that he'd imbibed a good deal of the orthodox communist attitude towards Gandhi. "Even his own people in India are beginning to turn against him" he informed me quite seriously. I told him that that news was not new--that he was always described as "a spent force" and one whose influence was "on the wane" whenever it suited the book of the people who have money invested in India, and cheered Tory supporters of the Government. There have been three separate occasions when this bit of news has been on all "British" lips. I told him that the communists counted him their chief enemy and always did a lot of propaganda against him.

I thought it was very good of these two men to give me so much time on the very day of our arrival.

I then set to work collecting the opinions of all sorts of people--students, teachers and business men.

At the big open air public meeting--when the People's Revolutionary Government was first proclaimed, only a few of the masses present could hear what was said. But all had to vote for the P. R. G. "Hold up your hands" was the command, and they did so because they were told to. One man who was there and did hear said that the sug-

gestion was made to kill the old officers, but the 19th Route Army negatived it. There is still hanging a great linen poster stretched across the wide street in front of the bridge of the Thousand Ages inciting people to murder Chiang Kai Chek. It's realist. He is falling back while a peasant, a soldier and, I think, a woman are all attacking him at once.

They've halved the ricksha tax, and halved the rent the men have to pay to the R. G. owners. They are planning how to rearrange the land holdings. They went into schools and colleges and addressed the students alone. They broke up the old self-government machinery and set up students' unions. They forced them all to go out each afternoon to do propaganda for the P. R. G. Many of them didn't even know what they were supposed to say, so they just made a long detour and then came home. Inside the schools they inquired if they had any complaints against the teachers, and suggested they should beat them if they had. They told them they had the right to scrutinize the school or college accounts and to prevent expenditure if they thought it wrong. They should choose their own subjects of study.

They've stirred up a students' strike in one college. One gentle sort of teacher was stopped in the street, held by one man while another questioned him as to why he had tyrannised over his students so. I haven't met this man, but I can imagine how humorous it must have been. The teachers in these Christian schools and colleges both Chinese and American are such delightful people with a keen sense of humour, and a deep regard for their students--rather too self effacing, I've often thought. Many of them have spent years in quiet unspectacular movement very like Gandhi's village work and anti-untouchability work. All this violent reform by decree imposed on people from the top seems so transitory and unreliable compared to the slow building from the bottom upwards.

All the students must do military drill--girls and boys--because that is China's salvation. They must copy young Europeans who are all preparing for war. They say military drill and politics must be included in every school.

That night at an informal meeting of all sorts of Christians in the drawing room of my hostesses, an unknown man asked me: "How do you think the Fellowship of Reconciliation message can best be adapted to the new movement recently set up and blessed by Chiang Kai Chek to teach villagers to defend themselves against bandits?"

I'd heard so many murders and horrors since I'd come to China that for the moment I was intimidated by his question. How facile for me, a person merely visiting China, to stick to my F.O.R. principals and then pop off home to England's blessed law abidingness, leaving others to cope with horrible situations and get murdered.

I felt oppressed and tired. We'd made so early a start from the boat and the long river trip in the launch was cold, and being in a revolution for the first time is exciting, and we'd had those two interviews. I rallied my forces, however. I answered, "You can't adapt the F.O.R. principals nor the F.O.R. position. You take it or you don't. If you feel it in your bones you take it--not otherwise. I'll never try to persuade any other person to take it. It's only a tiny

minority who feel it in their bones and they would never take on the job of teaching the villagers self defence. Probably there'll be no difficulty in finding plenty of Christian people to take on this job, and good Christians, too, better than F.O.R. ones in many ways perhaps".

I felt still more heavily-burdened when I went to sleep that night. I was troubled. I tossed and turned in my sleep.

Was there nothing I could do for China, except to go on pointing out that Pacificism wasn't passive, and to encourage all the time the many movements that are springing up everywhere for mass literacy, rural co-operatives, agricultural self help, and social education? All such building up of confidence in the lives of the poorest by the privileged throwing in their lot with them was bound to do more towards unifying the nation than any of the military campaigns that were ever waged.

I felt like the chap in the Old Testament who cried, "Peace, peace" when there was no peace. Anyhow my misery shoved me forward and on waking finally my mind was made up.

I must see the authorities again "Professional revolutionaries" I'd heard them called. I must try to get a vision of God to them somehow. Gandhi's fourth vow came to my mind--the "vow of Truth". Before you put any item of your programme into operation you must go to the nearest government official and tell him all you're going to do. I remembered how it had been applied to me when I decided that upon my return to England I would begin rousing public opinion on the subject of opium and liquor laws in India. How Gandhi told me it wouldn't be fair to leave India intending to criticise the Government's excise policy without telling them what I was going to say. "They may be able to justify their policy to you--anyhow you must give them the opportunity to do so--and if they don't succeed you will find your purpose still further strengthened. You must call on Lord Lytton (governor of Bengal at the time we were at Calcutta) before you leave tomorrow. Also when you arrive in England you must not open your mouth in public till you've been to the Indian Office and told Lord Birkenhead all you intend to say.

It was a tremendous relief to me when I realised that the vow of Truth applied to the P. R. G. in Foochow. I must not leave Foochow until I'd been to those in authority and told them what I intended to say about the P. R. G.

I felt certain that it was a thinly veiled communist regime that was set up in Fukien, but how mean it would be to say so without saying it to their faces when they'd been so extraordinarily kind to me.

I set to work that morning before breakfast to write to the two leaders. I explained that I'd been asked by many friends and also after my public lectures to give my opinions of the P. R. G. I felt loth to do so without disclosing those opinions to them also. I said I was enclosing a report written after garnering all I could from Chinese people and foreigners and my own observation. I fully realized that it was not incumbent on them to read a word of my statement--on the contrary I could not grumble if they were to refuse to allow me to leave the city to spread what was disloyalty to

their rule. However, I'd come to China with a fervent desire to do any little thing I could for her people by way of penance for the many ills inflicted on her by my country's government in the past, and this was the best I knew.

Next day I got a message asking me to meet Mr. Yu at 5:30. I went. He was very cordial and delightful. He thanked me for what I'd done. He had read my criticism through several times. He had prepared an answer. It contained six pages of Chinese writing. He appreciated my frankness, he said, and would meet it with equal frankness.

He went through my notes carefully--answering, amending or enlarging upon the statements. The main thing we discussed was of course the question of their communism. Obviously it's being denied for tactical reasons--though it was not stated so baldly.

At a critical moment during the autumn of 1932 I was with Jane Addams and the representatives of all the social workers of Chicago at a meeting called to discuss the question of their joining in a Hunger larch that was being dominated by communists. The seriousness consisted in the fact that many of the workmen were not naturalised citizens, and would therefore be deported if any rough handling, any sort of violence broke out among either police or demonstrators which might involve the innocent.

"It's no good leaving out the communists, it's no good", Jane Addams asserted with emphasis several times, and continued, "We'll only have to stop one day to pick them up again--and we may have to go a long way back before we can do that--just as Gandhi's had to go right back to pick up the untouchables before India can be free".

With this in my mind, I've been asking people who know "Need communism be considered such a great danger here?" I find it bracketed with bandits, bombs and Japanese for the production of misery and suffering.

But so far everyone has agreed that communism is quite different out here from what had produced the Five Year Plan in Russia. It seems to bring something cruel out of the Chinese character. A village near where Dr. Hinde was practising was part of a region given over to the communists to show what their rule involved. The ruthless killing was horrible--children and old people indiscriminately, and when Chinese Christians went in to try to comfort the sufferers they were killed too. as holding a Foreign Religion.

So friends, we've got to beat the communists by devotion to the people--the people who are the same all over the world, who only want to be let alone, who at present are non-vocal but one day, God grant it, will speak out.

We must get out of our thick walled houses and our high-fenced gardens, we must step out into the broad stream of humanity--for our faith has never been propagated by talk--only by talk illustrated by life. I've found in Bow that working people don't take us at our word, as being Christians. They need to see our life, share our life. We must make the first move.

Facing the challenge of Communism, the devotion and courage it inspires, and its results in millions of lives made worth living there is insistency in Arthur Penty's saying in a recent book, "it's imperative that we Christians should work out and proclaim the civil equivalent of our theology." But lots of Christians have discussed this ad nauseam at so many conferences that they shrink from ever attempting the fruitless task again.

But there is no need to--no need for any more talk and discussion. Let's begin to live out our faith instead of teaching it. In the sort of life that Jesus lived, joy was contagious, serenity was assured, power was generated afresh everyday: the life in which barriers are really broken down so that it's forgotten even where they once were,--a life of real fellowship, not the brand that bears a capital F--the life that lasts, life eternal--because in real friendship with the common people we come to know God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent.

(Confidential report from
Miss Muriel Lester after her
visit to Foochow in January,
1934.)