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PRESIDENT'S REPORT
GINLING COLLEGE
1925 - 1926

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, 1925. The problems which we faced 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 went quietly on with very little interference from student unrest or other hindrances to study.

New Faculty

The list of new faculty was a long one. Mrs. Loos had been added during the summer, a very delightful addition to our group. She taught in the Practice School, acted as Chairman of the Library Committee, helped with the classes for the college servants and gave 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 were with us for the year. Miss Darrow taught psychology at Ginling and at the University of Nanking. Miss Sprague carried the Freshman History work. Both of them made 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, taught the Freshman mathematics. Mr. Pan, a graduate of Soochow, assisted in Chemistry and Mr. Yang, graduate of St. John's University, was an assistant in Physics. Miss Liu, one of our own graduates of the class of 1925, who ranks as an assistant in the Department of Education, had charge of the Practice School.

Miss Loh and Miss Zia came to us for Physics and Physical Education. They were Freshmen 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 was a very great disappointment to us that Miss Zia did not remain for a second year. For the second semester we added Miss Yu Shwen-dji, B. A. Pomona College, 1925, who took charge of the Library.

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

Faculty Work

The schedule for the second semester showed 214 hours of work. In addition to this there were 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 were 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. of Persons</u>	<u>Courses</u>	<u>Teaching Hr.</u>	<u>Credits</u>	<u>Students</u>	<u>Student Hrs.</u>
Biology	2	4	32	12	46	168
Chemistry	3	3	24	12	16	64
Chinese	3	4	25	14	98	368
Practice School			4	14		
Education	1	2	8	8	25	100
Practice School			4			
English	3	6	32	14	146	376
History	2	2	16	8	69	276
Hygiene & Phys. Ed.	3		36	10½	51	104
Student Asst.			2			
Mathematics	1	1	12	4	63	252
Tutoring			4			
Music	1		4	4	5	20
Practical						
Physics	2		16	8	14	56
Psychology	1		5	7	32	100
"Univ. Nan.			5	8		
Religion	2	2	17	11	86	288
Sociology	1	2	8	8	29	116

Student Statistics

Student enrollment for the year in October, 1925, was as follows: Seniors 20, Juniors 19, Sophomores 32, Freshmen 63, others 44, making a total of 137. During the semester a number of students dropped out. The enrollment for the second semester was 133. The Junior class lost rather heavily during the summer but in every case we accounted for it and knew that it had 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 correct 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

Student Government changed officers at the beginning of the year, the president who had been elected in the spring of 1925 being obliged to resign on account of her health. There was throughout the year 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 a faculty advisor. In 1924 Miss Vautrin was elected, not as Dean, to this same position. Last fall the student body voted not to have a faculty advisor, 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 were passed by the student body who saw 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 to take charge of college social activities met weekly or bi-weekly and passed upon group requests for social affairs and the expenses to be incurred. They also planned for some of the all-college social activities. The committee had no very clearly defined relation to any single college organization, and was regarded by some to add more confusion to the calendar which is supposed to be in the hands of the Dean. Some things were learned by the years experiment and the plan was revised at the end of the year. The whole organization of Student Government at Ginling seemed to be too complex. The desire to be democratic when it means that all the students must be consulted even upon minor matters and all offices even down to committee chairman must be elected in general ballot, complicated life for faculty and students. Joint conferences in which some of the college problems were discussed by groups representing faculty and students were a help toward better understanding.

Politics and Patriotism

The Student Union was most wisely led throughout the year and the decisions in regard to student participation in patriotic demonstrations were reached after very thoughtful consideration of the reasons pro and con. The local Student Union organization had troubles of its own. An effort made by the radical group to control the student of the city was foiled and although the division still exists there was no very agitated anti-Christian demonstration at Christmas or any very aggressive movement of students in any of the numerous crises which developed in Peking. 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 was carried through the year. Four things were 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 asked for an address by an outside speaker who presented some aspect of patriotism with religious emphasis. In the program as they planned it there was 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 was a most helpful influence and a wise leader of student opinion all through the year.

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 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 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 Treadley has carried the heaviest part of Miss Vautrin's work and was 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 occurred from time to time 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.

1925

GINLING COLLEGE

Student Statistics, September 1926

Total number of students enrolled in College 152

	Former	New	Total
Students from Government Schools	6	3	9
Students from Mission Schools	90	44	134
Students from Private Schools	6	3	9
	<u>7102</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>152</u>

Students by class in College:

Freshmen	47	Sophomores	47
Juniors	29	Seniors	17
Unclassified	6	Specials	6

	Former	New	Total
Non-church members	14	12	26
Church Members:	88	38	126
Baptist, North & South	6	3	9
China Christian Church	3	0	3
China Inland Mission	1	0	1
Congregational	3	5	8
Disciples of Christ	5	4	9
Episcopalian	14	3	17
Interdenominational	2	0	2
Lutheran	3	3	6
Methodist, North & South	28	9	37
Presbyterian, North & South	19	8	27
Professing Christian - Not a church member	4	3	7

Provinces represented:	Former	New	Total
Anhui	4	6	10
Chekiang	16	7	23
Fengtien	2	0	2
Fukien	10	1	11
Hunan	9	2	11
Hupoh	12	7	19
Kiangsi	9	3	12
Kiangsu	25	15	40
Kwangtung	8	5	13
Shantung	5	1	6
Shansi	0	1	1
Shensi	1	0	1
Szechuen	1	2	3

Total number of provinces represented 12 11 13

Preparatory Schools represented:	Former	New	Total
Government	4	3	6
Mission	32	25	44
Private	2	1	2
Total	38	29	52

1926

GINLING COLLEGE

The College opened in September with a student body of 137, an increase of 4 over the previous year. They are divided as follows: Seniors 20; Juniors 18; Sophmores 32; Freshmen 63; specials 2; unclassified 2. It may be interesting to note that Ginling has never had junior college or sub-freshmen classes.

The College reports 68 graduates, classified as follows:

Teaching	39
Physician	1
Social Work	3
Married	10
Studying Medicine	2
Studying Abroad	13

The tenth anniversary of the College was celebrated in connection with Founders Day in October. There was an interesting program attended by many guests and a large number of returned alumnae. Greetings were received from former faculty members now in the United States; from Smith College; from alumnae and others. Gifts were also received, the most notable one being \$1000. from the alumnae. Dr. Bowen, who made one of the addresses of the occasion, presented interesting contrasts between the College in 1915 and 1925. In 1915 there were 11 students from 4 provinces; ten years later there were 137 students from 11 provinces. Then the College owned neither land nor buildings; now there are 7 large buildings and a campus of 40 acres, valued at \$458,515.

One of the outstanding needs at present is a Practice School for the department of Education. Several methods of meeting this need have been tried but all have proven unsatisfactory. The recommendation of the Executive Committee is that a permanent Practice School be established, if possible in cooperation with the Presbyterian Girls' School; if not, a school which shall be a part of the college.

There has been a distressing shortage of faculty during the year, especially in the Science department. A scheme of cooperation with the University of Nanking has met the immediate need, but is not considered a permanent arrangement.

The Ginling College Committee and the authorities on the field welcome the appointment of Miss Whitmer to the College. The Committee at its recent meeting expressed formal appreciation of this action.

The expected increase of students in the fall of 1927 calls for the release of the dormitory which is used temporarily as a faculty residence. If the situation in 1927 is to be met, the erection of a faculty residence should be undertaken this spring. For purposes of economy as well as convenience, it seems best to erect the chapel and library at the same time. Ginling College Committee has authorized the erection of these buildings at such time as in the judgment of the Board of Control it is deemed wise to proceed.

The Protestant Episcopal Board has come into partial cooperation by the support of a member of the faculty who is a communicant of their denomination. The College has received from the Federation, through the Central Office of the Cooperating Committee, the sum of \$318.50, representing the share of Ginling in the Day of Prayer offering. The greatest need of the College at present is an increase in maintenance funds, as the resources do not meet the needs.

Of the conditions in the College Mrs. Thurston writes as follows: "Here at Ginling we have had absolutely no disturbances of any kind and a very good spirit all the time. As a rather interesting item, the Southeastern University Christian teachers and students had quite a big Christmas celebration in spite of the fact that the center of the anti-Christian movement is in Southeastern." She later wrote: "We kept Holy Week with a special series of daily chapels, a Thursday evening Communion Service and a Good Friday sermon by Mr. Djang Fang. We are so thankful that here at Ginling we can always count upon a thoughtful response to these messages which come in our Chapel services. There has been no special series as yet to reach the non-Christian students but a Bible Class is planned for them this semester which we hope will bring some of them to the place of definite Christian decision."

Christmas
CHRISTMAS AT GINLING, 1926.

Christmas has become something of a tradition at Ginling. We call it a recess and not a holiday and have only three days. Practically everybody stays here and it really is a big family party. We do something for our neighbors in connection with the Day School, which is supported by the Y. W. C. A. and also in connection with the Sunday School. This year a splendid attendance of women and children made the Christmas Sunday a big opportunity to share the good news of the "Holy Birth Feast" which is the Chinese name for Christmas. Then we try to have the college servants glad that Christmas has come and they are given quite substantial gifts, this year amounting to one-third of a month's salary. To be sure the salary is not very large. It rather sobered one to think of trying to live on \$5.00 a month and support a family. The rice is costing more than three times what it cost a few years ago.

We do not give a Christmas entertainment for the crowd--just a Ginling party. This year the faculty were the hostesses and gave two plays, --the Toy Shop, an amusing little play in which the dolls come to life and a family are reunited on Christmas morning in the shop; and then we gave again the play we gave in 1922--"Why the Chimes Rang" which is a more pretentious piece and ends with a cathedral scene and chimes and Alleluias when the perfect gift is offered to the Christ child. The music is lovely.

The carol singing came just after midnight and was very sweet. Christmas morning we eat "mien", which is Chinese noodles and birthday fare, with the students and after breakfast have a Christmas sign in the chapel. The girls love the Christmas hymns. We use the American Hymnal for Chapel Service which is also used at Smith and Mt. Holyoke and it has some lovely Christmas hymns and carols.

The faculty family opened their home packages sitting in a big circle around the fire in the living room. The Christmas mail this year struggled in late and some of us did not have American packages. Cards increase every year. Our Chinese friends are taking up the custom. The Christmas dinner was at one, with the Chinese and foreign resident faculty making up the company--twenty-two we are altogether. After dinner we opened our faculty gifts--we draw lots and each gives and receives one real present and one joke, with other small gifts as we like. In the evening there are parties in the student houses and the faculty are invited to these or go out to friends in town.

One of the loveliest parts of the whole Christmas program this year was the Y.W.C.A. musical service Sunday evening. It was quite a long program of readings and songs by different groups. At the end the Glee Club withdrew quietly and after the closing prayer they sang from the guest hall "Ring out the old, ring in the new"--music by Gounod,--a lovely thing.

Some things reported from schools in Hunan and Szechang are hard to understand and do not seem to be for the making of a better world. The picture is not one of "peace and good will" but perhaps in ways we cannot now see "the Christ that is to be" will come to His own in China.

M.C.T.

1926

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

[2]

So many letters from home have expressed anxiety about Ginling that we realize what must have been in the headlines of the papers and how stormy poor old China looks to you. But she is so big that she can have a typhoon blowing in one place and quiet sunny areas in other places. Foreigners figure in your headlines all out of proportion to their importance. Two Protestant missionaries were killed during 1926--one in Honan by a stray bullet, the other in Szechuan by a crazy man. Three Roman Catholic priests up in the far north-west area of war have been killed since July. Life in Canton, Amoy, Wuchang, Hankow, Changsha, Nanchang and Chengtu has had its excitements and embarrassments - servants on strike, etc. Schools have opened late and closed early for different reasons, "wars and rumors of war"; but through it all Nanking has been peaceful and work at Ginling has gone quietly on. Examinations begin next week and we plan to close on the 26th for our mid-winter vacation of three weeks, including Chinese New Year, February 2; and we plan to open February 17th.

My experience of more than twenty years in China, combined with a naturally optimistic disposition, makes me always plan to go on as if nothing would prevent. If it doesn't you are ready to go on. If it does, you are no worse off than if you had planned to be prevented and nine times out of ten you can go on. I feel that way about our work at Ginling. We may decide at the last minute not to begin building this spring which will affect our work in 1928 when we hoped to be moving into our new library and increasing our student enrollment to 200 which cannot be done until we build a house or houses for faculty. Delay in this will be largely our own fault for the buildings should have been begun two years ago.

Plans for 1927-28 are all made and the budget shows a "balance to be raised" of about Mex. \$15,000 (including the money hoped for from Smith Alumnae and a church which has sent us \$1,000 gold for several years,) which is 16% of the total. We are asking for additions to our present staff one each for English, Psychology, Physics and Physical Education; and we want a Librarian. We need some one with experience in college library work who can help us in planning the library and who would stay with us for not less than three years, organizing the library in the new building and training assistants and a possible successor. The enlargement of the library which the new building will make possible offers a most attractive appeal for gifts.

3 Another piece of extension work planned for next year is a special course in Physical Education to help the girl's Middle Schools (High Schools) by training Physical Directors. Ginling has a Department of Physical Education similar to the one at Wellesley in which students may major. The Y. Y. C. A. is cooperating in support of this work. The special one year course offered for 1927-1928 is to meet a demand on the part of schools which cannot wait for our four-year specialists.

4 There is a good deal of enthusiasm for games here at Ginling-- tennis, baseball, hockey, basket-ball, and volley ball. Inter-house games and faculty-student games keep up the interest. The latest venture was international. The Ginling girls challenged the Shanghai foreign Y.W.C.A. to play them in basket ball and Ginling won. The Shanghai team had American, British, Russian and Swiss members. They were entertained over the New Year week-end by the Ginling Athletic Association and left with some new ideas about Chinese college girls.

In October we had visitors from America who came out for Presbyterian Conferences held in four centers to review the work of this church in the light of modern needs, and to face modern problems in church and school. For us at Ginling it meant that we entertained Mrs. Mabel Milham Roys, (Smith 1900), and her daughter Betty, (Smith 1927). We were glad of this chance to offer Ginling hospitality to Smith and to have Mrs. Roys know us from the inside. She is a member of our Board of Trustees. Miss Ruth M. Chester, (Smith 1914) is returning in February and will receive a hearty welcome. As you know Miss V.K. Nyi, (Smith 1924), is teaching History and Sociology. She gave a very interesting chapel talk on Life at Smith College one day in October.

Dr. Alfred Sze in his address before the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War called attention to one characteristic of the Chinese people; their ability to "conduct their affairs of life without the guidance and control of political authority". They settle questions "by informal and arbitral means" and "are not constantly dependent, as are the peoples of the Western world, upon the agencies of government, nor obliged, except upon the rarest of occasions, to resort to the technical and mandatory processes of political laws". In other words China gets on better than we would without a government. Our demand that she must have one conforming to our pattern before we can move to an end the injustice of our treaty relations is from her standpoint unreasonable. She is taking her own way of proving that the treaties are of no use, that they cannot be enforced. Her golden rule, like so many Chinese expressions, is put in a negative form "Do not to others what you would not wish them to do to yourself". Western nations have done to China many things they would not wish China to do to them. I am hopeful that a better mind will come into our diplomacy; less of the legalistic and more of the humanistic spirit; less of dependence upon force and more use of the spiritual forces of peace and goodwill.

M. C. T.

GINLING COLLEGE

1925-1926 Budget

To Miss Tyler
June 14, 1926

Expected expenditures, estimated by Board of Control.....\$80,420 Mex.
Reduced by G.C.C. in consultation with Mrs. Thurston to..... 73,920
Assured receipts, June 1925 (including \$2000 expected gifts) 70,066
Budget approved by the Ginling College Committee..... 75,000

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1926-1927 Budget

Expected expenditures, estimated by Board of Control.....\$89,760 Mex.
Assured receipts, May 1926 (Estimated by G.C.C.)..... 73,064
Expected deficit..... 16,696

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Action taken by the G. C. C. January 1926:

"Concerning the tentative budget for 1926-27, submitted by the Board of Control with its Minutes of Nov. 2, 1925, the Finance Committee of the Ginling College Committee would report that it has carefully studied the probable U. S. receipts from the cooperating Boards and others for the years 1925-26 and 1926-27, and estimates them as \$72,230. Mex.

Definite steps are being taken to see if these receipts cannot in some instances be increased, but at the present time the above is all that your Finance Committee can learn is assured. It will be seen, therefore, that though some additional amounts from individual sources are hoped for, yet the estimated receipts for 1925-26 just equal the budget of \$72,000. Mex. approved by the Ginling College Committee.

However, in the hope that the gifts from the Smith Alumnae will exceed \$1000. Gold as they have the Calendar year 1925, and that Mrs. James' gift may be secured, the Finance Committee recommends that the budget of \$75,479 as revised on the field be approved for the year July 1, 1925-26.

As the estimated receipts for 1926-27 are only \$1084 Mex. greater than those of the present year, it does not seem possible at this time to authorize an expenditure for the year 1926-27 on any larger scale than that of the year 1925-26, namely, -\$75,479. Mex. This amount is based upon the estimate from the field that field receipts will amount to \$25,214. Mex."

[From "The Chinese Recorder," July, 1926.]

Students and Marriage Customs in China

BY COLLEGE GIRLS*

THE present attitude of Chinese students towards marriage customs involves many problems. These problems should be considered and solved so that there will be standards to guide our actions which will be neither ultra-conservative nor ultra-liberal.

When Western marriage customs first came to China, the students favored them. Many students adopted them. At the same time they ignored the old Chinese customs. These have some good points. They became too liberal and neglected the essential part of the Western marriage customs—the advice of older people, which should be considered before the engagement. In consequence many problems arose in connection with free choice in marriage. There were three chief results. First, individual happiness did not always follow free choice. The individual was sometimes in a pitiful condition. For instance, a girl, a well-educated student, adopted free choice in marriage. Unfortunately she disregarded public opinion and went finally into free love. She married a young man who was handsome and liberal in his promises. Before very long, however, her husband ceased to care for her and treated her in accordance with conservative principles. She lived with her parents-in-law who were also conservative in their attitude. Thus she was not free. What she learned at school could not be put into practice.

Second, those who adopted free choice in marriage often neglected the investigation of the family into which they married. For instance one girl after marriage found that her husband's family was not the kind of family with which she had expected to live. All of them smoked opium! Not having a strong character, after a year or two she yielded to the family influence and smoked also. If she had investigated that family thoroughly before becoming engaged, she would probably not have chosen that man as her husband.

Third, divorce often resulted from free choice in marriage. For instance a man teacher and a woman teacher taught in separate schools. They fell in love. Finally they married and lived in a rented house. A few weeks after the marriage the husband treated his wife unkindly. Why? The reason was that the man already had a wife and he was finally convinced that his first wife was a good wife. Afterwards, he became a Christian. Then he could have only one wife. He then

*This statement was worked out by a class of students in Ginling College for Women that was studying the "Social Application of Christianity."

divorced the second wife though he gave her a certain amount of money every month. But her life was sad and lonely.

Since Christianity came to China we have also the problem of marriage between Christian and non-Christian families. Should a Christian man or woman marry a non-Christian? It is, it seems to me, possible for a Christian man to marry a non-Christian, for in China the man's influence is greater than the woman's. Women are passive and more easily adapt themselves to their environment, so that if a woman comes to live with a Christian family she will gradually accept their doctrine. On the other hand it is more difficult when a Christian woman marries a non-Christian man. This seems to me inadvisable. For instance, a Christian girl was engaged by her parents to a non-Christian man. Her only comfort was that she might tell the good tidings of Jesus to her husband and his family; for she could not hope to break the engagement. After the wedding ceremony the man took the customary attitude that she was his property and slave. She must obey him in everything. He suppressed her very severely. As a result the woman's good character and religious faith deteriorated. Her feeling and her attitude towards God gradually changed. No Christian leader came in contact with her. This incident makes me feel that it is better for a Christian woman not to marry a non-Christian man.

Early betrothal contracts made by parents without the knowledge of their children can be broken if necessary. For instance, if a man or woman finds out that the betrothed's opinion and conduct are quite different from his or her point of view and as a result foresees that the marriage will not be successful, then it is better to break the engagement, for it would be hard to get along harmoniously under such circumstance. But if the parents on both sides find that the man's and woman's characters are good and that the engagement promises well, then the contract should not be broken. The young man or woman should take the parents' advice.

It is the Christian social rule that the parents should not make betrothal contracts for their children. Before the announcement of the engagement they should speak to the son or daughter about it. If those to be engaged object to the proposed engagement they must stop trying to arrange it. If the parents find that a girl is worthy to be the wife of their son they can influence him on their side by giving him opportunity to be together with her or to work with her in church activities or in social service.

China has always considered women inferior to men. Even Confucius, the great moral teacher, assigned women a place on the back seat. Men have treated woman unfairly by the practice of the double moral standard. For instance, it is considered a normal thing for a

man to marry two or three wives, (with the exception of Christian people) if the first wife has not given birth to a son. Thus society does not criticize the practice of polygamy, but the practice of polyandry is most severely criticised and punished. But it is equally as bad for a man to be polygamous as it is for a woman to be polyandrous. Then again, it is perfectly right for a widower to marry again. But for a widow it is quite different. To win the approval of society she must remain all her life a widow. Yet if she has any children or debts left she remains responsible for them.

As a reaction from such existing customs, Chinese students, especially those that are intellectually trained, feel that the Chinese who adopt the new custom of free choice in marriage should establish a new standard of Chinese living. There should be no double moral standard—no *polygamy* or polyandry! For the benefit of future generations the man and woman should meet the requirements of eugenics before they become engaged. In setting up new customs, woman must make the home pleasant and be a dutiful wife. But the man also must strive to make his wife happy and contented.

As the result of experience and actual observation students are coming to feel that Chinese men and women ought not to copy all the foreign marriage customs. The old marriage customs are autocratic and not democratic. This is bad! But to take up any custom that is entirely new to China is equally bad. There is, therefore, a tendency to compromise between the old and new.

Young people ought not to overlook the advantage of having the advice of parents or older people. Westerners also have this, although perhaps to a smaller degree than the Chinese. It is so easy for young people to think that westerners are entirely free and that, therefore, Chinese young people should be similarly free. Christian parents should cease to be autocratic. But many non-Christian parents still take part in deciding their children's marriage. China has been for generations under the control of the old customs and it is hard to make a radical change all at once. There is need to be very careful.

We agree, then, in regard to marriage that we need our parents' or older peoples' advice, but that the final decision is to be made by the individual concerned. If individuals are to know each other before they are engaged or married, there must be some agency to make this possible. Co-education is one such means. It affords opportunities for young people in class or social gatherings. In co-educational institutions young men and women may know each other, when they work together in public places, free from thought of the differences which exists between them. This provides an opportunity for them to know each other's character and interests. It is not advisable to have co-education in high schools, since high school pupils are just in their adolescent period and

are apt to make mistakes. It is still hard for the colleges since public opinion in China has not yet fully approved the system of co-education. (The married men attending college create a very serious problem.) Another place that affords a good chance for social intercourse between the sexes, is in school or church work where they work together as sisters and brothers and where each has a chance to know the character, and virtues—such as promptness, truthfulness, and loyalty—of the other. The various fields of work need men and women that are dependable. The present generation of Chinese youth is passing through a transitional period. If they make a good start they will pave a smooth path for the future generations to tread upon and to improve. If they start off too rashly, then they will make it harder for future generations.

After knowing each other through the various ways listed above the individual chooses the one who is most suitable to be a life companion. After the choice is made by the advice of older people the couple should set up a new and separate home of their own. It is the habit of the Chinese to live with the husband's parents after marriage. This sometimes makes the newly married couple dependent on the parents. The man does not care much for the girl's parents and so no due reverence is shown to them. Hence to Chinese students of to-day it seems better to set up a new home for themselves. They will thus learn how to be independent and the parents on both sides will receive equal reverence and love and welcome in their home. Of course when the parents get old and are not able to work they will come and live with the children by their own choice. Thus the young married people will still keep in communication with their parents though living in a separate home.

In this newly established home the wife should be the right hand to her husband. She should be careful that the husband's life and work are not hindered by her. She should be willing to stay at home and do her duty. As a wife she makes the home a cheerful, restful, and comfortable place for the man when he comes back from a day's hard work. The man would then have no desire to be away from home after leaving his business. As an educated mother, she should do her part in educating the children at home. She should study the development of the physical side of the children and should be careful to develop their bodies as a basis for their activities. Both parents should be careful in selecting the people with whom they associate, and careful about the playmates of the children. The mother should give the child such intellectual training as she sees to be suitable. It is not the mother alone who has the whole responsibility of the home training of the child. The father shares this responsibility. As the child grows old and enters school the mother keeps herself alive to the problems of the child and the problems that are going on outside of her home. In this way she

is able to answer the questions of the child and be a constant companion. Reverence of the younger ones toward parents will thus be increased.

It is true that a married woman should devote most of her time to the duties of the home, training the children and making the home comfortable for the whole family. Yet this is not the only duty of an educated woman. There are many social demands also. She ought to organize different clubs to improve conditions of living—clubs for the prohibition of drinking and smoking, and for promoting public sanitary conditions. In this way, her functions as an educated woman would not be limited to the home, but society would also get the benefit of her better privileges.

Many a time married people spend all their time in work, the man in his business, and the woman in her home duties, regardless of any recreation. Chinese students of to-day think that some money should be reserved for recreation and self-culture. Newspapers and magazines help one to know what is going on in the world and the lines of thought that are filling the minds of the people of the time. Educated people should keep themselves growing intellectually or else they can not be counted as good citizens. Home duties and business should not keep married people from attending lectures by well known men. Good concerts are also to be included in the family budget. Man's knowledge is often limited by space so progressive married people should also reserve some money for travel. By traveling ideas are broadened and people get real enjoyment.

In conclusion, the ideal home of the Chinese students of to-day is one in which not only the members of the family find rest and comfort but one in which strangers are also welcomed at all times.

Sept. October 3, 1926

Dear Edna

I have never found myself satisfied with doing the carbon stunt but as this may get two of you where only one would benefit otherwise I'll try it out in part. I'll let you know who you are sharing with. Edna this is Florence Sprague and Florence this is Edna.

A picture of a very happy bride was on the Bulletin Board to-day. A letter also was there from Mary written on her arrival in Peking. She had found her room rather disappointing but after some consultation with herself she decided that was a small matter. She had seen some Ginling girls and found at once that she was in the society of friends.

Ginling is having a vacation tomorrow in honor of Confucius Birthday. I wonder if either of you remembered the day. A number of us are going to Purple Mountain. Some to Spirit Valley only and be met there by the mountain climbers at lunch time. It has been rainy but has cleared off and promises to be nice.

No doubt someone has written of our new faculty but another bit about them will not lack in interest I am sure. In the first place they all seem to be "good sports". That as far as it applies to real sport pleases Emily Case of course. We had a baseball game and beat the college girls at the opening of school and have planned to play again when they give us a chance. Miss Andrews who is Emily's co-worker is a real assistant I would say as she seems to have had good training ~~and she is a very good player~~. She seems to have good judgement too in taking up this new work in China. Miss Chang has come back with lots of pep. ~~she is a very good player~~. She has told me of how she resolved when she went to America this time to observe more and not grind so hard at books. She learned much thru the different kinds of contacts she made, tried to study something of the American home, its decorations in the way of pictures as well as the architecture, gardens, etc. She said she had many new ideas of making adaptations in the Chinese home that would be beneficial to the Chinese. She has such a live face and is in every way as congenial as Miss Yu. The two girls are living in the faculty house so we see more of them.

Miss Sutherland is a dear. One would know how lovely she is just to look at her and to live with her is a delight. Her schedule is keeping her very busy. We enjoy Miss Cogswell and Miss Barber who are teaching English. Our new faculty is musical and ~~we all~~ ~~after meals to get the benefit~~ ~~of the music.~~ We are planning to organize a faculty quartette that will sing. ~~Rebecca has been asked up to see on the side of the Purple Mountain.~~ I tell you the new blood is putting pep in the whole crowd. The old bunch are often referring to the ability Miss Sprague had in getting us into the social life of the community. Also her emphasis on the right sort of table conversation. We do miss the talent that we list in the summer. Edna is remembered for her eternal youth and her unlimited capacity in recelling out yards of dinner speeches.

It is a real treat for me to be carrying something like a normal schedule and to have that bit of time it takes to prepare for class work. I had a good summer in spite of the language study which I found to be no snap. Every-

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one on the mountain worked like mad, some even putting in extra time with a private teacher in the afternoon. It was warm on Kuling after you left, Florence, and we had little wet weather the rest of the summer. In fact it was not invigorating as one would expect because of the heat and we spent much time just resting after our morning classes were over. I hope to be there again in a cooler summer.

You will be reading the news of the war in China and wondering how far it involves us. Most of the Nanking people got away from the mountain before the situation became tense there. When I came down the Japanese boats were crowded with refugees from Wuchang so I came on a British steamer which was crowded as full as they would permit. Sung Ging-ying tried to make the same boat coming out in the river at one o'clock at night to get on board but was refused and was compelled to crowd onto a Japanese. Some Nanking people who came Jap had harrowing tales to tell but they all lived through it. Some parties here now are expecting to start off for Chongtu thinking that it will be possible to get through and that the situation out there will be safe enough when they get there. The Wanshein affair has not seemed to arouse any disturbances among the students of Nanking.

My last letter was sent off just before we had the account of your wedding. Now we have heard of your honeymoon trip and of your return to take up your abode in your 2 x 4 apartment. You can't but be cozy at least. It is a better test of one's housekeeping skill to keep such a place in order than it is for a large house, so if you want to show Dr. ~~Turner~~ ^{Turner} something of your domestic powers here is your best chance.

The Language School people did not all get in on time. There are a dozen or more from Mich. (State). Quite a number from Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich. The make-up seems quite different than last year. A large group were out for choir rehearsal and what is more came on Sunday to sing.

I am feeling so much better this Fall. If it were not for Hay Fever, I would be a "perfect specimen" I think.

The boy cook is doing as well as could be expected. He does nicely with meats but hasn't a great deal of knowledge about desserts.

Miss Sutherland can help us a great deal in translating for us into Chinese. Dr. Hackett finds she needs help in that line when she turns to a cook's vocabulary.

The Practice House is full and overflowing with twenty girls.

If my pen would run better I'd be willing to add other bits of news but this is too annoying.

Harriet Whitmer

October 4th, 1926

DEAR GINLINGERS:

Today is supposed to be a holiday, yesterday being Confucius Birthday, but since it came on a Sunday we are celebrating a Monday instead. Plans had all been made for a bunch of us to climb Purple Mountain today and come down into Spirit Valley where we were to meet the ones who didn't want to climb and all have lunch together,-- but, it rained! And so, though I'm here in the office, supposedly working, I thought I'd run off a carbon of some of the Ginling news since I promised at least some of you that I'd write some of it occasionally. This seems to be an off day on typing for me so please overlook all the errors which stand out so boldly from time to time.

After six weeks of Mokanshan I returned to Ginling on the evening of September 1, to find Miss Vautrin enjoying the solitude of the campus all by herself. We had a guest, a Miss MacKinnon of Tokyo, visit us over Thursday and Friday. On Thursday evening Miss Hoh invited us to a Chinese feast over at the park on the other side of the city. I don't know the name of it. It included Phoebe Hoh's Mother, Mrs. Tsen, several alumnae, besides Miss McKinnon, Miss Vautrin and myself. We had a lovely time. Miss Vautrin went with some of the girls to Hsia Kwan while the rest of us stayed to see a Chinese movie. It ran on endlessly but being guests we could not leave. Miss McKinnon and I reached the campus about 12:30 and supposed Miss Vautrin had left the door open for us. We rang the doorbell until it was exhausted and then went back and called but finally had to get the master key from Mrs. Tsen to get in and there we found her sound asleep. She had come in late and quietly supposing we were already in bed asleep.

Mrs. Thurston and the Looses came on Saturday morning. They were on a boat with three thousand passengers and had quite a time of it. Alpha Buse and Dr. Hackett came back on Saturday night. On Monday we celebrated with fire-crackers when Miss Barber and Miss Cogswell arrived. Two days later Miss Andrews and Miss Sutherland came, and the rest of the faculty dribbled in bit by bit. Miss Barber and Miss Cogswell both have long light hair while Miss Andrews and Miss Sutherland both have "barbed" black hair. We all like them very much and we're getting along famously.

The Freshmen began coming on the 13th and they were given a busy week of sightseeing and getting acquainted with the campus and college organizations, etc. They all had a trip to the Ming Tombs, spent a morning in the Library, another in the laboratories, and were entertained by an impromptu faculty-student baseball game and several other equally interesting events. I would remind you that the faculty won the game this time. Regular registrations came on the sixteenth with Mrs. Thurston in charge of Freshmen, Miss Vautrin in charge of Sophomores and specials, Harriet Whitmer in charge of Juniors and Rebecca the Seniors. There are a total of 151 registered,--consisting of 17 Seniors, 29 Juniors, 47 Sophs, 47 Freshmen and 11 specials and unclassified. A number were late because they could not get through from Hunan and Hupeh on account of the fighting at Wuchang but they are all here now.

Of course the student-faculty reception came shortly after the opening of school. We had the receiving line of new faculty and freshmen, played a number of games, had the welcoming speeches, and then the sophomores and faculty had been asked for stunts. The faculty stunt was dramatized (?) by Mary and myself. We chose the story of Epaminondas,--I acting as the naughty little boy, dressed in a servant's white outfit with Mary's straw hat, and she having on an mah's outfit and darning socks.

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At the meeting of the faculty house members the duties were distributed as follows: Miss Sutherland was chosen to take charge of the servants, and also helped Dr. Hackett order meals because she can talk Chinese. Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Hackett are the other members of the House Committee. Dr. Reeves still oversees the furnace and Rebecca the guest rooms. Alpha Buse has the mail boxes and the magazine rack, Eva Spicer the mending materials for the amahs, Harriet Whitmer has charge of one amah upstairs. Harriet Cogswell has charge of the table linen, Miss Barber and Miss Andrews chose to tend to the flowers, and I-- well I keep the Bulletin Board in order(?) and see that the clock is wound and on time. Emily and Harriet C. are the social committee and are planning for the annual Ginling reception for October 13th. They are also arranging, for the seniors at least, to invite a few over at a time for Friday dinners so that we can get better acquainted. We had four of them over last Friday night,--very informally. Miss Buse, Spicer and Barber are the committee for the faculty Christmas play. It hasn't been selected yet. And I forgot, Miss Vautrin has the garden.

You may be interested to know that we are a bit more musically inclined in the faculty house than last year. Miss Cogswell plays a good deal, also Miss Sutherland and Miss Nyi. Some of us get together quite frequently for a sing in the parlor after dinner, anywhere from fifteen minutes to an hour. A double quartet has been suggested.

Chapel leaders are chosen this year by order of appointment so we are all getting our turn. Dr. Rufus Jones has been the chief outside speaker so far this year. We all enjoyed him very much. He spoke at one chapel, the college prayer meeting, and a meeting of the Fellowship of Reconciliation held in the Ginling Chapel. We heard him again at the community center and at Sage Chapel.

We have two Chinese teachers here this year,--one for full time and the other half time. Seems like everyone is getting in about an hour a day even Mr. Loos. No one is in language school except Mary in Peking. The day she left the students had a ten minute recess between the first and second periods in the afternoon to gather out in front and give her a good send-off. She has arrived safely in Peking and seems to be enjoying life there.

In order that Mrs. Thurston might have her offices for conferences etc., I am now located in the Business Managers office and find it very satisfactory. At least I'm assured it will be much warmer in winter.

I'm afraid this is a rather disorganized bit of information but I thought you might be interested in some of the doings here. When you write please ask questions about the things in which you are interested so I'll know better what to write next time. Otherwise, I might leave out what you most wanted to know.

With love

Esther Pederson

C. H. H. H.

GINLING COLLEGE

October, 1926.

The tenth anniversary of the College was celebrated in connection with Founders Day in October, ¹⁹²⁵. There was an interesting program attended by many guests and a large number of returned alumnae. Greetings were received from former faculty members now in the United States, from Smith College and from alumnae and others. Gifts were also received, the most notable one being \$1000. from the alumnae. Dr. Bowen, who made one of the addresses of the occasion, presented interesting contrasts between the College in 1915 and 1925. In 1915 there were 11 students from four provinces; ten years later there were 137 students from 11 provinces. Then the College owned neither land nor buildings; now there are seven large buildings and a campus of 40 acres.

Ginling has extended her educational system by organizing a branch of the Mass Educational Movement within the campus. With the College proper, the Practice School, the little Day School and the servant group, many kinds of educational needs are being met within the campus. 12

Of the conditions in the College, Mrs. Thurston writes as follows: "Here at Ginling we have had absolutely no disturbances of any kind and a very good spirit all the time. As a rather interesting item, the Southeastern University Christian teachers and students had quite a big Christmas celebration in spite of the fact that the center of the anti-Christian movement is in Southeastern." She later wrote: "We kept Holy Week with a special series of daily chapels, a Thursday evening Communion Service and a Good Friday sermon by Mr. Djang Fang. We are so thankful that here at Ginling we can always count upon a thoughtful response to these messages which come in our Chapel services."

In June nineteen young women were graduated, making in all a body of alumnae numbering 87. The enrollment reported in 1926 is

One of the outstanding needs at present is a Practice School for the Department of Education. Several methods of meeting this need have been tried but all have proven unsatisfactory. The recommendation of the Executive Committee is that a permanent Practice School be established, if possible in cooperation with the Presbyterian Girls' School; if not, a Practice School be organized which shall be a part of the College.

The Protestant Episcopal Church has come into partial cooperation in the College by assuming the support of a member of the faculty who is a communicant of their denomination.

There is a strong Physical Education Department which is the result of the splendid work built up by the Y. M. C. A. in China and now taken over by Ginling with the cooperation and material assistance from the Christian Association. Owing to the demand for pre-medical training Ginling has recently strengthened the science department and is specializing in this Branch.

Ginling
1926-27

Dec 1926

A study of the students who were admitted to Ginling during the first ten years brings out some interesting statistics. The lists of new students show a total of 255 who have been admitted. Including the Class of 1927 there will be 105 alumnae in June and taking 20 as a minimum for the graduates in 1928 there would be a total of 125 which is nearly 50% of the number who have been admitted during the ten year period.

A list has been prepared of students who have completed with credit one or more years of work and this list including the Class of 1928 shows 100 names. There are 52 who have spent one year; 28 who have spent 1-2 years; 17 who have spent 2-3 years; Students still in college, not including classes of 1927 and 1928 account for about 30 more of the total of 255. Each year a few students have dropped out without completing a semester - a total of 15 during the ten years. The demand for teachers in the Middle Schools for girls has been responsible for breaking the course for a number of students who return later to graduate. In the list of non-graduates of Ginling are to be found 45 who have continued their study in other institutions in China or America and 16 who have B.A. or higher degrees.

GINLING COLLEGE

1926-1927

It is impossible to look at the year 1926-1927 as a whole. The Break caused by the Nanking tragedy of March 24th marks an era in spite of the fact that Ginling has been able to carry on and to maintain her spiritual integrity. At no time since March 24th has it been possible to plan for the future, we could only hope and follow the leadings which pointed out a way in which we could go forward if faith and courage were strong. In the little group of Chinese faculty and students at Nanking, in the Alumnae group in Shanghai with whom we took counsel, and in the foreign faculty group faith and courage were stronger than fear and we have survived.

Opening of College.

There were no anxieties about the opening of college in September so far as the political situation in this vicinity was concerned. China, like the Pacific Ocean is so big that she is never without quiet areas, although the typhoons of war may be raging in other places. Nanking had been quiet since October 19, 1925, when we had our one-night war. Governor Sun had held his five provinces while Peking had changed governments and the war between Feng Yuxiang and Chang Tso-lin had disturbed the north. Wu Pei-fu had tried and failed again to get control in Central China and toward the end of the summer the Canton armies made their rapid march up through Hunan and were besieging Wuchang. Nanking was the next strategic point but for the present all was peaceful here. Canton disturbances involving Canton Christian College in labor difficulties had forced them to raise fees. This affected Ginling in that we had a larger number of transfer students from Canton Christian College. We also had students who transferred from Shanghai. In nearly every case the transfer was made because the student or the family objected to co-education. The disturbed conditions in Central China affected

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some of our students whose homes were in Hunan or near Wuchang. We were very proud of the plucky way in which they got through the fighting lines and got to college, all except two Sophomores in places from which there was no possibility of getting out. Several of them were delayed and suffered a good deal of inconvenience getting through Hankow. Thousands of refugees were crowding the down river steamers and the price of transportation went up to a place which Ginling students could not reach.

Faculty and their work.

It was a great joy to open college with all the faculty new and old, here in time to begin work. There were still a few gaps in the faculty ranks in Administration, Chinese, Education, Physics, Physical Education and still no full time Librarian, which is one of the greatest needs. So, a complete list of Faculty including Administrative group and those on furlough shows 36 names, of whom ¹⁴ are Chinese. Such a group represents years of planning and it has not been easy to secure and to hold for the college the faculty needed for a growing work. It has been one of the hardest things in the year's experience to see this group broken up. There has been a splendid spirit of loyalty and harmony which was the best possible preparation for the trial of March and the testing days which followed. Of the 36 names in the list, ¹⁸ twenty still remain in China and continue their connection with Ginling.

Problems of Administration.

After March 24th a special Administrative Committee of Alumnae, Faculty and students took over responsibility for the College. April was a month of great strain, for the control of Nanking during that time was in the hands of a very radical group. Study was impossible although an effort was made to resume some classes. May brought about a "purification of the party" and moderates were more in control

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in the Nanking government. This prevailed for about two months and made plans for the summer session practicable. We were able to secure a Faculty sufficient for the need and the group who were at Ginling during July were able to advise about the plans for opening in the fall. Invitations were sent to the foreign faculty to come up for Commencement. Dr. Reeves returned for a three day visit about the middle of July before leaving for a summer rest in Korea. Miss Treudley and Mrs. Thurston were present at Commencement and by special invitation of Faculty and Seniors the President took her place on the platform and gave out the diplomas.

The Board of Control and Executive Committee met in May. The general upheaval in Mission groups reduced the number of regular members and it was necessary to elect a new Executive Committee of which Mrs. W. S. New (Ginling 1919) was elected Chairman. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held on May 11 and 13 it was voted "To recommend ^{to} by the Board of Control and through them to the Ginling College Committee, that Miss Wu I-fang be invited to become President of Ginling College." Miss Wu graduated from Ginling in 1919 and has been in American since 1922. She will, this year, complete the work for her Ph.D. in Entomology at the University of Michigan and expects to return to China before the end of the year. We have looked forward to her returning to Ginling for work in the Department of Biology ever since she left China and she has been in pretty close touch with Ginling all these years. Personally and professionally Miss Wu is fitted for leadership and her spirit of readiness to serve was shown in her willingness to return even at the sacrifice of the last precious months of work for her Doctor's degree, if Ginling needed her.

The foreign members of the faculty in China, including the President, have offered their resignations "to be considered at whatever

time seems best to the Executive Committee." They do this not because they are unwilling to continue work for Ginling but to facilitate the adjustment to a new administration. The Board of Control again urges the Missions to co-operate in increasing the number of Chinese members of the Board so that there may be a Chinese majority. We need to keep the college closely connected with our Christian work and win the loyal support of Chinese Christians.

Students Statistics.

College opened with 152 students and all dormitory space filled to capacity. The students were classified as follows: Seniors 17, Juniors 29, Sophomores 47, Freshman 47, Specials and Unclassified 12. Practice School enrollment was 20 students doing Senior Middle School third year work. The alarms of war in November reduced the college enrollment to 143 who completed the first semester's work. February brought the Southern armies very near and Nanking seemed to be their objective. In spite of this, college opened on time, February 17 and there were 130 students. Between that date and March 24th, 40 students left college. Ninety college students, 16 Practice School students, 24 faculty (15 of whom foreigners) and about 50 servants were on the campus, when the typhoon struck Nanking. The story of that day has already been told. Students remained at the college and although numbers were reduced as the hope of continuing regular work faded out a group remained and their loyalty and courage saved the buildings from being occupied by soldiers. On June 15 a summer session to make up lost work brought back a group of 102 college students who continued steadily at work through the heat of July. All of the Seniors returned and Commencement was held on August 1st with 18 in the graduating class. The Practice School group made a splendid record and work was continued in a summer school for Middle School seniors until August 13 when College entrance examinations were given 25 candi-

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dates. So much for the statistical record - the bare bones on which the body of the year is built.

Student Life and Activities.

The first semester was a time of quiet work with few outside interruptions and no internal problems. Faculty and student relations were normal - older and younger members of the Ginling family. Toward the end of the term, a certain element of strain developed. Some outside influences were working on the students stirring up a spirit of criticism. They were urged to send "Demands" to the Faculty but the only result was a few reasonable requests which the Faculty were quite ready to consider. Reorganization was in the air. The Student Union was merged in the Student Government Association. A group was elected by faculty and students to serve as a Joint Conference body which would discuss problems as they might appear. Some time was given to the question of required vs. elective courses in Religion in the Faculty meetings in connection with the revision of the curriculum for a new Bulletin. Material for this was ready for the press in February but the rapid movement of events in the second semester prevented further work. The faculty majority vote was in favor of retaining 8 credits in Religion in the list of general requirements and on March 20th a statement of the case, with reasons for the faculty decision, was made to the student body and accepted by them as satisfactory. It was reported to them that the Chinese members of the faculty, with two exceptions, had been in the minority but this created no special disturbance. It was stated that if new regulations made such a requirement illegal, the college would offer some substitute.

This Joint Conference group met frequently in the opening days of the second semester. They planned for Red Cross Relief work among refugees neighbors, and faced a number of other problems affecting the college life. Students were a majority in the group but there was no

split between faculty and students and the spirit in the discussions was one of harmony for the most part. When the question of carrying on through the final days of the struggle between the North and South was the burning question, the good feeling between faculty and students held the group together. The choice was offered to students to go or to stay. Faculty were a unit in their willingness to stay and go on with college work. Our last decision for the college on March 20 was that a month of lost work might be made up in a summer session of one month and this made it easier for students to yield to family pressure and leave Nanking before the crisis.

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It is hard to condense a story so full of thrilling interest as the story of Ginling on March 24th and through the months which followed. One of the letters received from Ginling during the summer said "Ginling has been living on miracleshave faith Ginling will live on miracles in the future. God surely will do what is best and we must be ready to help. Don't you think so?"

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Through the morning of March 24th, parties of soldiers came to the Ginling campus asking for "the foreigners" threatening to kill, and ready to loot as they did everywhere else in Nanking. Our loyal friends, among whom we count faculty, students and servants, stood between us and danger, even keeping us from realizing how great was the danger. They sent for help and risked their lives to shield us. The only looting at Ginling was student bedding and personal effects of some of the Chinese women teachers. Through all the months of disorder in Nanking the sturdy courage of these Chinese women kept soldiers out of the buildings.

Monday, Dec. 12. Monday is like a deluge - a March 24th for me, for I work steadily from eight in the morning until five in the evening - the morning being given over to preparing or writing and suggestions for each practice teacher and also correcting her lesson plan; the afternoon being given to conferences with the seventeen practice teachers. Nevertheless, I enjoy the day even if I do feel limp at nightfall.

This afternoon a letter came which brought great rejoicing in an otherwise sombre group. It was an invitation to a dinner at the home of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for this coming Wednesday evening. We accepted it with unusual promptness. When the auto blows its horn we shall all be ready in our best dresses. It is our first invitation in three months. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! I hope it will be a Chinese meal.

This evening the Committee to decide on the faculty part of the Christmas entertainment met. Also the committee or group that is to give the Christmas week Chapel talks.

No war news. Nanking seems quiet.

Tuesday, Dec. 13. Today the student body sent a cable to Rebecca's father expressing their opposition to the Manchurian Loan and urging continued friendship. The cable may not avail much but at least it is a better way of "loving one's country" than going on a parade or strike.

Four dapper young officers visited the campus today.

Wednesday, Dec. 14 This afternoon at 5 o'clock the Y.W.C.A. annual meeting was held. Djang Hsiang-lan presided, being president, and Liao Bao-hao presented the budget being treasurer. They spent all their time on the budget and had little left to take up other matters such as reports and problems. It was voted to have the two latter on Sunday evening after the regular meeting. Djang Hsiang-lan is a splendid person. It seems to me she will make an excellent principal of Ming Deh some day.

At six-thirty the first auto load started for the party at the home of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Nanking. The car soon returned and took the rest of us over. In all, there were twelve of us who sat down at the long table in Polly Small's east bedroom. It certainly was a congenial and happy group, consisting of six foreigners from Ginling, Miss Koo, Miss Chang, Mr. Hu and his Mother, Chang Hsing-fuh and a Mr. Chen. Although Mrs. Hu did not join in the English conversation nor even understand it, she beamed upon us all and seemed so glad to see "wai gwoh siao-dzie men" The three men fairly radiated contentment for they too seemed glad to be back once more in such a group. Mr. Chang and Mr. Hu served the dishes - it being Chinese food. They had a riddle at the side of each of our places - and they were fairly clever ones too. Mine was "Who was the first tennis player mentioned in the Bible." The answer was - Joseph for the Bible says "he served in Pharaoh's court." After the feast, the men kept us amused with many clever games. We finally left at ten thirty, nice Mr. Chang coming home with us.

The offices of the Bureau are in the downstairs rooms of the Small house, and the living and bedrooms are upstairs. The northeast bedroom served as the dining room, and the south east bedroom is a parlor. Candles were used for evidently the electric light fixtures had all been torn off in the looting. I noticed too that there were poorly fitted new doors where better ones used to be. The street we found rather deserted - both as we went and returned home. You can imagine how strange it seemed to be passing along that old familiar friendly street. Dr. Hackett and Miss Buse were both ill and did not go.

Thursday, Dec. 15. No news today. Just work. This evening at 5 o'clock, we had our Chinese boxing class. It is great fun to take it, and well worth the effort. I know of no form of Swedish gymnastics that requires more muscular effort. Wei Sin-djen is teaching a number of us Chinese. It seems to be working well and we all are enjoying getting to work on this impossible task again.

Friday, Dec. 16. Word has reached us that the Nationalist Government is severing diplomatic relations with Russia and will close all Russian Consulates. This they feel will prevent the use of the Consulates as a basis of Communistic propaganda.

Dr. L.H.L. Chang of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave a lecture in the college chapel tonight on Foreign Policies of the K.M.T. The first and most important one was the abolition of unequal treaties. The next is the nationalization of land. The third is the use of the Soviet method but not the ideas. How youthful these men seem! One could wish that they could get some real experience before they begin experimenting on a thing as important as a nation.

Sunday, Dec. 18. Mr. Bates, Mr. Burch and Mr. Buck were over for dinner. The after dinner conversation was varied but one vivid part of it was a discussion on coeducation in the Universities, especially the motive which has generated it. It has never been - "What can we give to the young women of China?" but "What can they do for us?"

Miss Treudley led the Y.W.C.A. It was a portrayal of Sunday evening prayers in her own home when she was a child of seven. It was done very well and I think gave a glimpse into a Christian home such as few of the girls had had before.

Mr. Burch reported that as he goes about the city he finds even more friendliness than ever before among the people, but occasionally he meets a soldier who would like to cause trouble if he had half a chance. He is trying to take the Tientsin Pukow R.R. up to Chuchow but finds there are no trains running excepting irregular troop trains. Our splendid "Blue Express" was taken north by Chang Chung Chang and Swen last summer.

The servants Sunday evening meeting seems to be going very well this year. The committee in charge is Djang Siao-sung Mr. Hsiung, and Dr. Reeves. They have planned it carefully.

Monday, December 19. As usual it is a busy day for me with lesson plans conference reports and conferences steadily from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. In addition this morning I began the series of Practice School special Christmas chapels. This evening about 6.30 Mrs. Thurston arrived. All were glad to see her and it is good to see a light in her study once again.

After dinner we practiced the faculty part of the Christmas entertainment. Since we are not having any holiday at Christmas time this year, we are trying to simplify Christmas week.

Tuesday, Dec. 20 Mrs. Thurston and Liu En-lan decorated the chapel for Christmas this morning. Djang Siao-sung gave the first of the series of four Christmas chapel services and did it very well. The red tassels, red geraniums, bamboo, privet and cedar give the chapel quite a Christmasy look - and fragrance.

This afternoon at four o'clock, Lawrence Liu brought over Dr. Shill and Dr. Liu from the 4th Chung Shan to have tea and visit with us. They were all fine young men. Dr. Schill is a graduate in International Law from Minnesota and Harvard, and Dr Liu

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is a graduate of the University of Chicago. They were very friendly and unusually frank.

Wednesday, Dec. 21. The Christmas calendar was typed today. Our program has had to be simplified because we are having no vacation at Christmas time this year. The events of the week are as follows -

Special Chapels.

Tuesday	-	Israel's Expectation-	Djang Siao-sung
Wednesday	-	His Coming	M. Vautrin
Thursday	-	His Message	Fan Gwan
Friday	-	Our Welcome	Mrs. Thurston
Saturday	-	7.30 p.m.	
		Christmas Entertainment	
Sunday	8.	a.m.	Ginling Family Breakfast
	8.45	a.m.	Carol Singing
	10.30	a.m.	Service at Univ. of N.
	2.	p.m.	Women's meeting
			Children's meeting
	7.	p.m.	Christmas Cantata & Pantomime

At Administrative Committee one of the things discussed was the matter of Sun Yat Sen's picture. Some of our many visitors have remarked - out in the city - that we are not very patriotic since we do not have Sun Yat Sen's picture in a very conspicuous place in the college. As a matter of fact, we do have one in the library and on Monday there is one in the science hall. But many visitors come on Sunday when the library is locked or on days other than Monday so they fail to see what patriotism we have. The Chinese members of the Committee did not feel moved to add more pictures or to change their present location.

Thursday, Dec. 22. This afternoon at 3.30 the Alumnae gave a tea in honor of Mrs. Thurston. Hwang Meng-szi came with her little son and Bao Fu nien brought her wee baby boy. What good mothers they both seem to be. Mary Chen and Wei Siu-djen were the other off campus alumnae. Altogether there were ten alumnae present. It was good to be together again after such a long parting.

Fan Gwan led the chapel today and did very well, I thought. The College prayer meetings have been quite well attended most of the time this year. Today for the first time, I have heard an explanation of why Mr. Hu had to resign his office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Nanking. Perhaps it is a true explanation and perhaps it is not. Chang Ken-nien's wife is a relative of General Chiang. Dr. C. C. Wu in order to get some favor with Chiang puts Chang into a good position in Nanking.

Friday, Dec. 23. Where has it gone and what has been accomplished? As I look back over it from this end of the day it seems a vast medley ranging from making farmer's tracts into booklets for the women's meeting on Sunday to planning decorations for the Sunday night cantata. The weather is still good tennis weather. We have not yet had real winter. Everybody is busy carrying on classes as usual and yet getting ready for Christmas too. There has been a beautiful Christmas poster in one of the Recitation Hall bulletin boards all week. Chapel is unusually well attended.

Saturday, Dec. 24. What a day! Classes as usual until noon and Christmas in addition. We have tried to simplify the Christmas Eve entertainment this year for the students have had no time to plan or carry through a play. The substitute

this year is a program contributed by several campus groups.

This afternoon one group decorated the gymnasium, one the practice school, one faculty living room, and one the chapel. Lao Shao put a fine big juniper in the gymnasium and I sigh for a set of electric bulbs to glorify it. Harriet Whitmer and I and several students planned a rather simple decoration for the chapel. This morning Mrs. Thurston and Catherine reversed the Chapel putting the platform near the central partition instead of the north end. I like the change for you face all the lovely grill work and columns instead of a plain wall. We hope to leave the new arrangement for at least the rest of this semester.

Think of playing tennis on the day before Christmas! Catherine and Ruth beat Mrs. Thurston and me - but not so terribly. The soft shadows came and went on Purple Mountain as we were playing.

At 7.30 we all went - students, teachers, servants, military police, and regular police - yes, all went to the gymnasium to the Christmas entertainment - taking our stools with us. Only the old gateman remained at his job; also the electric light man. The program was

Trio - College students

"No Room In The Inn."	Practice School
"Our Brothers"	By Three Servants
Christmas Carol	Practice School
Santa Claus	Two College girls.
"Here we come a wassailing"	Faculty
(An old English Carol)	

Refreshments - apples and peanut candy. All the servants were given a nice warm undervest, two towels, and a calendar. Students and faculty were given a ten cent Christmas gift by the two Santa Clauses; we finished the program by following Santa Claus down to the east quadrangle and there singing "O Little Town of Bethlehem" and "Joy to the World." I hope we can do them better next year.

After the entertainment the Chinese and foreign faculty went to faculty house, --When we were given our gifts that have come by mail. We all marvelled at Eva's, Rebecca's and Emily's thoughtfulness and greatly enjoyed it too. Dr. Hackett presented all with a box of Red Rose Cold Cream to which she had attached wonderful poems. The lights went out and we lit candles, and still we sat on visiting, and eating candy and oranges. It was good to be together. As we sat there we often mentioned the absent members of our family.

SUNDAY-XMAS DAY. Dec. 25. Carol singers came at 5 o'clock.

Breakfast of mien with the students at eight o'clock. At 8.45, we went to the chapel for the carol singing. Mrs. Thurston led the service. At 10.30 students went to the University to a special Christmas service of Christmas music. The foreign faculty had their own service at 11.30 in our living room. Harriet led us. Christmas dinner at 1 o'clock. ~~with lots of pepp and a growing rep for "da - dao- ing all my foe."~~ Etc. Women's meeting at 2 o'clock with about 50 women present. Sunday School for children at same time with 80 kiddies. Both meetings were orderly. Quite a group of Party visitors came at the time of the meetings but they fortunately - or unfortunately - did not go in and hear the Christmas story being told. All faculty supper together in "600" at 6 o'clock. Foreign faculty were guests of Chinese faculty. A beautiful service of song by the two glee clubs in the chapel at 7 o'clock, "The Nativity." The pantomime was under

The place cards were very clever verses by Catherine. The one that fitted us best was -

"Catherine put the kettle on we'll all have some tea,
Catherine, take the kettle off we don't quite agree."

Catherine is our housekeeper - nothing more needs to be said.
Others were-

"Harriet, Harriet, where have you been
I'm on my way to old Nanking.
Harriet, Harriet, what have you there
At least 2,000 packages under my chair."

"Hickory, dickory, docks,
I'm learning how to box,
Love once was my aim, but now to my shame,
I'm learning to deal hard knocks."

"Mary, Mary quite contrary,
How does your tennis go?
With lots of peep and a growing rep
For "da-dao"-ing all my foe."
Etc.

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Sunday School for Children at same time with 80 kiddies.
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Monday, Dec. 26. Back at work again for the bell rang at 8 o'clock as usual. Nothing unusual today. All is peaceful in Nanking. As far as we know the 4th Plenary Conference is still to be held in Nanking on January 1st.

Foreigners in Nanking over Christmas in addition to the 8 at Hsia Gwan were Miss Lyon, Miss Shaw, Miss Crane 10 Ginlingers. Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson went to Shanghai to spend Christmas with their families.

Tuesday, Dec. 27 Tennis again today for the weather has been clear and fairly warm. A letter came today asking that the college contribute five or ten dollars toward the fund for the entertainment of the members of the K.M.T. who are coming to the 4th Plenary Conference. The matter was referred to the Chinese faculty.

Wednesday, Dec. 28. Miss Shaw, Miss Crane and Miss Smalley came over for tea this afternoon. They are living in the Methodist Girls School Compound. They walked over unaccompanied and are going to try to go back alone over the hills. The people seem very cordial they say, and as yet they have met no disagreeable soldiers. Soon after China New Year, Miss Shaw and Miss Crane are expecting to come up to Nanking to live - leaving it to the Bishop to make peace with the Consul.

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Thursday Dec. 29. A Mr. Wu -graduate of Shanghai College and of University of Chicago Divinity School, pastor and professor of education spoke at chapel this morning. He spoke on the attributes of success - will, , and patience. It was a helpful talk I thought. Mr. Wu has been called to Nanking by Chang Gen-nien to assist in the office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Nanking. That office has had a complete turnover since we were invited there to a feast only a few weeks ago. This afternoon, at four o'clock six Hsia Gwan business and government people came to tea. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie (Postal Commissioner) Mrs. Johnson whose husband is Customs Commissioner, Mr. Jouvelet - Post Office, and two American men from the British American Tobacco Company. They were very pleasant company and it was good for them as well as us to be together. Mr. Ritchie does not anticipate trouble when General Chang comes to Nanking to attend the 4th Plenary Conference. He also said that very soon he was to attend a meeting in Shanghai which was to adjust the affairs of the Chinese post offices. So far, all offices are still under the control of Peking. He felt that neither side desired to get rid of foreign aid in the management of the postal system of China. My fellow countryman, Mr. Allen of the B.A.T. felt that it would have been a wholesome and well deserved lesson if on March 24th the guns from foreign gunboats had been turned on Nanking and about 100,000 "Chinamen" wiped out - just a clean path cut to let the foreigners march from Drum Tower to Hsia Gwan!

Friday, Dec. 30. The last chapel of the eventful year of 1927 was held today, Mrs. Thurston leading it. It was throughout a beautiful and impressive service and as we were led to look back over the year just closing we realized all too vividly what a year of change and yet of protecting care it has been for the Ginling family. Surely growth through suffering has come to us, a growth so strong and vital that we cannot but be grateful for it in spite of the tremendous cost. This afternoon we had tea for some of our Chinese friends. It was a quiet time of visiting. We missed many of the old familiar faces - Hwang Tai Tai who is in Hongkong, Mrs. Ho now living in Shanghai, etc., etc. Some looked older because of the suffering through which they have passed. This evening the third and last of the series of lectures by members of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was given. I had requested that the lecture be given in Chinese but when I heard the lecturer was from Canton I was distressed. I need not have been, however, for it was given in fairly clear Pekingese Mandarin. The lecturer Mr. Wu who looked much like a prosperous Chinese merchant gave a very interesting, although perhaps not timely talk on the need of adopting Esperanto a world language. Dr. Weigh and Mr. Wu remained for dinner after the lecture. The former - in fact both of them - spoke of their future with a large degree of uncertainty. Dr. C.C. Wu has resigned. Many changes in the government are anticipated as a result of the coming conference. Most people say that it will not be possible for General Chiang to resume his former prominent place. A good many soldiers, belonging to an independent division, are now back in the city. They have reoccupied the Methodist Church at Gu I Lang which has just been repaired. The Episcopal Church at Men Lien Chiao is still occupied. Next week will be interesting - we hope nothing more than that.

Saturday Dec. 31. Classes as usual this morning. Term papers are beginning to come in. 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 preparations. Tennis this afternoon for the weather was fine. Searle, Claude, Chang Hsing fuh and Liu Tsung ben played

on one of our courts. The day school New Year -Christmas entertainment was given this afternoon at three o'clock. There was a good sized audience of mothers, younger brothers and sisters present. Mrs. Gia had prepared the program practically alone and it was quite good. Santa Claus came and brought each a package of two small story books, a towel, and a piece of soap. Five years ago, the rest of the children in the audience would have grabbed for gifts too but this time they took it for granted that only the school children were to have the red packages. I don't approve of the importation of Santa Claus but he certainly added fun for the children today.

An all faculty gathering finished off the old year. At six thirty the Chinese faculty were entertained at dinner by the foreign faculty and thanks to a most efficient committee - Margaret and Catherine, it was a most successful gathering. Gay colored tissue paper hats fashioned by ourselves broke any ice that there might have been, and determined the seating at the small tables in the faculty living room as well. After dinner we became most hilarious over the games especially the toys - whistles and mouth harps which were the prizes. Surely this year foreign and Chinese faculty have been brought closer together in both joys and sorrows. Think of the head of the Chinese Department drawing a goose with four legs and winning the prize thereby.

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The last day of probably the most eventful year in the lives of most of us and in the life of the college! And the year which will so soon open will be filled with difficulties and uncertainties and yet we have faith to believe we shall be able to go through it undefeated.

Thursday, Jan. 12. Our guests - Miss Pye and Madame Drevet came this afternoon. The Ritchies also came to tea bringing with them a Mr. Dwydale who is a correspondent for the London Times. This evening nothing was planned so we quietly visited about the fireplace. Miss Pye seems unusually fair minded and generous in her spirit. She shows a real desire to get a many sided viewpoint.

Friday, Jan. 13. Final examinations begin today. Most schools in the city are already closed. I hope we can keep steadily on to the end now and that nothing will interfere. This morning at ten thirty two cars came to take Miss Pye, Madame Drevet, Miss Buse and myself to see certain sights in the city and then later to a feast at the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. Mali Lee, Mrs. Li Ging-fu, Shwen-dji, Li-ming and a Miss Wu who is a graduate of the Higher Normal in Peking and speaks some French - were the hostesses on the sight seeing tour. They took us first to see Prof. H. C. Chen's kindergarten. It was my first visit to the new building. It surely gives one the impression of being a real kindergarten and not an exhibition one. I like the way he adapts western methods to Chinese conditions and materials. From the kindergarten we went to Drum Tower which is certainly undergoing a change. The two top sections have been painted blue - and the top section has been generously lighted with windows - is being made into a tea room. The entire place was being cleaned up. Then we went to San Fai Lan to the buildings formerly occupied by Wen Pei-Shan under the old regime. We were received first in the south building. I found a number of familiar faces there. Djing Ying - one of last year's Practice School girls and her mother were present, the former wearing an usher's badge. I saw Miss Chen of Canton who was head of the woman's Department last spring and whom you have heard our girls mention. She told me she was going back to Canton and later to America for more training. The two Y.W. secretaries were there, and delegates from the municipal provincial, and national women's bureaus. After we had been in the reception room for about half an hour there was a stir, and the sound of a motor car at the gate. Word was passed around that the representative of the Nationalist government had arrived. We all straightened up a bit and waited for the dignitaries to be ushered in. Whom should we see walking in but Lucile Tang who was introduced to Miss Pye and Madame Drevet as Miss Hwang. In course of time we were asked to go out to the front verandah to have our pictures taken, and then escorted over to the north house to the feast. There were about 40 who sat down to the four tables. Most of the people seemed very young - just out of high school like Djing Ying. There were thirty bobbed heads and even more hats. I saw no tai tai of the glossy coiffure and bound foot type. Many of the faces looked innocent of the difficulties of national building that lie ahead and other faces looked as if they had already suffered much. Mrs. K.S. Liu's was among the sad burdened ones. The feast was better than usual but was not served carefully. Ten servants did the serving - and among them was Lo Szi-fu who smiled in a friendly way when I looked his way.

Mrs. Ho Ying-ching came in after the feast was well started and was seated at my table. When we were about half through the speeches began. Mrs. Ho, although not expecting to make one did finally give a few very thoughtful remarks. Among other things she said that bug pingdeng between sexes was largely due to lack of education. Also that the real geh ming could only be accomplished by a long slow process of education. She is from southwest China and is about thirty years of age. Mr. Ritchie spoke highly of her ability.

At 2.30, although the feast was not yet finished all were asked to go to the University of Nanking - Sage Chapel - where a meeting of women's organizations of the city was to be held. Alpha and I went in for a few minutes, and then left for we had many papers to correct. I enjoyed being in the group at the feast. All the women seemed very friendly to us - to Alpha and me, as well as the distinguished guests.

Saturday, Jan. 14. This morning our guests went to see schools. They were first taken to the extension department of the University and were most enthusiastic about what they saw. Djou Ming I showed them around. Unfortunately most schools are closed now. This afternoon at two o'clock they spoke at the Municipal Bureau. They met a young man who had spent ten years in France and who was well prepared for work. His intense discouragement over his inability to accomplish anything evidently made a deep impression on them. This afternoon late we had seniors, faculty, and alumnae in for tea. It was a very friendly gathering. At seven Mr. Ritchie called for us and took us down to Hsia Gwen for dinner. Mrs. Ritchie had gathered quite a group together - Chinese, foreign business men, and Mr. Jevoulet. Madame Drevet gave them quite an unexpected treat with her beautiful singing. She sang lovely selections from operas from French, Italian and Russian. Mr. Ritchie insisted on bringing us home. I was glad for Miss Pye to meet a man like Mr. Ritchie.

Sunday, January 15. Miss Pye is speaking to our girls at nine o'clock this morning on the work of the League. This evening Madame Drevet is singing for them.

I am off for Shanghai to attend the meeting of the Council of Higher Education.

m. v.

Miss Pye and Madame Drevet have been here for about a week. They have been very busy with all sorts of things and I have not understood the meaning of their presence until yesterday. You see they are here under the auspices of the government, and naturally they will be misunderstood as people who are closely connected with the government. But the talk on Sunday morning revealed her to be deeply religious to my great surprise. I went around with them visiting our neighborhood yesterday morning. Last night, we had dinner with them together. Miss Pye talked with us (the Chinese faculty) of the relationship between Great Britain and China. She showed me the greetings to the Women of China from the Women of all nationalities. I feel that they are broadminded people and they are doing a piece of work of real value. I hope to know more of them. I am very much interested in their work -- in the work of the Women's League.

Extract from letter by Chinese teacher.

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I must tell you about the guests we have been having here - two women, Miss Pye, British, and Mme. Drevet, French, who are delegates from the International League for Peace and Freedom, to bring to the women of China the friendship of the women of Europe and America, and to get a better understanding of the situation here. They were most interesting guests and we enjoyed them immensely. They both seemed to be unusually well-balanced and fair-minded people. They came on Thursday and left yesterday (Tuesday) morning. We were not their official hostesses, however, for they were entertained really by a Committee of Chinese women in the city, who did it quite royally. They had feasts and meetings and receptions and speeches and speeches, and took them to see schools and other points of interest and we were glad to see not only that they did welcome them but that there seemed no hesitation in planning public meetings, etc. On Sunday, they had planned a trip out to the Ming Tomb, to Dr. Sun's tomb and memorial which is a little beyond the Ming Tomb, with a feast at the Forestry station out there. It was a beautiful day and some of our Ginling faculty who were also on the committee, realizing that they had more room in the cars than was necessary, suggested that we be invited to join the party. So six of us went and had a great day. For most of us it was the first time off the campus in the daytime, and for me it was my first view of the old familiar streets for a number of years. We were in automobiles and couldn't see everything we wanted to, but it all looked very natural with only a few exceptions. This trip did not take us past many of the foreign compounds so we saw little of the destruction. The Tomb of Dr. Sun is to be a most impressive affair on the side of Purple Mountain, between Ming Tomb and Spirit Valley. It is considerably higher than the Ming Tomb and quite clearly is intended to overshadow it. It is approached by many marble steps, and the whole thing is far from finished but work is progressing. It is hard to judge at all at this stage what it will be like. We thought it looked very foreign and were commenting to ourselves on that, but the engineer said that when finished the main part of it was to be similar to a Peking Palace, so perhaps we were wrong. (The architect is a Chinese who worked on Ginling plans in New York under Mr. Murphy.) The view from it out over the country to the mountains to the south is lovely, and it was a real treat to be out in the open again.

From there, we wode back to the Ming Tomb which looks about as usual only rather more dilapidated and down at the heels. I am afraid Mr. Ming isn't getting his full share of honor these days. Soldiers were evidently quartered in a part of it, where the little school used to be, but they were a perfectly friendly lot and neither there nor anywhere else all day did we meet with an unfriendliness or even unusual curiosity. Then we went over to the Forestry station which is right near the Ming Tomb and there we had a feast. We had tried to get them to take us home at this point for we didn't want to invite ourselves to a feast, but there was no listening to any such suggestion at all, so we stayed and had a very nice time. The other people were mostly young women in the various government organizations and in reading that you should emphasize the young, for they seem truly like children. One instance is the chairman of the Provincial Women's Department who graduated from High School last June! The pathetic thing is that many of them don't seem to have an realization at all of their inadequacy or of how absurd it is to try to run a government with such material, much less organize a new one. They mean well, but one gets the impression of children playing government or politics just as we used to "play house" or "play school". The players are always serious and absorbed in the game for the moment, but with no sense of the real meaning involved. Of course, the difficulty is that there aren't enough mature and properly trained people to go around, especially for a system of government that has so many differet

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departments and committees, etc. As far as friendliness is concerned and the attitude toward foreigners it was a very encouraging day for everything was in true Chinese courtesy, neither lacking anything, nor seeming anywhere strained or overdone. But it is hard to get used to seeing such youngsters as government representatives, charming and friendly though they be, and it doesn't add much to one's hopes for any immediate solution of all of China's problems. It must have been about four o'clock when we got home, having started soon after breakfast! But we felt as if we had had quite a celebration. At six-thirty, Mme. Drevet talked to the girls a little, and then sang a number of songs. She has a beautiful voice and sings with all the ease and freedom of a professional singer, though I don't think she is. I forgot to say that Miss Pye talked in the morning at the nine o'clock service before we went out.

Just after lunch on Monday we were surprised by notes from Dr. W____, a returned student in the foreign office, inviting some of us to dinner that night at a big restaurant down at Fu Dz Miao, in the South City! He is a man who has been over here a number of times and has had dinner with us, as he has either lectured or obtained other people to lecture for us. All the lectures have been very poor and Dr. W____ himself seems to be a weak and lazy individual, but anyway, he invited us to dinner, "to meet quo Tai Chi, the acting Minister of Foreign Affairs, and other members of the foreign department." He had a notion quo wouldn't get there and he didn't - was "too busy", just as we expected. We were somewhat puzzled as to whether it was for the purpose of having us meet the men from the department, or what it was, but anyway decided we couldn't very well refuse, so we accepted, the four of us who were here that were invited. Why he asked part and not all of us is still a mystery, for I was included and I have had no special connections with him and should have expected to be omitted unless he was inviting everybody. As we drove down there I saw the ruins of the Blackstone house and one or two others, thought it was dark and one couldn't see much. The busy streets of little shops looked just as they always do and it seemed good to see them again. We were quite overwhelmed when the four of us were ushered into the room with somewhere near twenty Chinese men - we the only women and the only foreigners! All were very polite and friendly and we had a very enjoyable time, though the men at our table were a little too Americanized to please us! They talked only nonsense the whole evening, and monopolized the conversations so that some more substantial looking men at the other side of the table had no chance. Some of them looked as if they would really be interesting to talk to and as if they were at least grown up men with some maturity and some kind of purpose, which is more than I was sure of with some of the younger ones. Apparently, Dr. W____ was paying off all his social debts at one full swoop, at least, that is the only explanation of it all that we can see. He was clearly the host, not only for us but for the whole party, and yet all deferred to us as if we were the guests of honor; but they were all, or nearly all, sufficiently western in their training to do that because we were the only ladies there. Anyway, we had a good time and a good feast, though to have two feasts and two trips out on two successive days seemed like pretty concentrated dissipation. Many of these young men, or rather several of them, want us to give some dances over here! They are lonely and miss the kind of social life they had in the west. They think our students would like it if we gave them a chance, which shows how little they know of our students! I can just see their noses go up at the suggestion. They may be too conservative, but I don't feel like being critical of any degree of social conservatism in China these days when at the best old standards are being swept away and many are going to wild extremes. If any group of Chinese can help slow

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down the change it is all to the good. The only trouble here is that in all probability we shall be blamed for the conservatism of Ginling girls, when in reality it is due to their own good sense and their real interest in more worth while things.

R. M. C.

Peking

GINLING COLLEGE

January, 1927

Miss Hanawalt wrote as follows in relating the story of 1925-1926 at Ginling: "The anti-foreign uprising in May and June of 1925 left us all at the close of the school year in a dreadful state of uncertainty. Whether students would want or dare to attend Christian schools, whether or not unfriendly organizations would try to get students in who would make trouble, whether or not it would be possible to do serious work if school could open, these and many other questions were unanswerable, and we just had to wait until time for college to open and see what would happen. You can imagine our joy when our girls all came back, having thought through the meaning of the movement and their part in it, and with more seriousness of purpose and desire to learn than ever. We didn't lose students as so many Christian schools did, but in the long run it is probably not a loss at all. It is rather a sifting, leaving Christian schools with a better group through which to transmit the Christian ideal more effectively than if hampered by a larger number of antagonistic students. As far as I know, this fine spirit characterized the student groups in all the Christian colleges in China."

The enrollment for 1925-1926 was one hundred and thirty-six. In June 1926, nineteen young women were graduated, making in all a body of alumnae numbering eighty-seven. There were twenty seniors in 1925-1926, scattered as follows in October 1926:

- 3 remaining at Ginling for another year
- 2 in America for study (1 in Chicago and 1 in Michigan University)
- 1 in Y.W.C.A. work in Wuchang
- 1 studying medicine
- 1 in the P.U.M.C. for laboratory work
- 10 teaching (7 in Christian schools)
- 2 unplaced at the time

The college opened in September 1926 with an enrollment of one hundred and thirty-four from mission schools, and nine from private schools. One hundred and twenty-six are church members. Thirteen provinces are represented and fifty-two schools, the latter being classified as follows:

Mission schools.....	44
Government schools.....	6
Private schools.....	2

Mrs. Thurston writes October 18th that there were no anxieties about the opening of the college as far as the political situation was concerned. Nanking had been quiet since October 10, 1926, when there was a one night war. The close of the college in Canton has affected Ginling in that there is a larger number of transfer students from Canton Christian College. There are also students who will be transferred from Shanghai. In nearly every case the transfer was made because the student or the family object to co-education. The disturbed conditions in Central China affected some of the Ginling students whose homes are in Hunan or near Wuchang. "We are very proud of the plucky way in which they got through the fighting lines and got to college, all except two sophomores in places from which there was no possibility of getting out. Several of them were delayed and suffered a

good deal of inconvenience getting through Hankow. Thousands of refugees were crowding down-river steamers and the price of transportation went up to a place where Ginling students could not reach. College opened with all the faculty, new and old, present in time to begin work."

The new American members of the faculty in September 1926 were Misses Andrews, Barber, Cogswell and Sutherland. Misses Chester, Gracill and Hanawalt are on furlough and Miss Treadley is studying the language in Peking. Eight are listed for administration work, and twenty-five for instruction. These include both Chinese and foreign.

Mrs. Thurston writes as follows regarding the rating of Ginling at the University of Illinois:

"We were made quite happy to receive on Commencement Day the letter from the University of Illinois giving us the final rating. It would be too much to expect to get an 'A' and Miss Treadley, who has perhaps the most understanding of this whole question of any member of the faculty, is altogether pleased with our being given the 'B' rating. This has also been given to St. John's, which most of us would put at the top or near the top of the Christian Colleges in China. The ability to have our graduates admitted to graduate schools like that of the University of Illinois, even with the requirement of some additional work done for the Master's degree, is a real satisfaction. They have not discussed the points in which we are penalized in detail, but I imagine it is in the criteria which deal with library and laboratory equipment that we fall below. They may not make sufficient allowance for the small number of students and for the fact that cooperation with the University makes it unnecessary for us to own all the equipment that is used in the science teaching. I am sure we should strengthen the college in these two lines, increasing our library, spending more each year for new books and as soon as the right person can be found, having a regular librarian in charge."

Miss Hanawalt, reporting the meeting of the China Association for Christian Higher Education, writes: "The one question on which the group was not able to agree was that of government registration of schools. The Chinese present at the meeting were almost unanimous in wanting the schools to register, but a few of the Chinese and quite a good many foreigners didn't see how we could conform to the requirements of stating the purpose of the school as educational rather than religious. The problem is left in the hands of a committee for investigation, study and recommendation. The conference as a whole was extremely inspiring and one can look for splendid results from these periodic meetings of Christian people with common interests and problems."

On request of Mrs. Thurston, Ginling has been admitted to the Association of American Colleges.

The colleges and universities in China which are in the field to secure funds have planned to come together to study methods and policies, each one appointing two of its representatives on a committee to make the study. The Chairman and Secretary of the Ginling College Committee were named as representatives of Ginling on this committee.

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#3.

Careful thought has been given to the need of increased income for the college. Plans to secure funds have been outlined, but as yet it has been impossible to put them into effect.

Two new members have come into the Ginling College Committee during the past year--Miss Grace Lindley, representing the Protestant Episcopal Board, which cooperates to the extent of paying the salary and expenses of Miss Buse, and Mrs. Francis J. McConnell, the second member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, ^(W.F.M.S. Church) who is also a member of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking. Two members have resigned--Miss Mabel K. Howell of the Methodist Church South, and Mrs. Anna R. Atwater of the Christian Church, both because of resignation from positions occupied as members of their denominational Boards. Miss Esther H. Case succeeds Miss Howell and Miss Lela E. Taylor takes the place of Mrs. Atwater. Miss Ruth Elliott was appointed by the Presbyterian Board as substitute for Mrs. Roys during her absence, but later resigned to give place to Miss Ann T. Reid, who has accepted the position of Acting Chairman of the Candidates Committee.

Putley

Ginling College
Nanking, China,
January 2nd, 1927.

Dear Ginlingers:-

Perhaps you would like to hear some of the things that have been going on in China during the past few months. Although it is difficult to follow the names of the various generals, you have all gathered that the South (commonly referred to as Canton) has been making a well-organized drive on the Yantze Valley, the back-bone of all China. The first decisive victory for the Southern forces took place upriver from us in the "Wuhan" district (Wuchang and Hankow) not long ago. We have watched the changes wrought by the new government with keen interest, for most people seem to think that Nanking will be the next big city to fall into the hands of the South. To us the radical control of all educational institutions, both government and private, (including Mission Schools) by a young and fiery government, has been the object of special interest and attention; for here is a government trying to accomplish in a single day what no government in the world has been able to do in centuries; namely, to take over the absolute control not only of already governmental institutions, but all private institutions within their domain. Among the regulations published in the Wuhan district, are those which demand that no foreigner may be either president or principal of a school, the government educational authority instead of the founders, shall have the right to remove members of the faculty, the final voice in the control of school property shall be in the hands of the government, etc., etc., and no compulsory religious instruction is allowed. In addition to these, it is stated that once a week there must be in every school a memorial service to the late Sun Yat Sen, in which his will is recited and the students kowtow (bow) to his picture. This makes some peoples' backs stand right up, for they consider this worship. However, the majority of Christian Chinese do not consider such a ritual as worship, so this feeling may blow over. It has been found in other places where the South has gone, that the schools in which foreign and Chinese faculty as well as the student body, were in close accord, have suffered very little serious difficulty, provided the school has acceded to the demands of the South first and negotiated with them afterward. Hence, with the idea of unifying the minds of all the faculty, the Chinese members requested the foreign members of the faculty of the University of Nanking to get together and discuss the attitude to be taken when or if the South does get control of Nanking. Yesterday morning this meeting was called at the home of Dr. Bowen, the president of the University and the heads of all the Christian schools in the city were invited as well as the faculty of Ginling College. So I was privileged to sit in on a most interesting discussion that led to a decision which I am sure will go far toward unifying the University group. Compulsory religious instructions seems to be the chief object of attack on the part of the South, and after a full and open discussion, the faculty voted to make all religious courses as well as Chapel and church services entirely voluntary. For some time the Chinese Faculty as well as the students have felt that this should be done whether or not the South gets in, and it really looks like the best thing for Awakening China. It was also brought out in the discussion that even though there are some regulations which may be quite distasteful to us, the only thing to do, as they represent the law of the land, is to abide by them until negotiations can be carried out for the modification of the laws. Furthermore, it looks as though the South is learning by experience as they go along, so that the longer it is before they reach Nanking, the milder will be their attitude toward our schools. And if we welcome them as the first forces in China to be fighting for a real cause, they cannot very well be very hostile.

Since this is a "news letter", I mustn't fill it with a word of Sonny, for I realize that while he is the biggest news item in the world for us, yet an additional ounce or two of flesh doesn't influence the history of Asia very much. He's some boy nevertheless.

Yours as ever

George W. Loos

*Have just sent these out to all Ginling Ex Faculty
G.W.L.*

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

February 2, 1927.

Today is Chinese New Year and gives one something of a holiday feeling. I have spent the day putting my study in order, having moved the furniture around yesterday afternoon. Last night the girls who are spending their vacation here, of whom there are more than fifty, invited the faculty to supper and a New Year's Eve party. It was not a feast, but a very nice home meal with some extra bowls of meat and vegetables to eat with the rice. The dishes were distinctive of different provinces and the entertainment was also flavored with provincial variations--a song in Cantonese, another in Foochow, scripture read by a Hupeh girl. They have family prayers after supper every night as a part of their own program for the vacation. After prayers we played games till after nine. They seem very happy. It's hard to believe some of the things one hears of doings up in Hunan and I cannot believe we shall suffer in that way. Ginling has a good many friends outside the mission groups: we are regarded as a progressive institution by outsiders: and I think we have a pretty good chance to get through the adjustment to the new government more happily than some schools. Girls' schools fare better than boys' schools, are much less turbulent--girls are more civilized than boys.

I feel so sorry for the Yale people and I keep wondering why they had such a hard time. I have a feeling that the love of discipline which has been a part of the Yale system is not approved by the modern student in China any more than it is in America. Their Chinese leaders were badly treated and get no help from the government in maintaining order. We have just had two guests from Changsha, English girls who have been teaching in a Chinese private school and were ordered out by the British authorities, much against their will. Their report of their leaving is very different from the newspaper stories told by hysterical women who thought they were in personal danger. When they read the story in the Shanghai papers they did not recognize it as their experience at all. In many ways their view was reassuring, especially as to the lack of personal animus. They went about quite freely in the city; their friends in the school, which draws from the best families in the city, offered them refuge in their homes if there should be any real danger; they went into shops and talked with the man behind the counter who had heard that China was at war with Great Britain, but was still friendly to them, and was glad to hear that it was not true. It is "British Imperialism" that they are out to destroy and they seem willing to continue friendly personal relations in spite of the agitation, even in Changsha, which is one of the "Redest" spots in China. Business people living on the Island were believing all the time that it was unsafe in the city. The orders to leave were issued from Peking and even the British consul did not think it was necessary, but orders were orders.

Of course we down here are still under the old regime. We finished up our year, examinations and all, in fine shape, and expect to open on time, which is February 17. We may have a slightly smaller enrollment, but most of our students who live in distant places or in disturbed areas, are staying here. There may be fighting in or near Shanghai with broken connections by rail, but we have the boats, and in spite of the Hankow trouble the steamers are running. One rather amusing aspect of the situation was the Chinese reference to the closing of the banks and stopping of foreign steamers which followed the Hankow riot as a "British Strike"! Business was resumed after ten days or so.

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The business and consular group are taking all sorts of "precautions" and some among them would like to have the British fight. Shanghai is the danger spot as far as that is concerned and I most certainly hope the "precautions" in the shape of troops of Punjabi soldiers, American marines, and French gun-boats, do not bring to pass worse trouble than they prevent. China does not want to fight and I do not think Great Britain wants to. It's a very complicated situation and the head lines in the papers might seem to say "War" if one did not know of the forces that are quietly working for peace. China is so big that she is not easy to deal with and she is unreasonable in many of her positions--or seems so to the western diplomatic and legal mind. Her way of thinking may be just as reasonable as ours if we could understand it. And some of the yielding this time will have to be by the Powers, either separately or, as China evidently prefers to have it, one by one.

The Shanghai Municipal Council issued a Proclamation on January 10 which was reassuring to some but most disturbing to the rest of us with its threat to "rigorously suppress all forms of violence and disorder, etc. etc". People down in Shanghai seem to feel that they will be "mobbed" after the manner of the Hankow affair. They all think the Hankow mob was a deliberate rushing of the Concession worked up by the Cantonese--or the Russians. Some of us who know the geography of Hankow can see other possible explanations of what happened. The mob collected for a political celebration at the Customs House which is just over the line of the British Concession, and when they wanted to have their procession they were blocked by the barricades of sand bags and barbed wire at the end of the Bund. The broad street along the river front. Below the British Concession is Chinese territory formerly held by Germans and Russians but yielded up after the war. When the mob looked threatening the British landed marines as a precaution and then the mob got mad. The marines stood their ground without firing but people did get hurt in the struggle and there may be some truth in the Chinese story that some of their mob were killed. You have had it all in your papers and it is the kind of thing that gets on the front page about China.

The Chinese insist, and I am inclined to agree with them, that the evacuation of women and children was not necessary and was done partly to put the worst face on the situation. American missionary women are still there going about their work in Hankow and in Yuchang. Certainly our visitors from Changsha felt that their evacuation was quite uncalled for and they are trying to get back. The powers that be in Peking and Shanghai seem to be inclined to order or advise withdrawal from the interior. Personally I think we missionaries had better do what our Chinese friends want us to do that what over anxious consuls and panic-stricken concession folk advise. Here and there one may hear of missionaries who have been told or made to feel, that they are not wanted. In some cases there is very good reason for this and some missionaries have outlived their usefulness in China. But the last number of the Chinese Recorder has a symposium of Chinese opinion on this subject and it says quite clearly that the right kind of missionaries are wanted. Business and diplomatic groups have been dead wrong so many times in dealing with China that it would be interesting to see for once what would happen if they would do what missionaries advise instead of expecting us to follow meekly their orders. Some of us are committing the indiscretion of sending a cable to the Federal Council of Churches saying that we consider the use of force unwise and endangering all the good interests which western powers have in China, and we ventured to urge that Shanghai instead of threats and rattling of guns should try conciliation. Many Chinese are working with us for peace and I am still an optimist.

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston)

March 26th.

1927

Where shall I begin? Life seems like one confusion worse confounded so that one has to reckon out to find what day of the week it is. We finally decided it was Saturday. "We" are a group sitting on the deck of the U.S. Flagship Isabel to which we came last night about six o'clock. When it came to the last we were all caught in a whirlpool. There are worse things than gunboats in a situation like this. And yet one wonders how much the gunboats are to blame for some of it. I'm humbled in spirit this morning and not inclined to judge.

Later.

Monday night, March 21st we were visited by two men, Mr. Loos and Mr. Lowdermilk who told us that all women and children were to be prepared to evacuate during the night or early morning. There had been some heavy firing from the southwest about four o'clock which was taken to mean that the long expected southerners would be coming soon. We had the faculty group meet to hear what they had to tell us and then we faced our situation. No one of us wanted to leave. We felt bound to stay with the girls and try to carry on on the basis of the agreement reached so happily on Saturday. There were still over 90 students. We hoped it might just be another scare and most of us went to bed. Eva Spicer was called up with special orders to be ready to leave at 5 A.M. and was rather roughly told that if she didn't come they would come and carry her off. Eva wanted to stick with the Ginling family and finally we got the British Consul, Mr. Giles to consent to her taking her chances with us.

At five o'clock Mr. Loos came and said Americans were to go too, leaving at 6:30. Then we were up against it! I had to go to each one of the group and put it up to her. The only one who left was Esther Pedersen, who is engaged and we all felt she had no right to take the risk. No one else wanted to leave. We were not afraid of the Southerners. The fear was that the Northerners, going through the city defeated, would loot; but they would be in great haste to get on to the river and would not find a quiet corner like Ginling. For the girls all the terror would be past when the Southerners were actually in the city.

Tuesday I spent in bed with a heavy cold, getting up at four for a committee meeting. I went back to bed about seven without completely undressing, prepared for what might come in the night. Wednesday was a raw day and my cold was worse so I continued to stay in bed. Late in the afternoon we heard that retreating Northerners were streaming through the streets. We heard that the Southerners were in or would be at six o'clock. There was to be a signal at six from the plain-clothes men who get in in disguise ahead of the fighting men.

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We organized a Red Cross unit to care for refugee neighbors who might come in during the night and we had over 100 women and children in the gym. The students slept all together in the physics laboratory on the second floor of the science building. A member of the faculty and some students were on duty on two hour watches all night. The rest of us slept in our clothes, woke to have assurance that the Southerners were already in the city, and began to feel that the worst was over. The students prepared a flag of welcome and were ready to go forth to meet them. Knowing that foreigners were not popular with the newcomers we were not planning to lead the procession. And then the storm broke!

Just before 9 A.M. Mr. Loos came over, all out of breath and looking very white, with the news that Dr. Williams had been shot out on the road near his house and that other men with him had been shot at. He was lying dead in the road and no one knew whose turn would come next. The soldiers had held him up and when he hesitated to hand over his watch, arguing with one of the soldiers and perhaps resisting somewhat, another soldier had shot him through the head. We still felt that it might be money or life and that they could not mean deliberately to go around and kill foreigners - at least that was my personal reaction. But the news sickened me and I almost fainted; and it was hours before the shock of it passed.

Two foreign men came in shortly with a tale of being held up and searched by soldiers once and then again, and having their homes gutted - absolutely emptied out by the rabble following after the bandit soldiers who were after money or watches rings, etc. Our faith in the Southern army was shaken. These stories sounded like Shantung bandits!

The first visit at Ginling was without unhappy consequences. The Chinese faculty and students were not afraid, told us to lie low in the faculty house and a delegation met the two or three soldiers at the gate, came walking up with them, leading them into the central quadrangle, told them it was a Chinese school for girls, etc. In due time they left and one of the teachers ran in to reassure us. They had carried off some microscopes from the biology laboratory and the rabble which followed them took some of the students bedding which had been left in the Physics laboratory.

Later.

We stayed together in the Faculty living rooms for a time and had girls coming in to report, or Chinese faculty, all urging us to keep out of sight but not giving us any idea that we were in special danger. They were a little troubled by the arrival of four foreign men who came in during the morning, feeling that their presence called attention to the fact that there were foreigners taking refuge with us. The fact that our house was not a "foreign residence" but one of the student dormitory group had made it easier for the girls to evade the question which we now know was put to them as to where the foreigners were.

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Three times during the morning things looked very critical and we were delivered in a way that seemed like a real intervention. After the first visit of soldiers and rabble which passed off with very little harm to us or our possessions, the father of one of our teachers, a Hunan gentleman, and a young Hunan officer, brother of one of our students, came over to see if we were all right and gave us a sense of security. Both of them left and then after ten o'clock a group of soldiers arrived who were harder to manage than the first group. They wanted money and demanded that the safe be opened. I had deliberately not looked up the combination so that I could say I did not know how to open it; but Mr. Loos was there and he could not have given that excuse. And then without any visible cause the looters got scared and scampered off as if some one was after them. Shortly after this our officer returned and turned another crowd of would be looters into a guard, adding the two or three soldiers who had come with him to the number. They stacked their guns in front of the Science building, after having shot into the air to scare away the rabble which was coming over the hills to the southeast of us to fall on the place when the soldiers had taken their pick of the loot. And again we felt that the worst was over. The third deliverance was at the end of the morning when we sat in the attic expecting that looting soldiers would come into the house. We had not been up there five minutes when word was brought to us that we were safe - that an officer had come with a guard to take us over to the University.

All through the day when one of these officers appeared the soldiers were checked in their mad career. We know positively that the looting was done by Southern soldiers and the officers were chiefly Hunanese. There were not enough of them to go around and it looks as if the soldiers must have been given some promise of loot and some orders to chase out foreigners. The small number actually killed - six out of a total of about two hundred and fifty foreigners, (Japanese not included) would seem to indicate that they were not out to kill. But they talked of killing and a group of about fifty business people with the American Consul and his family, were besieged by a crowd of soldiers and rabble in a way which looked like a real threat of death. To prevent this the gunboats shelled the crowd surrounding the house and scattered them so that the whole group of foreigners was able to escape over the city wall. This was about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The attack on the three consulates - American, British and Japanese, creates a serious situation for such attacks on a consulate are really war. A great deal is being made of the "bombardment of Nanking" by the Nationalist propagandists and America is getting some of the blame formerly put on the British for the use of gunboats and other military measures. The facts would seem to be that great care was taken not to harm civilians. Careful inquiries find three or four cases of civilians killed by the gunboat shooting and some damage done by one or two stray shells which overshot the mark. Reports that 200,000 were killed were being served up in some Chinese papers! (Others put the number at 2,000; others at 600.) The whole population

of Nanking is not over 300,000 within the walls. The house in which the party was besieged was near the city wall and not near any Chinese houses. Chinese members of the Kuomintang in Hsia Kwan said they approved of the shooting. Many of the local Chinese even of the Kuomintang persuasion, were shocked by the conduct of the Southern soldiers and the attack upon foreigners. The local group was not as "red" as the Hunan crowd which entered the city. Another division which came in later would have behaved quite differently and we might be in Nanking now if the first instead of the sixth division of the army had reached Nanking first.

Later.

Most of my knowledge of what took place on Thursday morning is indirect. In the first place the foreign faculty were kept out of sight in the faculty house and students and faculty came in from time to time to tell us what was taking place. Some time after ten o'clock I went upstairs to lie down since there was nothing I could do but keep out of sight. Here, too, I got reports from different people about the various happenings on the campus. I came down some time after twelve to find a student group and some of the Chinese women teachers, showing for the first time that they were afraid, not for themselves, but for us. They said we must hide; that they could not keep the soldiers from coming into our house. The only place which seemed possible was the attic and we all went up there and hid as much as it was possible to hide in the room partitioned off for the amahs. There was nothing to do but pray and we sat there quietly, waiting for we knew not what. It was hardly more than five minutes before quick steps came running up and we were told that we need not hide; that a guard had come to take us over to the University where they were gathering foreigners together, and where we would have Chinese official protection. Some officers had established themselves in one of the University buildings.

It all happened so quickly that we had no time to collect our wits or our belongings. I had just enough doubt in the efficacy of our guard so that I felt it might be unwise to carry anything of value with us and I rather expected we might not see again anything we left behind. But someway things do not seem very important at such times. We left our lunch all ready on the table. Our guard was a straggling bunch of ex-looters but at the head of the procession walked one of the University professors, (Chinese) with a gun, and one of the Southern officers, with a cane - no gun in sight but he issued orders in a lordly manner and the soldiers obeyed. Quite a number of students and Chinese faculty escorted us over to the University. It seemed to be the right thing to go because it relieved the girls of responsibility for our personal safety.

When we got on to the University campus the first feeling I had was that it looked less safe than Ginling. Soldiers and rabble seemed very much in evidence. There was a good deal of shooting. All the windows in the first floor of Bailie Hall were broken and odds and ends of loot were lying around the door.

We were halted at the door and our guard preceded us into the building to chase out a squad of looting soldiers and rabble, and at least one policeman. A number of soldiers were standing around and the possibility of being held up while we waited suggested itself to my mind. If we had been in Bailie Hall ten minutes sooner we would have been held up along with the people already there, and relieved of our watches, rings, and any money we might have had. I had \$100.00 in one of my pockets. We felt like apologizing for our watches and fountain pens when we finally got up to the third floor and found our poor friends who had been stripped of all their belongings.

We heard their stories and realized for the first time that day how serious the situation was. We know now that the Ginling girls and teachers had feared for us all the morning but we had been spared even the terror and all the horror which these people had been through. Men had been shot at and held up and searched and women had not escaped. The soldiers had searched regardless of what we would call decency for valuables concealed on the person. The stories of attempted assault are, in my judgement, exaggerations of this disgusting searching of women. Some additional horrors which were in a recent paper are absolutely without foundation - a story of two women in the hospital with small babies. The nurse in charge told me this morning that there was no truth at all in the story of attempted assault on these women.

The group gathered on the third floor of Bailie Hall grew in numbers toward the end of Thursday afternoon when people who had been in hiding all day were brought in by University students and officers whose help they secured. Dr. Bowen also went out with some of the searchers. The last arrival of the evening, about half past ten, was Anna Moffet, who had been shot in the leg and in the abdomen, about eight in the morning; had lain all day hidden by straw in a shed used by workmen who were building a new building for the Presbyterian Girls School. Her shooter went off with over \$1000 of mission money which Anna had on hand. The doctors and nurses got up and gave her wounds the first care they had received. Anna had come over to Ginling to see us the afternoon before and gone off over the hills to Ming Deh cheerful and unafraid. (We saw her yesterday in the hospital and she will soon be up and around - and she is not going home.)

By noon on Friday nearly all of the missionary group had been gathered in - sixty men, forty women and over twenty children. We were greatly relieved to have Ginling girls come over early in the morning, before they had eaten, and to know that they were all safe. We had left ninety students (one hundred including the practice school) and nine women teachers. During Friday many of our Chinese friends came to see us and their distress at the unexpected disaster was very evident. No one had looked for harm from the "People's Army", which is the name given to the Southerners. Except for the Ginling faculty all the other foreigners had lost their homes and all their personal belongings. Houses were looted and then wrecked or burned. Nine houses were burned. During Friday afternoon a

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quiet funeral, conducted by Mr. Drummond, and attended by his Chinese friends, was arranged for, and Dr. Williams was buried in the little foreign cemetery beside a little daughter who died over twenty years ago. The three British who were shot were brought down to Shanghai on the cruiser Dauntless.

When we left Ginling I thought it might mean staying a few days over at Bailie Hall and then returning to Ginling if we escaped looting. Of course we had not heard the stories of the people who had been in the hands of the soldiers. As usual all the plans were made by a group of men and not until it was all decided were we told - even then we were barely told that we were to leave at once for the gunboats. I asked for a fuller statement to be made to the group and later asked whether Chinese protection could be counted on - whether some of us might be allowed to stay. The mood of the men was one of impatience to get away and some resentment at our holding back. We had lost nothing but we were in the position of a mother being forced to leave her children behind and a number of us were ready to take the personal risk. When the Chinese faculty told us we had better go we yielded but it was a terrible pull on our heart strings to leave. Personally I felt that we were in a place where we could not act as individuals. We were caught in a whirlpool and carried along by the current. We know now that the Admiral was demanding that all Americans be delivered up by the Chinese authorities and terrible things threatened if we did not appear that night. International complications were already serious and it seemed better for all foreigners to leave the city. I reached the river about six o'clock and spent the night on the Admiral's flag ship, Isabel. After a night on a concrete floor a sailor's bunk seemed the lap of luxury and in spite of my disapproval of gunboats in general felt that in such a situation there were some things worse than that particular boat.

We actually traveled down river on a cargo boat with all the inconveniences of no provision for eating or sleeping for over fifty people. I slept Saturday night on the floor of the pilot room. Sunday morning in Chinkiang we were transferred to the British cruiser Dauntless and spent the day much more comfortably than would have been possible on the cargo boat. (The officers were delightfully hospitable and I am glad to have had this glimpse of the British navy on the inside. I am sure those men with whom we talked had a sense of the serious responsibilities which they had in this crisis and no desire to fight for the sake of fighting.) Most of the day we stayed inside because there was some danger of sniping at several points. Twice the Dauntless prepared to return fire if the river forts opened fire on us but fortunately they didn't. About six o'clock we were put back on the cargo boat because the Dauntless was not going up to Shanghai. We arrived after midnight. About four o'clock we reached the Astor House and were provided with food and beds on the floor of the Grill Room - all very luxurious after our refugee discomforts. By noon we had found abiding places and settled ourselves.

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Ginling became dearer and dearer to me the longer I stayed. I felt the same kind of sorrow as if I was leaving my belovedest family. All these days I am thinking what I can do for Ginling. Please tell me what can I do for my beloved Ginling. I often think of China as my mother for I should take care of her no matter how sick she is or how contagious her sickness is. (Ginling is a foreign institution as far as the material side is considered but she is dearer to me than any other native institutions.) Should I think of her as my eldest sister-in-law who brought me up while my mother was too sick to care for me? A Chinese proverb says "An eldest sister-in-law should be treated as a mother." Tell me what I can do for her, please! My brothers are supposed to be unkind to her at this moment. I would try to help her all I can since I have a little voice among my brothers. She should be protected and helped since she is so kind and helpful to her poor helpless young sisters, regardless of nationality. I think all my brothers can be convinced if they have any reasoning power. Do you agree with me?

There is some good news I would like to share with you. As soon as I got to Shanghai I tried my best to find the real future for all mission schools. I trust the people I meet as authorities, who have a great voice in the K. M. T. From all they told me and all I observed from their history and conversation I dare to say that what I am going to say can be trusted to a great degree. They said that the situation in Wuhan and Changsha are owing to the local color, for the people there go to extremes whatever they do. If they were in favor of old or conservative anti-revolutionary movements, they would go to extremes as well as now. Moreover the leaders of K. M. T. are trying to prevent their going to extremes, therefore they drew me to a conclusion that the difficulties there would not come to other places. Moreover the K. M. T. in Nanking are more or less well educated. They would do something more sensible. Since they are so near Shanghai they would be prevented by the leaders in Shanghai if they attempt to do something foolish. And they also told me that Ginling College and Nanking University are considered to be very progressive by the openminded group. Do you feel some comfort in this news?

The other news will make you feel happy for China as well as for Ginling--that is the foreign policy of K. M. T. is much improved. At the very first, they acted as a newly awakened person who tries to fight with everything. The more they fight the more they awaken and till now they concentrate their whole attention on the one nation which has treated China worst. Yet they will be silent if this nation will stop her cruel action at once. China as a nation of experience, would not wish to make all the nations her enemies. She would like to have as many friends as she can. America is the best friend she has and has had all the time. Of course she would have enough sense to keep her friendship with America. Furthermore, as individuals are considered there are friendships between Americans and Chinese people. China would never do harm to individuals as long as she has sense. China is trying to protect as much as possible even the English individuals. The anti-Christian movement is caused by a small group. And they have some common sense in regard to the real Christians. As far as I know the Christians in Ginling are much less conservative than the high schools. Therefore Ginling would have an easier time, as she deserves to have, even against the tide of the anti-Christian movement.

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Since I came to Shanghai I know more about the rumors I heard in Nanking. You know well enough that a new movement is often badly treated in the world. The new movement really has more sense and will be a greater help to China and to the world than the old power. I criticize it severely for I have great hope in it. I am more than sure that it needs criticism more than favors for its growth. ... Probably you know I was very critical while I was in Ginling and still loved it with all my heart. ... I really feel it is my mission to be critical with friendliness. Am I right or not? I am longing for your advice.

Be sure that I am trying to give a fair presentation to the group which does not know Ginling very well and I am going to bear some persecution in spirit. Pray for me and help me in my religious faith, so that I may be strong enough to meet my failures with Christian spirit. I have the intention to be a follower of Paul who carried the Christian message to Gentiles; (though I don't expect to win many Christians called by name). Since I got the best message in Ginling I would be glad to spend my all to bring this message to others. (Help me, though you may not agree with my attitude). I am going to take the Christian spirit to the anti-Christian group and with the hope that I will help Christians in other ways. In doing so I need much help from my prayers and my friends prayers.

From a letter of a recent graduate--not for publication.

Writer has graduated at Ginling in Spring 1924
Later was President of YWCA in China - only
recently resigned
M.C.T.
October 1951

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On board the U. S. S. Noa,
Nanking, March 26, 1927.

This story begins the night of March 23. The day and night before there was fairly steady gunfire out south of the city, but it died down by noon or so of the 22nd, and the Northern forces began to move north out of the city. We expected bad looting of the city that night and arranged four patrols of three men each for the night for the University section, also for ~~getting out~~ all outlying men and women especially to come into our section houses and to the Seminary or Ming Teh Girls' School. Mrs. Brenton and Doctor Pryor and Dorothy came to our house from Hansimen about 6 p. m. Mr. Pryor brought them over and then went back just at dusk. We sent a patrol of three of our men to Ginling. My watch came on at 3.30 with Thomson and Lowdermilk. No looting or disturbance of any kind took place all night, though there were occasional single rifle shots all through the North part where the University is - likely by the police to scare off local looters. Tupan (General) Chu I-pu deserves the very highest praise for evacuating his tens of thousands of troops during the night and early morning without any looting in the city that we have heard of. About 6 A. M. our patrol started to climb up on the Drum Tower - there had been no single shots for over two hours. We had gotten only half-way up the slope of the main tower when there was a burst of twenty or thirty machine gun shots at the I Feng Men. Apparently this was a signal and soon six shots were fired near us, two on the north side of the Drum Tower and four down by the Hospital, and we saw - and heard - probably the last units (infantry, cavalry and some kinds of carts) start out for Hsiakwan. From then on till eight there was occasional rifle shooting - mostly single shots - all through the north city and to the south. After a very happy breakfast - for we thought all danger and all our troubles were over - I started over for chapel at 7.50, congratulating neighbors and others en route. Near the chapel I met Dr. Williams and Mr. Lowdermilk. Just then Mr. Lawrence Low ran up from towards the tennis courts saying Dr. Daniels' house was being looted. We three immediately ran over and found Mr. Clomons and Mr. Lamson and Mr. Speers there. Mr. Illick came over a little later. There were two armed soldiers by the back part of the Daniels house, one grasping Mr. Clomons' tie. He shot twice at Mr. Clomons, but having difficulty in working his Mauser pistol, he missed aim. We hurried to the spot and the man ran away from Mr. Clomons but fired one or two shots with his Mauser rifle at us or in our direction and called four or five others out of the house. We tried to explain to them that the Southern soldiers were already by the Drum Tower and that if they did not run away west they would be shot - we thought they were Northern soldiers. They fired off five or six shots from their rifles, up in the air, and we all sort of went out of the land leading from the Daniels' house to in front of the Bates, Wixon and Illick houses, talking together. On the way Illick's little boy stepped out on the upper verandah of their house and immediately one of the soldiers shot in his direction, fortunately not exactly at him. The bullet, however, hit the roof about ten feet above the child and knocked down pieces of the roof-tile. He darted into the house. We went on to the corner and Illick started to go back to his house, but a soldier sharply ordered him back. They lined us up at the corner and began to take our watches and go through our pockets for money. I pulled out Philip's \$2 Ingersoll and gave it to my searcher. Another was taking Dr. Williams' watch and he was somewhat reluctant to give it up and either this soldier or another just behind him shot off his rifle. Whether

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he intended to hit any one or not, no one else will ever know. They had fired a dozen shots more or less, I suppose, up to this time. At any rate Dr. Williams was hit fairly in the temple and fell and died immediately. The soldier searching him went on with the search as he was lying on his back, and another went on searching Lamson (mine and the others sort of went on off towards the Hummel house) and these last two in a few moments, more or less unconcernedly and not firing again, showed no more feeling that I noticed them than if they had shot a dog. I started for the Hospital for a stretcher, and Lowdermilk with me to 'phone the Consul. I got as far as the Nurses' compound gate when several of our students urged me most insistently not to go into the Hospital but to go to Bailie Hall or home and remain inside. As Doctors Brenton and Pryor were at my home, I went on there, not seeing other soldiers. Pretty soon Mr. Clomons and Mr. Reischer came in, and also Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt and Mr. Speers, pretty much wrought up, as they had been to see if anything could be done for Dr. Williams, but of course they found him stone dead. Chinese teachers (Chang Sing-fu, Lew Tsung-pen, and others) and students soon carried him to his home. Bands of soldiers from one to six or ten in number were now going about in various compounds, firing rifles and looking for foreigners to loot and terrorize. In due time a single, stupid-looking, tough one came in via kitchen and I met him there and led him into the dining room. When he got in he slipped a clip of shells into his rifle and threatened us, demanding "hwa pien." Before this we had decided to have \$5 to \$10 on us and had secreted the rest. The others were mostly sitting in the parlor and I told them now was the time to shoo out. In all we handed over \$35 to \$40 and one or two watches, but this stupid-looking soldier would not take double dimes and left a \$5 bill lying on the dining room table. He demanded more but was not insistent and soon left. Before he came into the kitchen he stopped to fasten a lady's wrist watch on his wrist. Previous to this, when he came around to the back, Spot (our dog) showed he was a gentleman by rushing up, barking and growling and about to attack him. The soldier started to load up to shoot him, but the servants collar'd the dog and shut him up in the rice house. He was all right about 3 P. M. the next day and the servants suggested we give him to Mr. Tai Pen-shan, which I O. K'd. The soldiers had shot Dr. Hutcheson's ~~xxx~~ dog at once on entering his compound.

For half an hour or so we watched various looting parties and one officer hurrying over towards Ginling College. Opposite Lowdermilk's house the latter stopped two soldiers bringing loot from Ginling and made them drop it. One of the Ginling girls had a brother who was an officer, and because of this and special efforts of our students, Ginling was not badly looted and the foreigners there not disturbed at all. A little later a bunch of six or eight came along the road to the north, and four or five of us were on our front porch, but we dodged back into the house as soon as we saw them. They had seen us, however, and fired a volley, a little too late to get us. Then they fired two or three more volleys at the north side of the house, hitting the roof, one or two bullets going into the middle bedroom on the north, through the dresser mirror that Mr. Clark had put in front of the north window and the room where Doctors Brenton and Pryor and Dorothy Pryor were sitting on the floor. In a few minutes these soldiers came around and I opened the front door deer and they came in, six or eight of them. Later, two or three joined them, I think. They demanded money and we gave them the rest we had, but they demanded more, firing several shots in the ceiling and threatening us in

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every possible way. One fired a shot or two almost at Mr. Alspach. They punched him and Mr. Speers and hit them with the butts of their rifles, but through it all they did not punch or hit me. They had with them two or three local rascals to help put pressure on us to dig up more money, and the whole bunch kept getting worse and worse and wilder and wilder. Some threatened us, and others circulated around, picking at what looked good to them. One took my overcoat and I noticed he had an eiderdown quilt. There were ten or twelve civilian looters in front, in the hall, and they took the things in the closet, but the soldiers did not let them really loot till they were ready and through with us. They finally got so bad, shooting about our heads and talking about taking us out in the yard to shoot us and carry us off, one or two of us, that one of their better civilian looters advised me to get out and hide. They made us open up our vests and pants, pulled out all our pockets, felt all over our bodies and down our legs to find concealed loot. They took Mr. Clemons' and Mr. Alspach's coats - Clark took his off to give them but they threw it down later. Mr. Reischer faded away and went down by the sericulture building, into an outhouse, and from there, later, students got him to Bailie Hall. I slipped out through the kitchen and hid in the back of the servants' room. Messrs. Clark and Alspach had gone up to ~~the room of~~ Doctors Brenton and Pryor's room, and Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt's room. Of course I did not see what happened for half an hour or so from then. Some of the servants stood in the servants' quarters' door and were in the room when I was, and later several students came from time to time to urge me to lie low - which I was willing to do all right. Later I learned that Mr. Speers was taken out by the soldiers, but what they did to him I have not heard - there are too many tales told about what they did. Each one has his own tale to tell, and they are all full of "human" - and inhuman - interest. Each is writing his own experiences and we shall hope to get a lot of them together. About ten soldiers went up into the room where Doctors Brenton and Pryor and Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hunt and the Pryor baby were, & Mr. Alspach and threatened them terribly, firing ten or twelve shots all about their heads, partly stripping Miss Van Vliet to underclothes, felt all over her and felt her sock buckle and demanded it, or reached down inside and got it (I am not certain which). Mr. Clark had gone up into the attic to get Dr. Brenton's watch and rings from where he had concealed them. Mr. Clemons had gone into the study and stood behind the door. After a while they all went outside and shot off quite a lot of shots, possibly to scare off looters who were gathering. In the meantime Choo Ming-i and students had been frantically trying to get an officer. About now they got one, and he ordered these eight or ten soldiers to quit and they obeyed all right. Fifteen or twenty minutes later the servants and one or two students said it was all right, as a responsible officer had come. I came in, and finding none of our party downstairs went up and found them all, except Speers and Reischer, in the middle room, sitting and lying on the floor, all all right. The students with the officer then took us over to the attic of Bailie Hall - the six or eight soldiers mockly walking along with us - and we went in, while the soldiers presumably went elsewhere to loot. The students and teachers were on the job getting other foreigners into Bailie Hall with the help of any officer they could find. The officers could always at once control a bunch of eight or ten looting soldiers, even if unarmed, showing that the soldiers were not out of control except in so far as was desired by the real leaders. After we had been in Bailie Hall a couple of

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hours or so, in spite of all our students and Chinese teachers and friends could do, another band of fifteen or twenty rushed into the building. After shooting quite a lot just outside, some through the windows and some in the air, smashing doors and glass in the doors, looking for loot, they rushed upstairs to the attic and made the hundred odd women and children and men crawl out of the small rooms and places under the eaves and threatened them all very fiercely with death if they did not dig up more money. Very few had any now, but the soldiers went ^{through} every one except very small children and got the last pickings of money and watches. A few of those present had been in the University all day (e. g. Mr. Lowdermilk and Mr. Porter) and so still had a little. Messrs. Roberts and Jones and I were in the south end of the building, in the social hall, when we heard the soldiers coming. The others were in the north end of the building. We slipped back into the dark places under the eaves, and Mr. Roberts and I crawled up on a slanting beam, and I lay and he sat there for an hour or so. Dr. Jones got behind and under some straw in a dark place on the other side. Two different looters (not soldiers) came around under Roberts and myself, stooping to get under the sloping beam on which I was lying stretched out and on which Mr. Roberts was sitting above me. The first one gathered up the bedding and a few other things of a servant or workman who slept there, and the second apparently gathered up what was left, but neither saw us. The student Chen Wan-hwa, who had been arrested by the North and whose life several of us had been able to save by writing letters and calling on the Military Governor and others, finally was found or found out what was happening in Baillie Hall and came with an officer and persuaded those looters to let up and leave. From then on we were not disturbed; but in all probability it was because the British gunboat just about that time bombarded several places: the Standard Oil Hill, whither Consul Davis and family and forty-seven other foreigners had fled, under fire and with great difficulty; the British Consulate and the American Consulate which were being looted by soldiers and rabble; and a few other places. They put down a most wonderfully accurate and effective barrage around the Standard Oil Hill - but I am confused - this was the next day, after we had spent a night in Baillie Hall. At three or four o'clock in the afternoon we checked up to find out just who were not yet in and sent out students with an officer and guard and, in many cases, with a foreigner, to bring them in. Mr. Lowdermilk brought in Miss Moffet in an auto from Ming Teh, wounded in the leg and through the stomach, and Miss Null, etc. The next morning, before eating, Dr. Plopper and I got students and an officer and guard and walked over to Hansimen to try to locate and round up all the remaining foreigners over there. We found Dr. and Mrs. James, Mrs. Plopper, Mrs. Sen and Dr. Richardson in a Chinese hut - at the back of a hot water kitchen near the South gate of the Seminary; at the Conference Academy, Dr. Price and Messrs. Pryor, Drummond, Raymond Kepler, Bumpus and Lancaster, and Dr. Goodwin; Mr. Stanley Smith from a ricksha man's hut south of his house; Messrs. De Vol, Williams, and Matti from an empty, newly made cistern in the Quakerage compound; and Miss Mabel Lee in a hut south of Ying Mei-chi's - seventeen in all I think I checked off as they marched into Baillie - a good haul and great rejoicing, as we had heard in several ways that Dr. Rowe had been killed and Dr. Price wounded. Dr. Price and Mr. Pryor had terrible (separate) times, but that is another story and each has his own. We shall write later about these two at least. During the day we either got in all the others or had fairly reli-

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able information that they had got in with Consul Davis and party or to Hsiakwan. Mr. Dieterich's story will be interesting. I have not seen him as he is on another boat, but he finally reached the wall opposite Mr. Magee's and saw the landing party of sailors who had been sent to get Messrs. Magee and Paxton. He attracted their attention and they got him down over the wall.

In the meantime, that is Friday, we were doing all possible, through teachers and students and officials who came to "explain," to make the latter furnish a guard to escort us to the gunboats. We also got an officer with an auto to take Messrs. Roberts and Lowdermilk to Hsiakwan to the boat to see Consul Davis. As a result of it all - and undoubtedly as a result of the bombardment especially - about four or five bugles sounded and the atmosphere cleared up a lot, and about 5.30 or 6.00 o'clock through the help of the Chinese Red Cross or "Wan Tsz Hwei" and its head, Mr. Tao, an old friend, quite a few carriages and rickshaws and a strong guard to escort us, every last foreigner was on the way out of the city. I suppose there were twenty-five or thirty walking, some of them women, but en route we got rickshaws or more carriages for them. I walked to beyond the Postal Commissioner's residence. At Hsiakwan boats from the ships took us off to the gunboats. I went to the destroyer Noa and was there that night, comfortable, till about 5 P. M. the next day, yesterday, Saturday, when all from the Noa and elsewhere were put on two British freighters and an American destroyer to go to Shanghai. I was taken to the destroyer Preston, which left for Shanghai about 5 A. M. Sunday. (today). The two freighters started the evening before with a British destroyer as convoy. We passed Chinkiang about 9 A. M. All foreigners are out of there. Quite a few from Yangchow got on here but there are eight or nine still there. However, ~~the~~ nows that we are sending them will surely make them evacuate. Chinkiang and Yangchow "went over" and things have started mildly there, not with a bang as in Nanking. They are trying to get all foreigners out of the Yangtze valley at once. We hear Hankow and Wuhu are going wild. Apparently the Reds and radicals are in control. We are going down river at the rate of twenty miles or so per hour and will get in by 4 or 5 P. M. Shall give more details later though shall be busy buying an entirely new outfit, making out a list of properties looted, etc., etc.

A. J. Bowen

THE COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS

419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

March 28th, 1927

To the friends of Ginling College:-

The following cable from Mrs. Thurston at Shanghai has just been received by Miss Elizabeth Bender, at 150 Fifth Avenue:

"ALL SAFE - NOTIFY FAMILIES"

The State Department dispatch dated Sunday, March 27th reports the arrival at Shanghai of Mrs. George W. Loos and infant and Miss Esther Pederson.

Presbyterian Board dispatch this morning reports arrival at Shanghai of Dr. Martha Hackett and George W. Loos.

Universal Service dispatch from Shanghai reports the arrival of the following:- Miss Harriet Whitmer, Miss Minnie Vautrin, Miss Emily Case, Miss Eva Spicer, Miss Harriet Cogswell. All others are included in Mrs. Thurston's dispatch "All Safe."

We further call your attention to the following Associated Press dispatch which appeared in the New York World and the Herald Tribune:

"All buildings looted but Ginling College. The refugees said the reason Ginling College, which is a large American conducted girls' school was spared was that one of the students had a brother in the southern army who immediately upon reaching Nanking took a detachment of troops and stood guard over the college. The American women teachers there thus were spared the indignities which other women suffered."

We have cause for great Thanksgiving.

Very sincerely yours

Elizabeth R. Bender
Secretary

Thurston G. Taylor
Executive Secretary

GLEANINGS FROM GINLING LETTERS

March 29th, 1937

Both the faculty members and the students are trying their feeble best to keep the college alive. With the same aim and principle we are keeping busy and dealing with the Nationalist party, with the help of friends who have great influence upon the "party". A number of students have joined the National Woman's Association. We join this Association because we want to help the women of China. We also want to let the "party" know that we are the women leaders of China. Ginling College is an organization to develop leaders, but not a "palace" to produce "ladies". At present, the party appreciates our services very much and asks us to have a branch here in Ginling College. We feel it may be one of the means that we can help Ginling, but we want to know more about the association. In working there we are able to get information about the party's attitude toward us. The Woman's Association has nothing to do with the question of membership in the party. A co-operative organization of faculty and students is formed for the maintenance of Ginling College. This Committee is trying its best to get advice from Nanking University, and other Chinese friends and to formulate a wise policy for Ginling.

All the remaining students are pledged to help the Chinese faculty members in office work, housework, etc. We are all willing to support our teachers with our physical strength and spirit. The teachers, as a whole, are doing their best to maintain the college. We began our classes this morning though most of us have no classes to attend. The Chinese men teachers will come for their Chinese classes. It is said that the party would not let the school open. Nanking University has tried to get permission from the party to open college but they were not permitted. Since we did not receive any official notice not to open college, we still keep on with some of our classes. One reason is to keep things in order and another reason to give students some work to do. Moreover, we are still afraid that the soldiers will come after us because all the foreign buildings and Chinese empty houses are occupied with soldiers. The University High School is occupied with soldiers. The opening of college will give less temptation for the soldiers.

Telegram and express letters have been sent to the Alumnae to help.

Representatives from the party for investigation keep us busy to entertain them. Of course, we are trying our best to answer their questions in a very wise way.

In the midst of our own trouble, we are still trying to help the students from Bible Training School, Ming Deh Girls School. We cooperate with the University boys. Now, we have ten students from the said schools staying with us. Our students are very generous to help them with clothes and bedding and even with money.

The servants are very nice. A meeting was held a few days ago for them. They were very satisfied to stay with us. We all hope that negotiations will be settled soon so you will be able to

come back. Your return means life for Ginling College. I pray with great faith and hope that our college will turn into its normal condition with few changes.

March 29.

Property and lives are safe at present. Now the question is how to continue. Classes have normally begun today. A group of the girls are working in the office of the Woman's Association every morning at South City. The student delegates have their office in Room 207 where they are receiving outside delegates, investigators and visitors all the time. The students have an average of two meetings a day and each meeting lasts for an average of two hours. You would see that the faculty must have more. Joint committee continued. I must assure you all the preparations made do serve. For instance, the financial statement and the foreign faculty's sympathy and the enthusiasm toward the San Min Dju I and all that is best for China, etc.

A new club has been recently organized for the purpose of studying San Min Dju I and things like that and a committee for lecturing to our servants of these principles is appointed too.

The University boys have joined us in worship in our Lecture Hall last Sunday. The program is only prayer. After prayer we suggested that we must help those homeless Bible Training School sisters and other Christian brothers and sisters out of starvation. A committee of five was appointed to look for their whereabouts and we gathered them either in the Christian girls school or Hwei-Wen or here and the men in the University. The work proceeded with speed. Now we have refugees in all these places. Know nothing about the whereabouts of Djang Fang and Chen W.P. Their property has gone as completely as that of the "missionaries".

Seventy-one girls remain and all the Chinese faculty. Duties divided. But every question is referred to the group. Everybody has the desire to keep the college going and continuing because we, both faculty and students, all believe that as educated citizens of China, we ought to provide a place for our other sisters to get an education. There are not many places for higher education for women in China. For the sake of patriotism and our love for our fellow sisters, we would pledge our lives for the life of Ginling, - not for Ginling, but for the Chinese Nation. Isn't it true? To wish for the good of China and sacrifice everything no one would hesitate. The question is which is the best method. Difficulties, plenty, plenty.

March 30.

Naturally, we are exhausted both physically and mentally, but we are up and walking around as if we have lots to do.....

We form a committee of which Miss Hoh is the Chairman, Miss Chang the secretary. Miss Liu takes charge of the finance with the help of Miss Koo and Mrs. Chen; Miss Nyi takes charge of the schedule to keep students in some sort of work with the help of those who have time to teach. Miss Liu takes care of the practice

school with the help of the seniors. I share Mrs. Chen's work, since the upset condition does pile up extra work beyond one's time and energy can handle. Our students keep a very good spirit in co-operation with us.

For the future of Ginling College though we are using every bit of our physical, mental and spiritual effort, yet we feel we need help from our Board of Control and the Alumnae. We had already wired and written to the Alumnae.....

Some Chinese, some music and the gym work have been done in an informal way. As to the rest, we have still too much on hand at present.

Most of our time is spent in various meetings such as lectures and committees. An hour, at least, each day is used to study and discuss San Min Dju I.

Some of us are planning to enter into the membership of the Kuomintang. Nearly every day there come in some leaders who want to find out the college history, organization, curriculum, finance, etc. Now we have a joint committee composed of both members of the faculty and students to put like answers into written form.

Two students and I are the news collectors. Our plan is to put up all the important latest and truest news about Nanking and other cities near here. In this way, we try to keep us all more intelligent.

April 1.

The students' spirit has been wonderful. They decide to hold on till the last moment. At present, I am doing as much as I can but be sure I want to be relieved as soon as possible. Please do arrange to have two or three Alumnae or other people come down and help..... We know the party here did not put out any slogan against Christianity. They want our girls to join them and some of them did join. The party at present is on good friendly terms with us. Girls told them that they must acknowledge that we are Christians, if they want us to help work with them, and not anti-foreign. Atmosphere is quite hopeful, but we can't tell. Things change every minute. Laborers at Nanking are not aroused yet. Our servants are wonderful. Formerly, we were threatened with confiscation of college property but now it has cooled down.

April 6.

Beginning from today, we are having a prayer meeting from 7.30 to 8.00 every morning. A number of us miss the chapel a great deal, so we are glad to have this "sweet hour of prayer". If any of you would like to join us in thought, we would be very glad. It shows that nothing could separate us after all.

We are exceedingly busy. However, we try to pack your belongings for each of you. Most of you have more than your boxes can hold.

We thank you beacuse nearly every one of you served some refreshment, such as dates, candies, and biscuits. At our few minutes rest between, we just help ourselves. We know that you don't mind our doing this.

April 6,

Things are quite unsettled so it is very hard to make out anything concrete. We may feel quite hopeful in the morning, and something will turn up unexpectedly and make us quite depressed at night, and sometimes it will work the other way around.....

April 12.

When I first came, the students were very active doing outside work with the party, etc. but conditions have changed somewhat due to the fact that party jealousy in the city has resulted in some disturbance and change in personnel, so now it seems that the more conservative group have got the upper hand. So the students have now decided to keep aloof for a little while, although they are earnestly sought by both, in fear of more harm than good resulting...

We are almost daily bothered by military visitors of all sorts and today, I had my first experience with them. Of course, Mrs. C. handled it o.k., and we are hoping that man might be prevented from bothering us again. (A rather fierce man who wanted to steal the telephone! Police were called and caught him).

As you know, we don't have a good news service here. We are very ignorant of the conditions as you might judge -- we started for Shanghai on Thursday last and only found the train had not been going since the 6th and yesterday, we again sallied forth. The train started but got no further than Chinkiang and when we finally got back to Nanking, it was already 9 p.m. It seems we have to bide our time until communications are open. We can not tell how long this interrupted train service might be but we are hoping for the best.....

Regular classes are not possible now, not because of coercion but rather due to the fact that the war news is quite exciting sometimes, and we think after this subsides, a more normal schedule can be carried. For quite a few days, we were afraid we would have to let the soldiers station here, but we are more fortunate than many others in this respect.

April 14.

The students are threatened in the last few days, but the tendency is they are going to be calmer. The city is at the boiling point still and it seems the temperature already is too hot to endure. However, some of us have made up our minds to maintain the college. So we would do whatever we must to reach our goal.

There is no place to make negotiations at present so we better just innocently begin to study. If we are questioned, then we could stop our work and question with whosoever is questioning us.

So classes have begun and a new schedule was made. Bell rings as usual, only we begin classes at 9 A.M. High School girls have had their classes all along when possible.....

But as far as I see it, the danger is not likely to be a personal one but it requires strength from a group to be able to go through a series of trial days. I was told frankly that if the buildings are emptied and occupied by soldiers that would be the end. As long as students are here, they would not want to interfere with school work. Though lives are more important than property yet if property is unnecessarily sacrificed you would not have anything to cling to on which to base a group spirit. That is why I strongly oppose the idea to announce plainly that we are having a vacation. I would prefer to let them be free to go. That would be enough for those who want to go. They would not lose anything by doing that since nowhere in China is there a properly opened school at present. It is not only the property we want to protect but the spirit which has existed in the buildings. If the spirit is going to fade, then I don't think it is worth while to maintain the buildings. The fighting situation is very unsettled, and we have no control over that. The situation with the policy of the authorities is very unsettled. We have no control over it and we have no way to reach it at present. There is no time to pay attention to educational affairs yet. But the thing we can do would be to keep calm at work and keep in close touch with the tendencies, attitudes, and changes of situations and act wisely.....

The University has organized a committee of three students, three faculty members and one member from the party. They don't seem to feel satisfied with that arrangement. We are planning to organize one too, with four students, three faculty, and one Alumna, and one from outside. How it is going to work out, we don't know yet. The joint committee has nominated the names. It has to be voted and then sent to the government for approval. We are going to do it some day when there is someone on the throne.

In the last two days, the conditions are very bad because the Northerners won from the Southerners, and there is fighting in Pukow. Everybody is afraid the Northerners will come into the city. Also the "left" and "right" are in trouble too. The girls all got frightened and want to go home. Tomorrow about 14 girls leave. I think some will leave after tomorrow. I think maybe 20 girls will stay a little longer. Conditions are much better today. The Southerners win, now they are fighting in Pengpu. Also the "right" and "left" seem to make peace. We will see tomorrow. If they have no trouble tomorrow the situation seems better. Miss H. just arrived. She already had a talk with the girls. They feel no hope to study this semester, so the most of them want to go home. Of course, if they want to go home, we can not keep them. We think their life is more important and cannot say what will come later.....

April 15.

In general, we are in a better atmosphere. The fear of Northern soldiers is fading away and away. "Left" is fainter and fainter and "right" is making haste. Though how far it will go, we

have no way to know. The Government, at present, though it has no time to ask about educational affairs, yet has the tendency to protect educational institutions. We find it true that soldiers are called out from Hwei Wen School and the University now. And it is also reported that General Chiang feels rather badly about the destruction done in Southeastern. So now, it is guarded by special soldiers, keeping it from further damage.....

About ten of us have gone to a meeting at the First Girls' Normal School. All the people there are supporters of General Chiang, judging from what they said. Three things have impressed me most in contact with these revolutionists. (1) They are exceedingly polite to women. (2) They are enthusiastic about the emancipation of women. (3) They are very brave and not indifferent. They are very frank too.

April 18.

How exciting! The government has sent two buses for the Ginling people today to attend their celebration for the new government at Nanking. Others parade on foot after the celebration but we parade with bus with them. Just think, we are badly criticized as imperialists for using carriages but it is all right to use bus.

Sometimes we can not help laughing at the foolishness of our own actions. We have supported the "left" with pure innocence for some time. Our delegates worked faithfully at their office every day until all the people there were threatened with ropes to be captured. Fortunately, our girls escaped and we realized our foolishness. Now we are very popular again, but we are trying to be more careful.

April 18.

Here I am in the midst of the rest of the Ginling family again. It certainly is a great pleasure to be back, but it also makes me feel differently to come back at this time. All of them are gradually getting near to normal feeling toward life again, but still the firing at Hsia Kwan between the Southerners in Nanking and the Northerners in Pukow is a big ? to us all. We hear all sorts of news every day, but nobody knows which is the true one. We hope the Northerners never come.

The Kuomintang had a big celebration today for recovery of the rights of the party by having the general government of the Republic moved to Nanking as its capital. They invited the Ginling students to attend the big meeting in the morning and to take part in the entertainment in the evening. They took us to the meetings by automobiles. I went to the meeting in the morning. We got there about half past eleven, just in time to hear Chiang Kai Shih speak. It was such a big crowd, and in spite of his raised voice, most of us couldn't hear all he said. Gathering from some of us, I got a general skeleton of his talk -- "Kuomintang is the only party to save China from imperialism and militarism. If we want to have a prosperous and strong country, we all have to help the party members to save the party from the controlling force of Communists." When he spoke to

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this point, all the people clapped their hands and shouted the slogan "Down with Communist Party"! "I and all of us soldiers of and for the revolution will struggle for our party and you all to the very end. Hope you will all join us to get rid of this evil force of communism. Today, we are celebrating the moving of the central government to Nanking for three reasons. First, it is the appointed capital for the Republic of Sun Yat Sen; second, it is the place where Sun Yat Sen's tomb is, and third, it is to get rid of the Communist control of the party. Then the mass meeting decided to send word to welcome the government to Nanking; to express the people's desire to support Chiang Kai Shih; and to express their desire to support the movement and struggle to get rid of communists,

As things went this morning, it certainly is hopeful to us all. We hope sincerely this condition would remain forever. I think as long as Chiang Kai Shih is here, everything would be all right.

The girls went to the evening program, because they were responsible for a folk dance. and for a little stunt on the success of the revolution.....

April 19.

In the letter that I asked Dr. Liu to take to you, I forgot to tell you about our nice Easter service arranged by the Y.W. C.A. Devotional Committee. We have about fifty or sixty University boys and all the rest left in College. The service took place in our Chapel which was beautifully decorated by the Y. W. girls. The mixed choir gave several Easter songs. I spoke at the service on the Meaning of Easter. It really is the proper time to think together what Easter means to us. It means more to us this year than any other year before! I really felt it when I spoke. At the end some of the girls gave a pageant on "The Morning of the Seventh Day." Its end was most impressive, because the curtain was pulled down and a cross made of lighted candles appeared. They piled the hymn books in such a way that it looked like a cross and place the lighted candles on them. It really meant a great deal to us at this time of darkness. We do miss all your presence.

Early in the morning, we had our Easter morning prayer as usual but in the chapel instead of on the hill outside. However, we did feel the Easter spirit of Ginling is still the same as if we were having it out of doors. We do miss you all, but we did feel that we were together in spirit. Thank you very much for your telegram carrying to us your lovely Easter message. It came just at our dinner time and so we all heard it. We all appreciated it very much.

The students are just wonderful in spirit. Ginling is dear to them, and they do support her in every way they can. They are determined to report the best of Ginling to the Kuomintang investigators. They are really loyal.

The servants are very nice in spirit also. All of them except a few are going on with their work. The campus weeds have been growing very fast and we are trying to get them to work on the grass that is gradually growing up.....

April 20.

The Committee on Administration met again this morning and decided to call a servants meeting.

1. To let them know that wages will be paid to June 30 (they are doubting about their jobs)
2. To ask for their cooperation to make the college beautiful and comfortable by doing each one his own work.

April 24.

This was the day of inauguration for the Municipal Council of Nanking. The celebration was held at the Municipal Yamen at Futze Niao. I was fortunate enough to be able to have a share in the excitement of such an occasion. We arrived there at eleven, and sorry to say we were about the last ones to arrive. We were ushered in through the central aisle of hundreds and hundreds of policemen in black uniforms standing at attention in closely packed rows. As we reached the end of this policemen made aisle, we entered into a hall where the inauguration was to be held. The hall was decorated with evergreens and spring flowers. Dr. Sun's photo and will were placed on the front wall between two flags. We were ushered to the front seats where I could see and listen clearly. Many long speeches were made by important representatives of the government and of the people. The main points of these speeches were about these: to express their happiness at being able to have a share in such an occasion; to express their opinion toward the importance of the duty of the Municipal Council; to state their expectations of the citizens toward the Municipal Council and so on and so forth. Eventually Dr. Sun's will was read and the Municipal Council vowed. It was indeed a solemn occasion. I stole a glance across the room. I noticed that the people there were all military officers and civilians with dignity, and we, five Ginlingers, were the only women there. I was glad for having this privilege to be present for I have seen some real Chinese ways of managing a ceremony. It was a good education.

April 25.

In spite of the horrible rumors spreading in the city, concerning the Northerners, and the C.P., I have slept soundly for the last few nights. This morning, I was awakened by my room mate at a rather early hour, for she could not bear to listen to the music of machine guns, cannonading and other guns alone. We did not know much about the meaning of all these. It seems there was nothing we can do except to keep calm at work. I met my classes as usual and to my great relief the girls did not look as if them mind.

At night, there were no electric lights in the city. The city was in the dark. For what reason we did not quite know. Some said it was due to the fact that the Northern airplane was going to drop more bombs into the city as they did two days ago. Some said it was due to the fact that the Northerners were trying to fire the electric plant at Hsia Kwan. Two workmen have already been killed from shots their said, so they did not want to have any lights.

Anyway, it certainly excited us. Moreover, we have been leading a life like this for about a month now. In some ways, it is very strenuous business. As it does not seem to clear up in any way, people are beginning to feel tired and discouraged.

This evening, something very exciting happened. "A thief is caught, while he is stealing the tables and chairs from our Day School," I was told. The thief was taken to our police. By the time we got to the gate house where the thief was put, we found a considerable number of outside people were already gathered there. The crowd wanted to watch, to listen and to satisfy their curiosity at everything that happened. We felt that it was not wise to let in such a crowd at night. Our gate keeper tried hard to prevent them from coming in and one of our guards began to work too. Because of this confusion, we desired to have the thief taken to the police station immediately. Finally they went. Hard day!

April 26.

Tuesday is a very horrible day. The girls were threatened by diphtheria from a neighborhood child; by the fear that the Northern airplane might drop bombs again; by the fear that the C.P. might come.....

The city was quite excited over the paper money that was in question. The paper money which was widely in use at Nanking was issued by the Central Bank at Hankow. Hankow is now in the hands of the C.P. and the paper money suddenly lost its value. Rumor was going around that this is a tremendous financial bombardment to Chiang Kai Shih by the C.P. Everybody is excited.

April 27.

A very bright shining day. It is the first day that we were not entertained by the concert from cannons. A very full day too. We entertained two Cantonese women graduates from a government Canton college, now working for the Women's movement in Nanking. They told us something about Changsha and Wuhan. Judging from the way they talk, they must be Christians. They seem to be very sensible and reasonable girls. They have been working with the K.M.P. for quite a long time and they are recognized leaders. As I listened to them, I realized more and more that the K.M.P. has been sadly misunderstood and mostly it is due to the misrepresentation of the C.P. We had our temporary Administrative Committee meeting at four, and a faculty meeting at seven thirty.....

April 28,

The day was half gone with an unbroken schedule at our quiet tasks. At noon, the sub-district political bureau lodging at Dr. Bowen's house sent us an officer with a note. They want to borrow ten sofas. We were awfully sorry for we do not have ten sofas so that we will not be able to meet their needs. As to the other chairs, we are expecting our fellow students to come back soon so we do not think we have enough to spare. They were very nice about it. News was brought in that there is no passenger train running

between Shanghai and Nanking. Trains are used to mobilize soldiers to Chinkiang. What does it mean? It throws us into the air again. Then we were told. Soldiers that are on the train are all soldiers under the direction of the C.P. As soon as the train got to Tsi Hsia Shan, it was bombarded by other soldiers, and they were asked to surrender. This is a scheme used to clear up the C.P. members, in the army and not to disturb the city. The surrendering soldiers were the same body of soldiers that have done the tragedy on the 24th of March. It threatened us but it is a rather good news.

April 29.

Nothing especial happened except one little joke about the soldiers. Some soldiers wandered into our college. Of course, our ushers gladly showed them around. When they got into the Science Building, they were attracted by the birds in the museum cases. When they went away, some other soldiers came again to see the birds. As many of them wanted to see, their officer came with a big group of them. They marched in with their officer in the lead to see our birds. I think it is a very good story that these rough soldiers also have some sort of appreciation.

April 30.

The Christian Union is having a meeting here, but the city party committee sent representatives here to see and to listen to what is going on.

For the present, we really need more students. There are plenty of soldiers in the city and they certainly do look for houses. Especially this week when they are cleaning up C.P. soldiers there is quite a bit of disturbance. The Southeastern Middle School was burnt last night. Our hearts are hanging up all the time for fear they would come. If we have more students here, surely we would not need to be afraid.

April 30.

The conditions here are not good, and something new happens every day; also there is still fighting in Pukow, but not so bad as before. The soldiers are still coming and we are still afraid they want our college. Even if not for the soldiers, they may want it for something else. I cannot tell you how many of them have visited our college, mostly officers, and they all think everything is good. I think Ginling has made a good showing. We have four students doing nothing but lead them around, two in the morning and two in the afternoon, and sometimes I have to do it too. They have lots of things to inquire about so we have to have some students who know how to talk to them. It does take lots of time for visitors.

May 7.

There is one story I want to tell you. That is, we saw two foreigners the other night when we went to the South City. The woman wore a black hat and a blue silk dress. The man had a dark suit on. They went in the opposite direction from us in rickshas.

We were in an automobile so I did not see the whole of her face. We were all thrilled to see a foreigner for we have not seen one for ages.

The girls have gone to an entertainment but I am not attracted by it. May is the greatest month, no doubt you know. May 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th and 30th. Students are specially busy this week, but I am comparatively free since class room work is impossible.

The question of your coming back is a two fold one. It is not only an international problem but a C.P. problem. We are up against a dark situation which no one, can predict. I believe in the ultimate triumph of good, but it requires time, - how long, we don't know.

I realize that it is a very trying time for you people down there. You never can know anything about us except through other people's reports, but it is the law of Nature when you look at things through a glass, the objects may be colored, while you are responsible people and you are only able to see things through glasses. It is a terrible business! You have my full sympathy.

I am afraid I have not told you about the Christian Student meeting here yet. Perhaps Miss Deng has already told you. Three men came down from Shanghai Y.M.C.A. What interested me most is the group which met last Sunday afternoon. Several of the University boys and several of our college girls met. We are trying to start a religious meeting of some sort, in which we would try to emphasize a true Christian spirit expressed in our daily life. We are going to have another meeting this Sunday to consider the organization. We want to be very careful in admitting membership for we don't care about the quantity but quality. The main problem would be to consider the Church. If my wish can be carried out, certainly the first thing I want the group to study would be the topic "Race Problems". I am going to present a book to Mr. Y. this Sunday for criticism for I must seek cooperation from these leading people first.

May 9.

On May 4th, my mind went back to the time when I was a student. It was the first great movement of students so I wanted to go this time to see how much we have improved. Three faculty members and almost all the students started to the Public Athletic Ground by carriages to save our strength for the parade. This was the first time that the practice school had a flag of their own. The people outside were surprised to discover it. As I saw so many little pupils, I had a feeling that they ought not to join the parade. Many flags in the front prevented us from seeing the people on the platform and the big open space prevented us from hearing the speeches. The order was so far good, but the program was too long.

Suddenly, the people in front ran backward, thus all of us were crowded backward too and some of us fell down. I did not know what it was but I thought it must be the disturbance caused by C.P. Some of us lost our shoes, caps, and glasses, while others broke their glasses and were hurt a little bit. The worst thing was about

these poor children. Many people just stepped over big and small people who fell down without knowing it. None of the Ginling people were badly hurt but a number of those children must be badly hurt, at least. Soon we heard shooting and someone was caught and then taken out. The crowd began to come to order so we gathered our scattered people. We listened then to the speech of Chiang Kai Shih. After the program, all the people went to parade. We were excused from that because it would be too late for us to get ready for the program at the theatre at South Gate. We came back by carriage again.

Yesterday, we had a communion service conducted by Mr. S. There were about 30 or 40 University boys and three military men. One of the men has the best voice I ever heard from a Chinese man. He sang for us last Sunday. The special song from the choir was lovely. There was also music from a violin played by a University boy.

Before any of you had mentioned about the summer school in my heart I have long been thinking of something of that sort, so as to make use of the buildings in order to keep them nice and clean for the fall. I hope the Administrative body will soon make plans for the fall. For the present, the atmosphere seems very hopeful. Our beautiful buildings, standing up to-day just the same as before. This credit should go to the Southern soldiers -- their attitude toward women encouraged me to stay. I pray that they will go on improving.

May 9.

The authorities had the educators who remain in the city to discuss the problem of education. The general opinion as I see it is:

1. They wish that all schools and colleges open up as soon as possible.
2. Those Mission Schools which are going on are deeply appreciated. Instead of criticism, we get admiration.
3. Neither the authorities nor the educators show the least sign of attempting to do anything about mission schools. One man in the meeting brought up the question of taking back or reorganizing mission education institutions. The official who led the meeting said that we are not in position to do that now. Where is the money? he questioned calmly.
4. I put it up to them, that they better publish a definite regulation for private schools. Everybody agreed and that proposal was passed by unanimous vote. That stops the question about taking back the mission schools.
5. As far as we know from our friends who belong to the party and the authorities there is no objection to inviting foreign teachers to come back if they are allowed by their respective officials.

6. Ofcourse, no one can guarantee that nothing shall happen hereafter. We know the elements in the party are not at all simple and pure. Good forces seem to me not yet strong enough to make a strong hold and direct the tide. It is not a time for Christians to stand aloof and see. They must work hard now. In this senso, I do approve the girls who joined the party now. But they are just a handful. And in a great many ways, they are misunderstood.
7. Now, more official investigation blanks issued from the headquarters and the municipal office. It seems important to have a definite plan for Ginling in the near future. I have already suggested to Miss Djang not to hand in any kind of official report before we see more clearly both inside our own institution and the outside general situation. We made an excuse that our chair (it is true also) has gone to Shanghai. It is important that definite persons who are expected to assume responsibilities in the near future should stay here and enter whole-heartedly into the business immediately.
8. After all, we girls have done nothing disgraceful. We do hope our friends in the U.S.A. will never withdraw their helpful hands of Christian love. I do not believe they will.

Ginling girls are known as the most capable girls. In short, the campus - equipment and students are objects to be admired now in this city by all the newcomers. Ginling has never failed. Ten years hard work so mean something to the Public. Please rejoice with us. Only I wish you all and everyone were here at this moment. See the glorious sunset. God is still living.

We get high credits by letting girls work in different organizations. I know people will not agree on that but as a matter of fact you cannot maintain an institution and not let your students share in the movement.

May 10,

There was no ultimatum issued by anybody saying that attendance at the Mass Meeting was required on May 9th. As a matter of course many people who went on May 4th could not be there. Only ten of us went. We arrived there by 1.30 p.m., and I was surprised to find the mass of people there for I have suspected that perhaps they would not have a large crowd this time. Everything was well planned. The program went off very orderly.

The boy scouts and not very many children were right in front of the platform. The girl students were all in a semi-circle in front of the platform well guarded by guards and policemen. The boy students and all sorts of unions were in the other rectangle and squarces all well separated by low fences. Right in the gate was a very high platform for the directors who led the way to the places assigned to each group. We were under the nose of the speakers so

we can see and hear everything very clearly. Two airplanes were flying round and round to assure the people that they were safe from bombs from the Northern airplanes. It seems they are paying a great deal of attention to children. They insisted that the children appoint a delegate to make a speech too, - just to show their spirit. Delegates from different schools and different groups were all asked to express themselves. And then the political leaders and the elders spoke. I was very glad that I went for I have heard every word that has been uttered in the mass meeting from the platform. I have not been pushed about. It gives me a different picture from what I used to have for these mass meetings. It does give a unity of thought and it gives the feeling of fellowship. Enclosed you will find three speeches which will represent the kind of things the mass meetings are for.

We are quite safe here in Nanking. I can almost guarantee the safety of others if it does not sound too much like boasting. The campus looks as nice as a park. Everything is calm and peaceful. It sounds perfectly mysterious to us that anybody should still worry that we are staying here to protect the buildings at the cost of our lives. It is a privilege to be in Nanking, and especially in Ginling. For Nanking is the center of the true Revolutionary movement in China at present. And Ginling is in the favor of the public eye almost to the degree to arouse jealousy. You know most of the schools have been occupied by soldiers, and their people have more or less suffered some sort of unpleasantness. They could not help wondering and some times asking why. What is the matter with Ginling? We are not worrying that we are going to die at present, we are rather worrying for our popularity almost.

Of course, as to the question for the future of the college, we ought to go ahead. For the sooner we are sure of the future, the better it will be for everybody and it would release a great many people from a constant strain. Ginling must live. Ginling has a great contribution to the womanhood of China. We must pray for light, that we may find the way out. It is right for people to feel optimistic about Ginling now for there are heaps of reasons that they should feel so. Ginling's property is safe now, and it will be safe in the future. The critical time is over.

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECHES

COMMUNISM IN CHINA, WHAT IS IT ANYHOW?

(Given by Chiang Kai Shih, May 4th in the Mass Meeting)

What day is to-day? To-day is May 4th. It is the day for the manifestation of our National spirit of independence. It was a day in which our students have sacrificed their blood for the personality of our nation. (The mass cried: Let us continue the spirit of May 4th).

Just a minute ago, for a little bit of disturbance, you all started to run for nothing, and excited the whole group. Is this the spirit of May 4th? (The mass: "Brothers, let us unite, down with Communism").

Brothers, the airplane of the enemy is flying overhead and the cannon from Djang are firing at us every day, but the workmen are still at work, students are studying and business is still carrying on. It shows we are not afraid of militarism or imperialism. We want to fight to the end. (From the mass: "We are not afraid. Let us unite and overthrow the C.P.")

Since this day was established for the manifestation of our National spirit, Russia saw that the national spirit of China could not be suppressed. She then started a new kind of imperialism. That is the reason why we have not been able to overthrow all the imperialism, not to abolish the unequal treaties and not to take back the concessions. Communism is our enemy. (From the mass: "Down with Communism. Down with Imperialism. Abolish all unequal treaties.")

Brothers, you ought to realize this: As long as we could not overthrow Communism, we could not abolish the unequal treaties. (The mass: "Let us all unite, down with that harmful Communism").

Brothers, the real success of the revolution depends on how much we really practice the three principles. It does not matter how much we talk about it, but it all depends how much we are actually practicing. (The mass: "Let us practice the three principles.")

What is Communism? Communism is a traitor to China. (The mass: "Down with Communism. Down with Communism".)

SPEECH GIVEN BY WU DJI HWEI, MAY 9TH

It is not a glorious thing for a nation to keep a day of shame every year. But at the same time, I do not want to discourage you by saying it is not worth while for I do think it is a good thing to stimulate those who are numb all the year round. But we ought to determine to make this one the last one and next year by this time we would have a day for National glory. Brothers, the twenty-one demands are not the only thing which brought us national shame. There are things as bad as the twenty-one demands why do not we pay any attention to them too. We have eagerly accepted things which are killing us in an unseeing way. Think what opium has done to us? Look what Russia is doing to us. We hate militarism. We hate imperialism. We hate communism. But let me tell you if we all wake up and act manly as true citizens, we need not yell "down with militarism". Militarism will be down by itself. We need not yell "down with imperialism". Imperialism will be down by itself. We need not yell "down with communism". Communism will be down by itself. We must fight our own ignorance of numbness and do away with traitors. Arise and support the people's revolution. We must reform our nation by ourselves. The revolution must be carried out by Chinese and Chinese only. We want to drive the lion out from the front door, but take care ~~in~~ not to let the tiger come in from the back door. Citizens of China arise and unite, and carry through the revolution by ourselves, ourselves only and nobody else.

SPEECH GIVEN BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHIANG KAI SHI
MAY 9th IN THE MASS MEETING

Take care of the secrets of Russia. Brothers, do see that Borodin is not our friend. He helped Turkey in their revolution, but he was bitterly disappointed not to be able to get anything out of her. Do you think he is such a good man that he would support our revolution with a disinterested enthusiasm? No, I assure you. He told me not long ago that if 10,000 Russians should die for the revolution, he must have 500,000 Chinese die at the same time. Look at the plots of the communists. They want to use the name of the K.M.P. to do all the damage they possibly could to the foreigners and their properties. They want all the world to be the enemy of our people's revolution. They want to blockade our way to success. Look what the communists are trying to do at Wu-han. They are offering all the chances they possibly can to let the people making trouble with the British. They want to have more lives lost and more blood shed. Do see how they are trying to spoil our international relations. Brothers, awake, do not be poisoned by the poison of Russia. Down with communism and down with the third international. Support the people's revolution. Long life to China!

How Ginling College Was Saved

By the Rev. Clifford M. Drury, Moscow, Idaho

Looting and destruction was the fate of many foreign buildings in Nanking when the Southern army drove out the Northerners in 1927. Ginling, the Christian college, escaped as by a miracle, and the members of the faculty were spared the dreadful experiences which fell to the lot of many of their fellow missionaries. The reason for this immunity may be traced to the good influence of a Bible class.

Thirteen years before, in 1914, Ray C. Roberts, a Y. M. C. A. secretary, began his work in Hunan Province, and following one of the Eddy evangelistic campaigns, a Bible class was started in Changsha. Among those enrolled was a Hunanese boy, Wu Ching Sing, who became a Christian and, two years later, was elected president of the Bible class. The young Chinese brought his sister to the missionaries, who placed her in one of the mission high schools. As a result she also accepted Christ.

When the Nationalist movement offered great promises of relief from many of China's ills, Wu went to Canton to cast in his lot with the Southerners. Miss Wu (Shou Ching) after her graduation from the high school entered Ginling College at Nanking and was a student there when the Southern army captured the city.

It is now well known that the soldiers, under Russian Communist influence, had received orders to loot, destroy and kill. After they had looted and burned many of the foreign houses a number of them appeared before the gates of Ginling College.

Since the soldiers were Hunanese, it was natural that Miss Wu should be sent to intercede for the College, since she could speak to the soldiers in their own dialect. While the soldiers were being served tea and cakes, Miss Wu was making frantic efforts to get into touch with her brother, an officer in the army which had just occupied the city. After a time he appeared and gave orders to the soldiers not to enter the compound. Instead of destroying the school, they were ordered to protect it.

Thus the foreigners and students and the buildings, worth at least a million dollars, were saved the fate which visited other parts of the foreign community. The College reopened a short time after the disturbance and continued its good work, the only mission school in Nanking able to do this for some months. The Changsha Bible class had borne fruit.

THE COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS
412 Fourth Avenue
New York City

March 31st, 1927

Dear friends of Ginling College:-

The following information has been received in a newspaper clipping sent by Mr. Case from the Chicago Daily News, March 28th. Mr. Case is the father of Miss Emily Case, physical education director at Ginling.

Special cable from Shanghai: "Miss Emily Case arrived here yesterday on the United States Destroyer Preston. She and her party spent last night on beds on the floor of the Grill Room in the Astor House in this city. Miss Case is well, but many of the refugees are ill as are also a number of sailors aboard the Preston who are suffering from ptomaine poison. All the refugees are weary from lack of sleep. Ginling is located off the beaten path in Nanking and therefore escaped more easily than other institutions.

On Wednesday night, Miss Case slept in the dormitory with her charges giving what protection and comfort were possible. That night passed quietly except for the sound of firing in the distance. Even Thursday morning there was no alarm and news came that Chang Kai-shek had taken the city and would maintain order. All were relieved as the only danger feared was looting by the northern soldiers as they departed. "It was not until after breakfast that Thursday morning" said Miss Case "that we had real apprehension". Then we learned of the murder of Dr. Williams. By that time, however, we had a guard of soldiers at the gate outside the college to protect us from molestation because the brother of one of our girls was an officer in the southern army but the officer left his soldiers and they began looting and the rabble also took a hand in the looting.

Eventually we were rescued by the students from Nanking University who re-enforced by southern soldiers conveyed us and fifteen foreign women and five foreign men to Nanking University until we were taken aboard the Preston. Both the Chinese students and faculty were heroic in their efforts to save us and the native servants risked their lives for us. We are all amazed at what the southern army has done. Miss Case with her fellow prisoners were released by the Cantonese on Friday afternoon only upon the ultimatum of the American and British warships in the river that Nanking would be shelled at five o'clock unless all foreigners were released. At five minutes of five, the first foreigners appeared within sight of the war vessels so the shelling did not take place. Miss Case with the others walked down along miles of straggling streets and country lanes connecting the villages that make Nanking with a group of soldiers, passing between lines of Chinese spectators. Eventually Miss Case was picked up by a motor car and carried the rest of the way. "This is one of the saddest days of my life" said Miss Case "but I am happy because I have seen the heroism and self-sacrifice of Chinese residents of Nanking who risked their lives for our sake."

We are sharing with you every scrap of information we got about Ginling. Anything you receive which throws any light on the situation will be welcomed by us and passed on. We are led to infer that the Ginling faculty were able to take few, if any, of their personal effects with them.

Very sincerely,

Elizabeth R. Bender
Secretary

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

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A STATEMENT TO CHINESE FRIENDS

The following statement was called forth by the visit of a delegation from Chinese Christians of Nanking, that met with Nanking missionaries sojourning in Shanghai. After the delegation had been heard, a committee was appointed to draft a reply. The committee in preparing the statement felt that it should be addressed to a wider constituency than that represented by the delegation.

BY A GROUP OF NANKING MISSIONARIES

We believe that momentous issues which we all, both Chinese and foreigners, have at stake, and the wide-spread misapprehensions which exist regarding them, require us to state as candidly and sincerely as we can our view of recent events and our convictions on certain current questions.

We acknowledge our profound gratitude to many Chinese in Nanking who helped us in our time of danger. They exerted themselves to the utmost and even risked their lives in our behalf. Nothing can ever deprive us of this cherished memory.

The Nanking Affair

With regard to the unhappy events which occurred when Nanking passed into control of Nationalist forces, it seems to us no good can come from attempting to minimize or excuse what happened. Those of us who were eye-witnesses of those events have convincing evidence of the following:

1. The looters were identified as Southerners through their speech and physical appearance, by both Chinese and foreigners in all parts of the city.

2. The plan to attack foreigners was premeditated and preconcerted. This is proved by the uniformity of acts and statements of the troops who carried it out; by the simultaneous nature of the action in all parts of the city; by the thoroughness and swiftness with which it was carried out; by statements

overheard by some of us in hiding, unknown to the speakers; and by statements made to numbers of us by Chinese friends, while we were concealed and they were in communication with the soldiers.

3. The acts were permitted, if not ordered by, officers. In numerous cases officers were among the groups who were active and even took part in the looting and threatening. The soldiers were called off by bugles after the warships fired. Officers are known to have shielded places which they had a personal interest in protecting. This leads to the conclusion that other officers could have wielded equal restraining influence had they chosen to exert it.

4. The soldiers who committed the outrages were guilty of wanton, deliberate looting, burning, murder, and indecent attacks on women. No excuse or palliation can be offered for their conduct. Yet, so far as we know, they still remain enrolled as a regular part of the Nationalist armies, and have not been called to account in any adequate way.

Reasons for these Statements

Our reasons for making the above comments are not to oppose the national aspirations of the Chinese people. With them we have the utmost sympathy. We have no desire to use the Nanking incident to make capital against the legitimate nationalist aims, provided the two can be clearly separated. That is why we prefer to see all patriotic Chinese emphatically re-

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pudiate the conduct of those who committed the Nanking outrages, or who were in any way responsible for them; instead of seeking, as we think has been too generally the case, to minimize and gloss over those occurrences. This whole affair has lowered China's prestige in the eyes of the world, and we, who love the people because of our years of friendly fellowship with them, suffer as do all right-thinking Chinese because of this. Surely, the Nationalist movement as a whole does not stand for such tactics as these, and its cause would be strengthened by making that fact unequivocally clear.

Some Chinese reports state that the numbers of troops engaged in the lawless acts were few, even placing the number as low as 200. We are convinced that the number actively engaged was many times 200. But even if they were relatively few in proportion to the whole army, the actual number is comparatively unimportant. It is the enormity of the outrage that constitutes its significance, and not the number of those who accomplished it. To say, as some do, that an incident such as that which happened at Nanking is the inevitable accompaniment of a revolution and that we must not make too much of a single case is not a line of argument which we can accept. This was the deliberate act of official troops acting under orders. It is the inevitable result of a widespread anti-foreign propaganda in which there is much untruth. And it is not an isolated case, though actually worse than any of the other cases where attacks by Nationalist troops have been made, such as Foochow, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Chinkiang, and many other places.

The Foreign Bombardment

The naval action by certain foreign ships on the afternoon of March 24 was taken as the last possible resort to save a group whom Nationalist troops were then making every effort to kill. It was

certainly the means of saving the lives of this group of 48 foreigners who were besieged in a foreign house overlooking the Hailing gate at Hsiakwan, among whom was the American Consul and his family, and it probably saved many other foreigners in the city. The action was carefully restrained and as moderate as could be to accomplish the object in view. There was no deliberate destruction of Chinese life or property, but every precaution was taken to avoid such a result. In view of exaggerated statements which have been circulated as to the number of lives lost, we would call attention to the fact that responsible Chinese official sources do not report more than six civilian deaths. The bombardment can be regarded as an act of assistance in suppressing a lawlessness which right-thinking Chinese themselves must condemn. It is certain that if the Chinese authorities had been preventing the violence, the foreign forces would not have intervened. And the intervention saved China the far more serious international complications that would have resulted from taking the lives of a consul and of a large number of nationals of a friendly state.

Anti-Foreignism

With regard to assurances of good-will toward foreigners and promises of protection by the Nationalist government throughout its jurisdiction generally, it seems to us that the actual facts about conditions do not bear out these assurances. It is a matter of fact that violent anti-foreign agitations have occurred repeatedly and appear to be more wide-spread and active at present than ever before. Foreigners are steadily being forced out of all parts of China under Nationalist control, and the government, despite all its assurances, is either unable or unwilling to alter the situation.

The same facts are true regarding opposition to Christianity. The Christian religion is being persist-

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ently and systematically attacked, its leaders are being maligned and persecuted, its properties are being desecrated, looted and seized, and no power or influence appears able to check this conduct.

Treaties and International Relations

We are aware of those legitimate claims which China has for the past several years been presenting to the other nations and we have used our influence to support them. Strong endorsement of China's claims has been given by the principal Mission Boards, and those claims have been conceded by the various foreign governments.

Candour compels us to say, however, that in our judgment the time has come when the securing of equal recognition in the family of nations depends more upon China's own efforts than on the foreign governments. Although we have taken a stand against the objectionable treaties, we feel that such phrases as, "imperialism," "toleration clauses," and "unequal treaties" have become mere catch-words with which to explain the present chaotic conditions in China. We must in frankness point out that these slogans are being overworked. They are being used to explain too much. Foreign nations have taken actual steps in meeting China's legitimate claims, and are eager to go further. But the Nationalist government has not kept its promises nor fulfilled its obligations. Such recent agreements as the foreign governments have negotiated with the Nationalists (as for example, the Chen-O'-Malley agreement) have not been observed in an equal spirit by the latter.

Our Friendly Efforts Defeated

With special reference to requests that we use our good offices to present China's case in the best possible light before our home nations, it is necessary to recognize that we who have been termed "idealists" in our attitude toward China, to-day stand

discredited before the world as a result of the course of recent events. We are known to have protested against the gunboat policy and other forcible measures. As recently as the first of February this year, 127 missionaries in Nanking, at considerable labour and expense, prepared and sent a cablegram to the American government and public, protesting against the use of force in dealing with China, and urging a policy of conciliation and the prompt negotiation of new treaties on a basis of equality. In but little more than a month after that, we had to depend on the use of foreign force to save our lives. We have favoured the return of concessions to China, but to-day a foreign settlement is our only place of refuge. We have assured our people abroad that the Nationalist movement was not anti-Christian nor anti-foreign, but now we are driven from our homes and dispossessed of our property. We who remained in Nanking on March 24 were not personally depending on extraterritorial privileges nor any other form of foreign protection, but were putting our trust in the assurances of the Nationalists. The events show that our faith was not justified. In all these matters, the facts of the situation flatly contradict our words. Everything we have said in behalf of the national movement is made to appear false. For us to say more in the present situation would be futile.

Conclusion

We present these statements of our views not because we wish to discourage our loyal friends. On the other hand, we believe that the only way to bring about a change in these circumstances, is first frankly to face the facts and admit the conditions that exist. We know there are many Chinese people who see these events as we do and who sincerely regret them. But regrets and good wishes are not sufficient. Those sections of the Chinese public who really disapprove of the con-

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ditions we have pointed out, should find some way to make their influence and goodwill effective. We do not presume to say how this shall be done, nor even to say that it must be done. We make no demands of our Chinese friends. We are merely pointing out what in our judgment is the way to continued helpful relations. In so far as our Chinese friends see their way to

extend their efforts in this direction, they will have our sympathy and co-operation to the extent of our ability.

The undersigned committee takes full responsibility for this statement, but in the preparation of it they have consulted all the Nanking missionaries who were accessible in Shanghai, and have tried to express the views of the whole group.

W. J. DRUMMOND
L. L. HALE
A. R. KEPLER
JOHN G. MAGEE
EDWIN MARK
A. H. REINHARD

D. W. RICHARDSON
W. P. ROBERTS
ELLA C. SHAW
C. STANLEY SMITH
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON
W. R. WILLIAMS

April 21, 1927.

Extra copies in English or Chinese may be bought at The Mission Book Company, or Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

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Lacking - Harry
Thomley
Bel

GINLING COLLEGE

In September 1926 the college opened with 152 students representing thirteen provinces, nine denominations and fifty-two schools.

The Christmas celebration had the nature of a big family party. Neighbors connected with the Day School and the Sunday School were brought into the celebration of the "Holy Birthday Feast" (the name of Christmas in Chinese), together with an unusually large number of mothers and children. The servants also had their share in the festivities. The carol singing by the students just after midnight was very beautiful. Immediately following breakfast there was singing of the Christmas hymns, which the girls love. The Y.W.C.A. gave a musical service on Sunday evening.

Before the "fall" of Nanking, plans for the future had gone ahead as though the work would continue unbroken. Building operations to complete the college plant which should have been begun two years ago, had been delayed and Mrs. Thurston hoped that this spring might see the buildings begun which would make it possible to increase the enrollment to 200. The budget for 1927-28, had been worked out, showing a balance to be raised of about \$15,000 Mex.

A piece of extension work planned for next year is a special course in physical education to help the girls' middle schools by training directors. Ginling has a department of physical education similar to the one at Wellesley, in which students may major. The Y.W.C.A. is cooperating in the support of this work. The special one year course of 1927-1928 is to meet a demand on the part of schools which cannot wait for the four year specialists.

There has been a good deal of enthusiasm for games at Ginling, - tennis, base ball, hockey, basket ball and volley ball. The latest feature in these sports was international. The Ginling girls challenged the Shanghai foreign Y.W.C.A. to play them in basket ball, and won. The Shanghai team had on it Americans, British, Russian and Swiss.

All things were quiet at Ginling on March 23rd, and on the 24th class work began as usual and continued until the death of Dr. Williams was reported and Southern soldiers forced an entrance into the compound. They succeeded in alarming the Ginling people, but doing practically no damage, when an officer, a brother of one of the students, appeared, forced the soldiers to apologize and placed a guard around the buildings. He was unable to remain, and about noon the foreign faculty were advised to leave. They went to the University of Nanking, where with other refugees they were taken care of Thursday night, and on Friday they were evacuated to the gunboats. A cablegram dated April 19th reported that the personal effects and the college buildings were unharmed, though a later report by mail stated that some had lost all their belongings. Another cable message, received April 23rd, reported that six of the staff were remaining in Shanghai to give what help they could to the college; some had gone to Manila; Miss Whitmer, one of our Methodist representatives, was in Korea; three returned to this country.

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Too much cannot be said of the loyalty, devotion and ability of the Chinese staff and students during those critical days. It was through their careful and clever handling of the soldiers before the friendly officer arrived, that the buildings, and possibly the missionaries, were saved.

Under date of April 22nd Mrs. Thurston wrote:

"We feel that some of us must stay on in Shanghai to be able to keep in touch with people who come and go between Shanghai and Nanking. We have spent hours trying to plan with Alumnae and students and Chinese faculty who have come down, in regard to the present situation. A group of students are still at Ginling carrying on in a fine spirit and doing more for the college than could be done in any other way by any other group. It would not be true to say that Ginling was still going on as a college, but the Ginling spirit is very much alive in these students and it is a spirit of loyalty and courage and readiness to sacrifice."

As a postscript to the story of March 24th Mrs. Thurston wrote: "If the friends of Ginling could only know how splendidly loyal the girls were, how hurt they were that it could have happened, how brave they are in their efforts to carry on and save Ginling for a happier future, they would pledge renewed support."

* The Chinese faculty is conducting classes, with no students

Dr. Rees, in a borrowed laboratory in Shanghai, is conducting her biology course with a ^{small} group of Ginling girls, and a class in history is conducted by Mrs. Smith.

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EASTER AT GINLING - 1927.

Early in the morning we had our Easter morning prayer as usual, but in the chapel instead of on the hill outside. However, we did feel the Easter spirit of Ginling is still the same as if we were having it out of doors. We do miss you all, but we did feel that we were together in spirit.

The eleven o'clock service was arranged by the Y.W.C.A. Devotional Committee. We had about fifty or sixty University boys and all the Ginling students left in college. The service took place in our chapel, which was beautifully decorated by the Y.W. girls. The mixed choir gave several Easter songs. Both Dr. Liu and I joined the choir. I spoke at the service on the meaning of Easter. It really is the proper time to think together what Easter means to us at this time. It means more to us this year than any other year before! I really felt it when I spoke. At the end some of the girls gave a pageant on "The Morning of the Seventh Day." It was the most dignified and holy thing appearing to us all. Its end was most impressive because the curtain was pulled down and a cross made of lighted candles appeared. Sien Lu-lien and Hwang Li-Ming thought out the way of making it. They piled the hymn books in such a way that it looked like a cross and placed the lighted candles on them. It really meant a great deal to us at this time of darkness. We do miss all your presence.

The students are just wonderful in spirit. Ginling is dear to them and they do support her in every way they can. They are determined to report the best of Ginling to the Knomintang investigators. They are really loyal.

Djeng Yu-dzi, 1926

COLLEGE AT NANKING SAFE.

Ginling Buildings and Teachers Suffered No Harm.

The first encouraging news concerning mission property at Nanking since that city was captured by the Nationalist forces on March 24 was received yesterday at the Foreign Missions Conference, 419 Fourth Avenue, in a cablegram from Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President of Ginling College, which read as follows:

"Teachers, personal property, effects and college buildings have not suffered any harm. We are safe and well."

Although press dispatches had reported the burning of nine private houses and the looting of other foreign property at Nanking, the fate of the buildings of Ginling College had not been known.

A list of Americans who have evacuated interior posts in the Tsinan consular district also was made public.

All members of the Southern Baptist mission in North Honan have withdrawn to Tsingtau. Six Southern Baptist missionaries have withdrawn from Kaifeng to Tsingtau.

"Conditions in the Tsinan consular district are quiet and valuable cooperation has been given by the Shantung civil and military authorities in connection with the evacuation of Americans from territory controlled by them," says the cable.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions has received word from Miss Margaret Speer, a teacher in Yenching Women's College, Peking, that all are safe there and will remain for the present. She is the daughter of Dr. Robert E. Speer of this city.

Opium Traffic Again Enormous.

SHANGHAI, April 19 (P).—Responsible foreign reports indicate that opium smuggling is going on openly up and down the Yangtse River, especially at Nanking. These reports say that in recent months the traffic has increased so that at the present time it is enormous. They describe how boats bring the drug from the ports and sampans come alongside to make purchases, the four or five persons on the sampans usually being well supplied with silver dollars. The average price is said to be \$2 an ounce. Most of the opium comes to Shanghai, where local consumption is widespread. Shanghai also serves as the base for a large export trade.

April 1, 1927.

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

Knowing that you will have been anxious about us during the last ten days and that you are eager to hear a first hand report of what really happened, we are sending you this brief statement of the facts.

THE SITUATION AT GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING

After learning on Wednesday afternoon, March 23, that the Southern Army had entered Nanking and the Northerners were retreating we took in neighbors as refugees and kept watch all night for looters. All was quiet in our neighborhood and the first report in the morning was a reassuring one. But some time around nine o'clock came the news of Dr. Williams death and of some holding up of foreigners. Our Chinese faculty and students immediately took charge and told all of the foreign faculty to stay in out of sight. They appointed representatives to stand at the gate and meet any soldiers there and deal with them as well as they could.

The first group of looters was headed by a few Hunanese soldiers from the Southern Army and went into one or two of the academic buildings. The accompanying rabble took some bedding that had been used there the night before and four microscopes and a few other things, but stayed only a short time and did little damage. This crowd was subsequently met by someone with enough authority to make them drop what they had collected and part of it at least was piled into rickshas and returned. Then an officer in the Southern Army, a brother of one of our students, came over and talked with some of them and promised protection. But he was soon called away by a group of students from the University of Nanking bringing word that Dr. Bowen had been taken and his life was in danger. While our protector was gone another group of looters came. They took a few more things from one of the academic buildings and were about to demand the opening of the safe when they evidently became fearful that the officer was returning and they vanished. He did return, having been summoned by our servant who went after him on a bicycle, risking his own life as the soldiers were firing. The officer severely reprimanded three or four soldiers who had been bent on loot and after making them kneel and admit their guilt he went away leaving a small guard he had brought with him.

Soon another crowd of civilians began pouring over the hill toward a side gate. The guard fired a few shots into the air and the crowd fled. This reassured us and we thought the danger was over. The next arrivals were not so easily managed-- a small group of soldiers tired and hungry and demanding to be taken to the foreigners. Food and discussion restrained them temporarily but soon they insisted on going through the buildings. The faculty and students took them to other buildings first which they were able to do because our residence is exactly like the student dormitories and does not stand out from the group, but finally felt they could hold them no longer and some of them rushed over to tell us to hide. It seemed impossible to leave the building without being seen so we went to the attic and waited there on the slight chance that two floors or loot might satisfy them. After a few

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moments of suspense news was brought in of a rescue party of Chinese students and faculty from the University of Nanking who conveyed us under the leadership of an officer up to Bailie Hall at the University of Nanking. As we approached this building we heard sounds of trouble within and were kept waiting outside while they went in to drive out a group of looting soldiers who had attacked the group of foreigners already gathered there for protection. This was about one o'clock Thursday afternoon. From then until Friday afternoon we remained there under the protection of Southern soldiers and officers who allowed Chinese friends and servants to come and go and to provide us with some few necessities.

Friday afternoon a Chinese military escort was provided and the group of about 125 foreigners taken to Hsia Kwan and put aboard American and British boats. Up to the time we left for Hsia Kwan our residence had not been entered at all and the faculty and students brought to us a considerable number of things we wanted. Our whole experience was therefore a much less unpleasant one than most people had and we were deeply touched by the courage and loyalty of all our Chinese friends who certainly saved us from something much worse.

Friday night we spent on various gunboats and cruisers anchored off Nanking and Saturday afternoon we were divided into three groups, for the trip down river. Two small freight vessels were sent under convoy of the British Cruiser Dauntless and the rest were taken on the U.S. gunboat Preston, which made a quicker trip. There were no proper passenger accommodations, but everything possible was done for us and such discomfort as we had was unavoidable.

Shanghai is much too full of refugees to be an ideal place to live and later arrivals have had to resort to improvised dormitories in the Navy Y or the Union Church. All of us are located in real beds and rooms and are very comfortable.

After leaving Nanking our greatest worry was for the safety of those we left behind who had done so much for us. For several days we had only rumors and some of them were very disquieting but Thursday the 31st brought very comforting news. They are safe, have taken in some girls from other schools which had been destroyed, and are even carrying on as much class work as the small number of faculty left can manage. A small group of soldiers is guarding the campus but the buildings are not occupied by soldiers, as we had heard. A representative has been up from here to confer with them and on his return we shall know more in detail of conditions there and whether it seems best to try to keep college open now or not.

There the events to date, but as to the future no one can say. Most of us will either go to Manila or Japan or Korea, or remain in Shanghai until we can see a little more clearly what it is going to mean. We are too close to it now to interpret all

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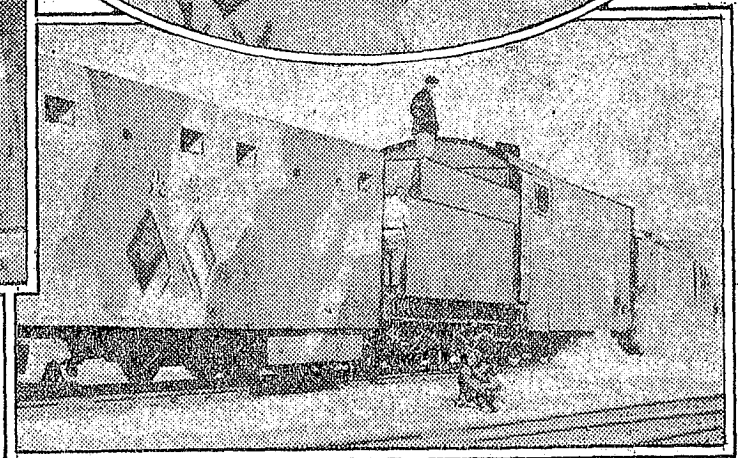
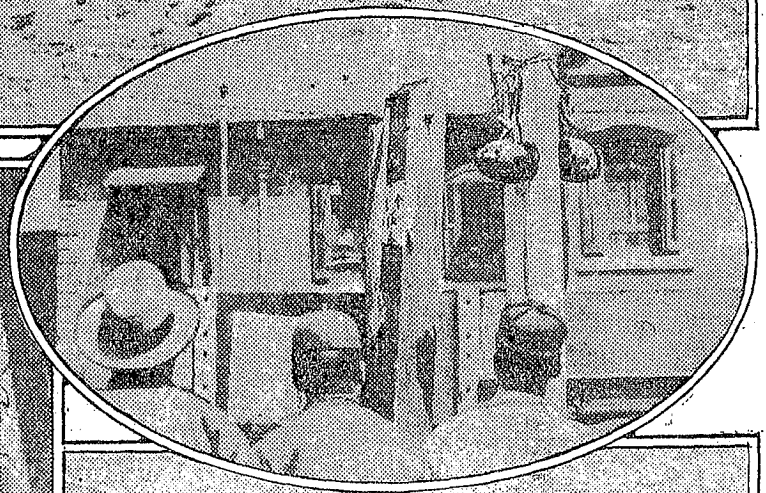
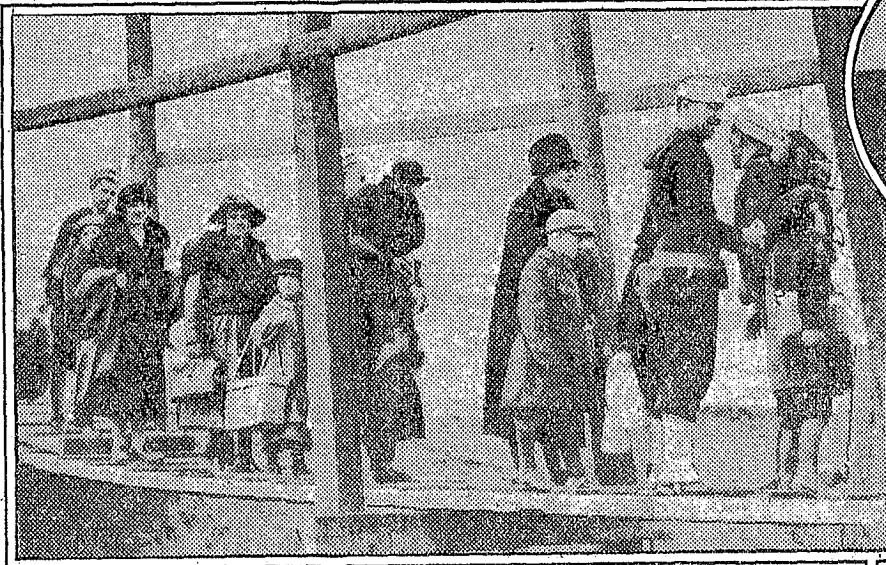
the conflicting elements in the situation. That we are eager to find a way for Ginling to meet the crises and continue to give to Chinese women an essentially Christian education goes without saying. How this can be done is not yet clear and may not be for some little time. But the way on which the Chinese faculty and the alumnae are showing their loyalty is a great encouragement. These are hard days for them and they are constantly in our thoughts.

The Ginling group has much cause to be thankful for we were almost the only foreigners in Nanking who had no direct contact with the soldiers. It is good to know that all of us have a few of our possessions with us and the rest are so far untouched in Nanking, (though things became relatively unimportant at such a time.)

Very sincerely yours,

THE NEW YORK TIMES, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1927.

FIRST PICTURES OF THE CAPTURE OF NANKING BY THE CANTONESE.



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Above, the scene of a battle between the Northerners and the Cantonese. In oval, victims of the executioner. Below, left, foreigners evacuating the city. At right, a camouflaged Northern troop train.

First Pictures of War Scenes at Nanking



FOREIGNERS FLEEING FROM NANKING ON APPROACH OF CANTONESE



MAP OF CANTONESE DRIVE ON PEKING.

Arrows Mark Advance of Three Armies, One Along the Grand Canal, Another Following the Pukow-Tientsin Railway and the Third Pushing North From Anking.

THE COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS

419 Fourth Avenue,
New York City

April 20th, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

The following cable has just come from Mrs. Thurston dated Shanghai, April 19th:

"Teacher's personal property, effects and college buildings have not suffered any harm. We are safe and well. Unable to express an opinion with regard to the situation. Do not regard it as hopeless."

This brings great relief to us all.

You will be interested to know that Yenching College reports by cable that work there continues. American staff, Chinese staff and students all working in perfect peace and harmony.

Shantung University continues with a small enrollment and native staff - all Americans having gone to the coast as a matter of precaution.

We hope to have letters with full information which we will send you by the end of the month.

Very sincerely yours,
Elizabeth R. Bender
Secretary

Florence G. Tylor
Executive Secretary

THE COOPERATING COMMITTEE
FOR THE
WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

April 25th, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

The following account written by Miss Ruth Chester has come to the office today. I am sending it together with Mrs. Thurston's postscript.

THE SITUATION AT GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING

After learning on Wednesday afternoon, March 23, that the Southern Army had entered Nanking and the Northerners were retreating, we took in neighbors as refugees and kept watch all night for looters. All was quiet in our neighborhood and the first report in the morning was a reassuring one. But some time around nine o'clock came the news of Dr. Williams death and of some holding up of foreigners. Our Chinese faculty and students immediately took charge and told all of the foreign faculty to stay in out of sight. They appointed representatives to stand at the gate and meet any soldiers there and deal with them as well as they could.

The first group of looters was headed by a few Hunanese soldiers from the Southern Army and went into one or two of the academic buildings. The accompanying rabble took some bedding that had been used there the night before and four microscopes and a few other things, but stayed only a short time and did little damage. This crowd was subsequently met by someone with enough authority to make them drop what they had collected and part of it at least was piled into rickshas and returned. Then an officer in the Southern Army, a brother of one of our students, came over and talked with some of them and promised protection. But he was soon called away by a group of students from the University of Nanking bringing word that Dr. Bowen had been taken and his life was in danger. While our protector was gone another group of looters came. They took a few more things from one of the academic buildings and were about to demand the opening of the safe when they evidently became fearful that the officer was returning and they vanished. He did return, having been summoned by our servant who went after him on a bicycle, risking his own life as the soldiers were firing. The officer severely reprimanded three or four soldiers who had been bent on loot and after making them kneel and admit their guilt he went away leaving a small guard he had brought with him.

Soon another crowd of civilians began pouring over the hill toward a side gate. The guard fired a few shots into the air and the crowd fled. This reassured us and we thought the danger was over. The next arrivals were not so easily managed - a small group of soldiers tired and hungry and demanding to be taken to the foreigners. Food and discussion restrained them temporarily but soon they insisted on going through the buildings. The faculty and students took them to other buildings first which they were able to do because our residence is exactly like the student dormitories and does not stand out from the group, but finally felt they could hold them no longer and some of them rushed over to tell us to hide. It seemed impossible to leave the building without being seen so we went to the attic and waited there on the slight chance that two floors or loot might satisfy them. After a few moments of suspense news was brought in of a rescue party of Chinese students and faculty from the University of Nanking who conveyed us under the leadership of an officer up to Bailie Hall at the University of Nanking. As we approached this building we heard sounds of trouble within and were kept waiting outside while they went in to drive out a group of looting soldiers who had attacked the group of foreigners already gathered there for protection. This was about one o'clock Thursday afternoon. From then on until Friday afternoon we remained there under the protection of Southern soldiers and officers who allowed Chinese friends and servants to come and go and to provide us with some few necessities.

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Friday afternoon a Chinese military escort was provided and the group of about 125 foreigners taken to Hsia Kwan and put aboard American and British boats. Up to the time we left for Hsia Kwan our residence had not been entered at all and the faculty and students brought to us a considerable number of things we wanted. Our whole experience was therefore a much less unpleasant one than most people had and we were deeply touched by the courage and loyalty of all our Chinese friends who certainly saved us from something much worse.

Friday night we spent on various gunboats and cruisers anchored off Nanking and Saturday afternoon we were divided into three groups, for the trip down river. Two small freight vessels were sent under convoy of the British Cruiser Dauntless and the rest were taken on the U. S. gunboat Preston, which made a quicker trip. There were no proper passenger accommodations, but everything possible was done for us and such discomfort as we had was unavoidable.

Shanghai is much too full of refugees to be an ideal place to live and later arrivals have had to resort to improvised dormitories in the Navy Y or the Union Church. All of us are located in real beds and rooms and are very comfortable.

After leaving Nanking, our greatest worry was for the safety of those we left behind who had done so much for us. For several days we had only rumors and some of them very disquieting but Thursday the 31st brought very comforting news. They are safe, have taken in some girls from other schools which had been destroyed, and are even carrying on as much class work as the small number of faculty left can manage. A small group of soldiers is guarding the campus but the buildings are not occupied by soldiers, as we had heard. A representative has been up from here to confer with them and on his return we shall know more in detail of conditions there and whether it seems best to try to keep college open or not.

There are the events to date, but as to the future no one can say. Most of us will either go to Manila or Japan or Korea, or remain in Shanghai until we can see a little more clearly what it is going to mean. We are too close to it now to interpret all the conflicting elements in the situation. That we are eager to find a way for Ginling to meet the crises and continue to give Chinese women an essentially Christian education goes without saying. How this can be done is not yet clear and may not be for some little time. But the way on which the Chinese faculty and the alumnae are showing their loyalty is a great encouragement. These are hard days for them and they are constantly in our thoughts.

The Ginling group has much cause to be thankful for we were almost the only foreigners in Nanking who had no direct contact with the soldiers. It is good to know that all of us have a few of our possessions with us and the rest are so far untouched in Nanking, (though things became relatively unimportant at such a time.)

S. If the friends of Ginling could only know how splendidly loyal the girls were - how they were hurt that it could have happened - how brave they are in their efforts to carry on and try to save Ginling for a happier future, they would pledge renewed support. We shall need extra money for emergency expenses of travel, etc., and for some salaries for teaching if Chinese teachers can be secured. I am sure there must be some happy issue out of all these troubles.

M. C. T.

The following cable relating to members of the Ginling faculty was received by the Presbyterian Board dated Shanghai, April 23rd:

"Remaining at Shanghai for the present, Mrs. Thurston, Miss Case, Miss Chester, Miss Griest, Dr. Reeves, Miss Vautrin.
In Manila: Miss Andrews, Miss Buse, Dr. Hackett and Miss Sutherland.
In Korea: Miss Harriet Whitmer.

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Returning to the United States: Mr. & Mrs. Loos, Miss Pederson
Miss Cogswell."

Miss J. Minnette Barber who had been seriously ill at Nanking
sailed from Shanghai on March 14th and has already arrived at her home in
Illinois. She is suffering from an oriental disease contracted in China
and we regret to say her condition is considered serious.

Gifts for the relief funds for Ginling College are coming in
to the office. Such gifts are most welcome. If you have an opportunity to
present this appeal to Women's Clubs, College Clubs, colleges or individuals
who would be interested, will you not do so.

Very sincerely yours,
Elizabeth R. Bender
Secretary

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

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The condition here is not good, and something new happens every day; also there is still fighting in Pukow, but not so bad as before. In the city something goes on about G.P. They may not fight the Northerners and clear out the G.P. But I don't know if it is true or not. The soldiers are still coming and we are still afraid they want our college. Even if not for soldiers, they may want it for something else. I cannot tell you how many of them have visited our college. Most officers, and they all think everything is good. I think Ginling has made a good showing. We have four students doing nothing but to lead them around, two in the morning and two in the afternoon and sometimes I have to do it too. They have lots of things to enquire about so we have to have some students who know how to talk to them. It does take lots of time for visitors.

May 7th

I am afraid you people are worrying a great deal about us. We are alright. Human beings have human limitations and weakness. They must have problems. Human nature provides problems but at the same time human nature also provides ways to solve. Have faith in human nature. Only if we know we are upright and can face God squarely at the face, what matters? People will talk for they must talk. That is human nature too. But if they are talking much about nothing, they are only wasting their own energies. They will find out their foolishness and stop in time. Their fussings have nothing to do with the pure in heart.

There is one story I want to tell you. That is, we saw two foreigners the other night when we went to South City. The woman wears a black hat and a blue silk dress. The man has a dark suit on. They went in the opposite direction from us in rickshas. We were in an automobile so I did not see the whole of her face. We were all thrilled to see a foreigner for we have not seen one for ages.

The flowers in the garden are all blooming at present. The campus is covered with green - pure good grasses we want. No weeds, very flat, - most beautiful spring and youth everywhere. Nature is very calm. They tell us to wait patiently. Hope is still in youth. Things will turn out alright only it may require time.

The girls have gone to an entertainment but I am not attracted by it. I prefer to stay at home and have a talk with you. May is the greatest month, no doubt you know. May 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th, 9th and 30th. Students are specially busy this week, but I am comparatively free since class room work is impossible.

Question of your coming back is a two fold one. It is not only an international problem but also a C.P. problem. We are up against a dark situation which no one can predict. I believe in the ultimate triumph of good, but it requires time -- how, long, we don't know.

I realize that it is a very trying time for you people down there. You never can know anything about us except through other people's reports but it is the law of Nature when you look at things through a glass the objects may be colored while you are responsible people and you are only able to see things through glasses. It is a terrible business! You have my full sympathy.

I am afraid I have not told you about the Christian Student meeting here yet. Perhaps Miss D has already told you. Three men came down from Shanghai, Y.M.C.A. What interested me most is the group which met last Sunday afternoon. Several of the University boys and several of our college girls met. I was present too. We are trying to start a religious meeting of some sort, in which we would try to emphasize a true Christian spirit expressed in our daily life. We are going to have ~~an~~ another meeting this Sunday to consider the organization. We want to be very careful in admitting membership for we don't care about the quantity but quality. The main problem would be to consider the Church. Personally I would like to see this meeting conducted as the religious meeting which has been started in

Nanking by the missionaries. Miss Vautrin knows about it. If my wish can be carried out certainly the first thing I want the group to study would be the topic "Race Problems". I have read a book this week "The Problem of Race" by F.A. Cockin. I wonder how you like it. Of course, some of the places do not fit into the circumstances of a Chinese student at present, but as a whole, it is a very ~~map~~ helpful book, in its Christian attitude, but since a well written book in Chinese on the topic is lacking, I suppose this book would be the best ~~one~~ to ~~adip~~ adopt. We can supplement it with newspaper articles if we are really interested. I am going to present this book to Mr. Y this Sunday for criticism for I must seek cooperation from these leading people first. I wish it could be started.

May 9th

On May 4th, my mind went back to the time when I was a student. It is the first greatest movement of the students so I wanted to go this time to see how much we have improved. Three faculty members and almost all the students started on to the Public Athletic Ground by carriages in order to save our strength for the parade. This was the first time that the practice school has a flag of their own. The people outside were surprised to discover it. As I saw so many little pupils, I had a feeling that they ought not to join the parade. Many flags in the front prevented us from seeing the people on the platform and the big open space prevented us from hearing the speeches. The order was so far good, but the program was too long.

Suddenly the people in front ran backward, thus all of us were crowded backward too and some of us fell down. I did not know what it was but I thought it must be the disturbance caused by C.P. Some of us lost our shoes, caps and glasses, while others broke their glasses and were hurt a little bit. The worst thing was about these poor children. Many people just stepped over big and small people who fell down without knowing it. None of the Ginling people were badly hurt but a number of those children must be badly hurt, at least. Soon we heard shooting and someone was caught and then taken out. The crowd began to come to order so we gathered our

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scattered people. We listened then to the speech of Chiang Kai Shih. After the program, all the people went to parade. We were excused from that because it would be too late for us to get ready for the program at the theatre at South Gate. We came back by carriages again.

Yesterday, we had a communion service conducted by Mr. S. There were about 30 to 40 University boys and three military men. One of the men has the best voice I ever heard from a Chinese man. He sang for us last Sunday. The special song from the choir was simply lovely. There was also music from a violin played by a University boy.

Before any of you had mentioned about the summer school in my heart I have long been thinking of something of that sort, so as to make use of the buildings in order to keep them nice and clean for the Fall. I hope the Administrative body will soon make plans for the Fall. For the present atmosphere seems very hopeful. Our beautiful buildings, stand up today just the same as before. This credit should go to the Southern soldiers. Their attitude toward women encouraged us to stay. I pray that they will go on improving.

May 10th.

There was no ultimatum issued by anybody saying that attendance at the Mass Meeting was required on May 9th. As a matter of course many people who went on May 4th cannot be there. I went. Only ten of us went. We arrived there by 4.30 p.m. and I was surprised to find the mass of people there for I have suspected that perhaps they would not have a large crowd this time. Everything was well planned. The program went on very orderly.

The boy scouts and not very many children were right in front of the platform. The girl students were all in a semi circle in front of the platform well guarded by guards and policemen. The boy students and also sorts of unions were in the other rectangles and squares all well separated by low fences. Right in the gate, was a very high platform for the directors. They would direct and lead the way to the places assigned to each group. We were under the nose of

the speakers so we can see and hear everything very clearly. Two airplanes were flying above round and round to assure the people that they were safe from bombs from the northern airplanes. It seems they are paying a great deal of attention to the children. They insisted to have the children appoint a delegate to make a speech too.-- just to show their spirit. Delegates from different schools and different groups were all asked to express themselves. And then the political leaders and the elders spoke. I was very glad that I went for I have heard every word that has been uttered in the mass meeting from the platform. I have not been pushed about. It gives me a different picture from what I used to have for these mass meetings. It does give a unity of thought and it gives the feeling of fellowship. Enclosed you will find three speeches which well represent the kind of things the mass meetings are for.

I have gathered lots of material - papers and pamphlets about the thoughts of the Chinese people today. It is true that some of the people are numb, and the worst part of the whole business is that most people are willing to be used by others to destroy their own nation or their own group. And most people are selfish. They only know there is a self in this world and nothing else. It seems to me it is the trouble of this world today.

We are quite safe here in Nanking. I almost can guarantee the safety of others if it does not sound too much like boasting. The campus looks as nice as a park and more so perhaps. Everything is calm and peaceful. We are going in and out from one building to another. It sounds perfectly mysterious to us that somebody should still worry by this time that we are staying here to protect the buildings at the cost of our lives. It is a privilege to be in Nanking at present, and especially in Ginling. For Nanking is the centre of the true Revolutionary movement in China at present. And Ginling is in the favor of the public eye almost to the degree to arouse jealousy. You know most of the schools have been occupied by soldiers, and their people have more or less suffered some sort

of unpleasantness. They could not help wondering and speak out some times asking why. What is the matter with Ginling? We are not worrying that we are going to die at present, we are rather worrying for our popularity almost.

Of course as to the question for the future of the college we ought to go ahead quick. For the sooner we are sure of the future the better it will be for everybody and it would release a great many people from a constant strain. Ginling must live. Ginling has a great contribution to the womanhood of China. We must pray for light, that we may find the way out. It is right for people to feel optimistic about Ginling now for there are heaps of reasons that they should feel so. But for the pessimistic ones, they could go on with their view too if they wanted. Ginling's property is safe now, and it will be safe in the future. The critical time is over. It is not good psychology to say that we want people to stay here for the protection of buildings. It naturally arouses the feeling that lives are more important than buildings, even though the truth is lives will be safe here anyhow. There will be no danger of death now if nothing very special should happen. Even if there is something special (with a very big question mark) people are not trees; they can run. Death is not necessary. We have stayed here all the time while many people are running for their lives to break the trains. We have never died and we are not dying and we are not expecting to die for quite a time yet. For the people who are going to stay here for the summer they do not need to die either. This is our own understanding. This needs not to be argued with people. Perhaps there are people who want to live in the safest way of living. We do not need to ask people to stay here for the buildings but we can turn around and say ^{that} ~~the~~ the beautiful and comfortable Ginling campus and buildings are ready to serve those who want to spend the summer there--summer school or other purposes. Personally, I like to see a summer school for third year high school girls who have missed one term of work. It would offer us material for the coming

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freshmen class, and it is comparatively easy to get teachers on a more economical basis and possibly we will not need to pay any money to the volunteer Alumnae members if there are any. It would give us more efficient work and a much better spirit for the people who will be here would be people who are willing to be here. Work to them would be a joy rather than duty only.

I still maintain that Ginling has an optimistic future if financially she could stand but when we shall work our way through, that is a different question. According to the present situation, there is no reason why you could not come back if your Consul allows. There is no danger anywhere at present. The international question seems to be very mild at present, but I do not wish that you will be here soon. Excuse my honest statement. For your presence would put us under all sorts of suspicions. It would blockade the way for Ginling's future. The real Government has no time at present to deal with educational questions. We are dealing with small people. To deal with small persons is the ~~har~~ hardest job on earth. It is a business of getting jokes and funs at a tremendous cost. But what could we do?