

156 2981

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Ginling
Publicity/reports
"Ginling Vignettes" 1927 May-1929

MAY 10

1927

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

Dear friends of Ginling:-

The following letter written May 10th has just come direct from the sister of T. Z. Koo, who is a member of the heroic Chinese staff still carrying on at Ginling College, Nanking, China.

My dear Miss Tyler:-

Two of your nice letters with the printed matters were both received. Your second letter was forwarded to me from my home because I have not gone home at all.

Now, I will tell you something about Ginling after the incident. Soon after the Foreign Faculty members left Nanking, the Chinese Faculty members and the students got busy and organized different committees dividing the various kinds of work of the college. The sad thing is the number of the Chinese teachers is so small, nine in all, two took care of the finance, one took care of the High School (a class for practice teaching in the Educational Department), one was to deal with the outsiders and the rest took care of the academic work.

During the first week, we were so busy to attend meetings and lectures from the members of the new party, so no classes were going on at all. Every evening teachers and students would meet together and talk about the important things of how and what we were going to do with Ginling at this critical time. Students were leaving us everyday on account of the tense strain and upset conditions, but all the students, teachers, and servants agreed that we must preserve Ginling in spite of danger. Then a joint committee was formed, consisting of the members of the Conference Committee and the heads of all student organizations. This committee was to act for the college at present. A telegram and an express letter were sent to Shanghai asking help from the members of the Alumnae, who sent two delegates immediately to help us.

During the second week classes began, of course, not regularly on account of the lack of many teachers, but all of us who are here began our work as best as we can. We had to stop classes whenever some members of the party would come here to give lectures on the three principles of Dr. Sun, etc.

These two weeks were memorable weeks. We could never forget them, because our hearts were full of empty feeling, darkness, apprehension, worry and anxiety and also were burdened with heavy responsibilities which we were not used to before. During the first few days we had asked the new party to send over some soldiers to protect us and also large notices to be put up at our gates to prevent the soldiers to come into stay, as some other schools and churches were occupied by many of them. The far distance of our college to the city, I mean to the real town, is also a protection. Those who came into Nanking first are mostly the extremes of the party, who were more or less Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign.

About April 9th, Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai Shih arrived in Nanking to the joy of everybody. Then the atmosphere gradually changed to better stage. His men came to give us lectures, but they were not Anti-Christian nor Anti-Foreign, except Anti-militarism, Anti-imperialism and down with all unequal treatments between nation and people. Some of the members were Christians for

MAY 10
1927

(2)

they told us so, and one member came to worship with us on one Sunday and sang two solos and joined in the mixed choir. They emphasized to establish real peace by carrying out the true meaning of the three principles of Dr. Sun. Chiang Kai Shih is a wonderful man. Since his arrival, the extremes are put down and they are no longer in power now.

The Inauguration of the new Central Government was taken place on April 18th and it was a big affair of Nanking. Our students were invited to attend and the party sent over two busses to take them back and forth. Also they are asked by the party to help in the National Women's Association, Students Union, and other activities. They did so well that they were asked more and more because the members of the party admired our Ginling spirit of sacrifice and co-operation. Ginling is also famous for the beautiful campus and artistic buildings, so visitors come here every day. They all admire the beauty and tidiness of the whole place. Some expressed their wish to send their daughters and sisters to study here. So Ginling must live, Ginling has a real contribution to make for the society and must help to lift up the public. Ginling has not failed, Ginling must live for the new womanhood of new China in the future.

We are having chapel every morning and services every Sunday. The student religious committee is taking charge of that and making our programs. The boys from the University come over to join us every Sunday. On Easter Day we had a service and a Scene at the Tomb in the early morning, and a song service at 11 o'clock, both were very beautiful, which brought us real peace of the heart and more strength to conquer evil.

Though the noise of cannonades at Pukow and Hsia Kwan, the bombs from the aeroplanes are still threatening us every day, yet we are very optimistic and still hope for the best, because we are more or less used to them now. Therefore, we are thinking of a summer school, not an ordinary one but just two months, June and July, to let our girls make up their lost lessons, if the conditions will allow by that time.

A new Administrative Committee was formed about the middle of April consisting of seven Alumnae, two Chinese faculty members and two students. I am one of them, (to the surprise of myself). This committee is to act as part of the Board of Control and the administrative duties of the college at the present time.

Ginling will appeal to you for your patience, love and sympathy at such a time: more than ever before, because we are struggling very hard and trying our very best to preserve Ginling materially and spiritually.

Greetings to you and all Ginling friends.

Yours sincerely

Ellen Y. T. Koo

NOTE: For information as to what actually happened at Ginling during the time of the "Nanking Incident" write to the Women's Union Christian Colleges, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City. We will be glad to send you this information.

June 6, 1927.

DEAR GINLING APPRECIATORS:

1926

I know you are interested in a glimpse into Ginling and I've promised myself that I would write you all about how 1926-27 opened on the campus. But you can't imagine how much harder it is to write to you all together than it would be to write to you each separately.

To begin with, Ginling grows more attractive each year. This summer our three-year drought was broken and everything was so green. The reservoir hill is already so woodsy that you feel almost lost on its paths. At Mr. Murphy's suggestion, we have taken out the road around the oval in front of the central building and it is now a one-way road. It will make that central green larger and more attractive. Otherwise there aren't any changes.

The biggest innovation was to have the new people arrive on time,--and long enough beforehand to get settled and rested. We all hope it will be a precedent and a tradition.

We met Miss Barber and Miss Cogswell in Shanghai tho they came on up before us. Can you imagine three whole people in the English Department? And such nice ones! We'd like to frame Miss Cogswell. I am interested in knowing whether her loveliness is the kind that will appeal to the girls as much as it does to us. Miss Barber is the type of person who is sure of herself and gives you the same feeling. I'd love to watch her work with the freshmen this year and come to her own conclusions as to what ought to be done with them.

The Physical Education Department also has three people in it. Emily Case's wild trip to America didn't deter her from coming back. Miss Andrews I didn't get well acquainted with. She has had such a wealth of experience and has "pioneered" at home,--so we are expecting a good deal from her along many lines. Chang Hwei-lan is living in the Faculty House. She arrived the day before I left so I didn't more than see her.

Miss Sutherland and Miss Koo are running the Music Department. Miss Koo is T. Z. Koo's sister and a most attractive person in her own right with a nice sense of humor. I think we are going to depend upon her a good deal. Miss Sutherland speaks Chinese of course better than most of the rest of us and has volunteered for the house committee! That is what I call self-sacrifice. She and Dr. Hackett were having a lovely time interviewing the cook when I left.

Miss Nyi is the last new person--doing one course for me and two of the freshman history sections. Her vivacity and enthusiasm ought to keep the world spinning around her.

As to the girls, there were 152 of them when I left. We had feared that the war might make a difference but while it held some of them up for a while they did get through even from Ichang, Changsha, and Wuchang, and as usual seem to appreciate Ginling still more because of the difficulty of reaching it.

We have quite a number of Canton girls. It sounds queer to hear Cantonese talked on the campus. I don't know any other group of girls that seem so happy as they do.

There were equal numbers of freshmen and sophomores when I left. We grew a little too fast last year and had to back up again this year from lack of space.

I left so early that there hadn't been much time for events. The faculty group had a two hour "together time" the first Sunday afternoon to face together the relationship of the college to China and the relationship of faculty and students.

The second question came up after it was decided to try a year on the campus without the personal adviser system. There were a good many reasons why most of us had come to feel that we should like for a year to form student friendships along more natural lines than the adviser system encouraged. We hope the experiment is going to make for better and more general faculty-student friendships.

I left in the midst of the Rufus Jones' visit to Nanking. We did so much enjoy having them at Ginling. They were so homey. Dr. Jones gave a wonderfully fine chapel talk to the girls.

I am up here at Language School having come thru in great ease and luxury on the Blue Express in all its pristine glory. We are living in most modern new buildings. So far I've had only the food to appreciate. But classes begin next week and I shall start then to "master" the Chinese language. The year promises to be fascinating. I shall be doing mostly cultural courses with as much language as I can make stick. I wish you could climb with me to the language school roof and watch Peking in the brilliance of its autumn sunshine.

I wish I could add a personal note to you each one but I hope you will enjoy this group letter more than the wait until I could get off individual ones. And I'd love to get letters this winter in Peking.

Mary Bosworth Treudloy
Yenching School of Chinese Studies
5 Tung Ssu T'ou Tiao,
Peking, China

With Mr. Thurston after 4 May 6
MAY 31 1927
Office

A STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION AT GINLING PREVIOUS TO THE NANKING
INCIDENT OF MARCH 24th AND A BRIEF CONSIDERATION OF THE REASONS
FOR THE POLICY ADOPTED.

prepared for the group by Eva Myers Spence

Comments in retrospect.

It is easy to be wise after the event, and to see how ~~a~~ had one known what was going to happen - one might have avoided all personal danger both for the students and the faculty. But personal immunity from an unpleasant, even dangerous experience was all that could have been secured; the future of the college as a living organism would have been in as great jeopardy as it is today, perhaps greater; the students would have missed an unique opportunity of seeing the Revolution at work, and history in the making; and the probabilities are that the property and campus would have suffered far more than up to date they have; though the question of property in such a situation as this must always be of very secondary importance.

And so in spite of all that has happened since; in spite even of the fact that we as foreigners were placed in the position of seeming to desert our posts of duty, it is my own personal opinion that in following the policy of daring rather than caution we were following the only policy possible at that juncture for a group of people, who professed to have faith in God. . . Certain elements in the Southern movement disappointed our hopes, and confounded our reckonings, but the attitude of Chinese faculty and students surpassed all our expectations; and whether we were right in our policy time alone can show. The end is not yet. "Except a grain of wheat..."

Situation at Beginning of Semester.

The second semester of the college year opened on February 17th more peacefully than might have been expected; and the immediate threat of the Southern approach seemed less than it had been at times during the preceding term. Our enrolment for the term was 130 which showed a decrease of about 9 on our numbers at the end of the previous semester.

Growing Tension

Shortly before the opening of the term, the fall of Hangchow and the almost complete collapse of Sun Chuan Fang; the approach of the Southerners became very much more imminent, the Northern troops were poured into the city, and military preparations on a fairly large scale seemed to be going on.

The behavior of the Northern soldiers was a constant source of anxiety to the people of Nanking. There was a very considerable amount of pilfering on a large scale, and constant attempts to force unwilling shopkeepers to accept money of doubtful value. Though it is only fair to say that toward the end of the Northern occupation the discipline of the soldiers seemed better than it had been at first.

Effect on Schools

Under the circumstances and with the growing certainty that Nanking was the next Southern objective, and therefore likely to be the centre of fighting, it was inevitable that those responsible for schools should be discussing what was the wise policy to pursue; and

MAY 31

1927

that individual students should be leaving for places of greater safety either on their own, or their parents' initiative.

In our discussion of what we should do at Ginling that which formed the background of our thinking was the possible dangers which threatened us and the possibility of meeting them; and our attitude to the South.

Possible dangers.

The main dangers which we seemed to be facing and our reasons for being prepared to face them were as follows:

1. Looting on a large scale by the northern soldiers if they were defeated, and were retreating from Nanking.

Ginling is not on the direct route from any gate to any gate through the city, nor is it very near any of the main business centers; so that any soldiers intending to loot it would have to make a special expedition for that purpose. Moreover, the fact of having foreigners present and being American property was some protection from the Northerners; and bad as was the reputation of the Shantung troops, we had not heard of any outrages being committed on girls' schools; it seemed a case where there was safety in numbers.

2. A period of confusion and lawlessness while there was no established government during the period of turnover.

In the cases of other cities which had fallen, it seemed to be true that the southerners were in as soon if not before the northerners left.

3. Fighting within the city.

The same argument applies here as to the position of the college in its relation to fighting as in No. 1 - see also 4.

4. A siege.

This would have been the most serious eventuality of any for the college to meet; but the general opinion seemed to be that it was not likely; and the spirit and reputation of the Northern soldiers did not seem to render likely any prolonged resistance.

(N.B. As events turned out, our general estimate of the dangers we thought we were facing proved to be correct.)

Attitude to South

It was the consensus of opinion among our Chinese faculty who were in the main supporters of the Nationalist movement, and indeed among most of the foreigners both at Ginling and elsewhere, that once the South had taken control there would be no further danger to the students nor of looting; and that while there would doubtless be parades, demonstrations of all kinds, servant trouble, endless negotiations and even possibly as time went on, active expression of anti-foreign feeling; no immediate personal danger of

MAY 31 1927

of any kind for either foreigners or Chinese was contemplated while the fact that Nanking had no concession; and that on the whole the local feeling between Chinese and foreigners was good, (we later had good proof of this) seemed to give us grounds for hoping that we should come through the ordeal of change with no more trouble than had been experienced elsewhere, and possibly less, so that in our thinking all danger to personal life was thought of as coming from the North; possibly during the intervening period.

This was the background of our thinking, in the foreground all the time, there was naturally the welfare of the college-what policy would be the best for its future-believing as we did-that through it and its service to women, we could best help China in the days that lay ahead.

Possible Lines of Action

The three main possibilities were as follows:

1. To keep on with school as usual while making it clear that any individual student was absolutely free to go home.
2. To stop classes for a period of three or four weeks (during which time it was hoped that the city would fall - the Southerners establish themselves - and the period of military danger be over) so that every girl within fairly easy reach of home would have gone home; and the feeling of compulsion to stay which some students felt as the result of continuing classes would have been removed. Had we done this, a large number would undoubtedly have left; but we should still have been left with a group of about 40 or 50, whose homes were not easily accessible, and who would have preferred to remain in college, rather than run the risk of not being able to return. For this group we should still have been responsible.
3. To stop classes for a period, and moreover to insist that every student should leave the college, and go either to her own home or some other place of greater safety than Nanking; so that there would have been no girls left in college, and the faculty would have been free of all responsibility. Had we done this, it would have been very difficult to gather them together again.

I think it is true to say that the third line of action hardly entered our discussions as being either a necessary or a desirable thing to do; though I think in honesty we would have to admit that it would have been possible though not easy to do. One school only of the mission schools succeeded in disbanding all their work; and though the closing of the girls schools was recommended by the American Consul, he was naturally influenced, I imagine, more by his responsibility for the foreign women, and the desire to see them free of responsibility should it seem necessary to evacuate the women, than by a consideration of what would be best for the future welfare of the schools themselves.

Meetings Outside Ginling

The situation was one which affected all. The students of Nanking University held a mass meeting. Many of them desired to absent themselves for a time from Nanking for fear of being involved in an unpleasant situation during the period of political change. As a result of this meeting, a special arrangement was made by which University students might be absent for two weeks without suffering the usual penalties; and on this many of them went home.

MAY 31 1927

Policy of Middle Schools

A meeting was also called by Dr. Bowen of the principals of all girls missions schools in Nanking, including Ginling. The Bible Teachers Training School advised the girls where possible to go home; but they recognized that under the circumstances travelling was often as dangerous as stopping, and a very considerable number of them remained in residence. They also made the necessary arrangements for handing over to the Chinese faculty so that the foreigners might evacuate if ordered. The policy followed by the three Girls Middle Schools was more or less the same. Letters were sent to all the parents stating that in event of trouble there was no possibility of guaranteeing absolute security; though the school would do what it could; and that it was for the parents to decide whether they desired the girls to stay or go home, and in most cases, the girls themselves were urged to do. As a result of this action, a large number of girls went home, but in all cases except one (American Advent) a group of 20-50 remained; and every Mission Girls School in Nanking with one exception (B.T.T.S.) on the day the trouble happened had at least one foreigner present.

There are three points of some importance in which the situation at Ginling differs from that of the Girls Middle Schools:

- a. Our dealings have always been direct with the girls themselves and not with the parents.
- b. The much larger proportion of academic work carried by the foreign faculty makes their presence essential to the running of the academic side of the school, while the Middle Schools are run much more largely by a Chinese teaching staff.
- c. The girls are drawn from a very much wider area than those of the middle schools and consequently are harder to disband.

Action taken at Ginling and reasons thereof

I have already tried to suggest what was the background of our thinking; and the dominant motive directing it. It seemed to us that the future of the college would be precarious indeed if when the change took place we were in a state of suspended activity and not a full going concern; our best chance of making all the necessary readjustments to the new regime was to keep going, and as far as possible be in a normal condition when the change took place.

Moreover, there was no certainty that the situation would necessarily develop within a short period, it might drag on for a long time, and to stop classes would only waste so much time. In addition, the likelihood of having remain a considerable number of students, and the desirability for them and us of a regular routine of work was strongly felt. The opinion of the Chinese faculty was strongly in favor of keeping open; and it seemed as though in China today, the continuance of any educational institution was only possible if some risk was taken. Having faced therefore the dangers from the North and believing we could weather them, every other argument seemed to be in favor of keeping open.

The Foreign Faculty, of course, realized that this might involve a disregard of Consular advice; but the large majority of the faculty, thinking all the time in terms of the north, were prepared to run whatever risk was therein involved, in order to keep the College running, and to afford whatever protection they could to the students.

I think it is true to say that the majority of the faculty felt positively in this way; and while there were some who did not feel very

MAY 31 1927

positively in any direction, there were none who were in active opposition to the policy pursued.

While however, we felt that as a group we must decide a general policy with reference to the best interests of the college as a whole, we felt that each individual student ought to have a right to settle for herself whether she was willing to stay and run whatever risk was involved, or go away for a period. A statement of the general policy of the college was made to the students on March 12th but it was also stated that each individual student was free to go or stay as she chose. A few had already gone; and one or two more went then; but I do not think that we can honestly deny that the general feeling among the students was that they ought to stay. This was the natural result of the attitude of the faculty, their determination to carry on work if possible, and the reluctance of students, especially college students to ruin work and possibly credits; and was due more to the whole condition within the college, than to any personal pressure on individual students. A decision to continue classes was bound to be interpreted as an encouragement to stay as a decision to discontinue classes would have been an encouragement to go; and however much we might desire the individual student to feel free to make her own decision; it was an impossibility for the college policy to be absolutely neutral. Moreover, it was almost impossible, however discreet we might endeavor to be, in view of our own personal decision to stay for such personal influence as was exercised not to be on the side of staying; especially as we could not but believe that the student was doing the best thing for the future of the college by staying.

In any case, whatever the explanation the feeling that there was a moral obligation to stay was so general, that a further announcement was made to the effect that students were absolutely free to go; and that the college to exercise no compulsion whatever.

The growing tenseness of the situation, the ever increasing pressure of the parents on the girls to return home; combined with a reluctance on the part of some girls to go home as long as other girls were having classes led to the calling of a student meeting, on March 17th, and a request to the faculty that classes stop for a period of three weeks, and that the time missed be made up at the end of the term.

The faculty felt that there was nothing in the situation to warrant a change of policy, which had been thoughtfully decided upon; they did, however, decide to promise that any girl who left college now for a period of not more than one month should be allowed the privilege of making up that work at the end of the term. A statement giving our reasons for keeping open, and our decision with regard to the leave of absence and making of work was drawn up, and presented to the students and was received by them as being quite satisfactory.

Up to date, about 20 students had left; after this statement about 20 more left. It is my own personal opinion now that it would have been wiser to issue that statement earlier. I believe that if we had issued it on March 12th instead of March 19th it would have been impossible to accuse us of exercising undue pressure on the students to stay; as by promising to make up work at the end of the term, we showed that our desire for them to make their own decision was absolutely genuine.

MAY 31 1927

After this, the crisis developed quickly; on Monday afternoon firing was heard, on Monday evening the warning, followed by the order to evacuate was received; nothing having happened, which was not in a way expected, we naturally followed the line we had already decided upon, though individual members of the faculty were left as free as the students to make their own decision; and one member of the family owing to particular family circumstances, decided that it would be wrong for her to take any unnecessary risks, and did evacuate on Tuesday morning.

Tuesday and Wednesday passed peacefully, the North were in too much of a hurry to do much looting; and the turnover of the city on Wednesday evening was as peaceful as many had anticipated.

It was not until Thursday morning when the deliberate attack upon the persons and property of foreigners began that we realized afresh that "The best laid schemes of mice and men gang oft agley", and that into the situation there had entered an entirely different and unlooked for element. What happened on that day to us; what has happened since to the college is another story - all I have tried to do is to give a brief description of the situation as it seemed to us before the event, and the reasons which governed our actions. Whether we were wrong or right, time alone can show; but it is still my honest conviction that in general, if not always in particular, we could have done no other.

*Prepared for the report by
Eva Dykes Spicer*

RECEIVED

JUL 5-1927

Shanghai, June 7th

Nearly a month has elapsed since the last letters quoted in "Gleanings from Ginling Letters" and it has been a month characterized by less external disturbance and more of constructive planning it seems. All of the reports that have come, either by letter or by visitors from Nanking, indicate that the city is peaceful and life some where near normal. The fighting line has gone north and there are not many soldiers left in the city which has resulted in a diminution of the number of visitors coming to the college and in the possibility of some real work being done, both within and outside of the college. A considerable number of students have returned so that the college students now number over 50.

Dr. Liu Gien-tsiu (Ginling 1919) and Deng Yu-dji (Ginling 1926) returned to the college during the last week of May and write very encouragingly of the general situation. A letter dated May 27th says, in part: "This whole effort is narrated by dividing the last two months into three parts. The first period is the report of how they adjusted themselves to the new situation that is created by the coming of the Southern troops and also under the C.P. influence. The second period is what they called the "Dark Age" in which they formed a waiting policy in regard to outside things when the party was undergoing a period of purification from the C.P. influence. The third period is the period in which the Ginling girls headed up the various movements in the revolution - such as the Women's Movement, the Student Union and the Mass Movement in the May celebrations. In this period even the Ginling servant groups had a chance to practice their initiative and ability by giving a play in the May celebrations. They are the only servant group that can give anything before the public, thus all the people praised the Ginling students for their nice work among the laborers! Henceforth the Ginling girls are not suspected of not taking part in the mass movement. The girls are planning something definite for May thirtieth. They have decided not to go out to parade too much, but to do some real constructive work among the people. Thus they are going to have a program for the farming women and laborers in our neighborhood for three days, including May thirtieth. The work includes talks on health - how to take care of babies and children, how to get rid of flies and mosquitoes - and talks on citizenship and the changes in the country recently. This certainly is a grand opportunity for us to really serve our country."

Train service between Nanking and Shanghai seems to be nearly normal now, except that trains are often very crowded, and it is very much easier for people to go and come than it was for a while. Our two most recent visitors are Mrs. Chen and Liu En-lan. Mrs. Chen is still here but returns in a couple of days. It is a great joy each time someone comes to give a first-hand report of all that is going on there and we ask questions by the dozen. Incidentally several people have brought strawberries and lettuce, and even roses from our Ginling garden and they have been greatly appreciated.

JUL 5 1927

-2-

May thirtieth passed quietly everywhere, lectures and orderly parades being the chief events of the day, apparently. For the present, at least, it seems that we can turn our attention from political and military matters to more academic problems and we have been giving much thought, both in Nanking and in Shanghai, to the plans for a summer session which will make possible the completion of some of the work interrupted in March. It is scheduled to begin June 15th and run through July. Teachers from other institutions are being secured to give some of the work and most of the regular Ginling Chinese faculty will remain also. There is also to be a school from July first till the middle of August for High School girls who are candidates for our freshman class next fall - many of whom have been unable to complete their last term's work. This will give us a better prepared class and will also make possible a more careful selection of students, which is a very important point these days. The faculty for this school will be entirely composed of our own alumnae, who are looking forward to quite a jolly reunion.

Plans are also being made for the opening of college in September, which we hope will be possible. A minimum program is being worked out which can be carried entirely by Chinese members of the faculty in case it is not possible for foreigners to return then. If we can go back the course will be expanded into a more normal curriculum. It seems now fairly hopeful that we may be able to do so, but it is of course useless to attempt to predict anything in such a complicated situation. Those in Nanking seem sure that it is perfectly safe now for foreigners to return but they are not urging us to do so just yet. At least it is sheering to be making real plans of some sort for the future and not be merely waiting in the helpless uncertainty of the first weeks,

WOMAN'S MISSIONARY FRIEND

VOL. LIX

JULY, 1927

No. 7

Ginling College at Nanking, China

NO account of the attack upon the foreign settlement at Nanking is complete without mention of the saving of the missionaries at Ginling College. It will be remembered that Ginling is one of the interdenominational colleges of which missionary societies are justly proud. The first story of the actual experiences of the missionaries which has reached us is so vivid that we believe it will be of great interest to our readers. And with it we are glad to present the first pictures of Ginling which we have ever printed. (It may not be out of place to call attention to the spelling of the name, which is very commonly misspelled and mispronounced. It should not be made to sound like "jingling.")

The following is somewhat condensed from the account written by Miss Ruth Chester.

"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's 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 Huananese 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

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's 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

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.

"The Ginling group has much cause to



Ginling Campus from the Recitation Building

the slight chance that two floors of 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 convoyed us under the leadership of an officer up to the university. As we approached we heard sounds of trouble within and were kept waiting outside while they went in to drive out some 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.

"Friday afternoon a Chinese military escort was provided and the group of about one hundred twenty-five 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

be thankful for we were almost the only foreigners in Nanking who had no direct contact with the soldiers.

"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 thirty-first 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."

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, president of Ginling College, adds this message to Miss Chester's, both from Shanghai:

"If the friends of Ginling could only know how splendidly loyal the girls were, how hurt they were that it could have occurred, how brave they are in their efforts to carry on and try to save Ginling for a happier future, they would pledge renewed support."

To these may be added some statements made by Prof. Horace G. Robson of Nanking University, who is now in this country. He says that he heard from

reliable authority that of the three divisions of the southern army which entered Nanking, one was set upon the complete extermination of the foreigners in the city; another was indifferent to the question, while the third was definitely opposed to the molestation of the foreigners or their property. A compromise seemed to be reached which permitted the foreigners to be harassed and their property looted, but forbade the killing of any. Mr. Robson says:

"It was undoubtedly this opposition of the moderate wing of the army, represented in the leadership of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, which saved the lives of the

Williams gives an indication of its having been an accident, the result of careless handling of firearms, rather than deliberate murder as was at first stated. And from yet another source comes the statement that the death of Dr. Williams was the direct cause of the decision of the moderate wing of the southern army that the "reds" must be driven out.

Mr. Robson goes on to say:

"A significant fact connected with the events in Nanking was the friendship shown the foreign population by the Chinese people on numerous occasions during the day of the looting. The Chinese staff and students of the university and others



Some of the Ginling Students

foreigners in the city. It should be made perfectly clear that the nationalist army as a whole did not approve of what was done in Nanking but that the looting and the maltreatment of the foreigners were due to the extreme radical wing of the nationalist forces."

The latest account of the killing of Dr.

did their best to protect the foreigners from the madness of the soldiers even though it imperilled their own lives. When I was believed to be a white Russian soldier trying to escape in Chinese disguise, and the soldiers insisted upon shooting me, a student in the university saved my life by stepping between me

and the guns, saying, 'If you must shoot some one, shoot me.' Many other foreigners passed through similar experiences. A prominent Chinese Christian leader in the city raised \$10,000 among the Chinese business people within a few hours, as a ransom for our release if it were found necessary to use it. . . .

"At no time were the hostile soldiers able to arouse the antagonism of the people against us, and although the rabble completely looted our homes when the soldiers gave them the opportunity, the masses of the people including even the rabble showed no deep antagonism toward the foreigner as such.

"Special mention should be made of the loyalty and heroism of the teachers and students in Christian institutions. It was they who kept a few of our institutions from being looted and possibly destroyed. It was they who, on innumerable occasions, stood between the foreigner and the enraged soldiers who were constantly threatening the lives of their foreign friends, and it should be remembered that these same students and teachers are, since our evacuation, suffering persecution for their loyalty. It was due to the friendship of the Chinese teachers and students that not more damage was done to the college buildings at the university and at Ginling College. The college girls were in every way as courageous and loyal as the boys."

The Chinese faculty and forty students left at Ginling are keeping up the spirit of the college, and celebrated Easter as they would have done if the missionaries had been still there. Here is the account of it,

written to the absent Americans and signed "Djeng Yu-dzi, 1926."

"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 that 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 Young Women's Christian Association 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. 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."

The Child in the Midst

By Phoebe Elizabeth Emery, Budaun, India

IT was a typical village meeting. Our little group of Christian workers sat on bamboo cots under the spreading shade of a huge banyan tree, while a motley throng of dogs, goats, cows, and chickens wandered here and there accord-

ing to their own sweet fancy with hardly a glance from the curious, pushing humans among whom they jostled.

Close at the feet of the workers sat the little band of Christians who in this instance were from that lowest of all out-

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

FILING DEPT.

JUL 28 1927

TREASURERS

Dear friends of Ginling:-

The following letter written May 10th has just come direct from the sister of T. Z. Koo, who is a member of the heroic Chinese staff still carrying on at Ginling College, Nanking, China.

My dear Miss Tyler:-

Two of your nice letters with the printed matters were both received. Your second letter was forwarded to me from my home because I have not gone home at all.

Now, I will tell you something about Ginling after the incident. Soon after the Foreign Faculty members left Nanking, the Chinese Faculty members and the students got busy and organized different committees dividing the various kinds of work of the college. The sad thing is the number of the Chinese teachers is so small, nine in all, two took care of the finance, one took care of the High School (a class for practice teaching in the Educational Department), one was to deal with the outsiders and the rest took care of the academic work.

During the first week, we were so busy to attend meetings and lectures from the members of the new party, so no classes were going on at all. Every evening teachers and students would meet together and talk about the important things of how and what we were going to do with Ginling at this critical time. Students were leaving us everyday on account of the tense strain and upset conditions, but all the students, teachers, and servants agreed that we must preserve Ginling in spite of danger. Then a joint committee was formed, consisting of the members of the Conference Committee and the heads of all student organizations. This committee was to act for the college at present. A telegram and an express letter were sent to Shanghai asking help from the members of the Alumnae, who sent two delegates immediately to help us.

During the second week classes began, of course, not regularly on account of the lack of many teachers, but all of us who are here began our work as best as we can. We had to stop classes whenever some members of the party would come here to give lectures on the three principles of Dr. Sun, etc.

These two weeks were memorable weeks. We could never forget them, because our hearts were full of empty feeling, darkness, apprehension, worry and anxiety and also were burdened with heavy responsibilities which we were not used to before. During the first few days we had asked the new party to send over some soldiers to protect us and also large notices to be put up at our gates to prevent the soldiers to come into stay, as some other schools and churches were occupied by many of them. The far distance of our college to the city, I mean to the real town, is also a protection. Those who came into Nanking first are mostly the extremes of the party, who were more or less Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign.

About April 9th, Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai Shih arrived in Nanking to the joy of everybody. Then the atmosphere gradually changed to better stage. His men came to give us lectures, but they were not Anti-Christian nor Anti-Foreign, except Anti-militarism, Anti-imperialism and down with all unequal treatments between nation and people. Some of the members were Christians for

JUL 23 1927

(2)

they told us so, and one member came to worship with us on one Sunday and sang two solos and joined in the mixed choir. They emphasized to establish real peace by carrying out the true meaning of the three principles of Dr. Sun. Chiang Kai Shih is a wonderful man. Since his arrival, the extremes are put down and they are no longer in power now.

The Inauguration of the new Central Government was taken place on April 18th and it was a big affair of Nanking. Our students were invited to attend and the party sent over two busses to take them back and forth. Also they are asked by the party to help in the National Women's Association, Students Union, and other activities. They did so well that they were asked more and more because the members of the party admired our Ginling spirit of sacrifice and co-operation. Ginling is also famous for the beautiful campus and artistic buildings, so visitors come here every day. They all admire the beauty and tidiness of the whole place. Some expressed their wish to send their daughters and sisters to study here. So Ginling must live, Ginling has a real contribution to make for the society and must help to lift up the public. Ginling has not failed, Ginling must live for the new womanhood of new China in the future.

We are having chapel every morning and services every Sunday. The student religious committee is taking charge of that and making our programs. The boys from the University come over to join us every Sunday. On Easter Day we had a service and a Scene at the Tomb in the early morning, and a song service at 11 o'clock, both were very beautiful, which brought us real peace of the heart and more strength to conquer evil.

Though the noise of cannonades at Pukow and Hsia Kwan, the bombs from the aeroplanes are still threatening us every day, yet we are very optimistic and still hope for the best, because we are more or less used to them now. Therefore, we are thinking of a summer school, not an ordinary one but just two months, June and July, to let our girls make up their lost lessons, if the conditions will allow by that time.

A new Administrative Committee was formed about the middle of April consisting of seven Alumnae, two Chinese faculty members and two students. I am one of them, (to the surprise of myself). This committee is to act as part of the Board of Control and the administrative duties of the college at the present time.

Ginling will appeal to you for your patience, love and sympathy at such a time: more than ever before, because we are struggling very hard and trying our very best to preserve Ginling materially and spiritually.

Greetings to you and all Ginling friends.

Yours sincerely

Ellen Y. T. Koo

NOTE: For information as to what actually happened at Ginling during the time of the "Nanking Incident" write to the Women's Union Christian Colleges, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City. We will be glad to send you this information.

June 6, 1927.

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

September 23rd, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

I wrote a letter to Miss Koo in June telling her of the prayer and interest of the many friends of Ginling in this country and asked her to keep us informed as to the developments there. The following letter came from Miss Koo a few days ago and I'm passing it on to you because I know you will want to know more of the gallant struggle of that group of Chinese girls "that Ginling and the spirit of Ginling may live for a new China". We are counting on you for your continued prayer and interest in Ginling.

Very sincerely yours

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

August 2nd, 1927

Dear Miss Tyler:-

Your nice letter of June 27th came to me very safely. You could not imagine how it had made us happy and grateful for all of our Ginling friends in America because of your deep interest and great cooperation in our work and struggle. I read your letter to several members of the faculty and also some of those Alumnae who are here to help out in both the Summer Schools and their hearts were touched with much thanks.

As soon as the cannonades at Pukow were stopped, the Northern soldiers were driven back to north of Hsuechow, notices were sent to all our students immediately, telling them of our plans for a summer school from June 15th to July 31st. Then the students came back from Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Soochow and Shanghai to make up their lost lessons since the March incident. There are about 104 altogether here in the summer school. We have 4 or 5 new teachers, teaching physics, biology, political science, English, and Chinese. Miss Vautrin tried very hard to get a new teacher for her education class, but did not succeed, so this class has to go to the University to complete the course besides writing paper and corresponding with Miss Vautrin. There are several courses still carrying on by correspondence, such as Miss Griest is carrying on or finishing up her course even in America now. During the summer school we have 5 classes in the morning starting from 7 - 12. Everyone is to rest from 1 - 3, quiet hour, then laboratories and recreation classes from 3 - 6. Our daily chapel service is from 11.40 - 12.20 as usual.

You know we have a class of high school girls at Ginling for the education class to practice teaching. Well, this class of ten girls finished their work and graduated on June 28th. Then plans were formed for a summer school from July 1st - August 15th for the benefit of those who want to get ready for our college entrance examination on August 17th and for those girls of class of 1927 in the high schools to complete their disturbed course. About 24 girls are attending this summer school now. They have a whole dormitory of 100 all to themselves and everything is separated from the college students, even the kitchen, and they have four Alumnae members for their teachers.

From July 8-14 the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. student commission-
ed delegates met in Ginling College and discussed some very important questions and problems of Christian Students Movement in China at this urgent time. Mrs. Haslett, secretary of the Worlds Student Christian Federation of Geneva was here with them and he was certainly very helpful to us all. He spoke at our Y. W. C. A. meeting one Sunday evening in the chapel on the subject of "Who is our neighbor" and gave us a very good message indeed.

(2)

During the summer school all the girls were very busy making up their lost lessons. They did not have many interruptions from outside, except twice the students union send them notices to attend to some public affairs, which they sent a delegation about 20 girls to represent Ginling. So on the whole our regular college life had almost returned normal only not perfect yet, of course, until our Foreign Faculty can return to us from Shanghai and abroad in the fall. Though we are bodily separated, yet in spirit we work together. They are our unseen reserved force in Shanghai. Our summer school would not be a success if they did not plan, help and advise in many ways, because we are so inexperienced in everything. Sometime ago a kind of program work for the illiterate farmers was assigned by the K. M. T. to the girls of different places and schools in allotted time of six weeks, to investigate the conditions of families and living conditions in the country around here and one place near Hsia Kwan, to teach the country folks about sanitary, hygienic ways of living, to tell them about the meaning of a real republic, and finally to organize them into small divisions to be ready to join the farmers' union. Our girls just went out and finished the whole program within six weeks, being the first among all the groups so they gave us a flag, which is their own party flag (dark blue silk with white silk sun in the middle) four big black velvet characters in the middle of the sun. Two characters mean "true work" and the other two mean "abundant life" which is our college motto. Our girls did all this work in their own spare time. (I forgot to say this work is among the country women.) One thing which made us all very happy is that they used our college motto on this flag so they must have understood some of its real meaning. The whole meaning of these four characters is "abundant life in action". We are happy because they do appreciate our girls' work.

This last week was a very busy week because of examinations, and Baccalaureate Service and Commencement, and the Alumnae Banquet. One thing which made us all very happy, is that Mrs. Thurston and Miss Treudley came to visit us for a few days and took part in both affairs and also attended to some of the business part of the college. They left us last night by the night train. The Baccalaureate Service was in English and the Commencement exercises were in Chinese. Both went off very nicely in spite of the very hot weather. At the Alumnae banquet six toasts were given. The subject is "Before the Bridge, on the Bridge and after the Bridge". Then the Seniors were welcomed to the Alumnae Association.

At present the condition here is rather uncertain because the rumors of fighting is around, i.e. the reds are coming to fight the Nanking government, etc., but we hope it is only a rumor. Now some of the girls had gone home for vacation, but there are about 50 girls who are going to stay here after the Commencement. Some will stay here all the time because their homes are far and it is not worthwhile to go back and forth. We are opening college on September 23rd if everything comes out alright. By that time we are expecting our Foreign faculty members to return too. I am planning to go away to visit my brother T. Z. in Shanghai on Thursday, August 4th for a month's vacation.

We are hoping and wishing for the best to come. We are working and planning on faith. We still have not crossed the bridge yet, so we need your interest, thought and prayer always, in helping and sympathizing with us to pull through this crises and safely reach the high road after the bridge.

With best wishes to you and all Ginling friends in far away America, from Ginling students, faculty and Alumnae.

Yours very sincerely,
Ellen Y. T. Koo

SEP 1927

RECENT FACTS REGARDING GINLING COLLEGE.

The last two weeks in August were days of terror for those who were at Ginling, but again in some marvelous way they were delivered from the danger which threatened, and the soldiers did not go into the buildings. Miss Liu, in one of her letters, wrote that Ginling had lived on miracles, and it has almost seemed so. During the same period the soldiers went into the buildings of the University of Nanking, and occupied other places in that city.

On September 22, preregistration took place; on the 23rd, registration; and on the 24th the first chapel service was held at 9:00 A.M. Kiss Koo, as head of the administrative committee presided at the service. They sang "Standing at the Portal of the Opening Year" and "O Master Let Me Walk." Someone wrote that it seemed as if those hymns had surely been written for them.

Ninety-two students arrived and registered. Two were sick at home and asked special permission to be absent for a week. Several new girls applied without entrance examination but were not accepted because of the decision not to accept any students who had not taken the entrance examinations. "It maybe that the enrollment will reach 100 in time, -that is, if conditions improve any."

In addition they have a class doing third year schedule middle school work as they practice school on a plan similar to that which has been followed for the last three years. It makes the work in the department of education much more efficient and with the breaking up of so many girls' schools it gives a chance to get a few more girls ready for college and to help to keep the whole work up to some kind of standard.

"The girls are happier than they ever have been because of the hard times past, they seem so grateful to be back and are quite frank in expressing their happiness. There seems to be a fine spirit among them. There isn't an upper class girl who isn't loyal to Ginling. The trouble has brought the students and faculty into greater unity. The seniors feel that their retreat was most worthwhile and recommend that the whole college have a similar one."

The faculty numbers twenty. Eight of them are foreign teachers-- Misses Andrews, Buse, Chester, Sutherland, Trendley, Vautrin, Doctor Hackett and Dr. Reeves. Mrs. Thurston is still in Shanghai, in charge of the business office.

At the first faculty meeting, a new administrative committee was formed by vote, -the members are five of the Chinese faculty, and two of the foreign faculty as advisers.

Letters from Ginling give a picture of happy busy days on the campus, with everything going smoothly under the Chinese Administrative Committee.

.....
QUOTATIONS FROM GINLING LETTERS.

"We have twenty-eight Freshmen sisters at college now. The registration and physical examination kept them busy as bees. Last night a welcome party

SEP 1927

was held - singing, playing games, and ending by marching and college songs. It was just lovely to see real lanterns lighted around us and the green electric light shone softly upon each smiling face. Nanking is quite in peace and each Ginling girl arrived safely."

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

"The coming back was for me a much greater joy than I had anticipated - hard, as you know, to put into words. Somehow the loveliness and beauty of Ginling, unchanged and unspoiled, seemed almost too much of a miracle. If we had any doubt of our welcome by others off the campus (we four arrived too late to know whether the citizens favored our coming or not) there was every feeling of returning 'home' as soon as we reached here. Everything was ready for us. We were shown to our rooms with the beds all prepared, and they surely looked good after thirty-six hours of traveling. Except for that long night on the train, our traveling wasn't bad. Everyone on the train was as nice as could be. As for getting ourselves and baggage through the gate, 'Ginling Nu Tze Da Hsueh' seemed to be the magic words that brought smiles and kind attention every time we used it or presented our card. Since we got thru so well and haven't been off the campus since, it seems like a pretty kind world thus far.

We, of course, felt some changes. Our former meek little Miss Koo is now buzzing around. Regular 'No. 1 lady,' managing most everything from the kitchen right on thru to the top. The wonder of it is how one small person can do so much. She seems to have a real capacity for going ahead and getting things done, and little by little various jobs have fallen to her to do. She seems to have a way with the servants and a pretty good understanding of people's temperamental slants, as well as a thorough unselfishness in her work, so we don't mind at all, but rejoice that there are such as she and Liu En-lan to take over responsibilities."

"The Chinese are really running the college and the foreigners only helping. It is an interesting experiment."

.....

One of the Chinese faculty wrote in her journal: "Yet in the fortunate Ginling valley, there you still have things as they were, quiet and peaceful.....it is comfort to us that as long as Ginling can stand she means a joy - a home of warmth and love for the lonely and dreary women of China." It was to preserve this home that the foreign members of the Ginling faculty who were in Shanghai made their decision to return to Nanking.

.....

The Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York granted degrees to the members of the class of 1927.

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

Sept 1927

On March 24, 1927, Ginling, by a combination of circumstances, was unharmed. The location of the campus and the protection given by the brother of one of the students, who was an officer in the Southern Army, were outstanding elements in the good fortune of the college. A no less important factor was the heroism, ability and devotion of the Chinese staff.

After the evacuation of the foreign members of the faculty, a Chinese Administrative Committee was formed. This Committee, with the help of the alumni, who rallied to the support of the college, held the building against repeated threats of occupation by the soldiers.

Two summer sessions were held to keep the buildings occupied. One was for the completion of the college course, at the close of which, on August 1, Commencement exercises were held. Later the graduates received their degrees from the University of the State of New York.

The other summer school was for high school students and gave an opportunity for pupils from high schools, whose work had been interrupted, to complete their courses, and for those who were planning to enter college to prepare for entrance examinations.

A group of about 20 held the college against great odds during the month of August. Cholera was epidemic in the city, death invaded the little group, cannonading was continuous, and for two weeks the city was cut off from outside communications. Risking all, they continued the struggle, and in faith that Ginling would be protected in the future as it had been in the past, they held entrance examinations and planned for the opening of college in September.

College opened in September with about ninety-five students enrolled, and with a faculty of twenty-four (sixteen Chinese and eight Americans). The management is in the hands of the Administrative Committee, which is composed of five Chinese with two Americans in an advisory capacity. A Chinese president has been nominated by the Board of Control, and action will be taken by the Ginling College Committee in January 1928.

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

September 23rd, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

I wrote a letter to Miss Koo in June telling her of the prayer and interest of the many friends of Ginling in this country and asked her to keep us informed as to the developments there. The following letter came from Miss Koo a few days ago and I'm passing it on to you because I know you will want to know more of the gallant struggle of that group of Chinese girls "that Ginling and the spirit of Ginling may live for a new China". We are counting on you for your continued prayer and interest in Ginling.

Very sincerely yours

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

August 2nd, 1927

Dear Miss Tyler:-

Your nice letter of June 27th came to me very safely. You could not imagine how it had made us happy and grateful for all of our Ginling friends in America because of your deep interest and great cooperation in our work and struggle. I read your letter to several members of the faculty and also some of those Alumnae who are here to help out in both the Summer Schools and their hearts were touched with much thanks.

As soon as the cannonades at Pukow were stopped, the Northern soldiers were driven back to north of Hsuehchow, notices were sent to all our students immediately, telling them of our plans for a summer school from June 15th to July 31st. Then the students came back from Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Soochow and Shanghai to make up their lost lessons since the March incident. There are about 104 altogether here in the summer school. We have 4 or 5 new teachers, teaching physics, biology, political science, English, and Chinese. Miss Vautrin tried very hard to get a new teacher for her education class, but did not succeed, so this class has to go to the University to complete the course besides writing paper and corresponding with Miss Vautrin. There are several courses still carrying on by correspondence, such as Miss Griest is carrying on or finishing up her course even in America now. During the summer school we have 5 classes in the morning starting from 7 - 12. Everyone is to rest from 1 - 3, quiet hour, then laboratories and recreation classes from 3 - 6. Our daily chapel service is from 11.40 - 12.20 as usual.

You know we have a class of high school girls at Ginling for the education class to practice teaching. Well, this class of ten girls finished their work and graduated on June 28th. Then plans were formed for a summer school from July 1st - August 15th for the benefit of those who want to get ready for our college entrance examination on August 17th and for those girls of class of 1927 in the high schools to complete their disturbed course. About 24 girls are attending this summer school now. They have a whole dormitory of 100 all to themselves and everything is separated from the college students, even the kitchen, and they have four Alumnae members for their teachers.

From July 8-14 the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. student commissioners met in Ginling College and discussed some very important questions and problems of Christian Students Movement in China at this urgent time. Mr. Haslett, secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation of Geneva was here with them and he was certainly very helpful to us all. He spoke at our Y. W. C. A. meeting one Sunday evening in the chapel on the subject of "Who is our neighbor" and gave us a very good message indeed.

During the summer school all the girls were very busy making up their lost lessons. They did not have many interruptions from outside, except twice the students union send them notices to attend to some public affairs, which they sent a delegation about 20 girls to represent Ginling. So on the whole our regular college life had almost returned normal only not perfect yet, of course, until our Foreign Faculty can return to us from Shanghai and abroad in the fall. Though we are bodily separated, yet in spirit we work together. They are our unseen reserved force in Shanghai. Our summer school would not be a success if they did not plan, help and advise in many ways, because we are so inexperienced in everything. Sometime ago a kind of program work for the illiterate farmers was assigned by the K. M. T. to the girls of different places and schools in allotted time of six weeks, to investigate the conditions of families and living conditions in the country around here and one place near Hsia Kwan, to teach the country folks about sanitary, hygienic ways of living, to tell them about the meaning of a real republic, and finally to organize them into small divisions to be ready to join the farmers' union. Our girls just went out and finished the whole program within six weeks, being the first among all the groups so they gave us a flag, which is their own party flag (dark blue silk with white silk sun in the middle) four big black velvet characters in the middle of the sun. Two characters mean "true work" and the other two mean "abundant life" which is our college motto. Our girls did all this work in their own spare time. (I forgot to say this work is among the country women.) One thing which made us all very happy is that they used our college motto on this flag so they must have understood some of its real meaning. The whole meaning of these four characters is "abundant life in action". We are happy because they do appreciate our girls' work.

This last week was a very busy week because of examinations, and Baccalaureate Service and Commencement, and the Alumnae Banquet. One thing which made us all very happy, is that Mrs. Thurston and Miss Treudley came to visit us for a few days and took part in both affairs and also attended to some of the business part of the college. They left us last night by the night train. The Baccalaureate Service was in English and the Commencement exercises were in Chinese. Both went off very nicely in spite of the very hot weather. At the Alumnae banquet six toasts were given. The subject is "Before the Bridge, on the Bridge and after the Bridge". Then the Seniors were welcomed to the Alumnae Association.

At present the condition here is rather uncertain because the rumors of fighting is around, i.e. the reds are coming to fight the Nanking government, etc., but we hope it is only a rumor. Now some of the girls had gone home for vacation, but there are about 50 girls who are going to stay here after the Commencement. Some will stay here all the time because their homes are far and it is not worthwhile to go back and forth. We are opening college on September 23rd if everything comes out alright. By that time we are expecting our Foreign faculty members to return too. I am planning to go away to visit my brother T. Z. in Shanghai on Thursday, August 4th for a month's vacation.

We are hoping and wishing for the best to come. We are working and planning on faith. We still have not crossed the bridge yet, so we need your interest, thought and prayer always, in helping and sympathizing with us to pull through this crises and safely reach the high road after the bridge.

With best wishes to you and all Ginling friends in far away America, from Ginling students, faculty and Alumnae.

Yours very sincerely,
Ellen Y. T. Koo

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

October 11th, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

I know you are all anxious to hear of the opening of Ginling, so I am sending you excerpts from some of the letters received from Mrs. Thurston and others of the faculty - both American and Chinese.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Thurston's relation to the college was entirely administrative, it seemed wise to the friends of the college for her to delay her return to the college temporarily and take charge of the many administrative matters that could be cared for only in Shanghai. Mrs. Thurston will probably return to Nanking at an early date if she is not already there.

"Plans for opening college were carried forward and on September 24th, one day late - the opening chapel exercises were held. Students numbered ninety some, faculty numbered twenty and eight of them were foreign teachers. You will want to know who there were - Miss Andrews, Miss Busby, Miss Chester, Dr. Hackett, Dr. Reeves, Miss Sutherland, Miss Treudley and Miss Vautrin. At the last we had to choose between the advice of Chinese advisers including the Ginling faculty and the advice of American Consular authorities. Each individual made her own decision and went at her own risk. It was a hard decision to make but I think those who made it have a growing conviction that it is right for them to be there.

"Miss Koo, in her last letter wrote, 'We sent letters to six important headquarters in the city, announcing the arrival of our foreign faculty. The Foreign Department and the Educational Department answered us very nice and polite letters, saying they will protect us, etc. Our foreign faculty stay on the campus and think it not wise to go out at present. But I just feel heart-ache sometimes, because their life is so secluded and unnormal, so I want to try to make them happy and comfortable.' Miss Chester writes of her delight in the beauty of the campus, seeing it with her memories of 1924 'It is beautiful and is surely a place that it an inspiration to live in. The weather is absolutely perfect. . . I feel as if it would be a good while before I should be very conscious of being a 'prisoner' here.' En-lan wrote in her journal on September 2nd 'Yet in the fortunate Ginling Valley, there you still have things as they were, quiet and peaceful. . . it is comfort to us that as long as Ginling can stand she means a joy - a home of warmth and love for the lonely and dreary women of China.' It was to preserve this home that the group made their decision to go up to Nanking.

"Miss Sutherland's account of the trip up and general impressions of Ginling as she is now will be best given in her own words 'The coming back was for me a much greater joy than I had anticipated - hard, as you know, to put into words. Somehow the loveliness and beauty of Ginling, unchanged and unspoiled, seemed almost too much of a miracle. If we had any doubt of our welcome by others off the campus, (we four arrived too late to know whether the citizens favored our coming or not), there was every feeling of returning 'home' as soon as we reached there. Everything was ready for us. We were shown to our rooms with the beds all prepared, and they surely looked good after 36 hours of traveling. Except for that long night on the train, our traveling wasn't bad. The second day in second class as compared with the first day in third was so grand by contrast that we felt positively comfortable! Everyone on the train was as nice as could be. Mr. Sen was going to Nanking to bring some of his furniture back to Shanghai, and Chen Ping Chih's brother was on the train too. They both visited with us for some time. As for getting ourselves and baggage through the gate, 'Ginling Nu Tze Da Hsueh' seemed to be the magic word that brought smiles and kind attention everytime we used it or presented our card. Since we got through so well, and haven't been off the campus since, it seems like a pretty kind world thus far.

OCT 11

1927

We, of course, felt some changes. Our little Miss Koo is now bustling around managing most everything from the kitchen right on thru to the top. The wonder of it is how one small person can do so much. She seems to have a real capacity for going ahead and getting things done and little by little various jobs have fallen to her to do. So now we have a sort of by word when in want of some information- "Ask Miss Koo". She seems to have a way with the servants and a pretty good understanding of people's temperamental slants, as well as a thorough unselfishness in her work, so we rejoice that there are such as she and Liu En-lan to take over responsibilities. The men are fine too, a real strength in our little group. They entered in so nicely to the spirit of the reception last night, even tho they were so few among so many. The girls had them at work lighting lanterns, etc., and they rushed manfully to the rescue when one started to burn. It is so nice having them on the campus. They seem so much more a part of us.

"Miss Koo, as head of the administrative committee presided at chapel service and Miss Vautrin read part of the service. We sang, "Standing at the portal of the opening year" and "O Master Let Me Walk" and it seemed, as Miss Treudley said, as if those hymns had surely been written for us. Mrs. Thurston's letter was read and appreciated by all. One can't help being stirred by the evidences all around of loyalty and faith and "the things which cannot be shaken." Such a spirit can't die.

"I'm sending you a Faculty list which will show you how the work is provided for. You will want to know something about the new faculty. Mr. Chu was secured for the Biology work in the summer session through Dr. Paul Kwei who did the Physics. Both men were formerly at Yale and both were at Boone when the work there was broken up in May and Francis Wei had to escape from the C. P. crowd. Mr. Chu and his family lived with Mr. Pan and his family in the bungalow through the summer. Mr. Chu has had good training and is a very pleasant person. I liked his wife and Mrs. Pan. It would be very nice having families like theirs on the campus.

"Blanche Wu will be a new name to some of you. She graduated from Ginling in 1923 and has been teaching ever since in her old school, Riverside Academy in Ningpo. When Ningpo schools were broken up last January she was lent to Ginling for the spring term, was with us through the experience of March 24th, and stayed on through June, carrying on the work in General Biology. It was possible to keep her this year and we are glad to have a nucleus of Chinese teachers who went with us through those deep waters. Biology is being offered to Freshman this year which will increase the work in that department.

"Mr. Lindsay Lieu is a graduate of St. John's who was recommended by Dr. New. His home is in Anhwei and he had a good classical education before studying at St. John's. He has been teaching at Nan Yang and doing some writing and editorial work for the Chung Hwa Book Company. He has some very good ideas about Chinese - about making it practical, doing translation work, correlating it with other departments such as history and sociology. He speaks English fluently and will be very much more a member of the group than any Chinese teacher we have ever had. Mr. Tsu taught Chinese in the Summer School and formerly taught at Hwei Wen. Dr. Liu and Liu En-lan secured him for the summer work and approved our retaining him for the Freshman and Practical School Chinese. Miss Buse will carry the English with Li Chi's help.

"Djang Siao-snug some of you will remember - Ginling 1926, President of the Y. W. C. A. who was at St. Hilda's last year. Miss Griest approved of her for Freshman History and she is a fine addition to the alumnae faculty and will count in the religious life of the college. She has been through the fire during the past year, the Wuchang siege, the anti-Christian attack on schools and then the May attack of the C. P. which closed St. Hilda's along with all the other Wuchang Schools.

"Hwang Li-ming you will also know - some of you. She is Hwang Tat-tai's daughter,--Ginling 1927, President of the Y. W. C. A. She has developed a lot this last year, has a sweet dignity combined with quiet force and Miss Case had already invited her to come into this work in Physical Education. During the April days of stress and strain she and Swen En-lien took the responsibility of planning the daily morning prayer service which took the place of chapel until June 15th when the noon day chapel was made part of the summer session schedule.

OCT 11 1927

(3)

"Mr. Hsiung is from Huping College, Hunan. He is carrying all the Physics and Mathematics and has been elected, along with Mr. Lieu on the Administrative Committee. All the letters from the college say with Miss Treudley, "Everybody is so enthusiastic about the Faculty men and they are getting under so beautifully. The students seem so appreciative."

"Miss Koo write:- "At our first faculty meeting, a new administrative committee was formed by votes, - members are five Chinese faculty - Miss Koo, Miss Chang, Miss Liu, Miss Lieu, Miss Hsuing and two foreign faculty advisers, Mrs. Thurston or Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley. Unfortunately, I was unanimously voted to be the chairman. Though I have many duties and responsibilities this year, yet I am very happy to serve, because all the faculty and students co-operate willingly. Otherwise, I cannot get along at all. The servants behave very nicely, too."

"Miss Treudley reports in her first letter some of the things girls had said to her - "The girls are happier than they ever have been because of the hard times past." "The trouble has brought the students and faculty into greater unity". "There isn't an upper class girl who isn't loyal to Ginling." "The retreat made us feel our responsibilities toward the Freshman more. We got a great deal out of it." The students seem so grateful to be back and are quite frank in expressing their happiness. There seems to be a fine spirit among them. The seniors feel that their retreat was most worthwhile and recommend that the whole college have a similar one - a thing which I think we ought to plan if possible."

A letter from the students written by Chen Pin-dji to Mrs. Thurston gives the picture from another angle.

"How thankful and happy we were when most of our faculty members and students met again in the chapel on the opening day of the College. Doubled was our happiness when your letter was read at that time by Miss Koo. Love, sympathy and hope inspired the longing heart of each of us. We know why you delay to come, but we all hope that the problem will be solved soon and you will get back as soon as possible."

"We have twenty-eight Freshmen sisters at college now. The registration and physical examination kept them busy as bees. Last night a welcome party was held - singing, playing games and ended by marching and college song. It was just lovely to see real lanterns lightened around us and the green electric light shone softly upon each smiling face. Oh we hope you were with us! Nanking is quiet in peace and each Ginling girl arrived safely. Besides this, the cholera is gradually vanishing. Various prevention for it is done at college, so we are free from fear."

"For sake of Ginling you are still kept busy at Shanghai. As we don't know what we ought to do, so as to be helpful to you, we will only try our best to be dutiful and faithful and do our part in prayer."

"May we hear from you when you have time?"

"With loving greetings, Sincerely yours,
The Student Body at Ginling
Per Chen Pin-dji

Miss Koo writes on October 8th:- "Oh, what a great day for Ginling, because on September 21 five of our foreign faculty arrived on the campus, three came later! Perhaps you could not imagine the real joy of our hearts that day! We were so excited that we could hardly sleep, because they were separated from us for six months and now were sent back to us again by the grace of our Heavenly Father. The first chapel service was on the 24th. Oh, that service meant so much to all of us! We could never forget it as long as we live. I spoke a few words of welcome and introduced the new faculty to the students. Miss Vautrin gave a prayer of thanks for our reunion both bodily and spiritually. Classes began on Monday, the 26th."

OCT 11 1927

(4)

Now everything is going on very smoothly in spite of a few little changes, but we are not divided, so we can stand. There are about 94 students with us. Several had transferred to Shanghai College and Yenching because of our uncertainties of opening. But now when they heard that Ginling has really opened for the year, they all felt sorry. I think this will teach them a lesson, that is to have more faith in the future. Some will return next year.

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

Dear friends of Ginling in America, I have written this letter in such a detailed form, because I know you are all interested in everything we do and try to do. Your thought, prayer and help are such an inspiration to us all, so we have almost gone across the long bridge, about one fourth still left for us yet, so we cannot rest in peace and knowing that you are working with us our faith and effort will be strengthened for future service and victory."

In response to the appeal made in behalf of Ginling, I feel sure you will want to know that up to the present time less than two thousand dollars has been received. To show our appreciation of the splendid courage of the workers on the field, we would like to relieve them of the financial worry. If you have not already responded to this appeal, a check large or small will be of great help. Make checks payable to Russell Carter, Treasurer (Ginling College) and send to this office.

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE G. TYLER
Executive Secretary

*With letter Mrs.
Th. Oct. 18*

Shanghai, October 19, 1927.

Ginling opened on the date which was fixed in June as the opening date, - one week later than our regular time of opening, in order to allow longer for holidays for the faculty who had worked all through the summer session which closed with Commencement on August 1st. You will know from the newspapers how very unsettled conditions were in Nanking during the last of August and for the first ten days in September. For a period of two weeks, Nanking was entirely cut off and it was very difficult for the group at the college to plan along with the group in Shanghai. The situation cleared rather suddenly and although it was still a very difficult decision to make, the plans were carried forward for the opening of college, and eight of the foreign teachers who had been waiting in China to be ready for this opportunity, if it should come, were present at the opening Chapel exercise on September 24th. A number of new Chinese teachers were secured during the summer and the college is very well staffed for the year's work, - 16 Chinese and 8 foreign names are on the roll of faculty.

It is not strange to have a drop in the student numbers. With all the uncertainties about the opening of Ginling and about the return of teachers whose work was really necessary to carrying on the full program, a number of students transferred to Yenching, Shanghai College and Soochow University, which is now admitting women. The latest figures give a student body of 95, of whom 20 are seniors and 31 freshmen. All the letters which come from the college report a very happy group working together in the family spirit, and there is a feeling of having triumphed over difficulties which gives a special joy this year. Soldiers have not at any time occupied the Ginling buildings and the campus is as beautiful as ever, - almost the only place in Nanking which is at it was.

The exercises which are planned for Founders Day will give a chance for the former daughters and friends of the college to return to the college home and share in the life of the group. It is the year of years to plan for a visit to college on Founders Day if you can possibly do so. For a number of reasons, it has seemed best to carry on the college office in Shanghai and you will find a welcome there at any time as you may be passing through the city. I shall be glad also to answer any inquiries that you have about the college.

Office address:

Room 408
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston.

GINLING COLLEGE

Extracts from Departmental Reports

1926 - 1927

Biology - Whole Report

Chemistry - Whole Report

SCIENCE COURSES IN SUMMER SESSION

June 15 - August 1, 1927.

		Class	Laboratory	Credits	
Biology	21	3	9	3	Mr. Chu
Chemistry	11	3	9	3	Mr. Pan
Physics	12	3	9	3	Mr. Yang
"	22 & 31	4	6	3	Dr. Kwei

Physics Report 1927-1928

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

1927 [2]

Work of Department of Biology for first semester of 1926-27 consisted of General Biology, taught by Miss Whitmer to 45 students in three sections; and Physiology and Plant Culture taught by Dr. Reeves. With the opening of the second semester the coming of Miss Blanche Wu into the Department greatly strengthened the work being done.

The second semester General Biology was continued and also Physiology; the course in Plant Culture changed to a teacher's course in Technique and Laboratory management.

After the change in government in March for a time little work could be carried forward, but after some weeks the students who were here in General Biology came to Miss Wu and urged upon her their desire to go on with that course and for her to teach them. She consented and ten students started to finish up the work the middle of April. Others came who had to be helped to make up work. From the beginning of May to middle of June, 29 students were in the class. These were able to carry on and finish the course in the Summer School.

Mr. Chu was asked to carry on the work in the Summer School. He had been in Yale in China, then in Boone and was, when invited to Ginling, helping in Biology Department at Soochow University.

The class in Physiology were able to carry on their work under Mr. Chu in the summer. Of the nine students who began the teachers course, six finished the work satisfactorily. In order to do this two of these did some work at the university in technique. All prepared assignments on methods of teaching and some did very creditably the work assigned which required original observations and research with the presentation of their results to the class at the close of Summer School. This method of teaching, or perhaps better of suggested problems has been a distinct advantage to the students who gave themselves the joy of finding out facts from the things around them without too much assistance from teacher or from books.

This fall (1927) General Biology is taught by Mr. Chu, Miss Wu assisting. Comparative Anatomy is taught by Mr. Chu and Dr. Reeves. Six men have come into this course, three of these are instructors and three are students at the University of Nanking. There are eighteen students in the class. Heredity class has twelve students. It is taught by Dr. Reeves. Many sorely needed preparations and collections of Chinese specimens are being attempted, as time permits.

Beside these classes, Dr. Reeves is teaching Hygiene to Freshmen and to Sophomores. In this freshmen course, Miss Wu's help to girls with deficient English is invaluable.

GINLING COLLEGE

CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT REPORT
1926 - 1927

[3]

During the year 1926-1927, two year courses and two semester courses were offered in the Chemistry Department. The General Inorganic class contained 14 students and was given by Dr. Jones and Mr. Pan of the University of Nanking faculty. All the work for this course was done at Ginling. Dr. Jones teaching the class work and Mr. Pan the laboratory work. The Organic class had 5 students and was in charge of Mr. Thomson who gave the class work at Ginling, but, with the assistance of Mr. F.H. Li carried on the laboratory work at the University. During the first semester Qualitative Analysis was given at Ginling by Mr. Pan to 4 students, who followed this with Quantitative Analysis the second semester, which Mr. Thomson started at the University.

Miss Chester returned from America about two weeks after the beginning of the second semester, took over the Quantitative work and was just taking over the Organic, moving both back to Ginling, when the events of March 24th interrupted all the work. The Quantitative course was dropped entirely, and not offered in the Summer School; after an interruption of 10 days or so work was resumed in the other two classes, the General by Mr. Pan at Ginling and the Organic by Mr. Li at the University. Through the spring and in the Summer Sessions held at the two institutions it was possible, in spite of interruptions, to complete the work of these two courses for the students who remained. 11 of the original 14 completed the General course and 4 of the five in the Organic class completed their work.

There were no seniors majoring in Chemistry and only one junior, most of those taking advanced work being either pre-medical students or Biology majors. There may have been one or two in the General Chemistry who expected to be majoring in chemistry later.

[4]

BRIEF STATEMENT OF MATHEMATIC AND PHYSIC DEPARTMENT.

For the year 1926-1927, the courses offered and the number of students entered in each course are as follows:

1st Semester:	Mathematics	11 (required of Freshmen)	Freshmen
	Mathematics	23 (analytic geometry)	4 students
	Physics	21 (elementary physics)	17 "
	Physics	31 (Advanced physics)	6 "
2nd Semester:	Mathematics	24 (calculus)	6 "
	Physics	12 (elementary physics)	Freshmen
	Physics	22 (mechanics and heat)	17 students
	Physics	31 (advanced physics)	6 "

It was decided at the end of the previous year that one year's work in unified mathematics and physics should be required of each Freshman and this decision went into effect on the opening of this year. The other change was that all physics and mathematics courses were to be semester courses, and the old one year beginning physics was shortened for one semester. This change was made on account of enabling the Freshmen to take the beginning physics after the required mathematics. For the upper-classmen who had not had physics before, the new shortened course (physics 21) was also offered in the first semester. In nature and contents Physics 12 and Physics 11 are the same except the latter was taken by upper-classmen in the first semester. It is evident that no such upper-classmen course is necessary here after when Physics 12 has become a required course for Freshmen. For the major and the premedical students, three more semesters' work in physics are required in addition to the beginning course.

When the second semester began, it was quite a surprise to us to find seventeen students in Physics 22. On account of lack of equipment for this course, part of the laboratory work was carried on in the University of Nanking. Up to March 24th, about 6 experiments in mechanics were completed by each student.

Physics 31 was a year course and was taught by Mr. Griffing in the University of Nanking.

From March 24th, to the beginning of Summer School, very little had been done in Physics 12 and 31, and none in Physics 22. However, the lost time and work were made up in the summer school with Dr. Kwei and Mr. Yang's instructions. The students were able to complete about 18 experiments along with their class work after all. Therefore, those students who were able to return for summer school had completed these courses.

For Mathematics 24, the first part of the work had been carried on by correspondence after March 24th, and the latter part was done in college by five students and at home by correspondence by one. The class met once a week for two hours throughout the summer school period. Regular tests and examinations were taken by all. Hence this course was considered to have been completed. A report of the students' grades was mailed to Miss Vautrin at the beginning of this year.

REPORT FOR MATHEMATICS 11 AND PHYSICS 31 [5]

Mr. David S. Hsiung began to take charge of the Department of Physics and Mathematics at Ginling at the beginning of the fall term of 1927. Before then, the work had been in the hands of Miss Loh, Dr. Kwei and Mr. Yang. The report up to date therefore covers only about two months work in Mathematics 11 and Physics 31. These two subjects are taught by Mr. David S. Hsiung with Mr. Yang's assistance.

MATHEMATICS 11

Text book - Introduction to Mathematical Analysis-F.L.Griffin.
 Topics covered - Function and Graphs; Differentiation;
 Integration; Trigonometric Functions.
 Number of students - 30 - in two sections.
 Number of hours per week - 4 hours each section.

PHYSICS 31

Text book -Electricity, Sound and Light - Millikan & Mills.
 A text book of Physics - Spinney.
 Topics covered - MAGNETISM: Molecular Theory of magnetism;
 Electron Theory of Magnetism; magnetic field;
 Coulomb's law of magnetic force; measurements
 of magnetic field.
ELECTRICITY: 2 lectures and a few demonstra-
 tions on electrostatics; the nature of electric
 current; the different effects of electric
 current; the application of the different
 effects of the electric current; electro-
 magnetic induction; the application of the
 principle of Electromagnetic induction.

Experiments Completed:

1. To determine H by the magnetometer method.
2. Measurement of current by means of a copper Voltameter.
3. To verify the relation $PD \times Q$ equals MJ.
4. To test the laws of series and parallel connections by means of Wheatstones bridge.
5. To determine the temperature coefficient of a copper conductor.
6. To study the effect of shunts on galvanometer deflections.
7. To study the effect of series resistance on galvanometer.
8. To calibrate a galvanometer.
9. A study of Thermo-electric current.
10. To plot the curve showing the variation of the E.M.F. induced in the coil of an ideal dynamo.
11. To find the actual distance between poles of a bar magnet.
12. To compare E.M.F.'s by potentiometer.
13. To compare resistances by potentiometer.
14. Measurement of Internal resistances of a cell by potentiometer.

Number of students - 10

Number of hours per week - 2 hours lecture and recitation
 6 hours laboratory.

REPORT ON THE PRACTICE HIGH SCHOOL OF GINLING COLLEGE
1926 - 1927

[6]

ENROLLMENT Student enrollment for the first semester, 1926, was 23. The enrollment for the second semester was 17. Two girls transferred to other schools because they were not fitted for the grade here. Three dropped off on account of ill health, and one on account of fear of political uncertainties.

CURRICULUM The curriculum of the year was as follows -
First Semester - Chineses, Civics, English, Mathematics, Religion, Music and Physical Education.
Second Semester - Chinese, English, General Science, Mathematics, Social Science, religion, Music and Physical Education.

TEACHING STAFF Chinese, English, and Social Science were taken care of by the college staff of each department concerned. Physical education was carried by the Physical Majors who were doing it for their practice work, and one full time teacher was responsible for the rest. By the middle of the first term, members of the education class stepped in and took over all the teaching load except that of the Chinese, English, Physical Education and one section in Mathematics. Practice teaching took place for nine weeks at the end of the first semester and nine weeks at the beginning of the second semester.

NEW FEATURE OF THE YEAR One of the outstanding features of this year has been the growing interest and application of Professor Morrison's Unit Plan which has introduced some new phases into the life of the school. Miss Vautrin had just returned in August from America with loads of new ideals, new theories and new methods of teaching. Her personal interest in the Unit Plan of teaching has brought new meaning to the problems of the class room work both to the Student-teachers and the students.

AN EXPERIMENT In spite of men's zest and power, men have to live within the realm of natural law. In order to start something new, men have to conquer the difficulties of inertia. In starting this new experiment in teaching, eventually there must be failures and discouragements both on the part of teachers and on that of the students at times. But through the patience, perseverance and persistence on the part of the leader, difficulties fled and success found its way. By March you could easily see their intellectual independence. Though threats of war was pressing near and the class was reducing in number, yet the enthusiasm and interest in the class room was by no means lessened up to the morning of March 24th.

MARCH 24 All of a sudden March 24 jumped on the Ginling campus like a monstrous tiger into the sheep-fold. The shepherdess was driven away and the sheep were scattered. Most of the student-teachers as well as the students began their home going.

WORK RESUMED Gradually recovering from that mortiferous shock work was resumed by the 4th of April with two teachers and six students. Some of the Chinese faculty members on the college staff have helped with the Chinese and English, the student-teacher took the Social Science and the regular teacher the rest of the courses. By the beginning of May more student-teachers and 4 more students were back. The teaching load was carried by division of labor. The school was exceedingly fortunate to have been left alone by herself for most of the time by outside activities therefore the interruption of the Semester's work was quite small. With trembling hearts and rushing minds ten students have satisfactorily completed their courses by the end of June. Commencement was held gratefully and happily on the 28th, 1927.

WHAT BECAME OF
THE GRADUATES

Eight members of the class of 1927 are in the Freshman Class of the college this year by passing the Entrance examination given in the middle of August. One member of the class has also passed the Ginling Entrance, but is staying at home for some family reasons, and the other member of the class is studying in Shanghai College.

Summer High School, July 1 - Aug. 13, 1927.

PURPOSE

On the recommendation of the Education department, with the approval of the Ginling faculty both in Nanking and in Shanghai, a six weeks summer school was held at Ginling College for Middle School seniors from July 1 to August 13. The purpose of the school was to aid Middle School seniors to complete their course and also to aid those who desire to better prepare themselves for college work.

GINLING A
MYSTERY

"China is full of surprises", Ginling is full of surprises too. March 24th has enlarged the Ginling campus a few acres to an area of more than two hundred miles. The dreams on one end of the campus usually come true at the other end. All the efforts that were put into the plan by the dreamer in Shanghai in sending out notifications, making the curriculum, and securing the staff became the corner stones of the work in Nanking.

CURRICULUM

Chinese, Civics, Civic Biology, English, Review Mathematics, Chorus, Recreation, Chape.

THE STAFF

The staff was composed of four Ginling Alumnae, who have also considered themselves as the Administrative body, one Chinese teacher (part time) and one full time Matron.

THE DAILY SCHEDULE

On week days the rising bell was at 5.30 a.m. and lights were out at 9 P.M. Classes from 6 to 7.45 a.m., before breakfast; Chapel after breakfast. 1 to 3 P.M., an afternoon siesta -- a schedule for hot summer days with recreation scheduled in the cool of the evening after supper.

ENROLLMENT AND THE
FINANCIAL STATUS

Fees for the summer school were \$10 for room and board and \$10 for tuition. The total receipts were \$519 and the total expenditures were \$613.06. Thus the school ran into a deficit of \$94.66. The enrollment for the session was 24 while the amount of fees was calculated on the basis of 40. Financially speaking, the college has suffered a loss of about \$100, but considering what it meant for the students, it seems rather worth while.

SCHOOLS REPRESENTED

Christian Girls School, Nanking.	1
Da-tung College, Preparatory, Shanghai	1
Eliza Yates, Shanghai	2
First Middle School, Nanking	2
Ginling Practice High School	8
Hwei wen Girls School, Nanking.	7
Rulison Girls School, Kiukiang.	1
St. Hilda's, Wuchang	2
St. Michaels, Yangchow.	1
	<u>24</u>

WHAT ARE THEY
DOING NOW

Sixteen of them have taken the Ginling Entrance Examination on the 15th of August. They have all passed the test. 12 are now in the college freshmen class, two have gone to Shanghai College, 1 stays at home on account of the political uncertainty and 1 stays at home on account of ill health.

Two others have gone to Shanghai College. Three of the students have gone into teaching and the rest are pursuing further study in some professional schools. The summer session went through without a single interruption of any sort and the girls kept down at work very well indeed.

OPENING OF SCHOOL IN THE FALL 1927

OPENING

Again China is a land of surprises. In spite of the heavy clouds in August, students came to school in September as a matter of fact. The High School opened on the same day with the college, September 20, 1927. Miss Vautrin returned and the Education Department returned to its normality. Practice teaching is beginning on the 21st of November.

ENROLLMENT AND SCHOOLS REPRESENTED

As the usual custom of the Practice School, the school is the class and the class is the school. The school cottage only can accommodate 20 girls. The class this year is again the third year senior class. The enrollment this fall is 20. There would have been more if the house were a little larger, for most of the senior high schools in the Yangtze valley have closed for this year. The group of 20 students represents 7 schools and they are distributed as follows.

Amoy Girls School, Amoy,	1
Baldwin Girls School, Nanchang	2
Ginling Practice High School	1
Hwei wen Girls School, Nanking	1
Ming Deh Girls School, Nanking	6
Rulison Girls School, Kiukiang	7
St. Hilda's, Wuchang	2

CURRICULUM

The course of study and the weekly program include Chinese, English, Social problems, religion Mathematics, Physics (Elective) Biology (elective) Music, Physical Education and Daily Chapel.

STUDENT LIFE

The practice high school is too insignificant to be seen in this huge movement of the day, so that girls are left alone to work quietly following the daily schedule with no interruptions. The students have organized themselves into three organizations in the simplest forms: student government, Y.W.C.A. and the Literary Society. They may fail at times in trying to reach what they are aiming at, but their actions do indicate that they are trying to make their education live in their daily lives. To learn to do by doing and to learn through practice are the principles that are guiding them in their daily struggles. The way they stick to their studies seems to say "Patriots are not only those who can fight, who can parade the most or who can shout the loudest at the word patriotism; but those who can endure any hardships required of them for their country's welfare." Students who stay faithful at school while their chief duty is studying are by no means unpatriotic.

Respectfully submitted,

Liu En-lan

Ginling College,
Nanking, China
January 7, 1928

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

Since my last letter to you there passed much water under the bridge. Founders Day was celebrated as usual, except there were not many guests from the other places. Usually the members of the Board of Control came and met here in Ginling during those days around Founders Day. The service was taken place on Oct. 30, Mr. Gideon Chen, who is a secretary of the National Christian Council (who has just returned from 2 years study in England and especially made a study about economic conditions in Germany, France and Denmark) gave an address in Chinese on the subject of "Changes". The Glee Club sang two nice selections "Ye shall dwell in the Land" and "Faithful are Thy Messengers". Faculty and Seniors are in caps and gowns, so the whole service was dignified and impressive. We were so glad that Mrs. Thurston could come up from Shanghai and spent several days with us. Her presence made us all feel more at home, because we were left motherless for more than seven months. The students welcomed her happily and even urged her never to leave them again. The banquet was held on the evening before. The faculty, students and alumnae in the city were present and it was as usual held in the gymnasium which was decorated very beautifully with colored lanterns, class banners and green bamboos. The decorating committee spent a whole day in this good work. Four toasts were given on the subject of Purple Mountain and then stunts were given afterwards from different classes.

The next was the Field Day on November 26. The weather was very good, so there were more than 300 visitors. The games were taken place both morning and afternoon. The scores came out that the Juniors first, Freshmen second, then Sophomores and Seniors.

On Nov. 24th, Miss Treudley and I were sent down to Shanghai to represent the faculty at the Board of Control Meeting and the meeting of the Advisory Council of the East China Christian Colleges. At the Board of Control Meeting Miss Treudley reported on the Curriculum Committee and I on the general affairs of the college from March to November.

This term we have a new lecture committee, which is trying to get outside people to speak on various phases of life today, because we are living somewhat isolated this year. We have had several very good lectures in the last few months; such as Professor Webster, University of Wales, on "League of Nations and the New Europe", Sir Frederick Whyte on "India and the New British Policy", Mr. Gideon Chen on "Social Reform Movements in Europe, especially in Denmark", Dr. Blakeslee, Clark University "An Experiment in Understanding" (Pan Pacific Conference) and Dr. Wei, from the Diplomatic Relationship of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, on "International Relationship". You see we are trying our best to train our students with more general knowledge of the world.

In November, our good friend, Dr. Hodgekin visited us for a week. He gave us a series of lectures on religion especially on Christianity. His lectures are good and practical and they were a great help to us all especially at a time like this.

Then Christmas came as a blessing to us all. We did not have any holidays this time for we are a little behind at our lessons because we opened college later than usual. The college Y. W. C. A. planned a big party

JAN 7 1928

for all faculty, students and servants on Christmas Eve. Some stunts were given, ten cents presents were given to each faculty, students, and the servants all got a sanitary, warm underwear and two towels. Then the faculty distributed candy, peanuts, apples to all. Later the faculty all gathered together in the social room of the faculty house, and opened all the packages with candle light. Dr. Hackett gave each one a bottle of Red Rose Cream, even the men teachers, and the best part was that she wrote a verse to each one which we read out aloud and gave us so much amusement. We all enjoyed opening the packages which were sent to us by Miss Griest, Miss Case, Miss Spicer and others. We went to bed very late. Before we slept but one or two hours, the singing was heard on the campus and under our windows by the Glee Club girls, who sang carols to the different dormitories and they were welcomed by many girls into the house and were given surprises by little gifts such as candy and oranges. On Christmas morning as usual, the family had breakfast in the different dormitories. We ate noodles, which means long life, which is a custom in China for celebrating birthdays at 8 o'clock. At 8:45 we all went to the chapel and sang carols. Mrs. Thurston read verses from the Bible and ended with prayer. There was a song service in the University chapel at 10:30, given by the mixed choir, Ginling Glee Club, University Quartet, and Christian Girls School chorus. Women's meeting and Sunday School for children of our neighbors took place in the afternoon. The best of all is the cantata given by the Glee Club and Freshmen Chorus at the Y.W.C.A. meeting in the evening under the direction and leadership of Miss Sutherland and Miss Hwang Li Ming. The Glee Club girls sang so well and sweetly, so we could hear every word. The pantomime was very nicely done by the members of the Y.W.C.A. They acted out all the meaning of the songs, so the whole thing was very impressive and dignified. The chief idea was that there was no place in the inn. Though we did not have holidays yet we did not miss any of the Christmas spirit for it was full and deep at the end of that perfect day Dec. 25, 1927.

This is almost the end of the semester. Final examinations will begin next week Jan. 13 - 19. China New Year vacation begins from Jan. 19 - Feb. 8 for China New Year happens on Jan. 23 this year.

We are sure that we can get through this term's work very safely now. We are convinced that it was right to have opened the college in September. We are also convinced that it is worthwhile to keep on struggling without fail. By knowing all our friends in America are thinking and watching our success or failure, our faith and strength are added to us day by day.

Now I will write a few words in regard to Mrs. Thurston from Chinese viewpoint. Now we are looking forward with pleasure to the coming of Miss Wu I Feng and her leadership will surely be a great addition to our group here. But dear friends in America, this does not mean that we do not need Mrs. Thurston. She is needed by the students, faculty and alumnae. Nobody can set up some of the high standards for the college as she had done. She is great and broadminded in many ways. We just admire and respect her more the way she looks at certain things now. We also sympathize with her greatly, for all that has passed during the last ten months, because we know her separation from the college and from the work she loves above anything in the world is beyond bearing. But for her great love of Ginling and her daughters she is willing to do everything in order not to hinder the progress of the college. Though she is bodily separated from us, yet she is working very hard in Shanghai with us, because there are many things that we cannot do and do not know how to do. For instance the treasurer's work, the correspondence with America, getting ready for Board of Control meetings, Executive meetings, attending various important meeting, represented by Ginling College, etc., etc. Therefore we, the administrative committee have recently asked her to come to stay with us and work here with us

in February till Miss Wu arrives. As far as we can see now it is alright for her to return to us for a while. We all feel it will be much easier for Miss Wu if Mrs. Thurston is right here with us at the time of her coming.

The duty of Ginling College is to train more Chinese leadership and also to encourage the best of co-operation between Chinese and foreign workers. It is only in the stage of infancy, so the mother is indispensable and cannot be taken away till it passes the age of infancy. Then co-operation is still needed, because there are many things that a foreigner is needed, such as teaching English, Science, music, physical education, etc.

At present it is quiet on the surface in Nanking. People are anxious about the coming conference, which is to be held in Nanking January 10 - 20. The coming of Kiang Kai Shek has caused much commotion in the city. We do not know what will be the result of the meeting, but we are hoping for the best. They try to patch up the split within the party. Revolution in other countries is different from China, because Chinese revolution has several aims and motives.

In conclusion I will say again that your continued interest and cooperation are always urgently needed by our group here. In order to carry on this work, it will require the faith, patience, and loyal support of all those who are interested in Ginling in the past, present and future.

With warm greetings from Ginling in China

Yours sincerely,

ELLEN Y. T. KOO
Publicity Committee

P. S.: Just a few words about our faculty group here. You know our foreign faculty group came here to teach in September, 1927, through thick storms of criticism. They came at our request, because we simply could not carry on this work without them. Now, I think they are working very hard and living abnormal life here on the campus. We sympathize with them and admire them for their courage and loyal co-operation in this work, which we all love so well, so I beg sincerely of all our friends in America to trust us.

RECEIVED

FILING DEPT.

APR 6

1928 MAY 10 1928

TREASURERS OFFICE

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

To those of you who have followed with interest the progress of affairs at Nanking and particularly at Ginling, the following letter from Mrs. Thurston will be of special interest. We will send further information as it is received.

Very sincerely,

Henry G. Dyke

Shanghai, China
January 27, 1928

You will rejoice with us in the completing of the term's work. We feel that our venture of faith has justified itself, and a good many who were very doubtful about the wisdom of our doing it are generous in their praise of the completed work. Examinations finished on the 19th. With the exception of the week of November 20-26, the term's work was not seriously interrupted. From the first of December on, there have been very few demands, and everyone who writes from the college speaks of the splendid work which the students have been doing.

The closing days of the term were rather interesting from the standpoint of outside visitors. Miss Pye and Madam Drevet, representing the women of Great Britain and France, came to bring greetings to the women of China. They were very anxious to visit Nanking and were entertained at Ginling by request of the Nanking Womens' Organizations. As a matter of fact, Ginling was the only place in Nanking where they could possibly have been made comfortable for such a visit. A number of the Ginling faculty shared in the festivities which were planned for these international visitors--feast by the Foreign Office, dinner at Fu Dz Miao with members of the Foreign Office, a trip to the Ming Tombs and the tomb of Sun Yat Sen -- all this after the seclusion of the months during which members of the faculty had not gone outside the college gates.

College opens on February 8th. I am planning to go back to Nanking, and make Nanking my headquarters, although I still expect to have some work in Shanghai and to return to Shanghai occasionally when college business requires this. I am going back at the request of the Administrative Committee who gave the matter quite careful consideration. Miss Mary Tang, a graduate of the class of 1919, who has studied at Boston University and taken an M. A. in Religious Education is going up to help in connection with campus administration. We are not defining her position. She will take over some of the responsibilities which Miss Koo has been carrying in connection with the college dining room and kitchen. She will, I am sure, be a very helpful person in a number of ways. She has had training which will enable her to help in the Practice School. She will be able to take her place as one of the leaders of the Chapel service and in a number of ways add to the administrative efficiency of the college. As a classmate of Miss Wu I-fang, we feel sure there will be a very happy cooperation there. Mrs. Tsen is still ⁱⁿ need to rest and has gone up to Hankow to visit her sister. We are still without a business manager but are hoping to secure the services of a full time office clerk who will relieve Mr. Tsu and also lighten Miss Koo's load.

JAN 27 1928

- 2 -

We felt the need toward the end of the term for more help in English teaching and we are very grateful to the Nanking Station of the Presbyterian Mission for allowing Miss Eleanor Wright to go up to Ginling next semester for half time work. She is still studying Chinese, but she, herself, is very much interested in doing it, and it will be a great relief to Miss Buse who has carried an overload all through the term. Miss Wright came to China last January and her spirit through the whole year has been splendid. It was not easy for a new person to meet the shock of March 24th, to lose all her possessions and to live in the uncertainties of the spring as to the whole future of the work she had come out to do. She has gone quietly on with her language study during this time.

My work in Nanking will be much the same as it has been here in Shanghai. I am not wishing to disturb in any way the present arrangements by which the Administrative Committee carries certain definite responsibilities in campus administration. There are many duties which have always been somewhat outside my official work and I shall have plenty to do reorganizing the college office, putting it in order for Miss Wu, and initiating her into the various lines of work which she will take up. As Treasurer, I have a great deal to do, for you can imagine the confusion with no one at the college carrying that particular responsibility. Mr. Loos' desk is still as he left it on March 24th, and there are a good many loose ends in everything connected with the Treasurer's work. I shall work in Nanking at a good deal of a disadvantage without a secretary, but by keeping part of an office in Shanghai, sharing it with Miss Moffett, I shall have a place when I come down and I can have at least occasional help in getting off official correspondence. Mrs. Berger is willing to come in to help me out and may be able to do some work at home in getting out report letters, etc., for us.

My plans for next year are still unformed. A leave of absence is assumed but the time when it is to begin, the length of my stay, the place where I am to take the "much needed rest", even the question of my future relation to Ginling, are all unsettled. Until Miss Wu has returned and had a chance to express her opinion there will be no decision on any of these matters. I may go East and attend the Womans Pan Pacific Conference in Honolulu in August. I may go west via Siberia with Mrs. Frame in July and spend some time in Europe. The months since March 24th have been good training for living by the month. I would not choose this way but it seems to be the only way in a situation like this.

I cannot help feeling the contrast in my own attitude now and a year ago when I wrote my very optimistic letter of January 17th and sent the cable advising Miss Chester's return. It is not that I am pessimistic about the ultimate future of China, or the Christian work, but the need seems to me more and more clear for that strength to walk without fainting which is promised in the closing verse of Isaiah 40 - the mount up with wings as eagles, the running without weakness are easier than the walk without fainting, but the God "who fainteth not, neither is weary," can give the daily strength.

Matilda C. Thurston

5/10/28

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

Dear friends of Ginling:-

The following letter written May 10th has just come direct from the sister of T. Z. Koo, who is a member of the heroic Chinese staff still carrying on at Ginling College, Nanking, China.

My dear Miss Tyler:-

Two of your nice letters with the printed matters were both received. Your second letter was forwarded to me from my home because I have not gone home at all.

Now, I will tell you something about Ginling after the incident. Soon after the Foreign Faculty members left Nanking, the Chinese Faculty members and the students got busy and organized different committees dividing the various kinds of the work of the College. The sad thing is the number of the Chinese teachers is so small, nine in all, two took care of the finance, one took care of the High School (a class for practice teaching in the Education Department), one was to deal with the outsiders and the rest took care of the academic work.

During the first week, we were so busy to attend meetings and lectures from the members of the new party, so no classes were going on at all. Every evening teachers and students would meet together and talk about the important things of how and what we were going to do with Ginling at this critical time. Students were leaving us every day on account of the tense strain and upset conditions, but all the students, teachers, and servants agreed that we must preserve Ginling in spite of danger. Then a joint committee was formed, consisting of the members of the Conference Committee and the heads of all student organizations. This committee was to act for the college at present. A telegram and an express letter were sent to Shanghai asking help from the members of the Alumnae, who sent two delegates immediately to help us.

During the second week classes began, of course, not regularly on account of the lack of many teachers, but all of us who are here began our work as best as we can. We had to stop classes whenever some members of the party would come here to give lectures on the three principles of Dr. Sun, etc.

Those two weeks were memorable weeks. We could never forget them, because our hearts were full of empty feeling, darkness, apprehension, worry and anxiety and also were burdened with heavy responsibilities which we were not used to before. During the first few days we had asked the new party to send over some soldiers to protect us and also large notices to be put up at our gate to prevent the soldiers to come into stay, as some other schools and churches were occupied by many of them. The far distance of our college to the city, I mean to the real town, is also a protection. Those who came into Nanking first are mostly the extremes of the party, who were more or less Anti-Christian and Anti-Foreign.

About April 9, Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai Shih arrived in Nanking to the joy of everybody. Then the atmosphere gradually changed to better stage. His men came to give us lectures, but they were not Anti-Christian nor Anti-Foreign, except Anti-militarism, Anti-imperialism and down with all unequal treatments between nation and people. Some of the members are Christians for

FILING DEPT.

JUN 30 1928

TREASURERS

COOPERATING COMMITTEE
for the

WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN FOREIGN FIELDS
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City

RECEIVED

JUN 20 1928

TREASURERS OFFICE

Dear Friends of Ginling:

The following letters have come to us from the Chinese faculty and the student body of Ginling. We are sure that they want these letters to have circulation and we also feel sure that you will be interested in their point of view, so we forward them to you.

Very sincerely

FLORENCE G. TYLER
Executive Secretary

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
May 12, 1928

Dear Friends Across the Ocean:-

It is with regret and pain for what has happened at Tsinan that we are now writing to you. We feel exceedingly weak and alone in this struggle of right and wrong in a world of wrong. Therefore we would venture to think aloud before you, partly to clarify our own thinking on paper and partly to interpret our opinions to you.

Since May 3rd the newspapers have been filled with accounts of the Tsinan incident, but the stories differ widely as to facts. It is hard for us to judge the statements and reports that we have neither witnessed with our own eyes nor been accurately told.

But there are certain points we are sure of: First, we know that Japanese troops are in Tsinan; Second, we know there were clashes between the Chinese and Japanese troops, the immediate cause we are still waiting to learn. It is well known to the world that China and Japan have never been friendly neighbors. When two nations always face each other at the edge of suspicion, you can well imagine how delicate the situation is. Japan's sending troops to Shantung has intensified the Chinese resentment against Japan, and China as a nation in the family of nations certainly ought to have the right of protesting. But when both parties are growing embittered and suspicious, it is no small task to make them understand each other, therefore serious troubles are likely to occur. In this cup of bitter suffering we are learning the lesson that hatred is a boomerang which destroys the one who hates rather than the one who is hated.

We are sure that your minds must be filled with very many confusing and conflicting impressions in regard to the Tsinan affair. We cannot claim that our nation is always in the right. We cannot claim a broad international outlook as a nation, but we can say that there are Chinese who are striving to do better as individuals and as a nation, longing for a helping hand from their older and stronger Christian sisters and brothers in the struggle for a moral victory. We believe that only if we will be good can we accomplish good and we also believe in the ultimate triumph of good. But it needs divine courage and wisdom to act like Christ.

MAY 12, 1928

- 2 -

With this momentary vision of a greater ideal we are writing to you. We have no intention to be one-sided in our own defence. If there is any point where you seem to differ with us, please interpret us kindly and believe that what we want is only a united force for good for all mankind. The situation in Shantung between China and Japan at present is an uncertain one, even we in China do not know the actual facts yet. We hope you and the leaders of your nation will keep in close touch with the problems of the Far East and especially the question of Shantung, and watch the developments with an open-minded attitude. We hope you will see what you can do to help to settle the question justly and rightly, so as to avoid, if possible, any sore spot for future conflicts.

Very sincerely yours,

The Chinese Faculty of Ginling College
Nanking, China

May 13, 1928

The students of Ginling College in China send you greetings. May we, at the sametime, call your attention to the so-called Tsinan incident, which may mean nothing, as we hope, or may involve our country in war with Japan by the time this message of ours reaches you? We, as college students, however, believe that we represent all Chinese women in asking you to listen to a cry - a cry for world peace and brotherhood - from your sisters in China.

Our country today may be considered indifferent to peace since she seems to have endless civil wars; she may also be felt to be unfriendly to other nations since she seems to commit blunders that she cannot help in chaotic times like this, blunders such as other nations too have not been able to avoid. Chinese citizens as we are and bleeding as our hearts are for her fate, we do not for a moment endeavor to defend her in every thing, nor do we wish to draw hasty conclusions from the Tsinan incident. But we ask you lovers of truth and justice and believers in international friendship as we are, to help us to keep this tragic affair from leading to even more terrible consequences.

In Japan justified in sending her troops into Shantung Province? Every nation - China is no exception - has the right to maintain her territorial integrity - Tsinan is the capital of Shantung and Shantung one of the important windows to the Pacific. Should Japan send more troops and warships than needed for protecting her nationals in Shantung, granted that such protection is justified. The result of such an occupation may not only cause disaster in Shantung but may also involve endless frictions in the Pacific. If world peace is threatened as well as our territorial security, is Japan justified in adding to her forces in Shantung as she is doing now?

Should Japan thwart our Nationalist Northern Expedition? Tsinan is the threat of Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a main line from north to south. As Tsinan is occupied by an unfriendly force, our Nationalist Northern Expedition will have to halt. This will, no doubt, prolong our civil war and menace our national unifications. It is our hope that if no confusion is added by any other nation, we can soon secure a peaceful China to participate actively in bringing about world peace. As far as our unification is thwarted, suspicion and hatred may take this chance to spread. Should world opinion not condemn such a step - a step that not only hinders the unification of China but may also lead to more international misunderstandings?

MAY 12 1928

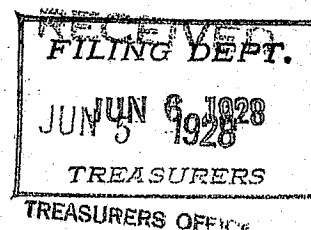
- 3 -

We need your sympathy but we need still more your intelligent, impartial, and unprejudiced judgement in connection with the Tsinan Incident and your continued interest in the perplexing problem of the Far East. We, who represent the women of China, would like you to know this, that we are proud of being Chinese, we love our country dearly. We respect our nearest neighbor, Japan; we have not lost faith in her as a partner in the promotion of world peace and brotherhood. We do not by any means desire to arouse hatred against our sisters and brothers in Japan; we only are forced to FIGHT AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY - a policy that should not be encouraged by the civilized and peace-loving world of the Twentieth Century.

With greetings again from your sisters in China.

The student body of Ginling College.

Cooperating Committee
for the
Women's Union Christian Colleges in Foreign Fields
419 Fourth Avenue
New York City



Dear Friends of Ginling:-

After a quiet rest of three weeks, our spring semester began on Feb. 8th. The opening chapel service was led by Mrs. Thurston on Feb. 9th at eight thirty in the morning, and then regular classes began at nine o'clock. After a week's stay with us Mrs. Thurston went to Shanghai to attend the Executive Committee meeting and to finish up some of the work in the Shanghai office. About March 9th she came back to Nanking to stay and work with us here. Her presence here is certainly a great relief to me in every way, because I can go to her at anytime for advice and instruction. She is doing everything she can to help us out.

This term we have two new members on the faculty. Miss Mary Tang, who is one of the Alumnae, comes here to help in the dormitory supervision, because all of us who are busy with other work cannot give as much time as we like to this important work. Then Miss Eleanor Wright, who was studying Chinese in Shanghai and preparing for her work in the Presbyterian Girls' School in Nanking, has very kindly come to teach part time in the English Department and study Chinese part of the time. On account of the lack of teachers we appreciate more than we can express in words of their help in such an emergency.

March 24th passed very quietly this year. Each one of us had a different thought for that day, and we kept everything to ourselves very quietly, and felt so relieved when the day was over at last. On March 25th we had a day of retreat, planned by our Y. W. C. A. Miss Ting, general secretary of the National Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai, and Miss Deng, (one of our graduates), student secretary of the Yangtse Valley, led a whole day program, as follows:

General topic of the Retreat

"The abundant Life of the Spirit and How to Attain it"

7.30-8.00 Prayer meeting led by Miss Deng
9.30-10.30 Address "The Abundant Life" by Miss Ting
10.30-11.30 Discussion groups-
Four student groups with student leaders
One faculty group
11.30-12.00 Reports on the discussion "How to vitalize our spiritual on this campus".

4 - 5 Discussion - led by Miss Deng
5 - 6 Social Hour, including games and tea
6 Supper
7 - 8 Closing address "Fellowship" by Miss Ting

The result of the retreat is very good. On the whole, our students are thinking seriously how to deepen their spiritual growth.

Since the beginning of the spring term, every Sunday morning from 9-10 there are six voluntary classes, discussing the various phases of student daily lives. More than two thirds of the students attend these classes, which are led by the influential members of the faculty, namely

Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin, Miss Chester, Miss Treudley, Miss Sutherland and Miss Djang Siao Soong. These classes are arranged by the Y. W. devotional committee to take place for six Sundays in succession, but most of the students feel that these classes are very worthwhile, and also interested in them, so they have asked the leaders to continue from 6 - 9 weeks.

Easter comes again. This time the joy is truly from our hearts, because we have so much to thank our Heavenly for his great love and guidance in this difficult year. In the morning the Y. W. members acted out the Scene at the Tomb in the front of the chapel, Mrs. Thurston talked on the Meaning of Easter. At 10:30 faculty and students went out to different churches to attend the morning service. There was a song service in the evening at 7 by the Y. W. in which the Glee Club, Freshmen Chorus, Practice School, and one song from each class and we all sang Eastercarols together. I am enclosing a program.

Ginling has become quite famous place for guests and visitors. This week we have about 30 guests from Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow. Seven teachers and the whole senior class are here to visit the different schools and colleges and also the famous places in Nanking. Yesterday they visited Ginling College, mostly our Education class in the Practice School and our different laboratories. From 5-6 they exhibited Kindergarten games and songs to our Seniors during the Physical education class. Last evening, the Y. W. gave a Farewell Party to them in the Gymnasium and we played games and had tea. This we got to know each other better and formed good friendly feeling toward each other. This morning they left us for Soochow.

Six of our physical education majors are visiting Shanghai's different schools of physical education under the leadership of Miss Chang. This is good spring time for visiting, so many schools have sent out their seniors to visit the other schools and places.

Professor Needham of Cornell University is visiting Nanking this month. We are looking forward to hear his lecture soon.

Nanking is very quiet just now. Most of the soldiers were sent to the north to get ready to fight Peking. Since the coming of General Chiang, the condition is better, less radical movements in the city, the business is better, so we can carry on our work quite regularly. One afternoon we entertained Mrs. Chiang to an informal tea. Several of us knew her before.

We are all very anxious for the arrival of Miss Wu, but we were so disappointed to get a cable, saying date of sailing is postponed 6 weeks.

Yours very sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

MISS YI FANG WU, PH.D., PRESIDENT OF GINLING COLLEGE

A history-making event occurred in Atlantic City, N. J., January 13, 1928, when Miss Yi Fang Wu was elected President of Ginling College, the union Christian college for women in Nanking, China. She thus became the first Chinese woman to head a Christian institution of college grade in China.

President Wu was graduated in 1919, a member of Ginling's first class. Before entering college she had taught English at the Higher Normal School for Girls in Peking. For three years after her graduation she taught in the same school, becoming head of the English department. In 1922 she came to America and entered the University of Michigan, from which she received in 1928 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, having specialized in Biology. At the insistent call of Ginling she turned aside from her chosen field and accepted the difficult and responsible position of president of Ginling.

She was president of the Chinese Students' Organization in America and is well known in China in the group of American returned students. She is a member of the Baptist Church.

Dr. Wu attended the meeting of the Federation of Women's Boards of Foreign Missions in Atlantic City in January 1928, also the Association of American Colleges held at the same place. Before sailing for China she visited a number of women's colleges in the East and Middle West.

President Wu carries to her new task marked ability, thorough academic preparation, deep devotion to her Alma Mater, and a strong conviction as to the place and importance of Christian education in China. "If the cause of Christian education is not one worth dying for, what is?" wrote one of the group of Ginling alumnae who risked life and reputation to save the school during the summer of 1927. This was quoted by Dr. Wu and expressed her spirit and purpose as she returned to China.

E. R. B.

GINLING COLLEGE

May, 1928

The history of Ginling the past year may truly be called a modern miracle. The college escaped destruction in the devastating storm that struck Nanking in March, 1927. In August, three times within one week, soldiers were practically ready to take possession of the buildings, but were prevented by the steady courage of a small group of alumnae and students who by occupying the buildings risked life and reputation to save the college. The faith that held them to this purpose led them in August to plan for registration and for the opening of school in September. An administrative committee of five Chinese was formed, and at the usual time college opened with over ninety enrolled. This is a little less than two-thirds of the enrollment of last year. Practically all of the senior class returned, the decrease largely representing smaller numbers in the lower classes. Political conditions and the care exercised in accepting new students explain the smaller enrollment.

At the urgent request of the Chinese faculty, alumnae and students, and under advice from many Chinese friends of the college, eight of the foreign faculty returned in September and were immediately reported to the different departments of the government in Nanking. Their return was without consular approval and aroused criticism in some quarters. The result of the year has seemed to justify their decision. Work has been uninterrupted and there has been the finest spirit of cooperation between Chinese and foreigners. For some time these eight women at Ginling were the only foreigners in Nanking. In fact, Ginling has been about the only place in Nanking where life has been normal.

Soon after the evacuation in March, an office was opened in Shanghai. Mrs. Thurston remained there, making short trips to Nanking at Founders Day in November, and at Christmas. At the beginning of the second semester she returned to Nanking, expecting to remain there until the arrival of her successor, though the administration of the college has continued in the hands of the Chinese.

An epoch making event occurred in January, when Miss Yi Fang Wu was elected president of the college. Miss Wu is a Ginling alumna, a member of its first class. She is finishing her work for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Michigan. She has the full confidence of alumnae, faculty and students, and has won high praise from those who have known her in America. She takes up her work with courage, a sacrificial spirit, and a strong conviction as to the place of Christian education in China.

Please return to
E. R. B.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
May 12, 1928.

RECEIVED

JUN 9 - 1928

Dear Friends Across the Ocean:

It is with regret and pain for what has happened at Tsinan that we are now writing to you. We feel exceedingly weak and alone in this struggle of right and wrong in a world of wrong. Therefore we would venture to think aloud before you, partly to clarify our own thinking on paper and partly to interpret our opinions to you.

Since May 3rd the newspapers have been filled with accounts of the Tsinan incident, but the stories differ widely as to facts. It is hard for us to judge the statements and reports that we have neither witnessed with our own eyes nor been accurately told.

But there are certain points we are sure of:

First, we know that Japanese troops are in Tsinan, Second, we know there were clashes between the Chinese and Japanese troops, the immediate cause we are still waiting to learn.

It is well known to the world that China and Japan have never been friendly neighbors. When two nations always face each other at the edge of suspicion, you can well imagine how delicate the situation is. Japan's sending troops to Shantung has intensified the Chinese resentment against Japan, and China as a nation in the family of nations certainly ought to have the right of protesting. But when both parties are growing embittered and suspicious, it is no small task to make them understand each other, therefore serious troubles are likely to occur. In this cup of bitter suffering we are learning the lesson that hatred is a boomerang which destroys the one

MAY 1928

who hates rather than the one who is hated.

We are sure that your minds must be filled with very many confused and conflicting impressions in regard to the Tsinan affair. We can not claim that our nation is always in the right. We can not claim a broad international outlook as a nation, but we can say that there are Chinese who are striving to do better as individuals and as a nation, longing for a helping hand from their older and stronger Christian sisters and brothers in the struggle for a moral victory. We believe that only if we will good can we accomplish good and we also believe in the ultimate triumph of good. But it needs divine courage and wisdom to act like Christ.

With this momentary vision of a greater ideal we are writing to you. We have no intention to be one-sided in our own defence. If there is any point where you seem to differ with us, please interpret us kindly and believe that what we want is only a united force for good for all mankind. The situation in Shantung between China and Japan at present is an uncertain one, even we in China do not know the actual facts yet. We hope you and the leaders of your nation will keep in close touch with the problems of the Far East and especially the question of Shantung, and watch the developments with an open-minded attitude. We hope you will see what you can do to help to settle the question justly and rightly, so as to avoid, if possible, any sore spot for future conflicts.

Very sincerely yours,

The Chinese Faculty of Ginling
College, Nanking, China.

1928

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

Dear Friends of Ginling:

The following letters have come to us from the Chinese faculty and the student body of Ginling. We are sure that they want these letters to have circulation and we also feel sure that you will be interested in their point of view, so we forward them to you.

Very sincerely

FLORENCE G. TYLER
Executive Secretary

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
May 12, 1928

Dear Friends Across the Ocean:-

It is with regret and pain for what has happened at Tsinan that we are now writing to you. We feel exceedingly weak and alone in this struggle of right and wrong in a world of wrong. Therefore we would venture to think aloud before you, partly to clarify our own thinking on paper and partly to interpret our opinions to you.

Since May 3rd the newspapers have been filled with accounts of the Tsinan incident, but the stories differ widely as to facts. It is hard for us to judge the statements and reports that we have neither witnessed with our own eyes nor been accurately told.

But there are certain points we are sure of: First, we know that Japanese troops are in Tsinan; Second, we know there were clashes between the Chinese and Japanese troops, the immediate cause we are still waiting to learn. It is well known to the world that China and Japan have never been friendly neighbors. When two nations always face each other at the edge of suspicion, you can well imagine how delicate the situation is. Japan's sending troops to Shantung has intensified the Chinese resentment against Japan, and China as a nation in the family of nations certainly ought to have the right of protesting. But when both parties are growing embittered and suspicious, it is no small task to make them understand each other, therefore serious troubles are likely to occur. In this cup of bitter suffering we are learning the lesson that hatred is a boomerang which destroys the one who hates rather than the one who is hated.

We are sure that your minds must be filled with very many confusing and conflicting impressions in regard to the Tsinan affair. We cannot claim that our nation is always in the right. We cannot claim a broad international outlook as a nation, but we can say that there are Chinese who are striving to do better as individuals and as a nation, longing for a helping hand from their older and stronger Christian sisters and brothers in the struggle for a moral victory. We believe that only if we will be good can we accomplish good and we also believe in the ultimate triumph of good. But it needs divine courage and wisdom to act like Christ.

1928

With this momentary vision of a greater ideal we are writing to you. We have no intention to be one-sided in our own defence. If there is any point where you seem to differ with us, please interpret us kindly and believe that what we want is only a united force for good for all mankind. The situation in Shantung between China and Japan at present is an uncertain one, even we in China do not know the actual facts yet. We hope you and the leaders of your nation will keep in close touch with the problems of the Far East and especially the question of Shantung, and watch the developments with an open-minded attitude. We hope you will see what you can do to help to settle the question justly and rightly, so as to avoid, if possible, any sore spot for future conflicts.

Very sincerely yours,

The Chinese Faculty of Ginling College
Nanking, China

May 13, 1928

The students of Ginling College in China send you greetings. May we, at the sametime, call your attention to the so-called Tsinan incident, which may mean nothing, as we hope, or may involve our country in war with Japan by the time this message of ours reaches you? We, as college students, however, believe that we represent all Chinese women in asking you to listen to a cry - a cry for world peace and brotherhood - from your sisters in China.

Our country today may be considered indifferent to peace since she seems to have endless civil wars; she may also be felt to be unfriendly to other nations since she seems to commit blunders that she cannot help in chaotic times like this, blunders such as other nations too have not been able to avoid. Chinese citizens as we are and bleeding as our hearts are for her fate, we do not for a moment endeavor to defend her in every thing, nor do we wish to draw hasty conclusions from the Tsinan incident. But we ask you lovers of truth and justice and believers in international friendship as we are, to help us to keep this tragic affair from leading to even more terrible consequences.

In Japan justified in sending her troops into Shantung Province? Every nation - China is no exception - has the right to maintain her territorial integrity - Tsinan is the capital of Shantung and Shantung one of the important windows to the Pacific. Should Japan send more troops and warships than needed for protecting her nationals in Shantung, granted that such protection is justified. The result of such an occupation may not only cause disaster in Shantung but may also involve endless frictions in the Pacific. If world peace is threatened as well as our territorial security, is Japan justified in adding to her forces in Shantung as she is doing now?

Should Japan thwart our Nationalist Northern Expedition? Tsinan is the threat of Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a main line from north to south. As Tsinan is occupied by an unfriendly force, our Nationalist Northern Expedition will have to halt. This will, no doubt, prolong our civil war and menace our national unifications. It is our hope that if no confusion is added by any other nation, we can soon secure a peaceful China to participate actively in bringing about world peace. As far as our unification is thwarted, suspicion and hatred may take this chance to spread. Should world opinion not condemn such a step - a step that not only hinders the unification of China but may also lead to more international misunderstandings?

1928

- 3 -

We need your sympathy but we need still more your intelligent, impartial, and unprejudiced judgement in connection with the Tsinan Incident and your continued interest in the perplexing problem of the Far East. We, who represent the women of China, would like you to know this, that we are proud of being Chinese, we love our country dearly. We respect our nearest neighbor, Japan; we have not lost faith in her as a partner in the promotion of world peace and brotherhood. We do not by any means desire to arouse hatred against our sisters and brothers in Japan; we only are forced to FIGHT AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY - a policy that should not be encouraged by the civilized and peace-loving world of the Twentieth Century.

With greetings again from your sisters in China.

The student body of Ginling College.

Please return to
E. R. B.

Ginling College
Nanking, China
May 13, 1928

RECEIVED

JUN 9 - 1928

The students of Ginling College in China send you greetings. May we, at the same time, call your attention to the so-called Tsinan Incident, which may mean nothing, as we hope, or may involve our country in war with Japan by the time this message of ours reaches you? We, as college students, however, believe that we represent all Chinese women in asking you to listen to a cry- a cry for world peace and brotherhood- from your sisters in China.

Our country today may be considered indifferent to peace since she seems to have endless civil wars; she may also be felt to be unfriendly to other nations since she seems to commit blunders that she can not help in chaotic times like this, blunders such as other nations too have not been able to avoid. Chinese citizens as we are and bleeding as our hearts are for her fate, we do not for a moment endeavor to defend her in every thing, nor do we wish to draw hasty conclusions from the Tsinan Incident. But we would ask you, lovers of truth and justice and believers in international friendship as are we, to help us to keep this tragic affair from leading to even more terrible consequences.

Is Japan justified in sending her troops into Shantung Province? Every nation- China is no exception- has the right to maintain her territorial integrity- Tsinan is the capital of Shantung and Shantung one of the important windows to the Pacific. Should Japan send more troops and warships than needed for protecting her nationals in Shantung, granted that such protection is justified. The result of such an occupation

MAY 13 1928

-2-

may not only cause disaster in Shantung but may also involve endless frictions in the Pacific. If world peace is threatened as well as our territorial security, is Japan justified in adding to her forces in Shantung as she is doing now?

Should Japan thwart our Nationalist Northern Expedition? Tsinan is the throat of Tientsin-Pukow Railway, a main line from north to south. As Tsinan is occupied by an unfriendly force, our Nationalist Northern Expedition will have to halt. This will, no doubt, prolong our civil war and menace our national unifications. It is our hope that if no ⁺conclusion is added by any other nation, we can soon secure a peaceful China to participate actively in bringing about world peace. As far as our unification is thwarted, suspicion and hatred may take this chance to spread. Should world opinion not condemn such a step- a step that not only hinders the unification of China but may also lead to more international misunderstandings?

We need your sympathy but we need still more your intelligent, impartial, and unprejudiced judgment in connection with the Tsinan Incident and your continued interest in the perplexing problem of the Far East. We, who represent the women of China, would like you to know this, that we are proud of being Chinese, we love our country dearly. We respect our nearest neighbor, Japan; we have not lost our faith in her as a partner in the promotion of world peace and brotherhood. We do not by any means desire to arouse hatred against our sisters and brothers in Japan; We only are forced to FIGHT AGAINST AN AGGRESSIVE POLICY-a policy that should not be encouraged by the civilized and peace-loving world of the Twentieth Century.

With greetings again from your sisters in China,

The student body of Ginling College.

OCT 4 1928

TREASURERS

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

Ginling College,
Nanking, China
June 23, 1928

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

May was a very busy month with many problems and pressure from outside. The general students' strike for stopping school for one week after the Tsinan Affair was partaken by most schools in the city. Our students felt it was foolish to stop school so long, so we only had one day and half during that week in which the students worked for China, as they wrote open letters on the Tsinan Incident, they had met together several times, discussing the best ways to be truly patriotic. Finally they all decided henceforth they are only going to wear Chinese materials as cloth and silk, and eat Chinese things only.

From May 17-29 the National Chinese Educational Commission met here in Nanking in the Fourth Chung San University. The general meetings were open to outsiders, so one or two members of our faculty went to attend these meetings. My brother T. Z. came to visit us during those days, so I went with him once. On the whole they try to make education more compulsory and more widespread in China. One afternoon the Commission came over to Ginling to visit our college. A program was planned to entertain them in the chapel by the joint effort of the University of Nanking and Ginling College faculty. The program consisted of speeches, songs and piano solo, and then tea and refreshments were served at the end.

Then our long expected Dr. Wu arrived in Shanghai on June 1st, came up here on June 8th and stayed with us for a week. We kept her busy. The faculty and students joined hands together in giving her a welcome party. One evening the faculty had a supper together during which she was asked to move to different tables after each course, so we all got a chance to know her better. This was followed by faculty meeting in which we welcomed her again and she gave a nice speech, showing her willingness to work with us and try her best to make this college as it ought to be, etc. Then one afternoon we invited all our outside friends to tea in order to meet our new president and quite a number of them came. On the last evening, we invited her to attend our Administrative Committee meeting. Oh! she seems to enter into things with great interest and very naturally. So we are very happy and look forward to the fall for her leadership in this important work. Then she left us for Shanghai.

This is our busy week of final examinations. Baccalaureate Service is to be held this coming Sunday. Piano Recital is coming Tuesday evening. Commencement is Wednesday morning. Tonight the faculty entertained the Seniors and Dr. Wu is coming today to join us in all these above affairs. She will take up her office of the president July 1st. Since our summer session was already planned for, the Executive Committee asked her to take vacation in July, and she has offered to come here during August to prepare for the opening of the college.

JUN 23 1928

- 2 -

This year has been a special year in the history of Ginling, because the Administrative Committee has tried to serve the college and carry through this transitorial period. Last night was our last meeting and we all felt sorry that it was the last one. I have enjoyed this year to be on this committee, because I have learned a lot about the administration and also got to know those members of the committee so much better by working with each other so closely, for this whole year. No doubt we made mistakes and faced hard problems on account of our lack of experience, but we are very happy to have Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley as our advisers. Their valuable experience and wise council carried us through the most difficult part of this year, of which we were very grateful to them.

Our summer session of six weeks will begin on June 29th to August 9th, for all those girls who lack credits to make up from one half to six credits. There are about 38 students who have registered for the summer session, and several girls who have asked to stay here all summer, so there will be about 45 altogether here for the Summer.

This has been a very hard year for me physically, so I am planning to leave here for Kuling after the Baccalaureate Service tomorrow. The doctor thinks it will be better for my work for the coming year if I go away earlier and get a good rest this summer, so I am leaving here before the Commencement Day, which I do not like very much to do, because I try to encourage the girls to stay here for that, you see.

With greetings from Ginling,

Yours very sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

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

Ginling College,
Nanking, China
June 23, 1928

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

May was a very busy month with many problems and pressure from outside. The general students' strike for stopping school for one week after the Tsinan Affair was partaken by most schools in the city. Our students felt it was foolish to stop school so long, so we only had one day and half during that week in which the students worked for China, as they wrote open letters on the Tsinan Incident, they had met together several times, discussing the best ways to be truly patriotic. Finally they all decided henceforth they are only going to wear Chinese materials as cloth and silk, and eat Chinese things only.

From May 17-29 the National Chinese Educational Commission met here in Nanking in the Fourth Chung San University. The general meetings were open to outsiders, so one or two members of our faculty went to attend these meetings. My brother T. Z. came to visit us during those days, so I went with him once. On the whole they try to make education more compulsory and more widespread in China. One afternoon the Commission came over to Ginling to visit our college. A program was planned to entertain them in the chapel by the joint effort of the University of Nanking and Ginling College faculty. The program consisted of speeches, songs and piano solo, and then tea and refreshments were served at the end.

Then our long expected Dr. Wu arrived in Shanghai on June 1st, came up here on June 8th and stayed with us for a week. We kept her busy. The faculty and students joined hands together in giving her a welcome party. One evening the faculty had a supper together during which she was asked to move to different tables after each course, so we all got a chance to know her better. This was followed by faculty meeting in which we welcomed her again and she gave a nice speech, showing her willingness to work with us and try her best to make this college as it ought to be, etc. Then one afternoon we invited all our outside friends to tea in order to meet our new president and quite a number of them came. On the last evening, we invited her to attend our Administrative Committee meeting. Oh! she seems to enter into things with great interest and very naturally. So we are very happy and look forward to the fall for her leadership in this important work. Then she left us for Shanghai.

This is our busy week of final examinations. Baccalaureate Service is to be held this coming Sunday. Piano Recital is coming Tuesday evening. Commencement is Wednesday morning. Tonight the faculty entertained the Seniors and Dr. Wu is coming today to join us in all these above affairs. She will take up her office of the president July 1st. Since our summer session was already planned for, the Executive Committee asked her to take vacation in July, and she has offered to come here during August to prepare for the opening of the college.

JUN 23 1928

- 2 -

This year has been a special year in the history of Ginling, because the Administrative Committee has tried to serve the college and carry through this transitorial period. Last night was our last meeting and we all felt sorry that it was the last one. I have enjoyed this year to be on this committee, because I have learned a lot about the administration and also got to know those members of the committee so much better by working with each other so closely, for this whole year. No doubt we made mistakes and faced hard problems on account of our lack of experience, but we are very happy to have Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin and Miss Treudley as our advisers. Their valuable experience and wise council carried us through the most difficult part of this year, of which we were very grateful to them.

Our summer session of six weeks will begin on June 29th to August 9th, for all those girls who lack credits to make up from one half to six credits. There are about 38 students who have registered for the summer session, and several girls who have asked to stay here all summer, so there will be about 45 altogether here for the Summer.

This has been a very hard year for me physically, so I am planning to leave here for Kuling after the Baccalaureate Service tomorrow. The doctor thinks it will be better for my work for the coming year if I go away earlier and get a good rest this summer, so I am leaving here before the Commencement Day, which I do not like very much to do, because I try to encourage the girls to stay here for that, you see.

With greetings from Ginling,

Yours very sincerely,

Ellen Y. T. Koo

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA
November, 1928

Saved from military occupation during the summer of 1927 by the heroism and self-sacrifice of students and alumnae, Ginling opened September 24 with ninety-two students, later increased to ninety-seven. During the year there have been ten American members of the faculty at the college. The Chinese faculty has been enlarged by the addition of some strong men. The general administration has been carried through the year by an administrative committee composed of three Chinese, with two foreigners as advisory members. There were difficulties that seemed insurmountable, but a splendid spirit of cooperation on the part of faculty members and students carried the college successfully and happily through the year. Work was well done and class room standards held as high as usual. The work of the science department has been highly commended by the Rockefeller Foundation, which has continued its grant to the department.

Easter was a day of joyful remembering, not only of the triumph over death of the first Easter day, but of deliverance from the danger of the year before.

In June the tenth graduating class, numbering 21, completed work for their degrees. This was the largest graduating class in the history of the college. Its members came from nine provinces, fourteen cities and fifteen schools. They scattered to eight of China's provinces for the work they were prepared to do.

A summer session of six weeks was carried through to make up work lost in the spring of 1927, and to protect the buildings from occupation. Following this, during the interval before the opening of the college in September, work was carried on informally by a small group of students and faculty. During the summer, military occupation was definitely threatened, but was happily averted. College opened September 13 with an enrollment of one hundred and thirty, fifty-four in the Freshman class. At the time of the Nanking "incident," March 1927, there were one hundred and fifty-two students enrolled. The return to this number will necessarily be slow, largely because co-education has been adopted in almost all government and mission colleges and universities, and these institutions must necessarily depend upon the same middle schools for students upon which Ginling depends.

The Board of Control has been reorganized so as to make a Chinese majority possible. At present fourteen out of a total membership of twenty-nine are Chinese.

In January Miss Y Fang Wu, Ph.D., then in the United States, was elected President. She returned to China early in the summer and in August assumed her new office. She is a member of the Baptist Church and is thoroughly committed to the cause of Christian education and to the maintenance of the Christian character of Ginling. In her short time in the college she has won the confidence of the students and faculty, both Chinese and foreign.

Confidential -

5A

RECEIVED

Journal of E. L. L.

1928

[17]

November 13

FEB 2 1928

After all the excitement for the celebration of Sun's 62nd birthday, both on Friday and Saturday, Nov. 11th and 12th, we were looking for a restful quiet Sunday. The morning has left us safe. Some went to church and some stayed in bed. We entered into the afternoon with our hearts hanging in the air. As several of us were invited to a tea party at the home of one of the secretaries of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Government, we went as planned. We had a very good time there. Our host and hostess are most polite and friendly. Our hearts began to seek for rest. In the course of chatting between our host and some other guests from the Government, much good will and appreciation for the work of Ginling were expressed. Our hearts were lifted. Our host said that he would like to invite our Foreign Faculty to tea, but he is afraid that his wife would lose face because she has not had a very good course in house-keeping.

The Y. W. C. A. vesper service was held at 7.00 P.M. in the chapel. It was fairly well attended and the time was profitably spent. "Well," thought I, "at last the day is safely over." I retired in peace rather early. Who knows! Two student representatives came to the faculty house at 7.30. They wanted to know what is the best thing to do. They got a letter from the Yunnan Bureau of the party asking them to stop school work on Monday for the sake of propaganda. Light was out while they were still discussing that miserable question.

Nov. 14th, the first question I met in the morning was -- stop classes or not? Discussion and consultation. Consultation and discussion. Finally the question was solved that the Monday after-

noon classes will be moved to Saturday afternoon, and leave Monday afternoon free for the students to do what was required of them from outside. By doing so, the students thought that they were punished to work on Saturday because they have gone out too much. Naturally they felt that their good will in protecting the good name of the college and their conformation of their duties as a citizen were not appreciated. The misunderstanding was instantly removed and as a result a Faculty-Student Joint Committee was made into existence. Its chief duty is to handle the question of holidays that may be raised again in the future. Another hit! A letter came in the afternoon informing us that there will be a mass meeting held in the Public Recreation ground at 1.00 P.M. the following day to protest against Japan. Ginling's presence was expected. Well, well, Monday's classes have already moved to Saturday, where shall Tuesday afternoon's classes go. The Faculty-Student Joint Committee was called. Discussion. Discussion and discussion. Finally the issue was found that those who have no classes in the afternoon be asked to be the representatives at the mass meeting. So it was.

Our nerves got tight. The air was tense. We must find some way out of this maze. We want to be true patriots. That is exactly the reason why we must do honest work. With so many demands for meetings and parades can we finish our term's work? No word could express the intensity of life on the campus of that week -- that horrible week. Into this intense intensity of depression, Dr. Hodgkin arrived at 4.30 P.M. on Monday afternoon. He is a Godsend man. He certainly loosened the air and lightened the burden. He gave us a series of chapel talks beginning Tuesday. The subjects were: "The Spirit of Christianity," "The Spirit of Democracy" and "The Evolution of Religion". Everybody liked his talks. The services were all well attended. Remarks and comments were nothing but expressions like "He is wonderful." "It is an excellent talk." "He thinks well." etc. Dr. Hodgkin has

also had two gatherings with the University boys. But the results were not particularly encouraging. It seems that it is true that boys are not as sensitive in things belonging to the world of religion. He also spent a whole day with the pastors in Nanking. About 50 pastors were present and they had dinner together in the 600 dining room. After leading the Thursday evening prayer meeting, Dr. Hodgkin left for Shanghai by the night train.

November 18th, was the day the University of Nanking boys made their expression toward the affair of inaugurating their new president. The student government of the University held an entertainment "to welcome" their new president. We were all invited. Just for the sake of showing our respect for the new president, I went. We got there a little bit late. The meeting had begun. After I had been very busy in seeking for a seat (the Sage Chapel was full with people) I noticed that the new president was making a speech. He was asked to report the history of the reorganization of the University Board and Administrative body, etc. I did not hear the whole speech, so it does not seem fair for me to state my comment here. The program proceeded with plays, songs, and Chinese boxing and what not. The Ginling girls contributed a funny dance to the grand occasion. Expression of attitudes were made in written form and circulated among the audience by the student government officers. Very sorry to say that my impression was not a favorable one. For I am born with a serious nature and simply could not stand anything like that. The inauguration of a new president is to me something sacred. He must not be the center of silly jokes, or the object of fun. Moreover, the labor that was put into the life of the University ought to be appreciated. The laborers for its growth in the past could not be forgotten, unless people are heartless. Every single soul that has been and is still doing and helping in the welfare of the University must be remembered and appreciated. One of the Chinese proverbs says "When you drink of the water, think

of the spring." That thought appeared to me to be lacking in the jolly occasion.

November 21st, a letter was received from the City Student Union. It told the story that a mass meeting was to be held in the public recreation ground at 2.00 P.M. on the next day for the celebration of the victory over the communists in the west and the militarists in the north. The Joint Committee was called. After discussion and discussion, it was agreed that people would know how to enjoy themselves without us. We better celebrate the same through quiet and faithful study for the day. On the same afternoon, our telephone got busy. Friends and families wanted to know if we were at home. Some trouble has occurred to the gathered crowd they said. Some were killed. On the reply that we did not go out for the day, all of them answered "Good." What really happened we wanted very much to know. Our information varies a great deal. Truth. We wanted the truth. But truth was the only thing that was just impossible to get.

November 22nd has slipped away quietly and peacefully.

Thursday, November 24th, it happened that I went over to Chung-san University on a special commission to see Dr. Ai, professor of Psychology there. As soon as I entered the gate, I noticed several notices with big characters which told me that their students were having an urgent meeting for the discussion of the 22nd atrocity. Then I was informed that the University students have stopped classes for the sake of that meeting that morning. I stopped a while in front of their bulletin board. There I learned that the students were protesting against the shooting done by the government. The students also protested against the name of the University. They do not want it to be Chung San. They want it to be something else. They want to hold another meeting in the afternoon discussing the question "How should the University be named." I saw three "red

cross" men hurrying toward the physical education quarter where the Party School is now located. I was told that "some" of the Party school students were wounded on Tuesday. What I saw and what I heard greatly puzzled me, but the truth was still in the dark waiting to be discovered.

After lunch I was informed that one boy from the City Student Union has just appeared on the campus and brought over the news that all schools were asked to be "on strike" for a day on Friday." "Ah, what I saw and what I heard in the morning was hitting us on the head now," thought I. Promoted by the curiosity of wanting to know what has come out from the mass meeting of Chung-San University, I called upon a friend in the afternoon. She is an old student in the University and she was in the meeting in the morning. She told me that the trouble on Tuesday was mainly an expression of a Party division. It was an old grudge which has been nourished in the hearts of many since June. The people who are in power at present are mostly men from the Western Hills group,-- the group of people who had gathered themselves at Western Hill, Peking, after the death of Dr. Sun. They are the group that believed that the revolution has started before it has paved the way. So that puts them into a position in opposition with the Communists and also with the group who are loyal to Dr. Sun. On the Saturday previous to the trouble, a meeting was held in which some of the men suggested that they should support the special party committee that was newly formed (mostly composed of men who are in sympathy with the Western Hills group). Of course, people-present-who-are-not-in-sympathy-with-th- that started an opposite reaction in the minds of some of the people present who are not in sympathy with the Western Hills Group. Naturally, they expressed their dissatisfaction and four persons were thus arrested. Among the four one was a Chung San boy (Southeastern) and one was a Party School

boy. On Tuesday, the Mass Meeting was held at the Public Recreation ground for which the government suspected trouble, so they sent word that no parade for the day was permitted. But the word got there while the crowd has already started the parade. The messengers and the paraders get in front of the door of the Public Park. The messengers would not let the paraders go on because that was their commission to stop it. The paraders said they must go on because they said it is the will of the people to parade. Law of the government and the will of the people. What has actually happened? Nobody was able to tell except the doers. Others only know that firing followed the argument. Who fired first is going to remain in question until the actors should once confess. It seemed to be a trouble between the Party and the army from the government. None of the other school people were wounded besides the Party school people except a few by-standers.

Strike? Shall we strike? Call the Joint Committee. Oh, the schedule! The Committee could not meet before six. College prayer meeting at 6.45. It was Thanksgiving Day. The faculty members were either hostesses or guests at a Thanksgiving dinner at 7.15. When shall the committee meet? At last to allow the students to have a quiet evening for study, the meeting was settled to be held at 9.15 P.M.

Thanksgiving Dinner! We ate and ate till we could eat no more. Then we started to eat apples in a new fashion. Hung the apples with a string on the water pipe and then tried to eat it while it swings without using your hands. Hard work, I must confess. We struggled with that naughty, disobedient apple for along time, still failed to succeed. But Miss Chang and Miss Vautrin succeeded at their first struggle. It was nothing hard for them at all. We played some other games too, which made everybody laugh hard, and ought to cheer us up. Everyone seemed to have

a good time, but I felt and read a distinctive note of sadness in the midst of the smiles and laughter. We felt exceedingly thankful. Is it possible not to give thanks to the Lord who has saved us from all. Impossible!

9.15 P.M! The Joint Committee met in room 301. The student representatives reported what they were told by the Representative from the City Student Union. Other members also contributed other information in regard to the same question. The final issue seems to come out like this that the celebration meeting called on Tuesday openly was for the purpose of celebration but behind the stage there was another purpose. Disaster was the result. Shall we side with the law breakers or shall we side with the shooters? It is not right to act against the law, and it is not right to shoot people to death. The real motive was unknown. It was such a grand mix-up. Hard to know is the best thing to do. Certainly we do not want to be closely knitted up with politics. Our chief interest is in the educational affairs of the nation. But the very question of "on strike" or not is going to say which division are we for. Hard job! So mysterious and complicated was the whole business that we only could comprehend the situation we were in, but we must not say so. Must not. Our Quaker meeting was then begun. We sat in silence for minutes after minutes. Time seemed to be endlessly long, but not one knew what to say. Finally, Miss Vautrin broke the silence by saying, "We are all Christians here. Let us pray." We prayed in silence. We still knew not what to do. One member then made the motion that we would strike. It was seconded, but lost for lack of voters. Silence again. Knew not what to do. Finally another motion was made. Amendments accepted that we would have a discussion meeting held from 10-12 A.M. for the purpose of educating the group to be intelligent with the problems they are facing from day to day. The program was planned. The short hand of the watch

registered 12. The meeting was adjourned. We retired.

November 25, all schools were supposed to be "on strike." The University of Nanking did not have any classes. I went to the University Middle School at about 9.00 A.M. On strike. Then I learned from their Principal, Mr. C. F. Liu, and his wife that "The boys felt that it was necessary to strike because the University boys struck." Student representatives came to him in the morning asking for permission to go out to do some propaganda work while they knew well that it was not safe to be on the streets on a strike day. "We must do something today, otherwise they would not be able to know that we are on strike." Fear dominates. "Well," the principal answered, "your parents send you to me for study, if something should happen to you, what shall I say to your parents?" Finally it was decided that those who want to go out must sign a special slip stating that they are going out on their own initiative and then sign their names. Very few did go out but most of them stayed at home and had a very mischievous time. Then I went to Chungshan University. My first attention was attracted by the posters on the trees, for every tree got a poster to bear. "Freedom to live." "Protecting the freedom to live" "Kill the shooters" etc. A group of the University boys and two of their girls started out for a parade, they yelled along the streets "Down with the Western Hill group", while I was still talking with a friend there. The two brave girls came back because they were too tired to go on parading. They said that the rest has gone to the office of the Central Government demanding justice. The telegrams they sent early in the morning to their headquarters in other places were all kept by the censorship of the telegraph office. Business was going on as usual on the streets. The students thought that these people must strike too. They want to work these people to strike on the next day. What more was going to happen? Anticipation

November 26. Field Day exercise was to be held in the afternoon. Tickets have gone out long ago. But if the whole city was "on strike" should we still have our field day program? Hard question. Fortunately the city was as it was. Lunch was over. Guests were streaming in. Minds got busy. Eyes opened wide. Ears became alert. Everybody must watch but be tactful at all times. The bell rang. Students marched in. First came the shuttle rally, tennis both double and single. Track followed - 50 yard dash, standing high jump and running high jump, baseball and volley ball, etc. Cheers and laughter. Rah! Rah! Rah! the events were concluded with the grand play by the whole mass with the cage ball. Juniors won the cup. Freshmen did not win the silver cup but got the second place. They were satisfied to be it. Sophomores got the third place. They said that they are in the third place as far as the class number is concerned, so they think it is all right that they should be in the third place in the success of the Field Day events. The seniors thought that their place is very appropriate too. It was a perfectly beautiful day and the spirit was beautiful too. The students certainly have manifested good sportsmanship this year. There were about 250 guests. All of a most friendly nature. A grand success indeed!

November 28, the faculty met informally, just for a chat on the general situation in the city. They want to be intelligent about things, that is it.

December 2nd. To welcome the month. Mr. Morris the moving picture man came. - How terrible of him. He wanted to make a movie of us all. Surely we all looked awfully awkward. Miss Vautrin named the novel event "The Real Test of Character." I would like to see this movie some day.

Dr. W.S. Weigh from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs gave us a lecture on the question of Manchuria at B.M. in the chapel. Partly due to my own ignorance of history and partly due to his lack of organization but mostly due to his lack of real thinking, I must declare

1928 [10]

that I did not enjoy the talk. I was sorry to waste that amount of time to sit there.

December 3rd. I went to see Bao Fu-hien and her baby son in the afternoon. Both the mother and the son look well and happy. She enjoyed her married life very well, strange to say.

The Faculty-Sophomore party was held at 7. P.M. in the faculty living room. We have a wonderful Social Committee. The program was an excellent one. Everybody enjoyed the night immensely.

December 4th. It was a very busy day for me. Church service in the morning led by Dr. Herman Liu. His subject was "What is the responsibility of the Christians toward the present movement in China?" His chief emphasis was that the Christians must not talk about what is the best thing but must apply what they think into actions. Christian Literary Society meeting and the Fellowship group met in the afternoon. Besides there were several guests from the party brought over by Mrs. K.S.Kiu. The eyes of the women guests were just sparkling. Do we have any right to suspect her motive of coming?

December 5th. Regular faculty meeting at 7.00 P.M. Miss Treudley reported on the Advisory Council of Higher Education which she attended while in Shanghai. Then she reported on the actions of the Board of Control. Out of all the reports one thing I want to record is the answer the Ginling College Committee in New York gave to Mrs. New that Ginling College must remain as an independent women's college of the Senior rank. The discussion group on "Religious Education" met after the faculty meeting. Problems upon problems. Sometimes, I think we are nothing but problems.

NANKING *Dec. 1928*

Nanking, no longer Peking (or (Peiping)), is the capital of China. This is not the first time that Nanking is honored as the first city of the land. Chu Hung Wu, the first Emperor of Ming Dynasty, made Kiang-nan capital of his empire and named it Ying-tien in 1368 A. D. The name of the city was changed to Nanking (South Capital) when Yung Lo adopted Shun-tien as Peking (North Capital) in 1403 in order to realize his plan to pacify Mongolia and Manchuria.

Nanking dates back over 2,000 years ago as the cradle of the Kingdom of Wu. During Han (206 B. C.—A. D. 25) it was known as Gin-ling and Tan-yang. While the Tang Emperors (618—907 A. D.) renamed it Kiang-nan and Shengchow. The British navy bombarded and captured it in 1842 where and when China's first unequal treaty was made. It was the capital of the Tai Ping Tien Kuo in 1853. In 1911 when the Republic of China was established Sun Yat-Sen was proclaimed provisional president at Nanking.

The city holds the key to the Yangtze Valley. It opens into the Yangtze to the North and is protected by mountains on the East. Like Washington, D. C., Nanking is almost the middle point on the eastern coast of the country. More like Concord and Lexington it is where the Chinese people first shed blood for their independence when Chu Hung-Wu overthrew the Mongol regime. The ruins of Chu Hung-Wu's temple still stand in the northeast corner of the city. The new mausoleum of Sun Yat-Sen looks down on the city from Purple Gold Mountain. Amidst impressive natural surroundings, located at the most central and strategic point, and with all its historical associations with the nation's glories and humiliations, Nanking qualifies well to be the capital for China in her struggle for independence, and democracy.

Letter by a Ginling alumna & teacher to president of University in U.S.A

Ginling College
Nanking, China
April 10, 1929

My dear

Thank you for your official statement of Feb. 14 in regard to my admission as a student to your university, and also for your article "In the Background of the Turmoil in China" which came with your note of Feb. 20. It is very good of you to let me have a share in your point of view toward the present situation in China, I feel I must write you.

Your up-ward-look hope for China is a lift to a depressed heart. It is certainly very kind of you to believe that China will strive for the establishment of peace and goodwill among the people of the world. I do hope some day China will be able to look straight into the eyes of her friends like a man who has highly fulfilled their expectations and has done his duty he owes to humanity. But at present I must confess that your most sympathetic and hopeful attitude has made me feel very sad indeed. For I feel China is like a most disappointing child who is not living up to what is expected of him and is not doing his duty to humanity at the present moment.

It is true that China's revolution is a very hopeful sign, yet I can not help feeling that it has missed its spiritual power. I agree with you that China has failed to develop a strong national consciousness, but I doubt at your explanation that it was due to the fact that they were a peace-loving home folk. We were a home-loving folk all right, and in fact we were so home-loving that our love for home has blinded us from a bigger perception toward life as a whole, we became public spiritless and exceedingly selfish. I question if we are really peace-loving. In former days China's geographical conditions have kept her out of trouble with the western nations. Mountain bars and ocean depths have given her the good name of being peace-loving, but she has never lacked trouble and blood-shedding in her own territory even from the first chapter of her history. When one walks on the street at any time it is a very rare fact that one would not meet somebody quarrelling for one reason or the other. My friends told me that while they spent a whole summer in Japan they have never seen any Japanese quarrelling on the streets. I wonder if the Chinese race is really a peace-loving folk. It seems to me that the real core of the trouble lies in the social and moral inheritance of the people. The people are not to blame, but we are most unfortunate to have such an heritage. The whole social and moral systems are so built that it is hard to live straight in such a situation.

I am afraid I do agree with you in your statement that in a very true sense western civilization is to blame for the

APR 10 1929

revolutionary changes that are taking place in China today. And personally I have always held Dr. John Dewey and Professor Kalpatrick responsible for the chaotic spirit of the Chinese youth. For Dewey's principle of democracy and Kalpatrick's project method are born into a soil that is not ready for their birth.

However I realize that it is neither right for us to blame our ancestors for heritage nor is it right for us to blame our friends for their influence, the only thing we ought to do would be to look into ourselves to see what remedies can be made out of the stuff we are born with. We like to believe that there are still people in China who are upright and are earnestly seeking for the good of humanity. We are confident that friends from the world are ready to back them up with words of sympathy and encouragement and prayers in their hours of darkness. We hope the day will come that China will transfer from her position of being a problem herself to a position of being able to solve the problems of humanity with her brothers in the family of nations.

It is easy for us to say that we have hope and faith, but it is awfully hard to act as if we really believe in ourselves, seeing the terrible mess in front of our eyes. You can never understand what it means to be a Chinese in these days. On the one hand you are not willing to admit a final moral defeat for China, and on the other hand you are absolutely helpless in making the wrongs you see right; on the one hand you have to receive kindness and help from your friends, and on the other hand you have to stand still to see your friends being rewarded with bitterness and hatred. Thus with a heart torn into pieces you are still as helpless as ever.

At present we are again entering into a chapter of darkness in the book of life. Threats of war, of violence from communists; peace is like a one thousand pound of weight hanging in the air with a single hair. It may fall at any moment. It is in times like this that we appreciate the more, and feel closer to our western friends and teachers who are now here with us, and also those who are not here, but whose friendship and spirit are making us feel stronger to face the unknown that the future has in store for us.

I appreciate your spirit in pointing out the good and constructive works of China in your paper. It is true there is an inner urge in the Chinese heart -- an urge for a moral existence in an arid and bare life. I sincerely wish success to this new urge. And I hope friends of China will help her to succeed in helping her to build up strong personalities in her children. And I wish the western educators who have contacts with Chinese students will see if they are getting the core of western education, and not only the mask of it. In some ways it seems that western education is failing to develop Chinese character, perhaps this is a point worth considering for the friends who are in real earnest to help China at this stage of affairs.

APR 10 1929

- 3 -

Mr. Hadin, a Swiss explorer of the Tibetan desert, was here in Nanking a few weeks ago. We heard him speak twice of his experience of exploration. He is a delightful man and we enjoyed to hear him very much. From Huntington I am learning about Chinese Turkestan and from Andrews about Mongolia. Staffenson's experiences in the Arctic are very attractive too. I feel very happy indeed to be able to share the thrilling experiences of these men. I can not help envying them for the joy they get out of the hardships they endured, and the sense of satisfaction they must embrace in their hearts for the contributions they made to mankind. China needs children like these explorers. China needs explorers to explore the unknown regions of her mind and life, as well as her deserts and natural resources. She needs explorers who are willing to face the mountains of hardships in life, cheerfully and courageously in loneliness and in danger - face misery with ridicule and dismiss desolations and depression with a smile. But where can they be found?

Easter week this year has given us a new and deeper meaning. At least I do feel so. We had a Communion service in the College chapel on Thursday night which was very well attended both by faculty and students. And above all the spirit was very good, which made me feel as if I were participating in the last supper, with Jesus really there, as in the days of old. We had a very good Good Friday service too. Jesus was brought very real and close to us, and I was made to feel that I simply must not go on living so carelessly to crucify Him again and again. But life is so full of blunders one can hardly dare to trust one's own good intentions unless one has actually achieved it. Indeed it is true that one's self is one's worst enemy with whom one has to fight to the last minute of one's earthly career.

Wishing that you have had a so profitable and as joyful an Easter as we have had at Ginling, I am

Most sincerely yours,

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

1919 - 1929

Ten years ago Ginling occupied the beautiful but inconvenient old official residence in which in 1915 it received its first class. The Union College Campaign in 1921-1922, to which the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society generously contributed, made possible the new plant to which the college moved in 1923.

From small beginnings, and without a preparatory department or sub-Freshmen classes, Ginling's enrollment had grown to one hundred and fifty in 1926. In September 1927, following the Nanking "incident," the college opened with ninety-two students. In 1929 the number had increased to one hundred and sixty-four, in spite of changed student conditions due to the spread of co-education and the fact that disturbed political conditions had resulted in a decrease in the enrollment of senior high schools.

The first year of the decade gave Ginling its first graduating class - five young women - all of whom have had post-graduate study in America. One of them has become Ginling's first Chinese President and one is the first Chinese Chairman of the Board of Directors. There are today one hundred and fifty-one Alumnae, more than half of whom are in schools as administrators and teachers, largely in Christian ^{institutions} schools. High tribute has been paid to the Ginling graduates who during the days of the Revolution took the places of our missionaries and heroically and devotedly cared for the work.

Grants made to the Science Department by the China Medical Board testify to its high rank. In 1925 the Normal School for Physical Education in Shanghai, established and maintained by the Young Women's Christian Association, was amalgamated with Ginling. Through this

special department of the college, teachers of physical education are being trained for a large part of China. For a number of years the undergraduates have maintained a day school, for which they bought land and erected a building. On the campus there is a branch of the Mass Education Movement.

The efficiency, loyalty and fine spirit of students and Chinese leaders carried the college safely through the student strikes of 1925 and the Revolution of 1927. In March 1927, when the Nationalist Army swept Nanking with destruction, and later, when successive attempts were made by the army to occupy the college buildings, Ginling was saved by the heroism and devotion of its Chinese faculty and students. The transition from the old forms and methods to the new have been brought about easily and happily. The Chinese membership of the Board of Directors and of the faculty has gradually been increased. College management for a brief time following the evacuation of the foreign staff was in the hands of an Administrative Committee composed of Chinese with foreign advisory members. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, who organized the college and as President led in its development, in 1928 turned over her task with confidence to one of Ginling's own daughters, Miss Yi-fang Wu, Ph.D., admired and trusted alike by the American, British and Chinese members of the staff and by the students.

The representatives of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society now on the faculty are Dr. Cora D. Reeves and Miss Harriet Whitmer. Miss Flora Carncross, after a short period of service, died in April 1925.

FROM DR. WU'S REPORT TO PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, 1929

"The religious life of the students may be of interest to the readers. It has not in any way been affected by the recent anti-Christian or anti-religious sentiment, but remains as earnest and active as before. The attendance at chapel (four times a week) is voluntary but proves to be quite high. The careful record, taken throughout the first semester, shows a minimum attendance of fifty-two percent of the student body and a maximum of ninety percent, with an average of seventy-three percent. On Sundays, while most of the students attend the joint Sunday service of the University and Ginling, some go to their own churches in spite of the distances and rickshaw fares entailed. The Y.W.C.A. evening prayer meeting on Thursdays is well attended and so is the Vesper Service on Sundays. The Y.W.C.A. also arranges voluntary Bibleclasses which are led by faculty members and have proved very helpful. As for active service, they carry with much enthusiasm the Sunday School for children, adult women's classes, college servants' night school, and the Pei-Yu Day School."

E R 13.

GINLING COLLEGE
October, 1929

Students

In September 1928 the new college year opened in a normal and quiet way with an enrollment of 132, from twelve provinces. This was not up to the level of the enrollment in March 1927, but considering the fact that all of the colleges and universities in East China are co-educational except St. Johns in Shanghai, and also because the number of girls in mission schools has decreased on account of the political trouble, it is not surprising that the increase of students in Ginling was not larger. One hundred and twelve of the one hundred and thirty-two were Christians, representing fifteen denominations. Our Church led in denominational representation, with twenty-seven student members of the Church. The volunteer Bible discussion classes under the Y.W.C.A. were well attended, and there were in the college no antagonism to Christians or to Christianity.

The college was remarkably free from the internal difficulties which are apt to beset educational institutions at the present time. The students kept in close touch with the city Student Union, but, maintaining independence of thought and judgment, they did not commit themselves to follow every action taken by the Union. During the tragic and trying days following March 24, 1927, the students and alumnae who remained at the college won the confidence of government officials through their wise participation in public affairs, at the same time stating clearly the Christian character of the college. A missionary is reported as having recently said that the Ginling group at that time created the conditions which make Christian work in Nanking possible today.

In addition to the Chinese President, there were twelve Chinese women on the faculty (some giving part time) and sixteen Chinese men, including administrative officers.

The outstanding event of the year was the inauguration of the new President, Miss Yi Fang Wu, Ph.D. She took over the new duties of the President July 1, 1928, her formal inauguration taking place on November 3. The ceremony was one of real dignity, suitable to the personalities of both the new and retiring Presidents. Both by her speech and actions, Mrs. Thurston made everyone realize how much the college owes to her vision and faith. Dr. Barclay, who was present at the inauguration, paid a high tribute, in the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE, to both Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Wu. Quoting from a letter of one of the American members of the faculty:

"As for Dr. Wu, I think it is the unanimous opinion of both Chinese and foreign faculty that we are extraordinarily fortunate in having a woman of such calibre to act as President. With a sound Chinese and western education, a dignified and pleasing personality, a very real and personal Christian faith, and a clear-sighted devotion to the interests of the college and the higher education of women in China, one would have to look far before one could find another woman so well fitted for the position."

The high place of leadership that is accorded Dr. Wu is indicated by her election as one of the Vice Presidents of the National Christian Council, her relation to the East China Federated University and her appointment as delegate to the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Commencement exercises in June were dignified and impressive. Of the twenty-seven graduates, twenty-one are going into nineteen schools to teach, one takes up medicine and one literature, while one has not yet made a decision as to the future. The class made a gift of \$200. (Mex.) for a bell, and and the class of 1919 on the occasion of its tenth reunion gave a Reunion Scholarship of \$100.

The new college year opened September 12, the Seniors having returned early for a two days Retreat. The total enrollment is 164, of whom 55 are Freshmen and 8 are transfer students. It is interesting to note that these 8 come from the University of Nanking, Shanghai College, Soochow University and Yale-in-China. Thirty of the total enrolled are in the special one year course in Physical Education. A majority of the girls in this course have had experience as teachers and expect to return to their schools to teach Physical Education. With 20 in the Practice School there is a total of 184 girls on the campus.

Nov. 1929

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

Methodist representatives on the faculty: Cora D. Reeves, Harriet M. Whitmer.

The college year of 1928-1929 opened with an enrollment of one hundred and thirty-two students from twelve provinces. This did not equal the enrollment before the Nanking "incident" of 1927, but considering the prevalence of co-education in the colleges and universities of East China and the decreased enrollment in mission schools brought about by political troubles, it was not surprising that the increase in Ginling was not larger. One hundred and twelve of the total number enrolled were Christians, representing fifteen denominations. With twenty-seven members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, our church led in denominational representation.

The religious life of the students has not been affected by the recent anti-Christian or anti-religious sentiment, but remains earnest and active. In addition to the regular courses in Religion there are voluntary Bible classes which are led by faculty members. With much enthusiasm the students carry a Sunday School for children, women's Bible classes, college servants' night school and a Day School. The college has been remarkably free from the internal difficulties which beset educational institutions at the present time. The students have kept in close touch with the city Student Union but have maintained independence of thought and judgment.

The outstanding event of the year has been the inauguration of the new President, Yi-fang Wu, Ph.D., which took place November 3, 1928. With a sound Chinese and Western education, a dignified and pleasing personality, a very real and personal Christian faith, and a clear-sighted devotion to the interests of the college and of higher education for women in China, she is well-fitted for the position. She is receiving hearty and loyal support from both Chinese and foreign members of the staff. The high place of leadership that is accorded her in the Christian Church in China is indicated by her election as one of the Vice Presidents of the National Christian Council of China.

The retirement of Mrs. Lawrence Thurston from administrative work called forth tributes to the devotion, faith and courage which brought into existence and to its present place of usefulness and influence one of our best colleges in China. She is now on furlough and has been invited to return to teach in Ginling and to give other much needed service.

The faculty has been strengthened by the addition of a larger number of Chinese men and women. With a definite understanding that the Christian character of the college shall be maintained, the Ginling College Committee has approved steps looking toward the registration of the college under the Chinese government.

Commencement exercises in June were dignified and impressive. Twenty-seven young women were graduated. The Class of 1919 celebrated its tenth reunion with appropriate gifts to the college.

The new college year opened September 12 with an enrollment of one hundred and sixty-four, of whom fifty-five are Freshmen. Thirty of the number enrolled are in the special one year course in Physical Education. With twenty in the Practice School, there is a total of one hundred and eighty-four girls on the campus.

GINLING COLLEGE

May 1929.

In the many changes that are taking place in Nanking, the new capital of China, and in the midst of turmoil and tension, Ginling stands as an oasis of calm repose in her quiet valley among the little hills.

In September the Senior class returned one day early in order to hold a Retreat, and later a day was given to the faculty Retreat. On November 10 and 11 about 100 college and high school students, men and women, gathered together at Ginling, and for two days discussed the question of how to live a thoroughly Christian life. On December 13 another Retreat was held in the college for Christian teachers, who came together, about sixty in number, to consider the question of religious education in the schools.

In September the new college year opened in a normal and quiet way with an enrollment of 132, from twelve provinces. This was not up to the level of the enrollment in March 1927, but considering the fact that all of the colleges and universities in East China are co-educational except St. Johns in Shanghai, and also because the number of girls in mission schools has decreased on account of the political trouble, it is not surprising that the increase of students in Ginling has not been larger during the last two years. One hundred and twelve of the one hundred and thirty-two are Christians, representing fifteen denominations. Our Church leads in denominational representation with twenty-seven student members of the Church. The volunteer Bible discussion classes under the Y.W.C.A. are well attended, and there is in Ginling no antagonism to Christians or to Christianity.

The college has been remarkably free from the internal difficulties which are apt to beset educational institutions at the present time. The students have kept in close touch with the city Student Union, but, maintaining independence of thought and judgment, they have not committed themselves to follow every action taken by the Union. During the tragic and trying days following March 24, 1927, the students and alumnae who remained at the college won the confidence of government officials through their wise participation in public affairs, at the same time stating clearly the Christian character of the college. A missionary is reported as having recently said that the Ginling group at that time created the conditions which make Christian work in Nanking possible today.

In addition to the Chinese President, there are twelve Chinese women on the faculty (some giving part time) and sixteen Chinese men, including administrative officers.

The outstanding event of the year has been the inauguration of the new President, Miss Yi Fang Wu, Ph.D. She took over the new duties of the President, July 1, her formal inauguration taking place on November 3. The ceremony was one of real dignity, suitable to the personalities of both the new and retiring Presidents. Both by her speech and actions, Mrs. Thurston made everyone realize how much the college owes to her vision and faith. Quoting from a letter of one of the American members of the faculty:

"As for Dr. Wu, I think it is the unanimous opinion of both Chinese and foreign faculty that we are extraordinarily fortunate in having a woman of such calibre to act as President. With a sound Chinese and western education, a dignified and pleasing personality, a very real and personal Christian faith, and a clear-sighted devotion to the interests of the college and the higher education of women in China, one would have to look far before one could find another woman so well fitted for the position."