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GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

Letter from Dr. Yi-fang Wu, written in Shanghai  
April 1, 1938. Received in New York April 25,  
1938.

Dear Mrs. Thurston and Miss Griest:

I must now try to write you something about the conditions and our attempt to plan for next year. First a few words about the situation on the campus at West China University. That institution has given a most cordial welcome to the refugee institutions from down river. At present there are now on that campus the following guest institutions: (1) the Medical and Dental Schools of the Central University; (2) Cheeloo Medical School; (3) the University of Nanking; (4) Ginling; (5) Biology and Supplies Departments of Soochow University; this makes a total of six institutions on one campus. The medical students from Cheloo University have been taken into the classes of West China Medical School. All the other institutions are giving their own programme with some cooperation from our host institution. Ginling gives her own courses, and takes her tuition fees, but sends students to West China University and the University of Nanking for those courses we are not able to offer ourselves. In return for the facilities given us, our faculty give courses to help West China. Laboratory fees are paid to the institution giving the course, and the dormitory fees are paid to West China, for our girls are being housed in their women's dormitory.

Mr. Cressy was in Chengtu for a week and advised the refugee institutions there to work out a much more coordinated programme. So far as Ginling was concerned, we were not quite sure of our programme for next year, so I gave no definite answer to his proposal. Frankly, I saw the practical difficulties, especially because there is a somewhat lower standard at West China than at Ginling and the University of Nanking. One great handicap facing the institutions up there is the getting of books and laboratory equipment.

I expected to come down to Shanghai before the end of March, but for a time it looked as though I would not be able to get an air passage before April 18. Then one more plane each week was added, and I got passage on March 23 from Chungking to Hongkong, sailed from Hongkong March 26 and reached Shanghai March 28. I found the situation in Shanghai quite uncertain, not merely in the political sense, but also in daily living. As a result of the intention of Japanese military to spread a reign of terror, and the fact that there are a large number of Chinese rascals ready to get money by serving the Japanese, there are unimaginable incidents. For instance, the sister of my cousin's wife - a graduate of the University of Shanghai - was stopped on the street one day by a Chinese who offered to take her in his car. She became frightened and quickly took a ricksha. Then the man in his car cut in front of the ricksha, urged her to get into the car and he said he would take her wherever she wanted to go. Luckily there were pedestrians approaching and her ricksha went on.

Another authentic incident is that of a girl and her sister-in-law who were leaving a store when they were forced into a waiting car; when it was seen that the sister-in-law was pregnant, she was pushed out and the girl was taken off. Several days afterwards, the girl returned to her home, and committed suicide because she had been mistreated by Japanese soldiers.

These and similar happenings have made our Chinese faculty and girls quite nervous, even about coming to classes. Yesterday Mrs. New, the adviser to the Freshman Class, was having her weekly informal gathering with them, and several told her that each evening when they arrive home they say to themselves, "Well, another day has passed and nothing unpleasant has happened." From this you can imagine the

nervous strain in what is apparently a quiet situation.

From the academic point of view, it is impossible for Ginling alone to provide a complete curriculum, and there are difficulties in cooperating with other institutions as we are doing this spring. Ruth Chester must have written you that considering first of all the needs of the students, she permitted them to elect courses in other institutions which most satisfactorily met their requirements, even when Ginling had courses that might have answered the purpose. The basis of cooperation among the Christian institutions here was the understanding that all institutions would leave their students free to elect courses in other institutions wherever more suitable courses were available. Nevertheless, in practical application, it turned out that other institutions seemed to prefer to limit their students to their own courses. Ruth Chester had students from the University of Shanghai who very much wishes to take a course offered by Ginling, and offered nowhere else, in Chemistry, but they were prevented from doing so by their Dean. And there were other instances cited by other refugee institutions of similar nature. Their stand is that the students should take all their work in their own institution as long as enough is offered in their major field to complete their programme. However, in the case of this Chemistry course, the student needed the course offered by Ginling and was not allowed to take it. It seems clear that even under the present circumstances of actual need, there is not such whole-hearted cooperation as there should be.

For our students, this cooperation means running to different institutions to get all the necessary courses, and from Ginling they do not receive what we stood for when we had our own campus life. Now that both St. John's and the University of Shanghai are admitting women, we ourselves can easily understand how many families may prefer to have their daughters enter an institution where they can get their entire work. Since we came from Nanking, parents also think we may consider returning there and they do not wish their daughters to go to Nanking. In view of such difficulties and this other factor of fear in Shanghai, we are not so sure now as we used to be that we want to continue the unit in Shanghai.

What then should we plan for next year? This was exactly the question that brought me here to talk with the Faculty group and the Board of Directors. I am calling a Board meeting next Saturday April 9, and it is very interesting that a real majority of the Board are here in Shanghai. Before I left Chengtu we had several meetings of the Faculty Executive Committee, and yesterday I met the Shanghai Administrative Committee. We could only consider the possible methods and conduct of our work and I am not clear yet what is the best thing to decide upon.

Briefly, it seems that we may follow the line of least resistance and continue the two units at Shanghai and Chengtu. We have to face the most probable fact that we will not have a large number of students, and that we will not be able to offer a strong programme, in either place. The other alternative is to concentrate our personnel and financial resources in one place only - either to take the risk of staying in Shanghai, or going to West. When I was in Chungking I saw the new Minister of Education who shows a keen understanding of the present situation in Shanghai and is in favor of the Christian institutions continuing their work here because no government university can reopen here. At the same time he expressed his opinion that it would be easier for Ginling College to be in only one place.

If we should decide to go to the interior - that is, free China - we have also two alternatives: one, to remain in Chengtu, in cooperation with the University of Nanking, and two, to go to some smaller place and endeavor to work out a modified programme in training workers along special lines. If we follow the first, it will mean more or less the continuation of the conventional programme - the easiest thing to do - but this would be a merely formal continuation of the existence of the College. If we choose the second, it would involve much harder work along experimental lines,

but we may be able to train workers who can render service to meet the urgent needs in various fields. For instance, rural social workers, Physical Education teachers for Primary and Junior schools might be trained.

As far as <sup>a</sup>possible location is concerned, we think of Chiating, at the foot of Mt. Omei where there is some Canadian Mission property we can use. Also the national Wuhan University is moving to that place, and we can have access to their library and laboratories.

As I said before, I am not clear what is the best thing for the College to do next year. I only feel that there is no meaning in merely trying to keep Ginling in existence. Our girls can go into any co-educational Christian University; without our campus life, we are now unable to do anything more for them than St. John's or the University of Shanghai. Yet for China during her life-and-death struggle there must be special needs which a Christian institution like Ginling ought to be able to meet. And we should be ashamed of our own callousness and inertia if we are not spurred by such tremendous misery to do more than in normal times. Miss Vautrin's work on one hand, and the need for strong personalities in all lines on the other, make me very uncomfortable to be just following conventional lines of education. However, I am clear about my own limitations, and no special programme can be carried out without enthusiastic and whole-hearted workers,

We are to have faculty discussion on this big problem next Wednesday, and a meeting of the Board of Directors next Saturday, April 9. I shall of course write to you again after the Board meeting, but if the Faculty and Board should favor some special projects, we shall need considerable time to plan carefully, and may not be able to take any final decision on April 9th. If whatever we decide upon should require the construction of simple buildings in Szechuan, I should start back early in May, because the rainy season comes soon. The Szechuan Educational Commissioner has given me assurance that he would give Ginling grants for the necessary buildings for our work; and people in the Ministry of Education are quite ready to consider special projects for this emergency period.

If you send letters in care of Elsie Priest and of Ruth Chester, I shall surely get your message either in East or West China.

GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

Letter from Harriet Whitmer of the Biology  
Department. Dated Shanghai, April 2, 1938

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I think I have written so that you know that I arrived the early part of last month. I had to get busy with the girls who were waiting for me to start them off with thesis work.

Blanche Wu, assistant in Biology, is alone in Nanking trying hard to keep up her job, and I am of no help to her. They have been having hard colds up there. Two of them have been in the hospital. Dr. Wilson has been having an infected hand, but the last word says they are getting it localized. The doctor and two nurses they have ready to go to Nanking have not been able to get passes. Miss Styles and Hyla Waters, who has just returned from India where she took her mother, have passes to go to Wuhu.

The weather has been very spring-like, so we know it has been the kind of weather I should so like for gardening and getting the campus put back in order. That is only one of the many things that I could be doing. Minnie Vautrin has done a little planting in front of the Central Building where the shrubs were broken. As far as I know the gardeners are there and no doubt are at work. I sent seeds.

Ruth Chester and Florence Kirk live out near me. There are other friends close by. I tried this P.M. to look up Lawrence Liu, but have not located them. She has had to give up her kindergarten.

There is so much ruthless tearing up of shrubs out in the residential districts about Shanghai. No thought or care for the owners. This is happening on Foreign property as well as Chinese. It is our "friends" who are seen doing some of it at least. The drunkenness of the Japanese soldiers in the best Chinese restaurants is making such places impossible. I was out one evening and as I was leaving the restaurant there were several so drunk, that one fell the length of the stairs just ahead of me. He was armed but fortunately was taking it as a joke. I have not been out since.

We are all so glad to have Dr. Wu back with us. She has looked tired, but Mrs. New is keeping her quiet as much as she can. The new teachers, Ettie Chin and Alice Chang, we have with us are so fine. I have had little time to <sup>get</sup> to know them well. We have had meetings together when some one would be addressing us and so have not had conversation in our gatherings. We meet each Friday and have lunch and then an inspirational talk or report.

I brought over a supply of clothing with me from friends in Japan who know some were where they could not get at their things or had lost everything. So many have found things to help out. Especially mothers with children needed many things. I had several kiris and a truck full. Mrs. Bates has helped distribute. They also sent money for relief work. I am saving some to help out in starting industrial work. I have been out to see some of the industrial work started here. Business men will give work to a camp if there are several thousand workers. A small group does not pay them. They have to send teachers to train the worker in doing hand work. Some now are making baskets. Others are doing embroidery and hemstitching. Girls at the Y.W. camp are taking over some of the making of garments after the embroidery has been done. They all seem so happy in their work. They get money for the work but most of it is being kept for them until time for them to leave. They are given something for pin money. Mrs. Fitch is doing most of the work here, and she has many helpers. They are

asking that she go to some of the other places later and start similar projects.

We have just learned that Dr. Brown of Wuhu with three others, one a woman, motored to Nanking, spent the night and returned to Wuhu. However, Dr. Wood here has no pass to go to Nanking. Perhaps this is a sign that something may loosen up soon.

There is something happening daily to blacken the name and character of the Japanese even in and about this more settled region.

Handel Li is taking his family back to Nanking. We don't know how wise it is.

I am not writing in this letter of the very awful and terrifying offenses that are occurring around us with every day and in a way seem worse than what happened in war because they are done so deliberately. There are no stories that can describe the actions of the Japanese against civilians that paint the picture as black as it really is. I can know from my experiences this year how difficult it is for people in Japan to believe the reports. I think some deny them with honest hearts. However, I learned much about the factories which develop the kind of men whom we see over here and I am not surprised at much of it. I learned much from acquaintances I made with Japanese women, enough to know that it would not be so difficult for them to believe it could be the truth. Japan is still living in a feudal age and a form of feudalism that has never recognized woman as having a place in society other than for man's pleasure. The first wife in this land has found a more equal footing than in Japan. There were for me so many startling evidences of woman's pitiful plight there. It is a country that needs all that Christianity has to teach regarding human relations. I found college women wide awake to the situation. I shall always be glad I had this opportunity to become acquainted with both the missionary and national groups. I don't suppose I could have been there at a more favorable time to have reached so many individuals. The lines of contact seemed to reach out in so many directions. The distress all were feeling made a common bond.

Confidential  
For Board of Founders  
Only.

GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

Letter written by President Wu on April 3,  
1938 in Shanghai. Received in New York April  
25, 1938.

Since our Board of Founders will meet early in May, there may not be time to send you even a Clipper letter after our Directors adopt a plan. So it seems best to have some understanding about a code system, so that we may send you a cable for your presentation to the Founders at your meeting.

"Shanghai" will stand for our work in Shanghai. If we should decide to concentrate our faculty in one place and that place is Shanghai, I'll use "Shanghai only". If there are to be two centers, then "Shanghai" and "\_\_\_\_\_".

"Chengtu" will be used in the same sense. "Chengtu only" will mean we shall concentrate our work in Chengtu in cooperation with University of Nanking, and we'll carry no other centers. "Chengtu" and "\_\_\_\_\_" will mean two centers, Chengtu and the other place.

"Chiating" will stand for somewhat modified program in Chiating or some other hsien(county) in Szechuan not far from Chengtu. "Chiating only" will mean we shall carry only the modified program with or without regular college course at the same time.

"Shanghai and Chiating" will mean that we shall continue a unit here in cooperation with other institutions, and also start a modified program at Chiating to train workers along special lines.

"Chengtu and Chiating" will mean the same thing, that is, a unit in Chengtu in cooperation with University of Nanking, and a special program in Chiating. Or it may be worked out that our regular college courses be taken at Chengtu, and to spend semesters at Chiating for field and practical training.

As for work in Nanking it seems clear from Minnie's letters that even middle school is not possible in the near future. But to help the young women-and to keep the buildings in use - we should carry classes for "1,000 characters", home crafts, etc. We shall try to get graduates or seniors to go and help Minnie.

One big problem is in regard to faculty on furlough, and will be taken up by the Board. For health reasons Ruth Chester will be persuaded to come. Catharine Sutherland, I am not sure what is the best. Dr. Reeves is looking fine and strong and I would rather have her stay another year before taking her furlough. Minnie Vautrin wants to stay, if College cannot open in Nanking. She is the only one able to start the work, but we must try some way to get her out in the spring for a vacation. Esther, I am letting decide by herself, for she does not intend to return to Ginling after furlough, so it does not make much difference if she stays for one more year or not.

Stella Graves will be needed if we should carry on regular college program. But I should add right away that she will be of help too, if we go in for a special project; for she can put Chinese tunes into music, and we may be able to get out simple songs for the country people. As for Mrs. Thurston, she may go to anyplace she wishes, but I have written to Minnie and asked for her frank opinion if she thinks Mrs. Thurston may fit into the work at Nanking. Mrs. Thurston has been so considerate with me that I can work with her easily; but I am not so sure if the men of the other institutions can understand her and work with her, for instance, as they have worked with Ruth Chester and had only the highest regard for her.



As for new faculty I rather advise against Miss Rhodes' coming next September. Catharine Sutherland would like to have her come. The English department is not well staffed, but at the present time I rather hesitate to ask for new comers. Helen Loomis, (Secretary) I have written and asked not to return. Though it handicaps my correspondence in English and the publicity work, yet her duties as a secretary cover many other things in connection with our campus life, and we can secure stenographers when necessary.

Before I left Chengtu I talked with Elsie Priest about budget for 1938-39, but we both thought it impossible to work on it until we have our plans made for next year. Whatever we may finally decide upon, we will not go into expensive projects. Besides the regular appropriations from the Boards, we don't count upon much from student fees, because the number of students will not increase much over this year, and we have to reduce the tuition fee and also help those who just have nothing, with scholarships. So it seems sure there will be a deficit, or shortage in the budget. But I feel strongly that we must operate on a very economical basis and we will make the shortage as small as possible. This shortage is in the current budget; if there should be the construction of simple buildings for our project, the Szechwan Educational Commission has virtually promised me funds. One big item which I have no way to estimate is what Minnie needs to carry on her work. This should, however, be supplied from special gifts or other organizations as the International Red Cross Society in China. They receive many gifts from abroad and we ought to be able to secure some help. Even now, Minnie is putting some of our staff and of our servants on the Refugee Camp staff, paid from the appropriations of the International Relief Committee in Nanking, which is the former International Committee for the Safety Zone.

For the year 1937-38, we are grateful for the amount raised through the Associated Boards. We think we may come out without a deficit. But I did not check with Miss Priest and I am not sure if we'll be able to make up the deficit at the end of last school year.

The Alumnae Campaign had to be suspended, and Miss Gao Pen-ying, the secretary, has stayed home in Tientsin this year. I remember the total amount pledged was around \$15,500, and the amount actually paid was over \$10,000. Out of this \$8,877.00 has been used to clear the deficit of 1935-36, and the rest has been entered as receipts for 1936-37. The alumnae in Changsha paid their pledges last December and two others have paid something, so we have received over \$300.00 this year. But with many graduates out of work or their salaries being cut, we cannot urge for the payment.

I am staying with Mrs. New these days, partly because we can talk more easily and partly because my aunt's home is quite crowded now. Uncle and Aunt have gone to live with their son's family; everybody has to economize these days.

I must stop and go down stairs.



GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

Excerpts from letters from Ginling Alumnae  
to a Ginling teacher.

I March 28, 1938 - A member of the class of 1936 who is teaching in the San Teh Primary School of the American Church Mission School at Chang-teh. Hunan Province.

San Teh is the best primary school in Chang-teh. We have more than four hundred students and eighteen teachers. I teach Chinese, Chinese composition, English, Arithmetic, and Natural Science. I have twenty-four hours a week and besides I was appointed as the class advisor of the fifth grade and I have to help with all the activities.

We have a church on the campus and students are required to go to church every morning before classes begin. We have regular Sunday School work too. Mei-dze and I teach the first grade children every Sunday at nine thirty. This is my first experience to be a teacher and I enjoy my work with the children very much.

I want to tell you the wonderful experience I had. I want to express my thankfulness here for what God has done to me. It's God's will to send me here, I think. At home I was required to do things which were against my will. My father is a strong believer in Buddhism now. He even takes vows and he'll never eat any meat hereafterwards. He has his reasons for it. He has a very strong belief and he is very faithful to his God. He has a private room for worship and he prays regularly twice every day-in the morning and evening. He preached to me often while I was with him and hoped that I could join him. In order to make him happy I had to do things for him and obey him in some way. Thus I felt very unhappy. I prayed every day and asked God if He would give me a chance to be near with Him. Unexpectedly Mei-dze telephoned me on the day I prepared to go back to the country. Isn't that wonderful? I had been praying faithfully and God has answered my prayer. There are two paragraphs in the book "The Practice of the Presence of God" which you gave me that have helped me a lot and I would like to put them down here:

"That we ought to act with God in the greatest simplicity, speaking to Him frankly and plainly, and imploring His assistance in our affairs, just as they happen. That God never failed.

"That all things are possible to him who believes...."

I know you have been always praying for me and I want to share with you my wonderful experience.

II February 23, 1938 - A member of the class of 1936.

My family has moved to the country.

The place is 60 li away from the city. It takes almost eight hours by chair to go there. The place is surrounded by mountains and the scenery there is very pretty. The water flows from the nearby mountain to the lower fields making a pretty view. At some places the running water looks just like waterfalls.

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The house we have there is nearly sixty years old. It was bought at my grandfather's time. It is usually occupied by our old farmer and his large family. The old farmer has been working on our fields for fifty years. He came as a boy at my grandfather's time, but now he has four sons and more than twenty grandchildren. His sons work for us too. Now we live with them within the same gate but in a separate house.

It is rather peaceful to live in the country at present. My father loves to stay there. The only difficulty is that there is no post office. It seems like another world for we cannot get any news from any place. Furthermore, we have to get everything from the city even vegetables for the farmers there only grow rice. Some of them plant a small amount of vegetables for their own use but not for sale. So once in ten days we have to send someone to the city to buy all the vegetables.

I like to stay in the country, but I don't want to stay there very long. I am sick for news.

Before I went home I thought I might do some research work there, but I found it is impossible to do anything. At our place each house is separated by a long distance. The farmers are all quite well-to-do. They have nice families. All the women and girls in that village can do embroidery work. They work to earn money to help their family. They are rather proud. They do not want to talk with strangers for they don't want others to know about their family conditions and about themselves.

III February 14, 1938 - A member of the class of 1934. Assistant in Music at Ginling College.

We are ready to open our college now. We have only four classrooms. The furniture was borrowed from different places. Mary Farnham has lent us many armchairs and teachers' desks and some other things. Mrs. New has lent us some office desks and chairs. So, we are quite equipped now. The entrance examination was given the day before yesterday and the day before. There were only three taking it.

There is a joint hostel in Yuan Ming Yuen Road for girls. We are planning to put our pianos there. A few girls have already decided to take piano. One is from Yenching and one is from St. John's.

I have been to Miss Morris. Her parents have a very good collection of records, so if the appreciation course is to open, they are very willing to let us use their records. I also have books which are very useful. The books are: "The Musical Companion" by Bacharach, "Listening to Music" by Douglass Moore and "The Story of Music" by Paul Berder, and "The Book of Musical Knowledge" by Elson. Is there any way that you can send me books? If not, please don't bother to send them. I think I can manage it at present. I will try to do my best, but I know there will be defects and dissatisfaction. I may change the plan. You see the records must be used with much caution. It is not safe to let them use too much, so it is not fair to ask them to remember as many as we used to do, except those that I play myself. Because of the lack of reference books, I may also change the plan somewhat. What do you think? The 17th and 18th will be the registration days. I was asked to be the music major advisor.

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IV April 7, 1938 - A member of the class of 1936.

After we reached Chang-teh, mother had been sick. I devoted all the days at her bedside in taking care of her. And then, the school here was re-opened, and I was asked to come to help in teaching several subjects. Since the school life began, I was kept awfully busy. Besides the school work, I also had a lot of other things to do and to think about. I had to write to father and second sister telling them about the condition we were in. I had to make arrangements for my two young sisters for entering schools, and I had to pay mother visits in order to keep her from being homesick.

Every day I have one free period - the first period in the morning. After the school I go to teach my cousins English. After that I teach another cousin mathematics. When it is over, it is time for supper. After supper, I spend all the evening correcting papers. I have papers to correct every day so I hardly have any leisure.

My youngest sister has entered a Government school which is not far from here. My younger sister went to Changsha just two weeks ago. She was very anxious to go to some school, but there is no Senior Middle School in Chang-teh so she left here and went to Changsha.

More than three weeks ago mother began to have pains in her left arm, the side which she been operated upon. I told father about this. My cousin, who is now still in Hankow Union Hospital, thinks that this is a recurrence of the cancer.

NEWS FLASHES FROM GINLING COLLEGE - NANKING, CHINA

From the Refugee Camp on the Ginling Campus, April 1, 1938 (Miss Vautrin). We now shelter 3,310 women and children. It was only after our refugees had been with us three months that the number had been sufficiently reduced so that baths could be arranged. We now have two bath houses, and 168 women and children take baths each day. The price is four coppers for adults, two for babies and children, and nothing for those who are too poor to afford even this small amount. In addition to the joy this privilege gives to the women, it also gives livelihood to five persons.

We also have a fund for cash relief. Women who are very poor, whose homes have been burned and whose husbands have been taken, are given a small sum when they are able to go back to their homes. This helps them to start again and is deeply appreciated.

Mrs. Tsen, head of our Health Department, distributes milk and cod liver oil for seriously undernourished children. In our three clinics, 2,000 have been vaccinated.

During these long weeks of simple living, with our refugee population gradually diminishing from its peak of 10,000, we have had on our campus more than 30 deaths and 40 births.

Losses to the Ginling Campus (Miss Vautrin). By far the greatest loss has come from the use of the buildings as a refugee camp. The housing of 10,000 women and children even for a short time means much wear and tear on woodwork and floors. A careful estimate of this damage is seven to eight thousand dollars. I feel sure we can raise the money for repair, but it is better to face the future with mared and soiled walls than not to have done this humanitarian service. We could not have closed our doors against them.

Spring on the Ginling Campus (Miss Vautrin). My bicycle has been brought down from the attic and oiled. I am planning soon to ride out to the National Park; the thought of the blossoms there is enticing.

Puh, the shrub man, is busy, and the campus is beginning to look neat and clean once more. Some of our little children spend several hours each day tending the flower garden.

Prophecy for 1938-39 on Ginling Campus - Cable from Miss Vautrin, April 29, 1938. Probably two types of work on the campus this autumn, one for teaching widows and one for local junior senior middle school girls.

Plans for Academic Work - 1938-39 (President Wu, April 11, 1938). All our resources will be concentrated next September in Chengtu or some other center in the province of Szechuan if we cannot return to the campus in Nanking. Women students in the Shanghai area can be taken care of by other institutions, and we can make our best contribution to education by a strong program in one place next year. We have been given friendly hospitality this spring for one of our units on the very crowded campus of West China Union University, which is also serving as host for

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other refugee groups.

From the Shanghai Unit ( Florence Kirk). Do tell all our friends how much we appreciate their help in supplementing our sadly depleted college budget. We know that some gifts toward the reduction of our salary cuts have been made at the cost of real sacrifice by American friends. We are grateful.

With so much practical work crying to be done all about us we are sometimes tempted to think that the college program is not important. What does it matter if participles do dangle and infinitives are split? But in our deepest consciousness is the conviction that education is the future's brightest hope. And we satisfy our desire to render human service by doing - each one of us - some definite relief job in addition to our college program.

Hankow Relief by Ginling Students and Alumnae (Liu En-lan). We felt we must do something for the seriously wounded soldiers passing through Hankow. With help from American friends and a wealthy merchant in this city, we established a rest house for the lighter cases. This gave us a definite job of constructive service for many, many hundreds of men, and relieved the pressure on the receiving station for more seriously wounded cases. We girls have done everything from changing bandages to actually cleaning floors as an example to lazy servants.

Ginling Alumnae in Relief Work (Mrs. W. S. New, Ginling '19). To us was given the problem of providing warm clothes and bedding for all the refugees in Shanghai - no easy task. We found it took first class intelligence to sort out old clothes, plan to make old and new material into useful articles, and attend to distribution. We have made and distributed 131,230 garments, supplied quilts also, and have distributed many hundreds of other garments. And we have tried to develop a system in meeting this unforeseen emergency which can be of use in the future if such a calamity has again to be faced. The noble life is the life that loves, that gives, that loses itself; that overflows, and irrigates the great field of human anxiety.

FOR THE BOARD OF  
FOUNDERS

GINLING COLLEGE  
BOARD OF FOUNDERS

Letter from President Yi-fang Wu, written  
in Shanghai on April 11, 1938., Received  
in New York on May 3, 1938.

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Report of Decisions of Board of Directors  
meeting April 9, 1938 concerning plans for  
1938-39, as to location of Ginling work  
and staff needed.

Location of work of College in 1938-39. The Board of Directors met on Saturday,  
April 9, 1938 and accepted the proposal of the Faculty to discontinue the unit in  
Shanghai and to concentrate our work in West China and at the same time to carry  
on some educational program for the refugees and neighborhood in Nanking.

Miss Vautrin has written that she felt Middle School work will be possible  
on our campus next fall. Some Board members had heard the report that several  
mission schools (as the Methodist one in Changli) have had so much difficulty from  
the Japanese and in one place they wished they had not opened. So, the Board  
action did not use the word "school", but called it "work" for refugees; and author-  
ized Miss Vautrin to draw up a plan and prepare a budget. It does not seem to the  
Board that the regular college budget can include the whole thing at Nanking. The  
college can take care of the cost of maintenance of the college buildings and the  
staff salary connected with it. But the cost for giving educational and industrial  
classes should be raised separately.- both in America and here through subsidy from  
the International Red Cross if at all possible.

I don't need to add more to the reasons I wrote you before why we  
thought it better to discontinue the Shanghai unit. But it was interesting to me  
to see how the faculty voted unanimously for discontinuing. Miss Vautrin's letter  
came in time for us to know more about conditions in Nanking. We realized more  
clearly that whatever we do on our campus, it is for the local people. And what-  
ever girls we get in Shanghai will not be willing to go to Nanking, so why should  
we try to hang on here for a group of girls?

As to conditions in West China, they have changed since the time I wrote  
to you last. The Canadian Mission property is no longer available to us in Chiating,  
and the government Wuhan University has claimed it. I can't take the time to ex-  
plain the whole thing, but briefly it was because I had failed to realize when the  
period of option would expire for Ginling to make up her mind, and Wuhan stuck to  
the exact date. Dr. Chang Siao-mei who knew the Mission buildings and was at our  
Board meeting, said they are rather small and that Ginling could easily build some  
simple houses if we still wish to go there to do the special projects.

The Board voted to concentrate in West China, and left it to the Adminis-  
tration and faculty to work out the detailed program, and authorized the new West  
China Committee of the Board to be responsible for final acceptance. Briefly our  
program in West China will be either (1) Concentrating everything in Chengtu, or  
(2) Carrying college courses there and doing special short courses in some exten-  
sion center in a hsien city. (Whether it is to be Chiating or some other place will  
be decided on later). Chiating is five hours' bus from Chengtu, so if we go there  
it will be a larger set-up than if we go to some locality nearer to Chengtu. In  
the latter case, the girls may go just for one term or so. I am not clear which

is the better, and I don't want to decide until I have a thorough talk with the dean of Agriculture of Nanking, for we need much help and cooperation from them and their work is definitely in Chengtu now. Did I tell you before that the Szechuen Educational Commissioner has practically promised me that he would give a subsidy to Ginling for putting up necessary buildings.

Budget. In regard to the budget for next year, it was impossible for Miss Priest and me to work on it before the plans have been made. So I asked the Board to allow us to make it in June. In the meantime we are asking that our cooperating Mission Boards continue their grants. This was moved by a Mission representative. Although I knew it is unnecessary and said so, it does not do any harm to have such a motion.



GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

A letter from Dr. Yi-fang Wu to Miss Griest  
written in Shanghai April 15, 1938 and received  
in New York on May 3, 1938.

I hope very much that this will catch the Clipper mail this next week, and reach you before the Board of Founders' Meeting early in May.

Magazine Renewal. I discussed that question with Miss Priest and the faculty in Chengtu, and we felt it best to have the magazines regularly renewed. I shall try to get the various departments to check over the magazine list again to see if there are any which might be dropped.

Publicity Pictures. You asked for pictures of present activities of students in West China and Shanghai. In Chengtu I think there are perhaps no activities that would be of interest to photograph. Here in Shanghai Ruth Chester and Florence Kirk have taken some pictures of the group which visited the refugee camps and the scenes in the camps. We shall try to have these and a few others ready to send you soon.

You mentioned having heard indirectly that a movie was taken of the Commencement Pageant last June. That was the Dance Drama based on the legend of the Lady in the Moon, prepared by the Physical Education Department, and given early in June. The Department arranged for the Educational Movie Department of the University of Nanking to film it, but it was not developed before the holidays began, and the upset during the summer has driven the matter completely out of our minds. Li-ming told me that the film may be still in Nanking, or perhaps it was moved to Chungking with the Educational Movie Department. I have not heard whether it turned out well or not, but shall try to get in touch with the man who took it.

You asked for pictures of the Ginling campus these past months. I confess that such things as pictures never entered our minds during the months I was there, and at that time no pictures were taken. Miss Vautrin ordered a camera from Shanghai recently, but I do not know if in the midst of her many duties she will have time to learn to use it. I am sorry to give you such negative replies, for I do understand your need for publicity material. I hope we shall have some pictures for you before long.

Faculty Salaries. Miss Priest and I revised the salary scale because of the special gift from America. Starting from March through August we have adopted the scale of a basic \$30. plus 70% of the balance of the salary. Miss Priest figured that the gift will just be sufficient to cover this increase. It works out in this way: if an assistant's normal salary is \$80, he would get \$30 plus 70% of \$50. or a total of \$65. If a professor gets a normal salary of \$180. he would get \$30. plus 70% of \$150. or a total of \$135. This will mean some increase over 60% which we decided upon last fall, and also will especially help those with low salaries. In arranging foreign salaries, we used the basic figure in U. S. gold, that is, \$30. gold plus 70% of \$42. gold. Both to the faculty group in Chengtu and here I explained the generous gift coming from the faculty members on furlough and former faculty to help solve the situation, and I also explained that although the fiscal year ends in June, we thought it best with the extra help of this special fund to carry this increase through the summer months. I do not need to tell you that our faculty are very appreciative of this special gift. In the case of the University of Nanking, for instance, they had to reduce their salaries somewhat on account of the large expense of travel from Nanking to Chengtu.

Emergency Expenses. I am sorry I had not understood more clearly that we should be sending you the statement of emergency expenses for the second term. When we worked out the Emergency Budget we had in mind to make it cover the whole year, so after we

sent it to you we did not think of doing anything more. True, there were emergency items cropping up, such as travel items - the fare from Nanking to Chengtu and that from Wuchang to Shanghai. We therefore revised the budget in January and hoped it would cover everything, but now I see we have not listed the emergency expenses for your information, and now they are needed for the Allocation Committee. How I wish Miss Priest were here so I could get her advice in giving you figures! In view of the decision of the Board to concentrate the college work in West China and to carry on some special work in Nanking, there will be special emergency items.

The two big items are the travel expenses for faculty and help for students, both for scholarship and for travel. In this latter point, Mr. Cressy strongly advised the University of Nanking to approve some money in order to make it possible for worthwhile students to go to Chengtu. I am now having the girls fill out questionnaires and hope to know soon how many of the present student group may like to go to Chengtu. I should think there would not be a large number but there may be other students now scattered in the interior as refugees who will need help if they are worthy of returning to College and finishing their work.

I was figuring yesterday morning on the minimum cost for a student to travel from Shanghai to Hongkong by boat, then by rail to Hankow, and from there by boat to Chungking. I think it would be about \$150. If we allowed twenty students to be thus helped, it would amount to \$3,000.

For faculty I have not decided on what basis to arrange travel. Last winter I did the easiest thing by following the amount allowed by the University of Nanking, and it was the very minimum amount, allowing one to travel only by the cheapest means. Take Miss Liu En-lan's group, for instance. The college allowed that group only \$50 each, and they managed to make the trip for \$70. each. For Chang Siao-sung's group travelling from Hankow to Chengtu, we allowed the same amount, but I have not yet asked how much each had to pay in addition. If I now wish to figure on the basis which will cover the total expense of travelling economically but fairly comfortably, I should think I would need to allow \$200. for each. If we count on fifteen faculty to be transported, it would come to \$3,000.

From my experience this spring, there are girls asking for scholarship and loan funds. As time goes on, the need will be still greater, while at the same time there will also be a part of our students who will be able to pay all their own fees. If we allowed \$2,000 for loan fund, and \$2,000 for scholarship fund, I think that might be a satisfactory present estimate. Again I wish to add that since such loan or scholarship grants are to be used next fall, we must know what we may count on before we can tell a girl to go to Chengtu. I am planning to see individual girls next week and there may be some who are worthwhile girls, permitted to go west by their parents, who need financial help.

In addition to these items we need to include the expense that will be incurred in transporting some equipment to Chengtu - both some present equipment and some additional that we shall need to purchase. We are not going into elaborate and permanent set-up, but there are books and other material absolutely necessary for teaching, and it seems that \$3,000 is not an extravagant request. All these figures are in Chinese currency.

In regard to such items as the subsidy for room rent for our faculty women in Shanghai, this has all been included in the Emergency Budget. If you wish to know the details, it is \$75. a month for Ruth and Florence, for En-lan's group \$9. each, and for Ettie Chin and Alice Chang, \$10. each. In Chengtu the men faculty rented houses. They pay themselves the monthly rent which is quite reasonable, but the College has paid the large deposit which was required. Theoretically such deposit is returned when the tenants leave, but actually - we were told - we have to wait

until a similar amount has been advanced by the next tenant; so we may just as well consider \$500. as emergency expense.

Ginling paid West China University \$500. for the changes necessary to give us three rooms for classes and offices in the Baptist Building.

As for expenses in Nanking, I am sorry to be unable to give you figures. Minnie sent me her statement, but before your letter came I had forwarded it to Miss Priest. For this spring I think the International Relief Committee has given funds to Minnie to meet the expenses for the refugees, and the cost of maintenance of college buildings was included in our emergency budget for the year. I will however, write Miss Vautrin asking her to send you directly her estimates.

Faculty for Next year. In regard to Miss Rhodes, I find it very difficult to see clearly whether we should ask her to come out next year or not. Catharine Sutherland has talked to me and written me that she is in favor of asking her to come, and music should be one of the subjects we should continue to emphasize. And in West China University their missionaries are coming and going just as in normal times. So it seems that Miss Rhodes could come to Chengtu. Could I leave it this way at present? I'll write Miss Sutherland and get her opinion and also will check the list of students that may possibly be in Chengtu and find how many are interested in music. At the same time you may talk to Miss Rhodes and get her own reactions whether she is more interested in advanced music for our major students or in promoting the appreciation of music in the general student body as a whole. I see the real contribution music may make in the proposed special programme for rural service.

I am glad that the Board of Founders has permitted Miss Graves to come back in the summer. I shall be consulting Miss Sutherland to find out from her and see whether she would like Stella to go to Nanking: if not, we would be glad to have her with our group in Chengtu. I have in mind especially the possibility of her getting the Chinese folk tunes set to music, for the use of social workers in country places. At West China University, they offer a music Minor, but so far as I can tell, they have not a single full time person and most teaching is done by professors from all departments and faculty wives. So I am sure if Stella is there, she will be able to help greatly.

For Mrs. Thurston I do not know where she may be more needed - Nanking or Chengtu - but that can be decided upon later, after Minnie has had time to work out the programme of work she considers possible for girls and women in the neighborhood. Miss Loomis I wrote to sometime ago to say I did not think we should ask her to return for next fall. I may be putting too much emphasis on economy and not attach enough importance to the position of a college secretary. I can see the many things which a secretary can do when I am away, yet when I think of our reduced work and the uncertainties of the time I just feel we should keep our expenses as low as possible. At the recent meeting of the Board of Directors I did not raise the question of returning faculty, but I shall have a meeting of the Board Executive Committee on this subject before I leave Shanghai.

The Board of Directors accepted my recommendation that Miss Chester and Miss Sutherland take their furlough this summer, and that Dr. Reeves and Miss Vautrin be permitted to extend their term before furlough another year. Dr. Reeves is feeling fine and is already in Chengtu. Miss Vautrin has definitely asked that we do not urge her to go on furlough, if it is not possible for normal college work to be carried on on the campus. In regard to Miss Tappert, I had a conference with her in Chungking, and found she was not clear in her own mind as to what she should do next year. She is not interested in going to Chengtu but is anxious to render service in

Nanking if she is needed. This is the fifth year of her term, but since she has not been with us this year, she would like to serve Ginling another year. Now that the Board has decided to concentrate on College work in Chengtu I am inclined to think she may wish to return to America for further study. I hope to hear from her again before the Executive Board meets.

Meeting of the Board of Directors. We had a very good meeting of the Board on April the ninth. There were fifteen members present, not counting Miss Chester and myself. Our chairman, Dr. Li Tien-lu, had not arrived from Hongkong and our secretary, Miss Moffett, was in Hankow; the Board asked Mrs. New to act as Chairman, and Mrs. Sung, Wang Kwoh-siu, as secretary. When the minutes are ready I shall send you a copy. For the work of next year, the Board approved to discontinue the Ginling unit in Shanghai because without our own campus, we are not able to do the special things for our girls, and they may just as well enter any of the co-educational institutions here. Furthermore, we realized more clearly that any girls we may have in Shanghai may not want to go to Nanking when the day comes that the College will move back to our campus. Since we have a small unit in Chengtu, and the University of Nanking has moved there, the Board decided we ought to concentrate in that region. They are also in favor of the faculty recommendation that in addition to our College work we should try to carry some special projects with a more practical programme in training workers to meet the special needs of the time. An Extension Committee in West China was appointed with the same powers as the Executive Committee to function in West China. It consists of the Board members that are in Chengtu and Bishop Ward, Miss Fosnot (W.F.M.S.) and Mrs. Dye (Baptist - she is also chairman of the Board of the Women's College of West China University).

Finances. In regard to finances, they approved the revised salary scale for faculty, and wished to express their appreciation of this special gift from America. Miss Priest and I were not able to prepare the budget for next year, before the general plan of the College was decided. So the Board approved to postpone the making of the budget to June and in the meantime wished to request the Board of Founders to continue their appropriations from co-operative units and whatever additional funds they are able to secure for the College.

Confidential

GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

For the Members of the  
Executive, Personnel,  
Finance and Promotion  
Committees of the Board  
of Founders of Ginling  
College

A letter from Dr. Yi-fang Wu to Miss Griest  
written in Shanghai April 15, 1938 Received  
in New York May 3, 1938.

Miss Hodge	Miss MacKinnon
Miss Tyler	Mrs. Ross
Mr. Evans	Mrs. Anewalt
Mrs. Cushman	Mrs. Decker
Dr. Harlow	Mrs. Rockwell
Miss Lindley	Mrs. Scott
Dr. Lobenstine	Mrs. Sears
Mrs. McConnell	Miss Griest

When I dictated this morning, I purposely delayed answering you the most important question you raised in your letter in regard to the work of keeping up interest in Ginling in America. I agree with you in all the points you mentioned and you are keen in seeing the condition in China in the near future. The only point I wish to emphasize at the beginning is that I just do not see how you may stop for a day what you have been doing thus far. So even though there may be many reasons that will make you hesitate to devote your time and energy to Ginling next year, we just have to beg you to go on at this important stage.

As for the need of providing a paid position on the Board of Founders I certainly would support any decision you may make at the meeting in May. (This is due to a question Miss Griest raised as to whether the field feels it worthwhile to have a special Ginling worker in the Associated Boards office, and whether if they do feel it worthwhile, it would not be safer to establish the principal of a small salary, in order that anyone fitted to do the work would be then free to do it, and the Board and field free to place in that position the adequate person.) We too have seen that the economic condition of our future students will be decidedly worse. In fact for our students in Chengtu, we have already reduced the tuition from \$50 to \$30 a term: The University of Nanking did the same thing, so you saw the situation before we reported it. And to expect support from America we have to work for it. As I said above we will have to depend upon you during this time, but we should face, as you said, the fact that we need to provide for the funds in the near future. The only thing I differ from you is that I think we need to get help for you and not to get a substitute for you. I saw a little of the way you worked for Ginling but enough to make me realize that you must have help in order to keep going and not to break down in health.

As for Helen Loomis, I frankly don't know how to recommend. When I wrote her not to plan to return in the summer I was merely postponing the final decision. She has answered my letter in a splendid spirit and mentioned that Frank Price wishes her to continue in the Information Service. My reaction at the moment is to support her staying on there. In the meantime you may be able to watch her more and then see if she may not be the person to help you with our Board of Founders. As she told you there were several votes last spring against her return after furlough, but it will be too long for me to explain to you all the reasons involved. As Ruth Chester is coming in July I'll ask her to talk to you about the whole thing. I admit I am weak in being unable to make up my mind, but mostly it is because I am conscious that I was partly responsible for her having not been a more efficient secretary.

As for Mrs. Thurston I think it is much simpler not to raise any question but to let her return as she wishes. It does not make the least difference to me where she may work and that may be decided according to Minnie's recommendation. She will be

able to help in Chengtu if the program on our campus does not call for any special help from her. She built up the College and it is only fair for her to complete her years of service before retiring. If we abide strictly to the age of retiring, she will have only three years if I am not mistaken. If it costs the college the travel both ways for only three years, we should be willing to make it an exception for the first president.

I am sorry not to be able to write a better letter on such an important question. And since there is not the time for me to write separately to Miss Hodge, will you kindly ask her pardon for me and share this letter with her? Mrs. New and I were invited to lunch by Mrs. Beebe, and I went to a memorial service for Dr. Liu, and time has gone.

Have I told you before that I plan to sail for Hongkong on May 3rd and to reach Chengtu about the 10th of May? Most likely Mrs. New will be travelling with me, for she is feeling rather tired and wishes to have a change.

Our Board meeting on April 9th accepted the recommendation of the faculty to discontinue the Shanghai unit and to concentrate our work in Chengtu. I have been having conferences with individuals in finding out what each faculty thinks and where and what each can do her best for the college. As for the girls I will try to see them by groups next week, there may be a few that would like to go with the college. Minnie was authorized to work out a program for the educational and industrial classes for the refugee and neighborhood girls. She will need help of course, but we cannot tell now how many she would like to have. We are very happy that two doctors and two nurses have received passes to go to Nanking next Tuesday. Dr. Hyla Watters has gone to Wuhu already.

The Colleges here have the spring holidays at the Easter week end and our group kept the tradition of having communion service on Thursday afternoon immediately when the classes were over. I was asked to speak and I could do nothing better than tell about Minnie's work as actually exemplifying Jesus' teaching on losing one's life in saving others. Tomorrow morning we shall have our Easter services on the grounds of McTyeire and Dr. Y. Y. Chu will give the address.

#### Florence Kirk's description of the Easter Services

Yesterday afternoon we had our annual service to commemorate the Last Supper. We had it in the Missions Building and were able for the first time to sing hymns and have a normal service as compared with the snatchy ten minute chapels each day. There were about sixty present - students, alumnae, and faculty - and it was a beautiful service. We saw Miss Whitmer's gifts come out in the flowers and greenery on the front table. Dr. Wu spoke on the verso, "He that loseth his life shall save it". Christ gave us the great example of self-sacrifice. Today we have examples of people who know what it is to give themselves for others. It is only through such losing of life for others that we can save the world. Then she read some sentences and short paragraphs from Minnie's last two reports, and they were most effective as illustrations. I forgot to tell you that Ronald Roes administered the Communion Service on Thursday.

Shanghai, April 16, 1938.

Dear Mrs. Thurston:

The Board of Directors met on April 9th. Our Chairman, Dr. Li was on the way from Hongkong, but did not get here in time for the meeting. Of the members there were present: Mrs. Thomson, Mr. Marx, Miss Robinson and Miss Kiang, Southern Methodist; Mrs. New, Gien-tain Lin, Mrs. Sun Wang Kwoh Sin, Mr. T. L. Shen, Mrs. Andrew Cheng, Church of Christ; Margaret Frame substituting for Anna Moffett, Kessler for Ferris, Miss McCulloch, T. T. Zee, Djang Siao-mei; and we also invited Dr. Hanson. Ruth was of course there.

The most important question was naturally the plans for next year. Before I got here I thought we would probably continue the two units in Shanghai and Chengtu. But after we studied the conditions in Shanghai more thoroughly, we all questioned the wisdom of continuing here. Briefly, the co-educational Christian institutions are four in number and offering more extensive curriculum than Ginling could possibly offer with only a small faculty. Furthermore, if we succeeded in keeping a small group of girls, they just would not go to Nanking when we are able to return. So the faculty unanimously decided to discontinue the college unit here and to concentrate the college work in Chengtu. As for Nanking, we of course would wish to return when possible, but for the present there can be only informal work for the girls right there. Both Searle and Minnie think it will be possible to start Middle School work, but Minnie is more anxious to start industrial classes for the women who have lost their sons or husbands. It will mean a special program anyway, and for this emergency time.

In regard to work in West China, the faculty favored starting special projects in addition to the conventional type of liberal education. In fact, Dr. Feng (the Government Chair for Physics) expressed that this is the time when we should stop liberal education and give special training along definite practical lines. After I left Nanking I wrote to Ruth that I was having revolutionary ideas about education, especially at this emergency time. And I have found that some of our group in Chengtu as well as in Shanghai, have the same attitudes also. One can't help being influenced by the time - the tremendous need of strong characters, both men and women; the large number of helpless unemployed educated people; the probability of a longish war, and a period of difficult rehabilitation afterwards. Even if the worst comes in this present war, Szechuan, Yunnan, Kweichow will be the center of reconstruction and revival; but we also think of workers needed in the occupied areas where training may be interfered with. Alumnae have also expressed the urgent need of having more practical lines in our College. I found it hard to see clearly - which Ginling should do -

1. To concentrate our energy and finance in starting a new experiment in a hsien district.
2. To carry on the College work, but to establish an experimental center for students to go for a term to get close to the life of the masses.

It is because of this difficulty, I had not definitely secured the Canadian Mission property in Chiating, and now the Wuhan University has claimed the use of it. However, as Djang Siao-mei expressed it, we can easily put up simple buildings if we do decide to go there. So the question is what we wanted to choose. For two reasons, I have come to the conclusion that we better follow the second alternative. (1) Not to have too sudden and too drastic a change in our college policy, and to continue the same cooperation with the University of Nanking as we used to have in Nanking. (2) We don't have enough faculty of the vital enthusiastic type to initiate a new program; I know my own limitations too well to depend on myself. So I think our



work in Chengtu will be the College course, somewhat modified, plus the experimental work in the country not too far away. The educational commissioner in Szechuan has promised me funds to put up buildings and to get the necessary books and equipment. We don't expect to have a large student body, but we do hope to work out a worthwhile project. As for the girls who are now here (22 seniors, 13 Juniors, 10 Sophomores, 8 Freshman), we must plan to help those who will graduate next January; and to grant financial help to those serious minded yet too poor to make the trip. I'll enclose a copy of my letter to Rebecca, for I mentioned the need for scholarship, loan, and travel subsidy to students.

From last December I saw the poor timing of furloughs for the senior members of the faculty, but it is gradually worked out now. Minnie wants to stay and for the type of work possible in Nanking she is the only one to start it. But we must arrange for her to get a rest this spring or summer. Dr. Reeves is looking fine and she considered the last term as her half-vacation, and there will be no additional travel if she stayed for next year. So the Board approved for Minnie and Reeves to extend their furlough for one year. Ruth has done a splendid piece of work, and the other cooperating institutions have admired her greatly. I am so thankful that we got her down from Tsingtao last October. Now that her stomach is getting better, she had better take the rest and get completely recovered, in order to be able to work without physical handicap. Both Catharine and Esther wish to go to help Minnie. But in order to shift around the furlough time of the senior faculty, I wish Catharine to go with Ruth, so that they'll be back in 1939. Esther is a different and difficult case, for she is definitely disappointed in and disgusted with Ginling, yet she is still so devoted to her. I just don't have the courage to get faculty votes, but will ask the Executive Committee of the Board for advice. As for Helen I am suggesting that she stay on to help in the Information Service, since Frank Price wished her to and Ginling is in such an unsettled state, that I wish again to save the salary of the secretary for another year.

I have booked a passage to Hongkong on S.S. Express of Russia on May 3rd, and expect to be back at Chengtu by the 10th, for the rainy season comes soon and if we are to build we must start in May. As soon as we shall have worked out the program for next fall, I shall write you from Chengtu, so that you may be considering which place - Nanking or Chengtu - you would rather go to next fall. In West China missionaries come and go as usual, so there should be no difficulty in getting consul's permission. It is getting late and we should get up early for the Easter Service to be held at McTyeire. With best regards to you and Miss Calder. Lovingly,

Yi-fang.

From  
The Committee on Relief in China of  
The Foreign Missions Conference of North America,  
The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in  
America Cooperating.  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y.  
Herbert D. Rugg, Editor  
April 26, 1938

For Release  
Upon Receipt

It was an occasion for rejoicing in church circles of America when on April 7 the news by wireless came that the Chinese government had removed its restrictions on religious courses in Christian schools.

The announcement of the removal of the restrictions was made by Madame Chiang Kai-shek in an address on April 6 at the monthly conference prayer meeting of American and British missionaries in Hankow, the present capital.

A transcription of Madame Chiang's address has been received via trans-Pacific air mail by the Foreign Board of the Presbyterian Church in U.S.A. from Miss Anna E. Moffet formerly secretary of the Presbyterian Mission in Nanking and now secretary of the International Red Cross Committee of Central China.

The full text of the address, containing Madame Chiang's personal testimony to the work of the missionaries, the expression of the gratitude which she and the Generalissimo and the Government feel, and the announcement of the removal of the restrictions in regard to religious courses is:

"It gives me great pleasure to be here with you this afternoon. Among you are many of my old friends and many whom I am meeting now for the first time. Whether new or old, I bring you all the greetings of the Generalissimo.

"Bishop Roots has just now said something which has moved me deeply, not because he thinks that either my husband or I would be able to revolutionize Christianity, but because I see, as he portrays it, a vision of the Chinese Christian Church which can really enrich Christianity all over the world.

"I wish also to take this opportunity to thank all the well-wishers of China, all of you who have prayed for our country and our people in their distress. In passing I might mention that every month since the beginning of this war the Generalissimo and I have received hundreds of letters from

Christians all over the world telling us that they are praying for us. I want to express our appreciation.

"I am speaking to you this afternoon personally, I want to bring you a message from the Generalissimo. You may take it to be a personal tribute to your courage, your undaunted valor, and your self-sacrificing spirit in helping our people in this war. You all know what has happened in Shanghai, in Nanking, in Hangchow, in Wuhu and in other places in the fighting area. And you know how missionaries have succored the wounded, have helped our refugees, and have faced the bayonets, cannons and bombs, and the unbridled lust of the Japanese troops on our soil, and how they have stood their ground.

"The Generalissimo and I feel that no words which we could speak could sufficiently express our debt of gratitude to the missionary body all over China who have been a help to the distressed and the best of friends to the hundreds of thousands of refugees.

"You may remember a few years ago it was quite the fashion to deery missionary efforts. There was even a commission sent from America to investigate mission work because there was a general feeling that missionary efforts had been a failure. There were also people who asked where were the successors of Livingstone, Morrison and Young Allen. Is the missionary spirit dead?

"If we are really impartial and look around us at what has happened in the last nine months, I would say their successors were right here. Every one of the missionaries possesses the same valor and the same undaunted spirit that the missionaries of old had. I would go a step further. When we picture old Dr. Morrison in a sampan with his Chinese teacher working under the heat of the tropic sun on the translation of the Bible into Chinese, while edicts had been issued by the Emperor for his arrest, we think of that as being very heroic. But when we think of what the missionaries have done during the last nine months, I would say that missionaries have not been one whit less heroic.

"You have asked me to come to tell you how you can co-operate to help us in this national crisis. My answer is, 'Continue your efforts in the same direction in which you have been working.' What do I mean by this? One day one of the cabinet ministers in the Government, a man who is a non-Christian, remarked that he was studying the Bible. Someone asked him, 'Are you a Christian?' 'No,' he replied, 'but I see that the people in the country who are most self-sacrificing are the Christians; therefore, there must be something in Christianity.'

"There was another high official who said that the spirit to defend our soil, to defend our fellow men, and to defend our women is exactly the same spirit which actuated Jesus Christ when he went to face the Cross in the Garden of Gethsemane. These are non-Christians, yet they feel that way. When I was last week at the front with the Generalissimo, I heard the story of a woman missionary at her station thirty miles away, alone in a village in a bandit infested region. She was the only foreigner in the district. Fifty miles from the place where I was there was another woman carrying on alone in her station. Another story told of two women going up the Yellow River in a sampan. When they arrived at a certain place, they found the Chinese soldiers destroying all the available boats so that the Japanese could not cross the river. These missionaries willingly gave up their sampan to be demolished, one of them remaining to work with the people in that village. I could go on giving one after another of such instances.

"One could make a long list of what missionaries have done in the past along educational, medical, social and agricultural lines. The best fruits we get in China are the Chefoo apples and grapes - the result of missionary efforts. Shantung peanuts, which run into millions of dollars worth of trade in China, are also the result of missionary effort. What do you call it? - cross-stitch? - yes, and filet lace, Swatow drawn work, hair nets - who started all these industries? Missionaries. They have brought us both material and spiritual help.

"Coming back to the war, it was the missionaries who foresaw the need of Refugee Zones which have saved hundreds of thousands of people, men, women and children. Here in Hankow you have started refugee camps, and your International Red Cross Committee has organized help for our wounded soldiers. In Kaifeng they have well organized plans for establishing a Refugee Zone whenever the need arises. From all over China come reports of work like this.

"It may be said - as Bishop Roots and Bishop Gilman have said this afternoon - that Christians, because they have not been faithful enough to the spirit and teachings of Christ, are responsible for the present war. But there is also this other side of the question. Those of you who are here now have done much for our people. We do appreciate it.

"But, noteworthy as your work has been, I want to add one thing. The most effective and worthwhile contribution you have made to my country is not so much in the work itself as in the spirit in which you have worked. Why do I say this? A few years ago our own Chinese people were very much against Christianity, and the Government promulgated a law whereby religion was forbidden to be made a compulsory study in any school. Many of you felt that policy to be unfair, and contrary to the principles of missionary effort. Many of your colleagues wrote to me and asked to have that law rescinded. Even if I could have had it rescinded, which I could not, I did not think it was wise to make a move in that direction, because unless a rule has the general consent of those ruled, that rule will only be obeyed in the letter and not in the spirit.

"I sympathized with your point of view. My sister, Madame Kung, went one step further, and I agreed with her. We said not only should this law be amended, but all institutions of higher learning should have the Bible put into their course of study, so that our students could have a chance to find out what Christianity means, and also what other religions mean. There should be study of comparative religions in our schools. We can let Christianity stand on its own feet. We feel that Christianity has something to offer which no other religion has. Let it speak for itself.

"I am very glad to tell you that those who criticized you and criticized Christianity in years past are the ones who are - what shall I say? - vociferous? - articulate now in their praise of Christianity. You have won these men over by the work you have done and by the spirit in which you have done it. When the missionaries wrote to me, I said God works in mysterious and inscrutable ways, and let us pray that God's will may be made known to the Government and that action may be taken in God's good time.

"It gives me great pleasure to tell you that because our people and the Government have come to appreciate the results of your efforts and the spirit that underlies your work, the Generalissimo has now found it possible to have the law amended so that now the Bible can be taught in registered mission schools. You have all had a leading share in making this change in the law possible, because you have shown what true, practical Christianity means in its widest sense."

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FOREIGN MISSIONS CONFERENCE OF N. A.  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

COMMITTEE ON RELIEF IN CHINA

Bulletin No. 9

April 26,  
1938.

SHARING "THE ABUNDANT LIFE" IN A REFUGEE CAMP

"I came that they may have life, and may have it abundantly."

These were the words of the Master from which the Ginling College motto of "Abundant Life" was chosen during those years from 1912 to 1915 when a group of devoted Western women were dreaming dreams of an institution of higher learning for their sisters in China. They had very definitely in mind the education of keen and self-less Christian leaders for China's emerging womanhood. Little did those Founders realize that the institution they were then creating would also bring the "Abundant Life" to more than ten thousand of the more lowly women and girls of Nanking a quarter of a century later. They builded more wisely than they knew.

From December 8 when the college gates were first opened to women and children refugees until January 16, there was little time to plan for other than the most pressing elemental needs of life - for food, clothing and shelter from the uncontrolled passions of men. The camp had originally planned to provide for a maximum of 2750 refugees and had put in readiness the college buildings for this number, but when the "Reign of Terror" came to the great walled capital, and no woman was safe from harm, the gates of the college were flung wide and the distraught and frenzied women and girls streamed in until every available space within the buildings was tightly filled and at night even verandahs and covered ways were packed closely, head to feet and feet to head.

No tribulation or terror can separate us from the love of God and the desire to worship and draw near to Him. Neither could the most intense suffering and sorrow blot out from our memories a response to Christmas as that season approached, although the familiar Christmas carols could not be sung with the same care-free joy as in former years, and the giving of gifts was unthought of. Christmas did come to our refugee camp, but because of the vast throng and the dangers, could be shared with only the members of an intimate group - the members of the staff, their families, the score of young people who had acted as scouts in the beginning of the camp, the servants and a few neighborhood women. A small upper room which had but one window was found in one of the buildings on the edge of the campus which was not being occupied by refugees. By covering the one window with a heavy green curtain and the transom above the door as well, the light could be turned on without fear. Many have said that they will never forget that little improvised Christmas chapel. There was an altar with a Cross, a little Christmas tree with colored lights, a great bouquet of Heavenly bamboo with bright red berries, several large pots of poinsettias, while from the Christmas box in the attic were brought forth bright red Christmas cut-outs and three Christmas scrolls. Another Mary had lovingly arranged this chapel for the worship of her Lord. Five simple Christmas services were held in that little upper room. While the singing of the beloved carols had to be in hushed tones, and while our hearts were sad because of the ruthless killing, and terrible suffering and destruction which were still going on in the city, yet as we worshipped and thanked God for His great gift to mankind, the realization came afresh to some of us that only as men come to know and follow the Christ-child would peace truly come to this worn and war sick world because He alone can turn hate and suspicion and insincerity into love and confidence and truth, and these are the only bases for human as well as national and international relations.

By the middle of January conditions were slightly improved in the city. Fortunately there were fewer soldiers and an effort was being made to discipline those that were left. It seemed possible and desirable to the staff of the camp to share more generously the Christian message with the large family of refugees. For six weeks, six afternoons a week, including Sunday, these meetings continued, those in the small chapel were for women and girls over fifteen, and those in the Science Lecture Hall were for children. Each afternoon from one hundred fifty to one hundred seventy women were admitted to that little chapel - admission being by tickets which were laboriously distributed in the crowded buildings on the previous evening. The refugee buildings were taken by turn so that each woman on the campus had the opportunity of attending once each week. Pastors from one of the churches came faithfully throughout that period, nor rain, nor snow, nor danger daunted them. They had carefully planned the series of talks so that each woman who was interested could hear six messages on the meaning of Christianity. In addition the women learned to sing and to love John 3:16 and Acts 4:12 both of which have long ago been set to a simple tune for just such audiences. They also learned "What a Friend We have in Jesus" and "All People That on Earth Do Dwell". They loved to learn to sing, for the singing brought comfort to them. Those who are used to speaking at the ordinary evangelistic meetings in China would have marvelled at the attention and interest in this series of meetings. There were always plenty of women in the dormitories to take care of the babies and little children if the mother wished to attend, so no children and babies were allowed. One of the pastors one day asked his audience how many would like to become followers of Jesus and all hands went up. After that we did not ask lest personal safety and becoming Christians become confused.

At the children's meeting during those six weeks the children learned to sing "This is My Father's World" and other children's songs and they were also told stories from the graded Sunday School books by our Home Craft School teacher who herself had been in great fear and danger only a few short weeks previous. At both of these series of meetings had the helpers been more in number we could have done much more effective work, for the opportunity to give sympathy and comfort was unparalleled, but energy was still sapped by fear and in addition the many tasks of conducting a refugee camp for ten thousand were still bearing heavily on the little staff of workers.

Before the close of this first series of meetings it was realized that Holy Week and Easter would be a most wonderful climax for a second series and accordingly plans were started and gradually evolved into what was a most successful project in religious education. It was decided that in addition to meetings we should start classes, dividing those who wished to study according to educational ability. From among the refugees on the campus eight teachers including the dean were mobilized, three pastors from the Episcopal Church volunteered to take classes, and with three members from the regular staff, a faculty of fourteen was formed. All classes studied the Life of Christ in some form, the advanced pupils using Mark, and the less advanced using the graded Sunday School material or a Gospel Primer. In all, twenty three classes were formed, ranging from the senior middle school grade, of which there were twenty one pupils, to illiterates of whom there were seven large classes divided according to age. The ages of all the pupils in the project ranged from nine years to thirty seven, but the large majority were teen-age girls. In addition to the regular classes there was a special singing class of over forty members which met once each week and which began at once on the preparation of Easter music.

There being no book stores left in the city, several members of the College faculty in Shanghai were kept busy purchasing and sending teaching materials. Inexpensive books were either sold or loaned to the pupils. One hundred New Testaments were disposed of and even more were requested. Two large classes for illiterate girls ranging in age from twelve to seventeen years met five times each week but all other classes met three times weekly. In addition

to studying the Life of Jesus, the members of the staff wanted to share with their pupils some of the great passages of the Bible and the great hymns of the Church which had strengthened and comforted them during the days of strain and stress. During those six weeks it was not unusual to pass a little group of girls or women in the bamboo grove reciting the 23rd or 121st Psalms, or another group out in the flower garden memorizing the Beatitudes or the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians or the Lord's Prayer. As women and girls walked to the rice kitchen to secure their simple meal of rice gruel, you could often hear them humming "Rock of Ages" or "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross". About the same time that the classes began, two bath houses were also started, and the combination brought a new spirit and a new look to our refugees. They began to take a pride in their neat appearance once again, and we no longer felt that all but the dogs had evacuated from Nanking. The total enrollment of the project was probably one thousand and out of this number approximately six hundred attended classes regularly through the six weeks.

One of the most difficult problems faced was to find classrooms. The Arts Building which contains most of the college class rooms was still full of refugees and there was not one available classroom in the entire building. By redistributing refugees one classroom in the Science Building was cleared out; the end of the General Chemistry laboratory formed a second one; and the big stage in the chapel-auditorium made a third one. The two big studios were quite easily converted into excellent classrooms by the addition of chairs. Movable blackboards were placed in these improvised class rooms and the class work began.

Simultaneously with the beginning of classes, the afternoon meetings were moved to the big chapel and any women over fifteen could attend without a ticket. Each afternoon at one thirty the college bell-ringer, made the rounds of the refugee buildings, thus reminding them that it was time to get ready for the afternoon service. From one hundred fifty to almost four hundred attended these meetings throughout the six weeks. Again our five pastors willingly helped us out by preparing a series of thirty talks centering on the Life and Teachings of Jesus. In arranging for the order of the afternoon services we could now make use of the Psalms, the Beatitudes and the hymns which the pupils were memorizing in their class work. On Sunday afternoons pastors from other churches in the city were invited to speak. These pastors without exception were challenged by the large audience and were greatly impressed with the joyous singing and the attention.

The afternoon services throughout Holy Week and the three services on Easter Sunday were the climax which followed the six weeks project, and for these special services a combination ticket was mimeographed which was punched upon entrance to the chapel. Almost six hundred attended each service with the exception of the last performance of the Easter Pageant on . . . Easter Sunday when fully one thousand attended including a number of invited guests. A tenth service, an extra performance of the Pageant, was given on the evening before Easter for the younger children and for all older women who had not been able to attend classes during the six weeks but who were definitely interested. Extra tickets were prepared for this service and about eight hundred attended. This service was especially prepared for the children and it opened with the children in the audience singing "This is Our Father's World", a song which many of our young refugees have memorized.

It was my privilege to preside at the Good Friday service for refugees. The pastor in a remarkable way held the attention of that large audience of six hundred women and girls for more than an hour as he related the story of the trial and the crucifixion of our Lord and its meaning for the World. Through



their own innocent suffering these women were being led to understand the suffering of God for the sins of the World. I shall never forget that audience and the way they sang "When I Survey the Wondrous Cross" and "There is a Green Hill Far Away" both of which they had been taught in their morning classes during the previous week. There is no doubt that the entire series of Holy Week services made a tremendous impression on those who attended which they will never forget and which we hope will draw many of them later into some church.

Easter morning dawned bright and beautiful, a fresh clean world after a recent rain. The early morning service at six thirty, although planned for the out of doors, was held in the big chapel simply because it was realized that it would be impossible to control the crowd. The large audience was there by six thirty. In their class work during the previous week they had learned one Easter hymn, and the special singing class had prepared two others, so triumphant Easter music was not lacking. The sixth grade class gave a simple play portraying the disciples on the Resurrection morn, and the dean of the project gave a very thoughtful talk on "Change". The different groups of pupils recited appropriate Bible passages.

The president of the Nanking Theological Seminary who with his family has recently returned from more than four months of sojourn in a village to the northwest of Nanking, gave the message to the audience on Easter afternoon. Escape from the terror of aeroplanes by day and bandits by night, and peace on the long trek back to the capital and past the dreaded sentry at the city gate had deepened his faith and made his religion a living and sustaining force. This triumphant note even shone in his face as he talked about China's need of the spirit of the suffering and risen Christ. He too marvelled at the attention of the large audience of women and girls and the joyousness of their singing.

The large dignified chapel itself had been beautifully decorated for the day by the young flower gardener. There were great bouquets of white spiraea and iris and graceful sprays of wisteria against the background of the black velvet curtain, while on the speakers' table there was a bowl of gorgeous tulips. It is not strange that many of the refugees have responded with appreciation to the fact that the College has shared with them the beauty of the college chapel.

By seven o'clock on Eastern evening an audience of fully one thousand were present to listen to the junior and senior middle school refugees present the pageant "From Darkness to Dawn", portraying the thoughts and suffering and the actions of Nicodemus and Joseph of Arimathea from the time of the crucifixion to the resurrection of Jesus, their Master. The cast had practiced for many weeks under the patient and inspiring direction of their teacher, the dean of the project and also a refugee. Some of our guests, who have often attended plays at Ginling, said that they could easily imagine it was a cast of college students and the audience a usual college audience. Another said "It is the one bright spot in Nanking". We are sure the meaning of the pageant reached many in the audience of a thousand, but if it did not, its influence on the members of the cast will never be lost.

The last day of the project came, clear and beautiful, and marred only by the sickening sound of the heavy bombing planes as they went to the northwest on their mission of destruction, mutilation and death. By eight thirty in the morning almost six hundred women and girls assembled out in the main quadrangle in groups according to classes and a little later the long line was formed which marched into the chapel, each group being headed by its teacher. Then followed the long program when each class demonstrated what they had learned. Some classes sang hymns, others recited the 23rd or 121st Psalms, the Beatitudes or Corinthians thirteen. Representatives of the younger classes told stories while the illiterates

demonstrated how well they had learned to read or recognize characters. The program closed with the giving of simple prizes to the one member of each class who in addition to having perfect attendance had also made the most progress. As they marched out of the chapel joyously singing "God Loved the World" those who had helped to make the project a success could well feel grateful. To the dean especially it had involved much had work and planning.

The week that has followed has been called the spring vacation. During the time plans are being made for a new five-weeks project which will end just before the Ginling Refugee Camp draws its existence to a close. In addition to the religious classes it is hoped that there will be classes in child and home hygiene, in child care and perhaps in poultry raising. For the older girls who ordinarily study in schools there will be singing classes.

Those who have had the privilege of planning and carrying through this simple project in sharing a part of the Christian message and inheritance have often marvelled at the strength which was given and the seeming ease with which the insurmountable became surmountable. The little prayer circle which has met faithfully each morning and which has now grown to a circle of sixteen, we know has been one great source of strength. But we have been conscious that beyond this tiny circle there has been a larger one that has reached to our personal friends and the friends of Ginling and China in the uttermost parts of the earth, and these friends we know too have been sustaining and strengthening us with their loving thoughts and intercession in our behalf. A confidence has come that there is a Spirit at work in the world far stronger than the force of the mighty bombing planes that far above our heads wend their way each morning to the northwest as the members of our little circle meet together. The spirit will in the end be triumphant. "Not by night, nor by power but by my Spirit, sayeth the Lord".

Written by Minnie Vautrin  
At the Ginling College Refugee Camp,  
Nanking China - April 26, 1938.

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

Excerpts From Letters of Eva Spicer  
Written in Shanghai March 16 - April 30, 1938

March 16, 1938 - It seems such a pity that all questions cannot be removed from the political to the non-political sphere. It is enough to make you weep when you think how men can and will cooperate over certain things, and then look at the mess they are making of things in Europe at the moment, all of them rattling their swords at one another. It also makes you desperately ashamed of Christians, and the Christian Church, when Christ has made it so plain what one ought to do, and we have tried to do everything else, except what he suggested. I think Europe, and I include England, deserves all that is coming to her, though I pray that God in His mercy may still avert it, but it will be mercy not justice.

Miss Vautrin continues to write very cheery letters. They have over a 1000 studying in classes on the campus, and she is always writing for more and more materials. She says in spite of all the sadness that there is, there is a wonderful underlying sense of peace and joy. They are trying to get more doctors and nurses up there, as they are badly in need of more help along medical lines, but so far their efforts to get permits have been in vain.

The routine goes on pretty normally, there always seems plenty of work to do, teaching two quite new courses with not a single note to one's name takes quite a lot of time, and there are always a few extra meetings, and things to see to. The discussion group that we have started for students started last week with Dr. Lautenshlager leading it for three times. I think they found it quite interesting, though it was more of a lecture than a discussion group. I also spent a certain amount of time finding out when the faculty had a possible free time for a discussion group among ourselves, and we are finally planning two at the lunch hour on Friday. Everything in the way of arranging anything takes a lot of time these days, as it is so hard to get hold of people to begin with, and almost impossible to find a suitable time when you have found them.

We had a faculty meeting last Friday, and an Assembly this Monday. I have had two little adventures on the streets of Shanghai since I last wrote. On Friday when I was walking back up Shantung Road after the Faculty meeting about 6:30, my bag was snatched from me. I shrieked out "My bag, my bag," which was not very helpful, as no one knew what I was talking about, and started running after him, another boy joined in the chase, and after a not very long period, the second boy picked up the bag which the other one had dropped, and gave it to me. I looked first for my note case and cheque book, and they were both there, but I discovered afterwards that he taken some things out before he had thrown it down, some letters, and one had a cheque in it, which Miss Vautrin had sent down to be cashed. It was a cheque on an American bank, and I don't think he will be able to negotiate it, but it is a nuisance. Then on Tuesday when I was coming back from the F.O.R. meeting, my rickshaw was run into by a car, and I was gently tipped out into the street, but it really was very gentle, as by the time the car knocked into the rickshaw it had slowed down very much, and so had the rickshaw, and I really was not hurt at all. The rickshaw was much more hurt, as its wheel was all buckled up, but the man was not hurt.

Miss Whitmer arrived Monday a week ago. Dr. Felton was on the same boat; he had just come from Korea. Many leading Christians among the Korean have been put in prison just before the beginning of trouble in the north, and some for the flimsiest of reasons.

March 20, 1938 - One seems to have lived almost more in Europe than in Shanghai, wondering what on earth would happen next. I can't say that I feel any great confidence in the present leadership in Great Britain. Mr. Chamberlain strikes me as being very limited in his outlook, and without the imagination and far-sightedness that might enable him to help get Europe out of the nasty mess into which she is gradually sinking deeper and deeper. He seems almost to have the rigid little kind of mind that might make him want to be something of a dictator, but I trust he has not the personality for that.

On Friday ten of the Faculty met for a sandwich lunch and discussion with Dr. Lautenshlager on Students' problems today, and how to help them. We had our lunch in the room which Mrs. New has taken, and which is more informally and comfortably furnished than any of the others. Dr. Lautenshlager and Mr. Tewkesbury have been allotted to religious work among the Colleges and Middle School for these four weeks. The meeting was quite successful from the point of view of fellowship and general participation.

I heard an explosion on Saturday morning which sounded quite near, and sure enough there was (in quite small print, such things happen so often) the report of a bomb that had been thrown in the next street to this; it was quite a small bomb, one of the kind made out of a cigarette tin. Two people were injured.

I had rather a disturbed night last night with a rat that got into my room, and I am afraid I am very scared of them.

March 27, 1938 - On Monday evening I attended the second of a series of four discussion groups on the subject of Peace, it was on Disarmament, or rather re-armament. Really we are fools, I get so mad with Hitler at moments that I feel I shall burst from inside, but I suppose that if immediately after the war we and France had gone in for a bonafide full blown disarmament policy, Hitler might never have been able to come to the power he has, and the world might have been saved the present mad race.

I had dinner at the American School with Lilliath Bates. They are running a kind of refugee camp for missionaries there, they are not having any regular boarders, only children attached to grown-ups. They are running it on a communal basis, most people helping with one or other jobs. Quite a number of Nanking people are there - Lilliath Bates and her younger son, the Thomsons and three children, the Macullums, etc. It is very much of a school dormitory life, and can't be too pleasant for the adults, but they all seem very cheerful and good about it. Lilliath and Bobbie share a room, with one double decker bed like a ship's cabin. On Tuesday I went to a movie - quite a good one - "One Hundred Men and a Girl".

We had letters from Minnie on Friday, she writes as steadfastly as always, but that amount of suffering must be very wearing; I mean the consciousness of all the suffering that is going on, and the nearness to it. Apparently the process of flooding Nanking with opium and drugs has already begun. What a world! One man said that he had seen more opium in the past three or four weeks than he had in all the previous years (16-17) that he had been in Nanking.

On Sunday I had two alumnae to lunch, and in the afternoon Mr. Beynon took Miss Harrop and myself over the Garden Bridge to the compound. When you first get there, except that it is rather deserted as compared with the rest of Shanghai, and that most of the people you do see are Japanese soldiers or sailors, and only a sprinkling of Chinese and foreigners, it looks fairly normal, though as you go further down Broadway you come to places where there is no glass in any of the windows, and some of the houses are completely gutted out. But when you turn down

Chaoufoong Road and begin to walk away from the river towards the compound, there is just complete ruin, bits of walls are standing, but there is not a roof or a floor of any kind to be seen, just complete desolation, the space between the walls is choked with bricks and rubbish of various kinds. In some places there are heaps of scrap iron ready to be taken away - most of which is a rather beautiful rust color - but most of it has already been cleared away. The streets now are perfectly clean and this region almost entirely deserted. It is rather an eerie feeling that this empty quiet desolated and ruined city gives you, it reminded me more of Pompei than of any other place I have been to. The compound (London Missionary Society) itself is a melancholy spectacle, especially the boys school, and the four last houses to be built, which are just walls, and nothing else. The two houses in which the Blacks and the Smalls lived are badly knocked about, a shell must have gone through the roof, and the confusion inside is indescribable but there is much more left, and of the three oldest houses and the girls school there is almost the complete structure left, except of course for some damage. There are dugouts on the tennis court, but the flowers are coming up in some of the borders, we picked some daffodils, forsythia, a snowdrop and hyacinth or two. Here again the outside of everything has been tidied up, and it is a calm placid melancholy that broods over everything, not the ravaged ghastly mess it must have been while all was happening.

We walked past the Hongkow market, which is almost exclusively inhabited by Japanese soldiers, and that whole area there is like a Japanese city, you hardly see any Chinese at all, and there are many more Japanese civilians. It was always a quarter where many Japanese lived, the main difference is that the Chinese who lived there have left. There was a Japanese aeroplane doing stunts over our head, as we passed the market.

April 4, 1938 - On Monday morning we had word that Dr. Wu would probably arrive that day on the Italian boat, and sure enough she got in about 4 P.M., in time to address the assembly of students, which was quite an excitement. She had been able to make a reservation on the plane from Chungking to Hongkong quite suddenly, and had had no time to let us know beforehand that she was coming, also she wished to surprise us, but friends had wired from Hongkong, so that we did know. She looked much the same as ever, pretty tired, but not much more so than when she left Wuchang, and I think after a day or two's rest she looked quite a lot better.

Tuesday was a holiday, and I went on a trip that had been arranged for students and faculty to see some of the refugee work. We met at the Y.W. in Bubbling Well Road, and started out in one Red Cross Truck and two cars -- Mrs. Now's and Mrs. Fitch's. Mrs. Fitch is in charge of the industrial work which is being started in the camps.

We went first to a camp in a temple, where they are doing industrial work. Some of them are being taught embroidery, basket making, glove making, etc, and as some already know many women do embroidery work in their own homes. They have a merchant - one Albert - to be responsible for the selling end of it, of course all the ordinary sources of supply are pretty badly hit, so that I don't think he is doing it for charity but for business. However, it is teaching some of them a trade, and they are able to earn some money, and they are only allowed to draw out a little now, and they will have the rest when they leave, which will be something to help them towards a new start, so I suppose it is as wise not to give it to them now, as they probably would spend it. It was a very pleasant sunny day, and on that kind of day a temple, with its courtyards and stone floors, isn't so bad, but it must be pretty cold during the winter. They sleep and work in the same rooms of course, but all their bedding rolls are rolled up during the day, so that the space is quite clear. They looked pretty cheery on the whole. You have to hand it to the Chinese for being able to put up with things, I don't think any other

people I have come across have the same capacity for cheerful endurance. After the camp in the temple we went to another one, which was supposed to be especially good in education, but as it was a holiday they were having a holiday too, and there was not much going on. I don't know what the building had been before, but they seem to have taken down all the partitions along the corridor which made it seem very light and airy, and it was quite clean. From there we went to a little camp - about 270 women and children - being run by the Y.W.C.A. which was very pleasant, they were doing industrial work there too on their own not in the main scheme because they were not large enough. This general industrial scheme only handles groups of 200 women or above. They also had classes for children, who were most attractive; they were in quite a decent house, though of course every bit of space must be used at night time to get them all lying down space. From there we went to a new industrial camp just opened at St. John's. They had taken women from other camps and put them there. It was being run by the Y.W.C.A. very efficiently. We went from there to the hospital for refugees in the Academic Sinaica Building, it makes a very good hospital. There were children there who had been wounded while playing with an unexploded hand grenade, I think it was. Apparently there are quite a certain number of unexploded shells, etc. lying about various places. After that we went to a camp that has been run by the Christian Churches of Shanghai; it was in match sheds, and looked decidedly darker and less attractive than the others we had been to, which were all rather well housed. But the people seemed to have quite enough place in which to stretch out. We decided that we had been to rather superior camps so we asked Mrs. Fitch and our Chinese guide to take us to a really bad one, so they did. There were about 8,000 in that one, and it was frightfully crowded, in one of the shelters that had been erected in between the houses, they were sleeping in three tiers, and the top lot must have pretty well touched the ceiling, even when they were lying down. Every single scrap of place was occupied, and I have never seen such a collection of old rags which seem to be shoved into every odd corner. The whole impression was one of dirt and squalor. Actually being a fine day it was not nearly so bad as it would have been on a wet day. When they are all indoors, I can't think where they put themselves. Mrs. Fitch said she had been there once on a wet day, and it was just terrible, some of them didn't have enough room to sit or lie down. But even in that camp the people looked fairly cheery. We saw their meal at one camp, just ready, they have a mixture of rice, wheat, and beans; it didn't look too bad, though I don't suppose that I should like to live on that twice a day. When they are working they get breakfast as well.

We finished up with lunch at the Y.W.C.A. and Mrs. Fitch told us something about the work, and how it had started, etc., I mean the industrial work. These refugee camps are run under many different organizations, who pay the rent and the management, but most of them now are getting their supplies - rice, coal, etc., from the Red Cross, and if they get their supplies from the international Red Cross Committee, then they are inspected by the Red Cross, and have to fulfill certain regulations.

It was quite interesting to see how many places in Shanghai were flying the old, not the new flag; inside the settlement and the French concession, you didn't see the new flag at all. Wednesday was an ordinary work day. I had a Committee meeting at lunch time with Ettie Chin and Hwang Li-ming on Services for Easter Week. Also Wu Mou-i looked in, and I did a little shopping, as she was going up to Hankow and Chunking the next day, and could take things with her. At tea-time we had a joint meeting of Ginling and the University of Nanking at which Mr. Tewkesbury and Dr. Lautenschlager were speaking.

On Thursday I dashed out to Ruth and Florence's apartments, where Dr. Wu was holding a committee meeting to discuss the future plans for Ginling, whether to open in two places, or only in one; whether to go on with the ordinary routine curriculum, or whether to try and start something rather more adapted to present day needs. Dr. Wu told us something about conditions on the West China Campus, and generally in Szechuan, and we asked questions and raised problems. They didn't settle anything, only raised questions for the faculty to discuss at the meeting on this coming Wednesday.

Everybody in Shanghai now has stories about the kidnapping of girls. Young girls seem to have a great fascination for my friend "Laura". Of course, when you track down the stories a good many of them are not true, but enough are true to make people feel quite nervous.

April 10, 1938 - On Tuesday we had an extra faculty meeting and we discussed the problem of where we ought to continue next term, in Shanghai, or Szechuan, or where. I think we are all fairly clear that there really is not much use in our staying in Shanghai. Any girl who wants the kind of education that we are giving here can get it at one of the other institutions and without any residential life - or much contact with them; except in the classrooms, you can't really do much in the way of character education. Moreover, in the present crisis one wonders whether the routine college education is really the best fitted to help people meet present day conditions. So we decided that we would ask for use of these buildings, which are about five hours by bus from Chengtu, and would start a unit there, to try and work out courses that might take less time, and be more practicable. After the meeting was over some of us went out to dinner with one of the Alumnae - Miss Wen-yu, and had very good Chinese food.

On Wednesday I went out to tea with Mrs. Mills, and met several Nanking grass widows - Mrs. Ritchie, whose husband is up in Nanking in the postal service, and Mrs. Williams, whose husband is in the British Consulate. Mrs. Mills' husband is there too, so naturally we talked about Nanking a good bit of the time. We had another faculty meeting in the evening, preceded by supper, at which we went more thoroughly into the question we had discussed a bit the night before. Since then we had had further word from Miss Vautrin, and she seemed to think that we might be able to start middle school work on the campus next term. So if we did that we should have Ginling in two places - both occupied China in Nanking, and free China in Szechuan - of course we didn't get down to any details of courses, etc., but on the whole the faculty seemed in favor of the general idea.

Thursday we all had a shock as Dr. Herman Liu, President of Shanghai University, and the kind of man that was on every committee that there was in Shanghai, was shot in full daylight about 8:30 A.M. as he was waiting for a bus to come down town with his small son whom he was taking to the dentist. The stop, for those of you who know Shanghai, is on Bubbling Well Road, just opposite the Y.W.C.A. They got one of the men, but up to date not the man who actually shot him. He died before they could get him to a hospital. Of course everybody knew him - that is all the people in the missionary or philanthropic circles in Shanghai, and there was a kind of hush over the Mission Buildings. People are fairly sure it was terrorists, with Japanese behind them. He had not been particularly associated with politics, I think, though of course to some extent, and he was, I believe, active in the Boycott Association. But he had been quite outspoken in his criticism of the Japanese policy, and certainly in his influence on his students could not possibly be considered pro-Japanese. He had already received threatening



letters and had had previous attempts on his life, but he said he would stay, and stay he did. It makes one feel pretty awful, and you wonder whether all the outstanding Chinese leaders in education, etc., are not somewhat unsafe. One can't help having a few fears for Dr. Wu, though of course there is nothing to do except go on, and do just what one would do anyway. We had decided to close the Shanghai unit anyway, but Dr. Wu is making it very clear that we decided before Herman Liu was shot, not afterwards.

On Friday I went out to dinner with Ruth and Florence, as they were having Searle and Lilliath Bates to dinner. Dr. Wu and Harriet Whitmer were also there. Searle Bates came down from Nanking last Tuesday, but I had not seen him before. He looks pretty well, all things considered, but I think the whole experience has told pretty heavily on his spirits. We talked about the European situation some of the time, and he was pretty pessimistic about that, saying that he did not see a glimmer of hope -- and then, just as he was going, he smiled and said "Of course you have to remember where I have been." And I think the forces of evil and cruelty are very uppermost in his mind at the moment. Still I think there is a good deal of ground for his pessimism. He says that all the Germans in Nanking seem quite definitely anti-Japanese and are very outspoken in their comments, and very disgusted with the tie up with Japan; he says that all they have written has been sent straight back to Germany, and all the other reports as well.

On Saturday, I went to a lunch that was being given at the Y.M.C.A. for Searle Bates, at which he gave a more general picture of conditions in Nanking, pretty depressing. Mr. Forster also from Nanking was there. It sounds like an almost derelict city, with nothing much except a little peddling going on and some Japanese shops opening up. All property of any value is being confiscated there and elsewhere, and you wonder where, after they have finished all the possible seizures, they will get any revenue for the running of their puppet governments.

April 17, 1938 - On Wednesday there was a meeting for Nanking people when Searle Bates gave a preliminary report on the economic survey they have been making into the losses in Nanking inside the city, and also in the six districts outside Nanking. It was interesting, but pretty gloomy. He said that all the figures were approximate, and they had still to be gone over again, so he didn't want anybody to quote them yet. One thing that rather stuck in one's mind was that in the six districts which they investigated only 10% of the ordinary amount of land was under cultivation; think what that is going to mean for the future. They have been quite amiable about giving Searle permission to go back and he is going by train on Saturday.

On Thursday we had a Communion Service for the students and alumnae - it is the one Communion service we plan as a college during the year - Dr. Wu spoke, and spoke well and impressively.

Friday at the Milligan's flat, I found Searle and Lilliath, and Mr. and Mrs. Milligan, Ronald Rees, and a Japanese newspaper man having a discussion, so I stayed and listened in. The Japanese was - relatively speaking - moderate and reasonable, I mean he was willing to recognize lots of wrong things about his government and the foolishness of a lot of things that they had done. But when you realized what was the bare minimum of what he took for granted, Japan had practically the right to expect from China in any peace terms that might be talked, there seemed an almost impassable gulf fixed between what any Chinese of any standing in the present Central Government could accept as peace terms and continue to retain the respect of the Chinese, and what the Japanese would regard as the bare minimum.

It made you realize once again that for many of the Japanese, China as a separate entity simply does not exist, that she is just a pawn in the game they are playing with Russia. Japan's necessities were the paramount consideration to which the Chinese had to adapt themselves. He took what apparently is the official view being promulgated as regards the fighting on the Tsin-Pu railways, that Japan has not been seriously trying to advance, but is following more of a sit-down policy - the way he talked you could see that he felt that had Japan been fighting seriously, the Chinese could not have made any headway. I am perfectly prepared to believe that the Chinese troops are numerically superior ( he said they were very much so) but I find it hard to believe that Japan has not even been trying to take Hsuehchowfu.

This morning I rose up early, as Ginling was having an Easter morning service out at McTeiryre at 8 A.M., it is a little way out, and I did not want to be late. It was a lovely day, and they have a beautiful garden, and everything went off very well. There were between 70 and 80 there, students and alumnae, and after the service, at which Dr. Y. Y. Tsu of St. John's spoke, we had breakfast together.

April 24, 1938 - We had a pleasant breakfast together - buffet style - and a good many photos of various groups were taken. By the time the service and the breakfast were over, it was time to go to morning service. John Barr came to supper, he is just back from England. I found him slightly depressing, as he felt there was no real likelihood of any effective opposition of Chamberlain's present policy, which I must own I find hard to stomach.

Easter Monday was a holiday. I did some work and tidying up in the morning, and then went out to lunch with others of the Faculty with a group of our alumnae who teach at one of the Shanghai Municipal Schools. We had a good lunch, and were taken over the school, which was quite interesting, modern up-to-date building. Certainly modern architecture lends itself to school buildings, better than Gothic, at any rate from the point of view of light, etc. I went back to the office.

On Wednesday, the class of 1937 had another reunion, and this time there were ten present, two of whom had only recently come to Shanghai from Soochow. They reported things fairly quiet in Soochow, though you could not go out much on the street if you were a young girl. But I have also heard that some of the foreigners who had <sup>are</sup> had permission to go back and stay there, have been ordered out again, and there <sup>are</sup> rumors going round the place that there have been some suicides.

On Friday I had Chen Pin-lin in to dinner and talk. She is a Ginling alumna who is doing social work in the hospital here.

When I go about the streets these days, I am looking for a smart looking green car with a certain number on it, as one of our students had her photo taken last week on the street, and this week she was followed, apparently with intent to remove her. She knows three of the numbers in the car, but was not quite certain about the 4th, so we are just trying to keep a lookout as that might help the authorities. I thought I saw a possible one yesterday, but the number wasn't quite right. It's a horrible feeling these girls must have. After tea I went out to a Faculty meeting, which Dr. Wu was holding, plus supper. We rehearsed some faculty songs for a party that the students gave today. It had originally been planned as a welcome party for Dr. Wu, but had to be postponed twice, so it finally turned itself into a farewell party for her, as she is returning to Szechuan on May 3rd, to get things under way for next term there.

Dr. Wu, I gather, is expecting me to go up there. Ruth Chester is going home on furlough, and Harriet Whitmer will try and rejoin Minnie in Nanking.

April 30, 1938 - On Wednesday I stole time and went with four of the Chinese faculty to see a film that was on just for two days--an incident taken from the old Chinese novel "The Three Kingdoms". This particular incident was called the Sable Cicada, the literal translation of the girl's name. She was used by her father to sow dissension between the old man, who was planning to usurp the throne, and his main fighting man, which she did very successfully.

On Thursday I went out in the evening to a meeting of the Nanking Community to hear Mr. Mills and Mr. Macallum speak. Mr. Macallum sang two quite amusing songs that he had written on various incidents in their life up there, which had helped to give light relief, and told us quite a bit about the hospital.

On Tuesday we had a chance of seeing some of the films that have been taken in Nanking. One set had been taken on the Ginling campus, and were really very good. They showed us various pictures of the refugees in class, arriving, living in the gym, getting their hot water, washing, etc. Then the others were of various things; badly wounded cases in the hospital, some of them pretty nasty, parts of the destroyed portion of the city, and some of the other parts, outlying country roads with dead bodies still lying along them, and also bodies in ponds. It was very moving in its very simplicity, and made one terribly sad and homesick. I longed to go back to Nanking. The Ginling ones were pretty cheerful, and I just longed to be on the campus again.

Friday we had a meeting all afternoon discussing the curriculum for next year, which went better on the whole than I had expected it to go. But it should be interesting trying to hammer out something a little different.

GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

Cable from Miss Vautrin. Received in New York on April 30, 1938. Transmitted through the Department of State.

Telegram from Nanking April 29 transmits following message for you from Vautrin quote donation from New England committee will be of inestimable value when camps close end of May since other funds then exhausted. Will be utilized especially in caring for needy widows and orphans. We have just forwarded article on six weeks religious education project and we are now starting a new project which comes to an end May 28. Probably two types of work on campus this autumn, namely, one for teaching widows and one for local junior senior middle school girls. As soon as plans are definite will forward budget needs for both types. Chen Yu Djen needed if she chooses to come back. Personally consider it unwise to release consignments to Houghton Mifflin. Your help has been deeply appreciated end quote.

SUMNER WELLES  
Acting Secretary of State