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1927 May - Dec

## THE CHINA CHRISTIAN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

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SHANGHAI

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MISS MELISSA J. DAVIS, OFFICE SECRETARY

May 2nd, 1927.

Dear Friend:

We are sending you herewith important material on the present serious situation facing Christian education. In its history of over a hundred years Christian education has not before met a crisis of such magnitude. It is most essential that the facts should be secured and studied, in order that action may be in the light of the real forces and tendencies that are at work. May we ask that you read this material not as propaganda for or against any "party" or viewpoint, but as data upon which judgment may be formed and decisions may be reached. No statement of judgment or personal conviction carries the endorsement of the China Christian Educational Association.

You will find herewith the following material.

No. 358. Mr. Chen's report of a visit to Wuhan in January.

No. 355. Dr. Wallace's report of the same visit. These two reports, while rather old as things go in China today, may, however, represent the attitude of the present government better than the more recent report of Mr. Tsao, also included in this batch of material.

No. 348. This gives further light on the attitude of Dr. Sidney K. Wei, who was a member of the former National Education Commission which has been re-empowered by the new Nanking Government.

No. 349. Letters from Francis Wei will show how Central China University has so far been able to weather the storm.

(The above material may not be included if we have already sent you copies.)

No. 367. "Mission Schools and Government Education" gives the definite attitude of one mission body toward the various government regulations governing Christian schools.

No. 369. Letter from Mrs. Lingle states clearly what we may expect from the Communists.

No. 371. Letter from Canton describes a phase of party education which would endanger the existence of Christian schools, making practically impossible, not only their distinctive religious contribution, but also their contribution as private schools to the advancement of education in China.

No. 372. "Conference with Dr. W. H. Kilpatrick" gives the views of one of America's leading educators on the problems now confronting Christian schools in China.

No. 374. Report of a visit to Hankow by Mr. Tsao shows clearly the attitude of the extreme left wing. It must be remembered while reading the report, as well as Mr. Kunkle's letter from Canton (No. 371) that the new government formed at Nanking over a week ago repudiates this radical group in Hankow, and has definitely set out to clean the party of "Reds". Whether they will permanently succeed is the vital question of the day. It is too soon even to prophecy whether there is going to be any real change for the better, but schools which closed when the Nationalist took over this district are now reopening, and the men who are being appointed as members of the various government educational committees are very much more moderate in political tendencies and experienced in education than those recently in power.

No. 375. "Conference of Missionary Educators" gives reports of actual conditions of schools in different parts of China, and a summary of the discussion which followed.

We have on hand copies in English of the regulations governing Christian schools issued by the various government authorities, local and provincial, which we will be glad to send to any one on request. We have also copies of the constitution of the new board of directors of Lingnan University for distribution. We shall try also to supply any information asked for along any line with reference to Christian education in China.

We shall be particularly glad to receive further information which you may be able to send us, as well as your judgment on this material which we send you. The utmost frankness in the presentation and discussion of facts, as well as complete mutual understanding and sympathy among all Christian educators are necessary in order that at this critical crossroads in the history of the Christian movement in China the right turning may be taken.

Yours sincerely,

SANFORD C. C. CHEN.

TRANSFER

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China.



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INDEXED

20 Museum Road, Room 526,  
Shanghai, China

May 11, 1927.

Dear Friends:

Mr. Clemons left last Saturday for home via Suez on the 'S.S. President Garfield', and before he left he went through a number of letters that have come to us mostly from Nanking from Chinese teachers, alumni and students and copied out the following excerpts which suggest some of the events and impressions of the past five or six weeks, and which make up the principal part of this letter. The last few paragraphs contain some items of general current interest.

Nanking, March 30.

'This letter will serve as a sympathetic representation to express our sorrowfulness at the most unfortunate, unexpected and terrible accident which happened to you, as well as to all other foreigners in Nanking.

'Everyone of us and even some of the military men themselves are sorry about this ignorant action of killing and looting our foreign friends, so I think your sacrifice this time will serve as a good teaching to them for the future.

'With regards to the school, we are still in the position of uncertainty. That is, it may either be taken away by the Kuomintang, or at least several members of the Kuomintang will be inserted into our committee, which was appointed by our President when he was here. At any rate, every member of the faculty is still on his duty; no one actually leaves the school. Everyone of us has already decided to live with the school.

'We are extremely glad to do all work which you want us to do for you; but so far as I know all of the foreigners' homes are occupied by soldiers, horses being all around the buildings; no single table or chair is unbroken, except at Messrs. Griffing's and Lowdermilk's.'

Nanking, April 7.

'As to the school, the committee thought it would be unwise to delay the resumption of classes. If we do delay the students may claim to have their tuition back and soldiers may come to lodge at any time. However, if we do open the school right now, we must reorganize the committee which was appointed by Dr. Bowen. After much deliberation, the committee are quite willing to offer themselves to be reorganized, if there is no objection from Shanghai.

'There have been many rumors about the arrest of one member of another of the faculty. But they are simply rumors spread by a few persons either intentionally or carelessly. Personally, I believe they are without foundation.

'We hope to start classes next Monday. Everything in college goes on as usual. The soldiers living in the Gardens are getting better and those living in Bailie Hall will go away this afternoon. I hope no new ones will come.'

Nanking, April 9.

'The soldiers are still coming and going. Last night we had to house about 1,000 of them. They are occupying the Chapel, the guest room in Severance, and the gymnasium. About 100 of them rushed out to the Sericulture Building and no one could stop them. However, the officers have promised to remove them not later than tomorrow. Everyone of us has tried our best and we feel quite exhausted.'

'General Chiang came this morning. The situation may be changed at any time. But for the present we still do not know what will happen, and we have to face problems from all sides.'

Nanking, April 13.

'The school opened on this Monday and all classes began at the same time. Though the students have not all come yet, we hope they will come soon.'

Nanking, April 13.

'We have many people to buy our silkworm eggs now. We are going to start our silk work, but the building has soldiers occupying it. We asked them to move out several times. They have always been reasonable and willing to listen to us, but they have not moved out yet. I think it will not be long before they will move out for us.'

Nanking, April 13.

'The previous two weeks I have been busy with the herbarium as well as with departmental affairs. Little damage was done to the herbarium during March 24th, which was an unusual day. We are now attempting to carry on all the biological teaching work as scheduled. If nothing unusual happens again, I think we can arrive at a successful end of this term. Most of the members of the Biology Department are here in school now and are busy with their work. The school is now in a condition which seems to be rather promising.'

Nanking, April 15.

'During the past rainy days labourers of the Gardens are cleaning the rough seeds. During good weather they are doing "out planting."

'I felt and am feeling dismay since your departure. I wonder what the Gardens will be after June.'

Kiukiang, April 15.

'It is shocking news to all of us that you have gone through the hard experiences of life in the tragedy at Nanking. I am very much ashamed that my own people did treat you, my unfailing friends, in this inhuman way. How much I wish to have a part in rescuing you from the danger. We are happy to tears that you have got out of it safely. God will rest your heart in His Love.'

'Dr. Williams' death is a great shock to all of us - that such an honored, endeared Vice President should meet his end this way! His blood I know will stir up many young people to tread fearlessly for Jesus Christ the way which Dr. Williams unflinchingly went through.'

'The way of love is tediously long, but victorious eventually. We all believe that the love of Christ will finally win out. God will preserve every drop of sweat which you shed for His work. Do not feel discouraged, please.'

Nanking, April 18.

'The school has resumed its work since last Monday. The attendance is increasing daily. The Ginling girls and the Slutheastern students want to join our classes.'

'Whether the University will continue or discontinue is a more serious question than my personal problems. No matter how we solve our personal problems, we hope the University will succeed to continue.'

Nanking, April 18.

'I think you have heard of the great change made in the Short course. Yet I am still doing the best I can for the students. Some are still here. Some have gone back already. Some still hesitate as to what they will do.'

Nanking, April 19.

'Recently a great reform has been made by the real Nationalists. They are going to clean up the leading members of the communist party and try to centralize the power and rights under the hands of the real Kwohming Party. Now many of the earlier officers in Nanking have escaped and new persons have taken their place. It seems to me that the policy of the Kwoh-ming Party is going on along the proper channel.'

April 20, Nanking.

'I hear a rumor, the University is to be closed. I do not know how it will turn out. But we do feel that it would be a great pity if the University is to be closed.'

Nanking, April 22.

'We think the decision made by the recent Board (of Managers) meeting is very satisfactory for the time being. The idea of three committees for the three University groups is excellent and wise.

'The Library is still open daily. The readers are increasing.

'The Nanking Alumni met last Wednesday and decided to meet again as soon as the report comes from Shanghai. They wish to do something to help their alma mater.'

Nanking, April 23.

'The conditions in Nanking have improved very much during the last three days, except that the city people still hear the cannon sounds a few times each day from Pukow. There are not doing any damage as far as the city is concerned.

'Both the students and the teachers are coming back more and more from all directions, with the exception of communists. Our laborers arose last week, influenced by various rumors which came from some one who has connection with them. So I made several speeches before our labourers. So far as I can see the minds of our labourers are refreshed a little bit, as is indicated by their work.

'The cotton planting began last Tuesday, and I hope the majority of the general stuff will be finished this week. The experimental stuff will be planted not before the middle of next week because of the wetness of the land.'

Nanking, April 23.

'Nanking is becoming quiet and the communists are being removed. The fighting at Pukow is still going on, as we occasionally hear big guns from the direction of Hsiakwan. The faculty residences are still occupied by soldiers, but since our University reopened all soldiers have moved out from the school buildings.'

Nanking, April 24.

'We are carrying on all the field experiments and herbarium work. We shall be glad to report to you from time to time the results of those experiments.'

Nanking, April 25.

'The military are trying to take over the hospital as a military hospital for the time being. The damage of the hospital is great

Nanking, April 25.

'It gives me the greatest sorrow that has ever happened in my life in seeing my most valuable and enthusiastic adviser and my most valuable instructor separated from me. Had this terrible

accident not have happened or, selfishly speaking, not have been encountered by Nanking dwellers, we should all be as joyous and progressive as before. It was the most fearful and disastrous minority that hurt the innocent majority!

'On that very day of your departure from the University I could not utter any words which might console your heart somewhat. Now it occurs to my mind after these few days of quietness that it should be done, although anybody will think that it should be too late. I don't know what serious choices of policy are to be made by our government. However, I believe that righteousness must ultimately rule the world. Friendship and sympathy must forever last. I shall pray God for you who are my Christian friend all the time.'

Nanking, April 26.

'I hear that the hospital has been completely occupied as a military hospital for wounded soldiers. I imagine there must be a great deal of damage.'

Nanking, April 26.

'What can I say that will in the smallest degree express my sorrow and regret! The terrible things of Dr. Williams' death and your departure occurred, and I was so shocked that I could not realize what was happening. But I know that you feel as I feel, that the departure is but for a while, and that in a future more peaceful state you will come back to Nanking again -- I do hope so.'

Ningpo, April 26.

'From the advertisements that appeared in last Sunday's issue of the 'Sin Wen Pao' I learn that the University of Nanking is still in session. Yet I do not know what will the incorporating Missions do next term. Will they withdraw their appropriations? Or will they continue to send their appropriations in spite of the March 24th incident?

'In last Friday's issue of the 'China Times' there was an account of an interview of the reporters with Miss Faith Williams, daughter of the late Dr. J. E. Williams. In that report Miss Williams said she wishes to return to the Orient to work. That certainly would win the hearts of the Chinese people - the few soldiers that took part in the Nanking affair are excepted!

Nanking, April 27.

'I am very sorry that such a terrible thing happened to you on March 24th, our dearest friends.'

'After receiving your letter regarding the two books, I have gone through the desk and could not find them. The books collected from all of your homes are piled high as a hill. The Librarians have no time yet to go over these books, so I did not go over them.'



Nanking, April 30.

'Everything is going on very nicely here and I hope to see you folks coming back soon.'

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The situation in the University is about the same as when I wrote last. Students are continuing to come back into the College and there are well over 300 now in classes. Some of the Ginling girls are also enrolled. A large number of Southeastern students wished to enter, but very wisely this was refused as a group of 50 to 100 would have made a sufficiently strong clique to cause endless trouble. The Model School is still running, but the Middle School has not yet been able to get under way, although they are still hoping to get classes started. The hospital has been taken over by the military medical authorities. It has been impossible to get the Hospital Administrative Committee as appointed by the Board of Managers to function and it will be a considerable time before we can get back control of the hospital. At least that is the way the situation looks to me now.,

We have made as careful estimates as we could of the losses sustained by the University and faculty and they are as follows: Property losses will be at least \$150,000 Mex., including the five buildings which were burned. The personal losses of the members of the faculty will be about \$400,000 Mex. We will probably lose about \$10,000 Mex. in unpaid and uncollectable tuition fees. Refugee expenses in Shanghai will be about \$5,000 gold. It took from \$20,000 to \$25,000 gold for travel to get the staff back to the States, and then there will be the future salaries and allowances of the University staff to be met. So all in all, you will see that the University losses have been very heavy indeed. As soon as we have exact figures on the various items, we shall forward them to you.

The city of Nanking from all we can gather is still in a good bit of a mess. All foreign houses that were previously occupied by foreigners have from all accounts been completely de looted. Dr. Richardson told me last night that Dr. Rowe's house would have to be rebuilt from the ground up; that not only had all the woodwork been taken out, but that the soldiers were now selling the bricks. The estimate for repairs on Stanley Smith's house is placed at \$6,000 which means practically a new house. One of our University houses had 61 windows and screens removed from it, and these illustrations are evidently quite indicative of the thorough destruction that foreign property has undergone. Evidently no very great damage has been done in the city by the cannonading between Pukow and Lion Hill. The Hsiakwan bund is lifeless. The Nanking merchants, I understand, are boycotting the Central Government notes which they say are no better than the Fengtien 'piao'. On the other hand, a letter from Chow Ming-I indicates that all our extension

men were out in the country this past week, but the people are very much excited and it is very difficult to do very much work. The military situation in general is more complicated than ever. Chiang Kai-shek's great weakness seems to be in the fact that he has not been able to get very many civil officials to come out and join his government. On the other hand, C. F. Liu told me yesterday that a reputable group of citizens here in Shanghai was organizing a drive to sell \$30,000,000 worth of bonds to the people as their share in the revolution - and so it goes. Shanghai I am glad to say is safe and were it not for seeing the barbed wire and the presence of so many soldiers, one would have no reason to think we were not living in perfectly normal times.

We are expecting Dean Kuo and Dean Chen in Shanghai some time this week or early next week with the budgets for 1927-28 and with an outline of the plans for next year. I hope that in my next letter I can report more recent and direct news from the University.

I hope that you will let us hear from you from time to time as we are anxious to keep in touch with all of you who are now in the home-land.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmg

Handwritten notes and stamps at the top right of the page.

1HB:pmg

John H. Bennett

London, England

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

sure now in the home-land... I hope that you will let me hear from you from time to

time from the United States... We are expecting Dean Kuo and Dean Chen in Shanghai

We were not planning in Beijing... presence of so many soldiers... one month... \$20,000,000 worth of bonds... C. E. Liu told me... government... work... people

Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

20 Museum Road, Room 526  
Shanghai, China

Occasional Letter No. 3.

May 20, 1927

INDEXED

Dear Friends:

We have had visits during the past week from Dean Chen, Dean Kuo and Mr. C. T. Gee, so there is considerable news to write which I hope may be of interest to all of you. In writing these letters, I have in mind particularly members of the University faculty and other members of the Nanking community, but they are sent to a large number of friends in China outside of Nanking and to many friends in the United States. If some of the references are not altogether clear to other than our immediate Nanking people, I trust that they will forgive.

All classes in the College of Arts and Science, with the exception of those in Physical Education, are running and Mr. Chang Sing-fu is expected to return this week and resume these. Four teachers formerly connected with Southeastern University, have been secured to teach classes in English, Education and Sociology. All classes in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, except one, have been carried by the regular staff.

The College student body numbers around 285 to 290 and the Administrative Committee is working hard to get back as many more as possible. Both Dean Kuo and Dean Chen spoke especially of the splendid spirit within the faculty and within the student body and of the cordial relationship between the faculty and students. Some of you will recall Dean Kuo's report as presented at the recent meeting of the Board of Managers in which he spoke about the appointment by the government of students to share in the administration of the University. The entry into Nanking of General Chang Kai-shek made it possible for the Board of Managers to appoint a new Administrative Committee which, of course, was without student representation. Dr. Chen told me this morning of a conversation which he had had with three of our students, including one who had been on the committee appointed by the first government party. He asked them how they felt about student non-participation in the administration, to which they replied that they were altogether satisfied with the administration as it was being carried on now and appreciated the attitude of the faculty and the interest which they are taking in the student body. In other words, there is very little feeling at the present time on the part of the students of a desire to help to administer the University. This is due in part to letters written to the student body by President Bowen before he left and to conversations which he had with several of the student leaders, indicating to them very clearly and very strongly what the University attitude would be toward student participation in administration; but also to the

general feeling of confidence which the student body has in the faculty, as at present constituted and organized. I suppose that all of us feel the same way about this matter, but I can assure you that the difficulties which confronted the original administrative committee in Nanking immediately after our exit were very real indeed. But it should be a source of very great satisfaction to all of us to know that this very cordial and mutually appreciative relationship and understanding does exist in Nanking at the present time. It augurs well for the future.

Reports indicate that the servants are beginning to be somewhat influenced by the new order of things. They do not seem to be so conscientious about their work and are more independent. They do not feel that they have the same standing as before and that they have come up a round or two on the ladder of progress. There have been, however, no difficulties.

In one of my previous letters I wrote you that the police had captured Tao Huang-fen, Hsueh Shu-hsuein and Chen Kung-wan, supposedly three of the more radical of our students. It looked for a while as if Tao Huang-fen might possibly be executed. The teachers and students have been working very hard to do what they could for these three boys. The Government finally agreed to release all of them if they would be able to get 15 shop guarantors, the aggregate value of whose property would be at least \$100,000. These guarantors were secured and it was expected that the boys would be released within a few days.

Commencement plans are now under way, as are also plans for the celebration of Class Day. A committee is also working on a program for the usual Alumni Day in connection with Commencement.

The Primary Schools have been open now for some time and about 100 students have been enrolled. The Middle School opened a few days ago with about 75 students. The Kan Hoh Yuen buildings except one have been evacuated by the soldiers. Mr. C. F. Liu returned to Nanking last week as chairman of the Kan Hoh Yuen administrative group.

A committee is at work planning for a summer school. This is being done because of the unsettled school life during the past term and also as an effective means of protecting the University buildings during the summer months when they ordinarily would be vacant.

Ginling College is officially open with about 30 students and the Chinese faculty carrying a number of classes. A few girls are attending classes in the University, but not many.

There was a rumor from Nanking that a group of pastors and teachers were trying to organize a theological school, but I have been unable to get any of the details. I doubt very much whether any such plan would get very far just now.

Mr. Chen Chang-fan, head of the Chinese Department, has invited Mr. Dih Ying, a friend and one of the secretaries of the Government Council, to give a two hour a week course on the "San Ming Dju I". Dean Chen reported that between 170 and 180 students were attending.

Mr. Robson's elective courses in Religious Education are being carried on by Mr. Wang Chwen-yung, and the Sunday courses are being carried by Dr. Chen, Mr. Wang and Mr. Dju, some of the smaller groups being combined into one large class. The Sunday services for the past few weeks have been held at Ginling College. The morning assembly has been going on as usual, but there have been no recent meetings of voluntary chapel. The student Thursday evening prayer meeting is going on as usual.

The soldiers are out of practically all the foreign residences and the language school. It has been suggested that the language school buildings be fixed up for college students. A formal request has come to the Administrative Committees to allow the military authorities to use this property for the training of officers. It would be very much better, of course, to have it used by our own students. As careful estimates as we can make indicate that it will require \$45,000 to \$50,000 to repair the 25 residences that were looted and damaged. Some of the houses have been very badly damaged and will require as much as \$3,000 or more to repair. Others have been more fortunate and can be gotten into shape with a few hundred dollars. The difficulty, of course, is that the longer the buildings remain unrepaired the greater will be the damage done. The J. B. Griffing house was damaged least of all. Then in order, the Meigs house, the Williams house, the Reigner house, the Thomson house, etc. etc. The rest of you will be just as happy not to know the state of your house at the present time. Suffice it to say that everything that was loose and many things that weren't loose, have been carried out.

The University Hospital has been taken over by the military authorities, "via" a petition signed by Dr. Chen Zung-tang, a German returned student, Surgeon General of the (Nanking) Nationalist Army, the Chief of Police, Mr. C. F. Chiao and Mr. Chang Shwei-heng, these two latter being members of the old University Hospital Advisory Committee of the Board of Managers. I have been unable to get a satisfactory explanation of how these two members of the Hospital Advisory Committee came to sign the petition. The matter is being investigated and I hope will be cleared up soon. The petition gave two reasons for the action: First, the army wanted to take care of its wounded soldiers; and Second, the city needed a public hospital. The hospital is, therefore, being run partly for the army and partly for the public. The petition contained a clause stating that the hospital will be returned to the foreigners at such time as requested.

A letter from Mr. Kuh Ying indicates that the silk-worms are "well", although the crop is very much smaller than last year. Mr. Heh reports that the field experiment work is in very good shape. The members of the Extension Department have spent a good bit of time recently in the field, but find it rather difficult to carry on very effective extension work. The students in the Special One Year Short Course have been rather difficult to handle. It has been decided not to admit classes for the Rural Normal School, nor for the One Year Short Course this coming year and until the situation quiets down a bit. Members of the Department of Rural Education, however, will be retained and their efforts directed to extension work and the preparation of extension material. The demonstration schools will be continued.

Southeastern University has evidently suffered very severely. The new dormitory which was next to the new science building was destroyed by fire. The report that one of our own Middle School buildings was burned referred to this Southeastern dormitory. They lost another building by fire which was located in back of the old dormitory group, and with it about \$3,000 worth of equipment. About 20% of their scientific apparatus was also reported to have been destroyed. Their library, however, has not been disturbed. I understand that a committee of reorganization had been appointed for Southeastern University and they are now working in the expectation of being able to open this coming autumn.

You will also be interested in the negotiations which have been going on, but which have not as yet come to us officially, for the amalgamation of Southeastern University and the University of Nanking; all the agricultural work to be concentrated in the University of Nanking and the Arts and Science work to be taken over to Southeastern. Don't let this information get you excited, because we know the idea is being projected by a few private individuals and not by the government. The scheme, so far as I am concerned, has no merit whatsoever.

Nanking is reported quiet. Pukow has been taken by the Southern Army. Hsiakwan is pretty much of a 'mess'. Extra trains are now being run between Shanghai and Nanking. The hotels in Nanking are reported to be full to overflowing with politicians. Chang Kai-shek seems to be increasing his following of civilian soldier officials. The price of rice has fallen a little, although it is several dollars higher than normal. Prices of other food stuffs have gone up considerably. Ricksha fares, I understand, have been doubled. Cheng Chien's army has been pretty thoroughly disarmed and Cheng himself is in Hankow. One Nationalist Army, with strong C.P. leanings, has its line about 20 miles east of Nanking. The

Government in Nanking and General Chang seem to be gaining somewhat in strength, but their position is still quite precarious. The position of the Wuhan Government becomes more uncertain day by day. Their close association with Russia has pretty thoroughly discredited them while their military organization seems considerably disorganized.

There are reported to be between 1,000 and 1,500 missionaries in Shanghai at the present time. Mr. W. B. Pettus of the Peking Language School is here now and is working with heads of various mission bodies for the organization of study classes for them. The Seventh Day Adventists have retained the services of Mr. Gia of the Nanking Language School, and Mr. Moncrief of the Canadian Methodist Mission, West China, has already organized a large number of the younger missionary group for language study. There is very little chance of many missionaries getting back from Shanghai to their stations before the first of September. There was a report in the paper this morning that the (Nanking) Nationalist Party were trying to get two of the provinces, Kiangsu and Chekiang, into shape so that missionaries could resume their work there! Shall we make reservations for you?

Before closing this letter, I want to repeat just as strongly as it can be put, my admiration for the loyal, courageous and fine way in which our colleagues have been carrying on at Nanking. It is very hard for us to appreciate the difficulties under which they have had to work. They are doing all they possibly can to save not only the physical plant of the University, but also the student body and the wealth of good-will and happy relationships which have characterized the student and faculty of the University of Nanking. I am convinced that the presence of any number of foreigners in the University at the present time would have added in no way to the results which the Administrative Committee or individual teachers have achieved in their dealing with the various parties involved. These are very easy days to criticize and wonder why things are not done in this way or are not done in that way, but now is the time when we need to be patient and to keep our confidence in these men at Nanking, who are giving of their best to carry on. Undoubtedly many of you have already done so, but might I suggest that whenever possible you write back to Nanking to the people there and encourage them in their difficulties and in their plans for the future.

A very important meeting of the Executive-Finance Committee has been called for this Friday, at which the budget for next year, along with many other things, will be taken up. I hope that in my next letter I shall be able to write you details of the action taken.

Miss Gless wisely suggests that your attention be called to the necessity of sending your new addresses to pub-



lishing houses, friends, etc. We are still getting scads of second-class mail, much of which is for some of the people who left for America with the first groups. Also please do not fail to send us your own correct addresses.

We are sending herewith a copy of a statement which was prepared by some of the Nanking missionaries in which I am quite sure you will be very much interested. We can send extra copies to you if you wish them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

JHR:bmj  
(encl)

lighting houses; further, also, we are getting ready to  
send out a number of articles for the people  
and left for America with the first group. Also please do  
not fail to send us your own correct addresses.  
We are sending herewith a copy of a statement which  
was prepared by some of the working historians in which  
am quite sure you will be very much interested. We can send  
extra copies to you if you wish them.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reiser.

JHR:pmg  
(2)

RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITY  
JUN 24 1927  
JOINT OFFICE

Nanking

May 30, 1937.

To the Editor of the New York American,  
238 William St., New York.

Dear Sir;

I enclose herewith some statements with regard to the situation of the University of Nanking in view of the disaster which befel it on the capture of the city by the Nationalist troops. Would it be possible for the "American" either editorially or by using some of the enclosed material as correspondence on the editorial page, to help us in bringing this appeal to the attention of the public? I trust that this is not asking too much.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.

Enc.



INCORPORATED BY THE REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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TRANSFER

May 27, 1927

RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER  
ERIC M. NORTH, SECRETARY  
AND ASSISTANT TREASURER

THE UNIVERSITY  
OF NANKING'S EMERGENCY

Accounts of the events at Nanking, China, on March 24th and 25th have been spread far and wide by the public press, but two parts of the story have not been fully told.

The first is the thrilling story of the loyalty and devotion of Chinese teachers, students, servants, and citizens to their foreign associates and friends on the University staff. Again and again they risked their lives and their possessions by hiding foreigners in their houses and by remonstrating with looters and soldiers. One member of the faculty reports his life saved by a young University graduate who stepped between him and levelled rifles saying: "If you must shoot someone, shoot me!" Others report similar heroism. On the second day, when the refugees were gathered for safety in the attic of one of the University buildings, hundreds of Chinese of all classes—teachers, students, business men, servants, coolies—streamed in and out all day, thrusting on their foreign friends money, clothing, food, necessities of one kind and another, and expressing with tears on their cheeks—an evidence of depth of feeling seldom seen in China—their profound sorrow at the indignities, destruction, and death that the soldiers had caused. One Chinese Christian secured, during the day, pledges of \$10,000 silver from Chinese business men to buy off the soldiers. Others sought aid from authorities or joined in endeavors to protect properties. Tragic, brutal, and sad as were the events of those days, there stands out shining clear the record of hundreds of deeds of unselfish kindness by the poor and the well-to-do—a tribute in itself to the place the missionary teachers have wrought for themselves and their message in the hearts of Nanking's people. Let us never fail to add this also to the story of these days!

The second part of the story is the condition in which the University and its staff find themselves. A cablegram from President Arthur J. Bowen enables us to state the following:

## LOSSES AND EMERGENCY NEEDS

|   |               |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| 1. UNIVERSITY PROPERTY:   |               |                |
| Five residences burned . . . . .  | us\$30,000.00 |                |
| Damage to buildings and equipment from looting. . . . .                                     | 30,500.00     |                |
|   |               | \$60,500.00    |
| 2. LOSSES TO STAFF SUPPORTED BY MISSION BOARDS:   |               |                |
| Personal property and effects lost by hold-up of individuals and looting of houses. . . . . |               | 124,000.00     |
| 3. LOSSES TO STAFF SUPPORTED BY THE UNIVERSITY, AND OTHER EMERGENCY EXPENSES:               |               |                |
| Personal property and effects lost by hold-up of individuals and looting of houses. . . . . | \$117,600.00  |                |
| Emergency travel expenses to the United States. . . . .                                     | 23,500.00     |                |
| Salaries for which, through loss of fees and other income, funds are not available. . . . . | 28,000.00     |                |
| Emergency refugee expenses in Shanghai. . . . .   | 5,000.00      |                |
|   |               | 174,100.00     |
|   |               | us\$358,600.00 |

The University's first responsibility is the protection of its loyal staff. Needs for the restoration of buildings and equipment must stand aside until this is accomplished. The Mission Boards will care for the emergency needs of the nineteen families whom they support. The University itself must guard the interest of twelve foreign families and twelve single persons and nearly two hundred and fifty Chinese staff members—deans, professors, instructors, and assistants—whom it alone supports.

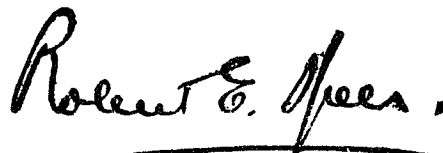
In view of the uncertainty of conditions in China and the high cost and unsatisfactory nature of living under emergency arrangements in Shanghai or in neighboring countries, it has seemed wise to have a large number of the foreign staff return to this country. Many parts of the University's work are still going on and it may be possible to reopen all departments in the fall. It is our earnest hope that this will be the case. Should this prove impossible, many of our foreign staff will promptly find other positions, but during this period of suspense we must provide for their salaries. This is also true of our loyal Chinese staff.

Abnormal expense incurred while the foreign staff took refuge in Shanghai must be covered. Miscellaneous unexpected expenses necessary in such a situation must be met. Through careful administration the University has been in the unusual position of securing approximately half its budget from Chinese sources—largely from fees. This has been wise and most commendable, but because of the cutting off of much of this income and the adding of extraordinary expense, the University faces a very serious financial shortage in providing for these obligations of honor to those who have given themselves so wholeheartedly to its work. The amount we shall need immediately is \$174,100.

The homes of many of our faculty were completely looted and scores lost all their possessions. These homes were full of the precious treasures of every home—those treasures that money can never replace—and we must provide them with funds to start their homes once more. There are twenty-six children in these twelve homes, twenty-two of whom are under twelve years of age, and for their sakes, the homes must be speedily restored. One member of the staff recently wrote: "Our home no longer existed—there was nothing left, and it finally came over me that we possessed nothing but the remnants of garments that we were wearing. The knowledge that we, as a family, would have to start over again with nothing, almost overwhelmed me, but I could only thank God for our loyal Chinese friends who had done their best to save us, and had succeeded in getting us to a place of safety." In this spirit this group of men and women are facing the future, starting over again to build their homes. They gave their all for China and have now lost their all in China!

The Chinese people of Nanking were greatly shocked at the destruction and damage that has caused so much sadness. Hundreds of Chinese expressed deep sorrow at the tragic closing of Dr. J. E. Williams' missionary service. Many, out of their poverty, gave all they could to relieve the needs of their friends who had suffered so greatly while guests in their land. We need no further proof of their earnest loyalty and friendship at this time. We believe that you, too, will want to help to re-establish these homes, to relieve these men and women of anxiety about their immediate needs, and to enable this fine work to go forward! A remittance form is enclosed for your use.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING



PRESIDENT



VICE-PRESIDENT

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The University of Nanking, founded in 1910, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, consists of the College of Arts and Science, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the elementary and secondary schools, the Department of Missionary Training and the University Hospital and Nurses Training School. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and the United Christian Missionary Society join in its support and provide \$55,000 of the total annual budget of \$284,000. The full responsibility for the institution and its finances is borne by the Board of Trustees.

TRANSFER

INDEXED

NANKING

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

Occasional Letter No. 4.

20 Museum Road, Room 526  
Shanghai, China.  
June 3, 1927.

Dear Friends:

A nother fortnight has gone by since my last letter, and there has been very little change in the general situation. This is not to be taken, however, as meaning that things are normal. On the other hand, work at the University, in the Colleges, Middle School, and Model School, has been gradually picking up. Students are still coming in slowly and the number now in classes in the Colleges is more than three hundred. The situation in the country around Nanking has been so unsettled that our extension men have not felt it wise to go out. The experimental field work, however, has been going along in fine shape, as will be indicated by later quotations. Plans for commencement are being carried forward and I hope that we will have more of the details to include in our next letter to you.

Miss Lyon's school (The Christian Mission Girls' Middle School), it seems, has been going on right along without a break, with more than a hundred students in classes. Hwei Wen (The Methodist Girls' Middle School) is also carrying on with about seventy-five students. In both institutions the work is being carried on by the Chinese faculty. Ginling College has about forty-five students in residence with three day students. I have just had word this morning that Ginling is planning on a summer school. Our last letter told you of the plans for a summer school at the University. The two chief purposes back of these summer schools are (1) to offer educational facilities to the students whose work has been so badly interrupted during the spring, and (2) to keep the buildings occupied and thereby offer a much greater measure of protection than would be the case if they were not being used during the summer vacation.

The most important items of interest of the past two weeks have to do with the meetings of the Executive-Finance Committee of the Board of Managers. Four meetings in all were held and dealt chiefly with the budget for 1927-1928. After a great deal of discussion and cutting the budget was finally passed for a total amount of \$390,000 Mexican. There was no budget for the Language School and none for the Hospital. The approval of the budget, of course, gives full approval to keeping open the University during the coming year, or at least so long as it is humanly possible to keep it open. Mimeographed copies of the minutes of these meetings are being sent out to all the University teachers who are now away from China. Please note that these minutes still have to go before the Board of Trustees for their final approval.

In addition to passing the budget a reorganization was recommended for the Model and Middle Schools. It was voted that the kindergarten and the four years of lower primary work be dropped beginning with the next school year. The two years of higher primary were put under the administration of the Middle School. This reorganization drops out the Model School, and the Middle School is being continued with the two years of higher primary as preparatory years and the third year of senior middle school is being continued in the subfreshman class at the Colleges as heretofore. Mr. C. F. Liu was elected principal of the reorganized Middle School. We feel that the middle school group of students will probably be the most difficult to handle and an attempt will be made to hold down the enrollment to such numbers as will make administration as efficient and as easy as possible.

Considerable time was given over to discussion of the Hospital. Mr. Sanford C. C. Chen, who, by the way, was elected chairman of the Executive-Finance Committee, and whom many of you will remember as Associate General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, was asked to go to Nanking to make a special study of the conditions pertaining to the Hospital. When he returns a special meeting of the full Board of Managers will be held to give special consideration to the Hospital problems. The Hospital losses have had to be revised and have now been placed at a minimum of \$30,000 Mexican. This brings our total university losses in buildings and equipment up to \$175,000. There is no change in the present status of the Hospital, it being run by the Surgeon-General of General Chiang Kai-shek's army. In the next letter I shall try to have from Mr. Chen a more complete statement about Hospital affairs.

Two other actions were taken by the Executive-Finance Committee, in which you will be interested, (1) a request to the Presbyterian (North) China Council for the return of Mr. Buck from Unzen, Japan to help in the work of the College of Agriculture and Forestry, particularly in the organization of all existing materials in the College of Agriculture and Forestry that can be worked up into extension projects; and (2) an urgent request to the Board of Trustees that Miss Priest be elected Treasurer of the University. An equally urgent request from us went to her to accept. Mr. Owen has a sailing for July 22 and it is our hope that Miss Priest may be able to return before that date and take over the books directly from him.

The Executive-Finance Committee also appointed a University Administrative Committee, whose duties will be to correlate all general matters pertaining to the University and with particular responsibility to deal with problems common to all the administrative units and with matters pertaining to the Nationalist government. The College and Middle School Administrative Committees were reappointed for the coming year.



Some of you may be interested in government registration as it affects the University. The College of Agriculture and Forestry has been registered with the Ministry of Education in Peking since 1921. The University now has a Board of Managers of which the majority membership is Chinese. The chairman of the Executive-Finance Committee of the Board of Managers is Chinese. The administrative committees of the various administrative units of the University are made up wholly of Chinese. All classes in religious education and all religious exercises have been on a voluntary basis since the beginning of the present year so that, so far as the present known requirements of the government are concerned the University has probably met them.

Mr. E. H. Cressy, Executive Secretary of the East China Christian Educational Association and of the Council of Higher Education of the China Christian Educational Association, has proposed the organization of such college and university faculty members as are now in Shanghai for the purpose of offering certain advanced courses by correspondence in certain subjects, and to be made available to upper class students in all the East China colleges and universities. It was noted that similar courses are being offered by certain of our American universities, and while the project has certain difficulties, there is much to be said in its favor. A special committee is now at work on the practical details.

All will be interested in the following extract from a letter from Mr. Heh Ching-ming, acting head of the Department of Agronomy, in which department all our crop improvement work in the College of Agriculture and Forestry is being carried on: "Nanking, May 25, 1927. We have sown 2,000 head rows of rice, and over 400 rod rows. They are coming up pretty well now. We have also sown 168 blocks of the third year corn, 136 of the second year's, and 250 of the corn remnant test. They will come up pretty soon. Our Nanking rod rows of barley have been harvested, and most of the U. S. D. A. rod rows are still not ready to be harvested. However, we have harvested a part of it, and the remainder may perhaps be harvested within another week. Our wheat is pretty late this year; they are far from ripening yet. Glad to tell you that the fields of wheat show up very well and clean. Little or no roguing is necessary this year. With regard to the woven belt, for wheat threshing, I have already sent for it from Hsiakwan."

The following two paragraphs are quoted from a letter from Mr. Tang Hsi-hsien of the Department of Extension, dated May 28, 1927. No comment is necessary, I am sure. "Nanking, May 28, 1927. Owing to the unsettled conditions in the villages, we sent Lao Chow on May 15-22 to take a trip to the places I had gone before to find out the results of wheat we distributed out last year and the result of smut control. Thirty-one families reported what wheat grown from our seed has been very

good without any smut at all so far. Two families reported that their own seed wheat treated with copper carbonate has less smut than those untreated. Three families reported that their hulless barley treated with copper carbonate has no smut at all while much untreated barley does have. But one man said that the treated has less compared with the untreated. (That means the smut is not absolutely controlled). All praised about our silkworm eggs. Bandits have been making all sorts of troubles in this whole district. A complete report in Chinese has been written on this trip and has been sent to the college paper for publication.

"On the recent market day at Chian Wang Miao the Department of Agronomy brought several tans of corn to that district and the corn was wholly sold out within a few hours. Later one fellow who had gone to the market the last day came twice to the college with several of his neighbors to buy our seed corn for \$9,331. He fully acknowledges that our seed corn is superior to their own. I also showed them other improved seeds of our college."

Bishop Birney and several of the Methodist missionaries took a steamer trip up the river about ten days ago and have all returned. I have not yet had an opportunity to get a general account of the trip from Bishop Birney, but Mr. L. L. Hale of Nanking has written a short account. I am quoting the following lines from it:

"..... We had looked forward with some little trepidation to going ashore at Wuhu, but we were gladly surprised to find conditions quite normal. We were neither robbed nor inconvenienced in any way and prices for boats were about the same as formerly ..."

"..... We visited Second Street church and were welcomed by old friends. The pastor has had some trouble of course, but did not appear any the worse for it and now has both a son and a daughter working with the Nationalists. We did not go into the church as an army officer, a Christian, was teaching a class on the principles of the 'people's doctrine.' Unfortunately we could not stay to meet the officer but were told that he was a graduate of a Christian college and that his lectures were very proper indeed. This attempt to really educate the soldiers and help them understand what the revolution means is one of the most hopeful signs in the whole movement. Our church services were held in the school. The church was said to be dirty with so many soldiers there.

"..... At the Wuhu General Hospital we were happy to find Doctor Brown carrying on in a fine way. The new building is nearly completed but for the plumbing, installation of machinery, painting, and finishing touches and promises to be a splendid plant that will do our mission credit. The staff are loyal and are doing their best, although short handed, and the hospital is filled with sick. The wounded soldiers are now mostly ready to leave. There is no labor trouble, strikes, nor military or other interference with the regular running of the institution. But the place needs a woman's presence and blessing. We feel sorry for all the men in Wuhu and other places who are carrying on with their women folk

so far away in Shanghai or elsewhere. We hope that conditions may clear up all along the river so that it will be safe for the women and children to go back. We think just now that Wuhu has the best prospects for this of any river port along the mighty Yangtse."

It is rather futile to attempt to say much about the political situation. Word continues to reach us of continued looting by Nationalist soldiers and others in the area that has been occupied by the Nationalist government for considerable time. General Chiang Kai-shek's Nanking Army has evidently gotten as far north as Hsuehchowfu. The morning papers report the retreat of the Fengtien forces to north of the Yellow River. This evidently finally eliminates Wu Pei-fu from the active scene of the struggle. There seems to be an active campaign in Changsha against the Communists, but Changsha and Hunan will require an awful lot of purging before there is a return to anything like normal. While the more radical communistic elements in Hunan may not be able to operate, it seems quite evident that already enough agitation has been carried on to have definitely resulted in class consciousness as between the laborers and peasant tenants and property owners. The Nanking government is disappointing in that it does not seem to be making much headway in its civil government. My guess is that Peking will be in the hands of a Nationalist government within a month or six weeks at the latest. It is reported that the North has been honeycombed, even into Manchuria, with Nationalist propaganda. The Hangchow Y. M. C. A. Chinese secretaries have been forcibly ejected from their fine Y. M. C. A. building by the Hangchow Municipal Government and it is now being used by them. This was done in spite of the fact that General Chiang Kai-shek telegraphed his disapproval, and that the action was contrary to the expressed wishes of high leaders in Hangchow. Boone University has finally had to close on account of communistic intrigues within the middle school.

With cordial regards to all, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
150 FIFTH AVENUE,  
NEW YORK CITY.

TRANSFER

June 3, 1927.

Dear Faculty members:

From a copy of a letter from Mr. Reisner dated in Shanghai May 6th to Dr. Speer; from a letter to Miss Priest and from letters from Mr. Owen; we gather the following China "news".--

Mr. Reisner and Mr. Owen have rented an office at 20 Museum Road, Room 526, and should be addressed there.

Mr. Owen is better, having left the hospital April 27th and was, May 6th, working part time in the office each day. They have secured sailing on the Ss "President Grant" which leaves Shanghai July 22d, and welcoming letters would, I am sure, be very gladly received by them when they land at San Francisco on August 16th.

Mr. Clemons sailed May 6th on the Dollar Round-the-world boat "President Garfield" and reaches New York June 30th. It is stated he had improved somewhat in health before he sailed.

The Consular officials in Shanghai and Mr. Clemons have worked out a satisfactory form for filing losses. This form with a statement of each one's losses as handed in at Shanghai is being sent each of us to our home addresses. This list will have to be sworn to before a notary public and then sent to the State Dept, at Washington, D. C. These are <sup>not</sup>reparation claims but simply lists of losses, properly attested on which claims may be based later.

The situation in Nanking is reported by Mr. Reisner as follows:

"As you will have already known by the newspaper reports, Nanking has been made the headquarters of the new government. The Sixth Division under Cheng Chien, which was responsible for the attacks on the foreigners, has been disarmed, and some of the officers are reported to have been executed. As evidence that the disarming actually took place, we have the reports from our Taipingmen Experiment Station to the effect that some of the Sixth Division troops had made their way to the buildings where they were disarmed by Chiang Kai-shek's soldiers and in the melee which followed several of the school desks were broken and some of our seed mixed up. The cannonading which has been going on between Fukow and Nanking has evidently done no damage at all within the city, but Hsiakwan has evidently suffered very, very heavily. The Sunday after we left there was an attempt to get the labour movement under way with a big demonstration. One day was used for general demonstrations, and the second day they paraded before the yamen. It was reported that the yamen wall fell down on quite a large number of the labourers who were resting against it, bruising them about the head, shoulders, etc.; that the employers got up their courage sufficiently to refuse to pay wages for the days the labourers were on strike, and since then it has been impossible to get the labourers to make a demonstration or to go out on strike. We have had very little difficulty with the labourers connected with the various agricultural enterprises and no trouble as yet with the University servants. The situation within the city has

quieted down considerably. The merchants, however, have instigated a strike against the circulation of the Central Government notes, which they find are not very much more valuable than the military notes of Chang Chung-chang. The split in the party, the anti-communists against the communists, is becoming wider from day to day. Even the people at Hankow seem to be taking courage and are coming out more openly against the communistic elements there. The only hope in clearing up the situation, so far as I can see, is for the Nationalist party to purge itself absolutely of all Russian and communistic influences. And this will be a considerably more difficult task than it was to introduce this element into the Nationalist movement. A large group of students are reported to have issued a manifesto here in Shanghai against communism and the leaders of the Nationalist party at Hankow, and more remarkable still, there was no mention of either imperialism, unequal treaties, or anti-foreignism. Shanghai is very quiet and I imagine there will be a drive now on the part of the Chinese to get rid of barbed wire entanglements, etc., but my guess is that they might as well try to get through them as to get rid of them for some time to come."

and at the University:

"From all we can learn the situation is very good in both the colleges. The teachers are back. Some new teachers have been secured. More than 300 students have returned and classes are going on. A number of students from Ginling have been admitted to the classes. There were a very large number of Southeastern students who wished to enter, but very wisely this was not allowed; fifty or a hundred Southeastern students would be sufficient to organize a clique that would make more trouble than enough for the administrative committees.

"The situation at the Middle School is still hopeful, I think, but no very great progress has been made. They are very anxious for C. F. Liu to return and he told me a few days ago that he would be going back after the ninth of May. I urged him to do so. If he does return there is some hope for the Middle School being able to get under way before the term closes. The Primary School is already opened.

"The Hospital is in the worst way of all the University units. It is now occupied by the military. There is very little cohesion among the hospital employes, from the top down. Dr. Chao Si-fa is very reticent about accepting the chairmanship of the administrative committee; we hoped he would take it. We are still hoping that he will accept and if he does there is some hope for getting the situation cleared up and the hospital functioning again. There is no one on the hospital staff, so far as I can see, who can make the thing go. Dean Kuo and Dean Chen and others at Nanking are very anxious that the hospital get going just as early as possible and I am sure that they will do all they possibly can to get some one who can assume the chairmanship of the administrative committee and get it under way again.

"We are hoping to have Dean Kuo and Dean Chen here in Shanghai before the end of next week, with budgets, etc. So far as I can see everything is going along as well as can be expected under the circumstances. The men are still optimistic, showing a fine spirit, and are deserving of all the support we can possibly give to them.

"The only two institutions in Nanking which are functioning today are the University of Nanking and the Y.M.C.A. Middle School. There is probably less education in China today than there has been for many and many a year. The situation is indeed deplorable."

With kindest regards to you all,

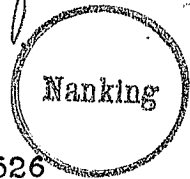
Cordially yours,  
A. J. BOWEN.

TRANSFER

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China.

*mailed from CO, July 1, 1927  
w/ extracts for C. C. Chen's  
recent letters*



20 Museum Road, Room 526  
Shanghai, China,  
June 15, 1927  
(Telephone C. 6853)

Occasional Letter No. 5.

Dear Friends:

University commencement exercises will be held in Nanking, Saturday, the 18th, to be followed by an Alumni luncheon, which some of the prominent Shanghai alumni are planning to attend. A special meeting of the Board of Managers is to be held tomorrow all day, to consider among other things, hospital problems, our equipment and property losses, repairs to residences, registration, reorganization, etc. Of all these things I hope there will be full news in my next letter to you. There are so many things to write about today that I am not sure I shall be able to include them all.

Nanking has been made into a metropolitan area and is now under a municipal government. The chairman of the council was formerly a member of the Canton municipal council. I understand that among the first proclamations that were issued were (1) to remove all houses that have been built over the various bridges in Nanking within two weeks (this has been done), and another calling for the widening of the road connecting the governor's yamen and San Pai Lou to 100 feet. The various changes that have to be made by the property owners along the way are to be met by the owners of the property. Dr. H. C. Chen of Southeastern and who had the private kindergarden at Kuleo and whom many of you know, is chairman of the municipal council on Education. Mr. C. T. Gee, now in charge of our Construction Department, refused the position of municipal engineer at \$350.00 per month, which is about double his present salary. Mr. C. Y. Tu, whom so many of you know, has been appointed to the position. The office hours of the new municipal government begin at seven in the morning!!

Regulations for educational institutions are rather numerous these days. Some are reasonable and some are practically confiscatory in their demands. It is difficult to know what to do! The only feasible thing seems to be to keep going just as long as possible and hope for the best.

The minutes of the May meeting of the Library Staff came in yesterday and it will be worth while to quote some paragraphs from it, not only to indicate the way the library is carrying on, but also to indicate some of the problems which they are facing. .... "The censorship of books on Nationalism and Communism by the Nationalist Government has given us not a little difficult problem. .... A letter from the Nationalist Political Bureau has come through to Dean Kuo stating that every library is expected to form a Doctor Sun Yat-sen's collection, and this is done accordingly. .... We take pleasure

to report that the Nationalist Government has borrowed some books, newspapers and periodicals from our library for reference. The accessibility of these to users and constant visitors from this new nationalist government is made possible because of our library policy of open shelf. In other words, this means more constant and larger library service than any other library in Nanking could possibly give. . . . . There are about 200 persons attending our library daily at present. . . . . Resolved, To ask the College Administrative Committee to decide upon the problem of the censorship of books on Nationalism and Communism; to purchase more books on Doctor Sun Yat-sen' and his theory; to type the lists of books collected from the homes of foreign faculties which bear their personal names." Many of us are under deep obligation to the librarians and other friends for the energy and organization which they used in collecting the remainder of the books from the looted homes. For those who are particularly interested, we are adding an appendix to this letter, being Mr. Li Siao-yuen's report on the collecting of these books. Might I suggest here that all those who are involved send a note of thanks as soon as possible to Mr. Li and the other members of the library staff?

I am sure also that you will be interested in the following paragraphs from a letter received from Mr. Chow Ming-I: "June 7th: Mr. Shao and his family are all back and they have not received any losses or dangers from either side but the only thing they are sorry for is to see all teachers and dear friends gone from Nanking so bitterly and they were not here to help. My mother-in-law she specially wants to know the recent condition of Americans, as she loved the old environment and foreign friends very much. Now she is entirely missed from them.

"The cooperators who are using our silkworm eggs and wheat seeds now report unanimously good. We are very proud of these results. And we are going to give you a fuller report later.

"Mr. Tang has waited in the city for a long time, not knowing when there will be free of bandits or robbers in Nanking country. He is simply waiting and waiting; many people told him not to go because of some dangers happening in the country.

"I am appointed to give a course of agricultural extension in the summer school again this year. I hope I can give a fuller course than before as it is assigned to me thirty hours this year and only twenty hours last year."

Mr. Chen Yen-shan shares his enthusiasm resulting from an extension trip and at the same time gives us a side-light on Nanking, as follows:

"June 8th: I returned yesterday afternoon and have seen your express letter. I feel very happy after visiting our silkworm demonstration stations. The results of our two stations are very good. (We have one station at Wusih and one at Kiangyin). I hope that all of our extension work can be of such kind. If so, it is worth while to spend even a life's time to participate with it. I am sorry that I can do a little only of propaganda work but anxious to learn something so that in some time I can also give some service to society in the concrete form. In

the next year if all our special professors can return to the College I like to spend two years time to study on 'Plant Industry'. If I want to teach I like to teach through experience. Hoping you will direct me to the best course and able to do most service for the life.

"School is running in good condition." But I heard again today begin from today students are free from classes and spend rest of the term for the patriotic movement. Nanking is peaceful and all the organizations are decorated for the celebration of victory. This evening there will be a lantern procession to celebrate the capture of Hsuehchowfu and the success of northern fight. Hoping to hear from you soon again - Chen Yen-shan".

Since my last letter there have been quite a number of people down from the University or from Nanking. Mr. Gee is here today with the most complete statement we have yet had of property and equipment losses which now total \$250,000 Mex. The Language School is being used by the Huang Po Alumni for the training of cadets. General Chiang Kai-shek has issued a very stiff proclamation ordering all troops out of educational buildings by the 16th of June. Failure to do so is to be punishable by death. The sending of Japanese troops to Shantung and north has increased anti-foreign feeling in Nanking. I learned yesterday from good authority that Mr. MacCartney, the general manager of the International Export Company and the commissioner of foreign affairs in an attempt to inspect Mr. MacCartney's house were chased off the place. Mr. Julian Arnold, our United States Commercial Attache here in Shanghai, accompanied Senator Hiram Bingham to Nanking and had a rather unpleasant experience when, in company with several of our teachers, he tried to inspect our house. Many of the churches are still occupied by soldiers. Perhaps some of you have already seen a despatch from Nanking by R. S. P. Kkens, correspondent for the 'Chicago Tribune', a copy of which appeared here in the China Courier. Along with other matters, he writes: "Government officials are unanimous in declaring they want the foreigners to return to the city, especially the missionaries. One student at Nanking University said today that many of the students 'weep for their foreign teachers'." I know there are many of our Chinese friends who would be glad to see their friends return to Nanking, but so far as I can learn, it is their feeling and it is my own very deep conviction, that to go back now would only cause embarrassment and everybody is better served by remaining away until we can see a little further into the future and there is time for the effects of wide-spread antic-foreign propaganda to ease off a bit. There is also, I think, a good possibility of some of us getting back to Nanking at the opening of school in September.

The barbed wire entanglements are being removed here in Shanghai. Many of the American Marines, and British troops and the war vessels of various countries have gone north to Chefoo and Tientsin. Word came in yesterday of the looting of foreign residences in Nansuchow (South Presbyterian North) and the same in Hwaiianfu, North Kiangsu (Southern Presbyterian).



One wishes the soldiers could find something else to wreak their vengeance on besides mission property, such, for instance, as militarism, opium, etc. There has been a tremendous amount of anti-foreign propaganda carried on in the past six months and it seems to me unreasonable to expect that some of it has not been very effective and that it will not be some time before its influence has decreased sufficiently to make it wise for foreigners to return to the interior.

The most important recent political developments in connection with the Nanking government have been an attempt to bring the political propaganda bureau under control and to regulate labor. These items were very excellently reviewed by Mr. George E. Sokolsky, editor of the Far Eastern Review which appeared in a recent issue of a local paper, as follows:

"In some directions, however, steps are being taken to effect changes. The Political Departments, which were attached to each army corps to assist the Communists, are for all practical purposes, abolished. They have been placed under the control of the army commander, which means that they will, in fact cease to function in accordance with the original design. The Political Department had to be originally with propaganda and eventually it became in many instances the agency of Comrade Borodin and the Communist Party of China to undermine the generals and the Nationalist Government. It can never be forgotten that it was the head of the Political Department of Cheng Chien's army, Lin Tzep-hon, who organized and carried through the Nanking outrage. Similarly, it was General Chiang Kai-shek's experience that he was constantly being undermined by various Political Departments at the head of which were usually Communists or Left Wing Kuomintang members, who were associated with the Communists.

#### Change a Slow Process

"The propagandistic activities of the Political Departments were of great value in winning the war; not only were the soldiers inspired to fight for principles, not only were they drilled in slogans and taught to spread these ideas among the laborers and peasants, but the Political Department agents preceded the army and prepared the populace to receive the Nationalist army. This service would ordinarily be of tremendous value to General Chiang Kai-shek at the present time, except for the fact that most of the Political Departments have been working for four years in one direction and it is not easy to change their course now. As regards Chinese affairs or international relations they have been taking their orders from those who now control Hankow and it is difficult for a man to advocate one set of doctrines for four years and then suddenly denounce those doctrines. It is easier to subordinate and then to destroy the Political Departments than to change their tone.

"A still more significant change appears in the labour regulations which Nanking has decided upon and which are a complete reversal of the Hankow Communist policy. An arbitration board is appointed which will seek to prevent strikes. The board of arbitration in each instance will consist of a representative of the Government who will meet with one representative of each of the parties concerned, that is, of capital and labour. This board of arbitration will not only have the power to settle differences between capital and labour, but it will determine the scope of labour organizations. Whenever difficulties in a mill cannot be settled within 24 hours, the Government is to be appealed to and a board of arbitration is to be appointed.

"Now comes the teeth: Whenever a board of arbitration has been appointed by the Government, both sides are required to obey its orders. Should either party in a labour difficulty be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of Arbitration, an appeal may be made to the Government, whose decision must be final."

The papers have recently carried some interesting items concerning the activities of the Red Spears in Honan Province. This uprising by the peasants appeals to me as being especially significant and is apt to spread rapidly and widely throughout North China, if the incubus of parasitic militarism is not quickly removed, or should there be famines resulting from military destruction or natural causes. Reports from the north indicate a very dry spring with serious effects on wheat production, as well as making it difficult to plant the summer crops. The uprising of Red Spears is, of course, in reality a local agrarian revolution and unless the general condition of the country should improve considerably fairly soon, China will have on her hands a revolution that will be infinitely more serious and significant than the one that we see now taking place as represented by the Nationalists.

There were two items in the last Executive Finance Committee meeting which were overlooked in my last letter. One was that the budget for 1927-28 carried no increases in salaries whatsoever, to any of the teachers, administrators or assistants. On the other hand, the price of living is rising very rapidly in Nanking. Mr. C. T. Gee told me this morning that carpenters are now getting 80¢ per day which is an increase of 75 to 100 per cent. The second item was that the Alumni of the University are planning to undertake to raise \$10,000 for 1927-28 toward current expenses. This will be good news to you, I am sure.

We have all enjoyed letters from President Bowen, Dr. E. V. Jones, Mr. Howard Porter from Iowa State College and Mr. W. C. Lowdermilk from the University of California, both of whom are registering for their doctors degree; from Mr. Small, from Mr. Frank Price, who reports the arrival of Frank W., Jr., at Mokpo, Korea; from Miss Priest from the New York Office, giving just a few of the details of the financial

campaign; from Mr. Albert N. Steward who reports that his whole family is now living at Bedford, Mass; from Mr. Clemons from Colombo on his way round the world; and from Mr. Bates, Mr. Buck, Mr. W. P. Mills, and Mr. Dieterich in Japan and Miss Wixon in Korea. Mr. Thomson has been here for about ten days.

The University force in Shanghai has been increased by the arrival of Norman Bates Owen at the Country Hospital on June 9th, weighing 5½ lbs. Both Mrs. Owen and the son are doing splendidly. Miss Russell leaves on the 'Angers' June 18th and Miss Gless is leaving on the s/s/ Taft, June 24th. It is needless to say that we hate to see these people leave.

I wish to close this letter with one further word regarding the ending of the term's work at Nanking. Even as close as Shanghai it has been very difficult for us to realize the difficulties and very real problems which the Administrative Committees and the faculties have had to face. It may seem rather unfortunate to some that the students went out for the last ten days to two weeks of school for propaganda work. We have had a number of similar experiences in the past. So far as I have been able to learn the students have been fairly free from outside calls, although, as would be expected, a number of them were voluntarily serving the government wherever possible. There was one time within three weeks when the administrative committees had to make rapid adjustments to meet three groups within the nationalist government, ranging from extremely communistic to the more modern element represented by General Chiang Kai-shek. Destruction to property was going on and they were absolutely powerless to stop it just as we were on March 24th. One can imagine the mental attitude of the students and the teachers during the long period of bombardment between Nanking and Pukow; also during the early days when there was a strong C.P. influence among the soldiers and it was no small task to bring these under control and finally to disarm them. Naturally all the things that were going on in the city had a very direct influence on the work of the University. That our faculty and student body have carried on through this period as they have is the one big fact that should stand out above all others. They, as well as we, would have been glad to have had many things different. Let us always keep clearly in mind that the people back in Nanking have done a tremendously fine piece of work for the University.

There are anxious days ahead, as we shall most certainly have to face reorganization, registration, new adjustments in administrative relationships, etc. etc., but we are extremely fortunate in having the loyal group of Chinese associates that we have in Nanking to guide the University during its period of transition.

With kind regards and best wishes and hoping that we may hear from all of you, I am

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Nanking, China

Shanghai Office,  
20 Museum Road, Room 526,  
Shanghai, China, July 27, 1927.

Occasional letter No. 6.

INDEXED

Dear Friends:

It is difficult to realize that almost six weeks have passed since my last occasional letter, but they have been extremely busy and I shall now try to relate some of the principal events that have happened during this time. This will most likely be the last occasional letter this summer, as Miss Purcell is leaving for a few weeks' vacation in a few days and I shall be alone in the office.

The first thing I want to mention in this letter is the perfectly splendid way in which our Chinese friends and colleagues have been carrying on back at the University. It is difficult for us to picture the conditions under which they have had to administer the University and the trying situations which they have had to meet. To me the group of men back at Nanking have been a source of very great gratitude and inspiration. Without such a loyal and united group the University would have had to close its doors long ago, and that event would have meant the occupation of every one of the University buildings by soldiers or by governmental groups. Except for the political uncertainty the outlook for the opening of school is very good indeed, particularly as regards enrolment.

Since my last letter there have been two meetings of the full Board of Managers, once on June 16 and again on July 12, and a number of meetings of the Committee on Reorganization and of the Executive-Finance Committee, as well as of several special committees, particularly that dealing with the Committee on Reorganization and Registration. Miss Purcell is sending the minutes of all these meetings to all the members of our faculty, whether in Japan or the United States.

The problem of greatest interest with which the Board of Managers has had to deal is that of reorganization and registration. At the meeting on July 12 the Board of Managers adopted a proposed constitution for a board of directors, a proposed agreement between the Board of Directors and the Board of Founders (Trustees), and proposed by-laws of the Board of Directors. The actions taken regarding reorganization look forward to the transfer to the field Board of Directors some of the responsibility and authority now resident in the Board of Trustees, including the election of a Chinese president and full responsibility for the internal administration of the University, under the terms of agreement to be entered into between the Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees. The reorganization also involves a proposal to lease the University property

from the Board of Trustees for a period of five years at an annual rental of \$120,000, rental, however, to be offset by a gift of the same amount from the Board of Trustees. The cooperating boards are asked to continue their present contributions in men and cash appropriations. The Board of Directors are to be responsible for deficits on the field which may be entailed in the administration of the University. The membership of the field Board of Directors has a majority of Chinese, and a voting majority can always be had jointly by the foreign and Chinese members elected by the missions and Christian church groups. The membership also provides for four members elected by the Alumni and five Chinese at large elected by the Board. The Board of Trustees would still continue to be the holding body for property and funds, except for such endowment funds as might be raised in China. So far as I can see the reorganization does not do much more than bring up to date and put in black and white the way in which the University has been administered during the past few years, during which time we have had a majority of Chinese in the membership of the Board of Managers and when all practical administrative problems have been dealt with on the field.

#### University Hospital

In several of the vernacular papers the latter part of June there appeared an advertisement concerning the University Hospital which, when translated, read as follows:

"The Kuleo Hospital was registered as a result of a union meeting of representatives of the Nanking Municipality, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Medical Department of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army, the Nanking Police Office, together with the Chinese members of the Hospital Board, who petitioned the Nationalist Government through the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army. Regarding the debts and obligations incurred by the former American administration the present administration is not responsible hereafter.

(Signed) Kuleo Hospital,  
June 16, 1927."

A number of meetings were held to discuss what action should be taken in view of the taking over of the Hospital. Later another advertisement appeared stating that the Surgeon-General had been appointed superintendent of the hospital, and still later a third advertisement appeared saying that the hospital was now open to the general public. Word received from friends from Nanking indicates that the registration fee is now 40c. for each visit as against the former registration fee of 10c. , which was good for a whole month; that there is a minimum charge for drugs of \$1.00, and a charge of \$4.00 for drugs provided outside of regular office hours. Already complaints are beginning to mount up against the way the hospital is being run and it is quite evident that before long the former administration of the hospital is going to be more popular and more in demand than it ever was in times past. On July 13 the Executive-Finance Committee voted unanimously that formal protest be made to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through regular official channels against the occupancy of the University

Hospital by government agents, as per advertisements which had appeared in the daily papers. This protest has been made.

#### 1927 Commencement

The best account we have had of the commencement exercises is the following statement taken from a letter from Dr. K. C. Liu, written on June 21, which I am glad to pass on to you: "The Commencement programme took place last Saturday. It was a splendid meeting since the March 24 incident. Dr. Wu Chao-chu, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the main speech. It was a calm, scholarly discussion of the difficulties and problems one must face upon entering society. It differs very much from the hot-headed orations made by other Nationalist leaders which we frequently have a chance to hear. At the commencement exercises we also had representatives from the Nationalist Government, the Provincial Government, the Educational Bureau, and from other similar institutions. Representatives from Shanghai Alumni were also present. And we had a very joyful reception following the exercises."

#### Summer School and Following

The University Summer School has registered between 275 and 300 students and should be self-supporting. That the school has other values in addition to education is indicated in another letter from Dr. K. C. Liu which I am quoting under the paragraph headed "The Soldier Plague." The Summer School closed August 10 and will be followed by a meeting of the Engineering Society of China August 16-22. This is to be followed by a meeting of the China Science Society, and on September 3 come entrance examinations for the fall semester, so there will be very little time during the summer when the University buildings will not be in use. Having the buildings occupied by students or these other organizations is the best guarantee of keeping them free from soldiers.

#### The Soldier Plague

During the latter part of June there were a few days when practically all our University buildings and residences were free from soldiers. However, when the Nationalist armies began to withdraw from their Northern expedition the city was again filled with soldiers who had no place to which to go and so all the buildings which had been formerly occupied were again taken over by the soldiers. The main buildings at Kuleo have, fortunately, been kept free with the exception of a company which went into the new dormitory not quite completed. As soon as I learned this, I wrote a very strong letter to Mr. Chang Ken-nien, mentioning this fact, and I understand now that these soldiers will be leaving within a few days, if they have not already left. The only possible way to keep the soldiers out of the residences and other buildings will be to have them occupied by other people, and in line with the suggestion made by the Administrative Committee the Board of Managers took action

giving authority to the Building and Property Committee to rent the University residences and the Language School buildings under as favourable terms as they could without in any way involving the University in a bill for repairs. The specific incident mentioned in Dr. Liu's letter is, so far as I can gather, typical of other experiences which the people at the University have undergone since March 24. Dr. Liu's letter, under date of July 13, is as follows:

"The value of having a summer school comes out clearly in the last few days. As I have mentioned in my last letter, there are soldiers coming back from the front and wanting to use our campus buildings. They began to drift in Saturday and became an increasing menace on Sunday. Mr. Gee and Mr. Li Teh-i bowed them away not without difficulties. And finally a company is quartered at the new dormitory building, not yet completed. On Monday, officers came in frequently. They wanted to put up around two thousand soldiers in the Chapel, the gym, and Bailie Hall. As both Deans Kuo and Chen are not here, I took the liberty to organize a Committee of Protection, with Messrs. Gee, Li Han-seng, and Cheo Ming-i at the head, to stay in the three main buildings so that no matter when the soldiers come we shall have some one in the buildings to negotiate with them. Meanwhile Li Teh-i and Cheo Ming-i went with the officers to see their commander, explaining to them that we are using these buildings. Finally about nine o'clock in the evening they came back with the message that the commander consented to withdraw his command but requested us to let them have their Hospital Offices here. This we thought we may do, as it is the only way to prevent the soldiers, at that time, from coming. The next day, Mr. Chang Ken-nien, commissioned by General Chiang to look after missionary properties, came. Cheo, Li and he went, together with two representatives from the student body, to call on the office of General Chiang. He was not in the office, but Mr. Chang was authorized by the lieutenant to carry out the previous instructions. So he got six soldier policemen for us. They are now staying in the University as guards. Still in the afternoon the medical officers came and wanted to use the gym as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The soldier-police cannot stop them, as they claimed that we had consented the day before, while we only agreed to let them establish their office here. After the officer had gone, Mr. Chang came. He stayed with us until the evening. The medical men did not come. Mr. Chang said that if they do come we may report to him immediately and he will come to bring the officers to General Chiang. And the Chief of the Soldier-Police also promised that he would get the soldiers away if they did come. But the soldiers have not come when this letter is written. We do not know whether some more will come in. Certainly we have enough difficulties already. Many of us stay here until the evening while the days are awfully hot. Our plea - almost the only plea - is this, that we have a summer school and students are staying here.

"As the situation now is, we have six soldier policemen on our campus, and also a company of soldiers in the not-yet-completed dormitory. Now we have to supply food to the policemen about one dollar and a half a day. How shall we defray this expense? And we do not know how long we shall keep them."

### Budget for 1927-1928

After hearing from the Board of Trustees and knowing definitely what the filed might expect from them for the coming year, we worked over again the budgets which had been previously submitted, and made them balance. There are many uncertainties, of course, in the situation at present that call for faith to go on, but unless the situation becomes very much worse than it is now we see no reason why the University should not be able to keep going during the coming year. And the fact that we shall be able to keep going does not indicate that we are having an easy time. Rather it indicates that serious problems are constantly arising and that they are being successfully met by our loyal, able, and courageous colleagues back in Nanking.

### Opening of the Middle School

The opening of the Middle School presents <sup>the</sup> most difficult problems of any part of the University. The equipment losses have been particularly heavy and much damage has been done to the buildings. The soldiers still occupy these buildings and unless we have much better guarantee than we have been able to have previously it would be altogether foolish to attempt making any repairs on the buildings to fit them for occupancy by students in the fall. A special committee has been at work on this problem and it will meet again before August 10, to decide finally what can be done. We ought to keep the Middle School going if we possibly can. The outlook for a large enrolment is excellent. Mr. C. F. Liu is in charge, and if we could get going under any reasonable conditions in September the outlook, as in the case of the Colleges, for a successful year is good. Those of us here in Shanghai, and particularly our Chinese colleagues in Nanking, do not want to close down any department of the University until every resource to keep it open has been exhausted.

### Visitors to Nanking

A number of people have visited Nanking, among them being Bishop Birney, Mr. L. L. Hale of Nanking, Mr. A. R. Kepler, Dr. Cora Reeves, and Mr. C. A. Burch of Chuchow. I received a copy of Bishop Birney's report, and also a copy of Mr. Kepler's report, which was quite full of detail and, of course, written from the background of his previous experience and residence in Nanking. I shall try to have this letter mimeographed later on and forwarded to all of you. It was an excellent description indeed of the Nanking as it is today in contrast to the Nanking which we left on March 25.

### Unlooted Trunks

I am sure that this topic will be of interest to everybody from Nanking, even though the two families immediately concerned are the Illicks and the Hummels. I had a letter yesterday from Mr. Tweedy, Jardine, Matheson's agent at Nanking, saying that five trunks of the Illicks' and two trunks of the Hummels' had been sent to Shanghai. The bill of lading when it comes will be turned over to the Associated Mission Treasurers and Mr. Illick and Mr. Hummel can



be expecting their trunks at any time. While we all wish that some of our trunks had been among the survivors, we are all glad that at least this much was saved for the Illicks and Hummels. Everything on the Butterfield and Swire hulk was looted and destroyed, and all the trunks that had been sent down to Jardine, Matheson's hulk on March 22-23, with the exceptions noted, above, were also looted.

#### A Distressing Incident

Ever one of Miss Mary Kelly's hundreds of friends in Nanking will be distressed to learn that in an automobile accident in the Philippines Miss Kelly had one of her knees broken and possibly both. One hip which had been previously injured was again fractured, two ribs are fractured, and a long gash was made in her head. Miss Kelly can be addressed in care of the United Christian Missionary Society, Manila, Philippine Islands.

#### The Political Situation

It is rather futile to attempt to write much regarding the political situation, but there are certain things that are fairly clear. There is little fighting in the north, due to the withdrawal by General Chiang Kai-shek of his troops back to Nanking and against the Wuhan armies. General Chiang's front line in the North is in Southern Shantung and I imagine he will hold it there for some time. An attempt is being made to get rid of Chang Chung-chang, and it is quite evident that Sun Chuan-fang will be his successor. Feng Yu-hsiang has, I think, without doubt, double crossed Chiang Kai-shek and possibly the Wuhan faction as well. I am convinced he will make no move to help anybody except himself, or any cause except his own. I have been reluctant in coming to this opinion, but the evidence of the last two months seems to me to make the opinion fully justified. It is rumored that Borodin is on his way back to Russia and that the leading lights of the Wuhan government of the past six months are gradually withdrawing. Local militarists are now in charge of the situation at Wuchang. Armies are being sent toward Nanking from Hankow by the Wuhan government, and armies are being sent toward Hankow from Nanking. It is also rumored that some of the radical armies will try to get to Hangchow, and later on to Shanghai, via Southern Kiangsi and Southern Chekiang. The position of Chiang Kai-shek does not seem to be as strong in some respects as it was a month or two ago. It seems fairly evident that his Northern expedition was a mistake and that it would have been very much better for him to have concentrated his energies against Wuhan. It is freely admitted that there are many Communist-minded soldiers in his army. This applies also to many of the officers. It is oftentimes difficult for him to have his orders carried out. We have seen this particularly in connection with the occupying of foreign property by his troops and his inability (I do not think it is unwillingness) to prevent the continued destruction and looting of foreign property practically everywhere his armies have gone since reaching Nanking. The civil

government does not seem to be making very much headway in Nanking. Mr. Burch said that he had never seen so many automobiles in Nanking, practically all of them belonging to the officials. A new schedule of import tariffs was issued today without any reference whatsoever to the tariff as administered by the Chinese Maritime Customs. In other words China has simply assumed full tariff autonomy; in fact one cannot get away from the opinion that she has during these past months assumed that she has no treaty relations whatsoever with any foreign power. The rice prospects in the lower Yangtze valley for this fall seem to be good, and of course that will have an important bearing on the general situation. The next two or three weeks should give a clear indication of General Chiang's strength and if he is able to secure a victory over the Wuhan (C. P.) armies it should result in increasing very considerably the value of his own stock in public confidence. One of the most illuminating series of articles yet written on the C. P. influence in China has just been running in the North-China Daily News, under the title of "China in the Grip of the Reds," written by a Russian formerly in the employ of General Galen and Comrade "Mike" Berodin. The writer was suspected by his superiors and when they were getting ready to leave Hankow last May they tried to murder him but he got away, badly wounded, and now is telling the story from the inside. The series of articles will be published in booklet form by the North-China Daily News and will be for sale at \$1.00 a copy. I am buying ten copies, thinking some of you might like to have them. Please let me know as soon as possible.

#### Reports

We shall be sending to you shortly, under separate cover, the annual Report of the President and the Treasurer for the Year 1925-1926, and the Twelfth Annual Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry for the same period. With this latter I am including several pamphlets which I trust will be of interest to you.

#### Personal

Miss Purcell and the Reisner family are the only remnants left in China of the foreign faculty. Mr. and Mrs. Owen and the children left last Friday per S. S. President Lincoln. Miss Priest is expected September 1, and we are also expecting the Bates, Buck, and Thomson families to return from Japan. Messrs. Bates, Buck, Thomson and myself will go to Nanking to teach if it seems wise for us to go. Much can happen between now and the opening of school and conditions may be much better, but it will be very easy for them to be much worse.

#### The Nanking Government and the Nanking Incident

The Kuo Min News Agency (Nationalist and official) has the following to say about the Nanking incident and reparations, which I trust will be more than a scrap of paper.

Occasional letter No. 6 - page 8.

"Nanking, June 29.- During his recent visit to Nanking Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, U. S. A., called on Dr. C. C. Wu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government. In the course of the interview, the conversation touched upon the unfortunate Nanking Incident:

"'It was an incident', said Dr. Wu, 'which every true Chinese Nationalist has reason to regret - and the regret is the more poignant when the fact is considered that it was the work of men instigated by a third party then sheltering under the aegis of the Kuomintang.'

"Dr. Wu said that 'the Nationalist Government, though not morally responsible, is ready to accept responsibility and to make reparation for the damages sustained by American nationals. This is in accordance with the principle governing the attitude of the Nationalist Government toward all foreign nationals residing in Nationalist territory; that is, it will bear full responsibility for the protection of their life and property.'"

#### The Weather

This is the twentieth day in which the temperature in Shanghai has been above 90°. The maximum was 97.7°. This is the third day of the "Big Heat." During all this time I think we have had but one rain. It will be evident, therefore, that we are having a hot summer. This will also help to explain why there has been such a long interval since the last Occasional Letter.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

P. S. Two days later. The Northerners under Sun Chuan-fang have evidently captured Hsuehchowfu and are pressing southward. Comrade Mike Borodin is moving out via Feng Yu-hsiang and Mongolia; talk increases of Chiang Kai-shek's losing out. Twenty-five ex-members of the Nanking American community gave a farewell tea to Mr. and Mrs. John K. Davis last evening on St. John's campus. Mrs. Thurston and Miss Treudley have gone to Nanking for Ginling commencement.

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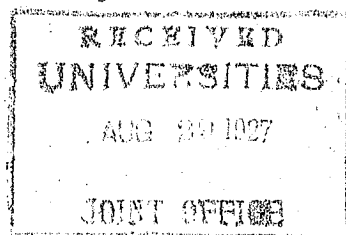
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John H. Reiser.

Two days later. The Northerners under Sun Chuan-fang have evidently captured Hanchow and are pressing southward. Comrade Mike Borodin is moving out via Feng Yr-hsiang and Mongolian talk increases of Chiang Kai-shek's losing out. Twenty-five ex-members of the Nanking American community gave a farewell tea to Mr. and Mrs. John K. Davis last evening on St. John's campus. Mrs. Thurston and Miss Freidley have gone to Nanking for Gilling commencement.

J. H. R.



TRANSFER

Nanking

September 16, 1927

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Political Situation. Since early in the spring of this year Nanking has been in the midst of extremely disturbed conditions. Until the middle of March the political situation was relatively stable, but the approaching Nationalist armies threw everything into great confusion. The tragical events of March 24-25 are too well known to need any further description here. After these events, for a fortnight or more, the Nanking situation remained in a very disturbed state, but gradually order was restored as General Chiang Kai-shek took up his headquarters in the city and enforced discipline among his troops.

General Chiang and those in authority under him maintained an attitude of friendliness toward the University of Nanking and did much to prevent further disturbances there. Since the resignation of General Chiang Kai-shek from his position the conditions in Nanking have, to the best of our information, remained very much the same. The southward drive of the Shantung and allied forces a few weeks ago seemed to threaten a renewal of disturbances in Nanking, but it appears that, for the present at least, this danger has been avoided.

Reorganization and Registration. The University of Nanking has in past years been making steady progress with a policy of reorganization, looking toward strengthening of Chinese participation and control. The Department of Agriculture has for several years been registered with the educational authorities of the Chinese government. During the past few months the process of reorganization has been greatly speeded up by the developments of the Chinese situation. During the spring of 1927 the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking worked out a detailed plan of reorganization involving a large transfer of authority to the Board of Managers on the field of whom a majority must be Chinese, the election of a Chinese President, and registration with the Nationalist government. The Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking has accepted this plan of reorganization in general but it will be a few months before all the details involved will be perfected.

Attitude of Mission Boards. The past year has put the mission boards cooperating in the University of Nanking to some very severe tests, but without exception they have responded most favorably. All mission boards are continuing for next year their appropriation to the University, on practically the same basis as in the past. In addition the Board of Trustees

has assumed full obligation for the deficit of more than \$30,000. arising out of the disturbances of the past six months. All members of the mission supported staff were compelled to withdraw from Nanking after the events of March 24th, and according to our latest information none of them have as yet returned to the campus except for occasionally brief visits. However, administrative offices were at once set up in Shanghai and work has been carried on from that center throughout the spring and summer. A number of Western members of staff remained in Shanghai to carry on this administrative work. Others went to Japan for the time being, and a still larger number returned to America. We understand that several of the staff who have been staying in Japan are planning to return to China this month, and that there are good prospects for at least some of them to go direct to Nanking. Of the Western supported staff now in America about one-third are definitely planning to return to China at the first opportunity, and the mission boards or the University are continuing their furlough salary on this basis. The remainder are as yet undecided in their plans or have, in some cases, formally tendered their resignation. It is too early to give any clearly defined policy of the mission boards cooperating in this institution, but in general it may be stated that they are maintaining their cash contributions as before and stand ready to provide the same quotas of staff members as they have given in the past.

General Situation. The autumn semester and the beginning of the spring semester of the year 1926-27 were unusually successful, with enrolments in all departments of the University at exceptionally high marks. Even after the events of March 24-25 the University continued its work and a large percentage of the student body remained on the campus. The spring semester was finished at about its usual time and the regular commencement exercises were held. During July and August a special summer session was held. Latest advices from the field indicate that the regular autumn session of the University will be beginning about this time. The disorders at Nanking did not result in serious injury to the main buildings of the University although a number of the foreign residences were seriously damaged and some of the left practically in ruins.

University Hospital. After the withdrawal of the Western members of the Hospital staff late in March, growing disturbances made it impossible for the Chinese staff who remained to keep the Hospital in operation. The Superintendent continued the payment of salaries until the end of June, but we understand that after this date most of the salaries were, for the time being, discontinued. The Surgeon General of Chiang Kai-shek's army took over the Hospital as a military institution, with some provision for the general public. Some semblance of regularity was given to this procedure by obtaining the signature of a few Chinese members of the former Hospital Board of Directors, but no permission for this action was ever given by any responsible bodies connected with the University of Nanking. In July the Board of Managers directed Mr. J. H. Reisner, the acting head of the institution to present a formal letter of protest to the Chinese authorities through the usual diplomatic channels. As yet we have not had any word as to the effect produced by this protest.

Prospect for the Future. In spite of the extremely difficult times through which the University of Nanking has passed, the outlook for the future is very encouraging. The Chinese staff has rallied to the emergency and a most remarkable number of the students and alumni have demonstrated

their loyalty, and the supporting constituency in the West has pledged its continuance of interest, workers and support. Only an institution with a solid foundation and a genuine contribution to the Chinese people could have come through the experiences Nanking has faced this last year, and the fact that the University has survived these difficulties is the best assurance of its future continuance and growth.

Note. We enclose a copy of the Report of the President and the Treasurer for 1925-26. This is the latest printed report sent out by the University.

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CHINA UNION UNIVERSITIES

Fukien Christian University  
University of Nanking

Shantung Christian University  
Peking University

West China Union University

Nanking

Cable Address  
Nanfushan, New York

CENTRAL OFFICE  
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Telephone  
Chelsea 2130

**TRANSFER**

University of Nanking

September 20, 1927

To the Board of Trustees  
University of Nanking.

Gentlemen:

Herewith we are sending you a copy of a statement prepared by Rev. A. R. Kepler, the Executive Secretary of the Provisional General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China. We are sure you will find this a very interesting, even if a somewhat depressing, view of the situation at Nanking as Mr. Kepler found it. The political views represented are Mr. Kepler's own, and in forwarding his letter no implication of the position of Nanking University or its Board of Trustees is intended.

Faithfully yours,

*B. G. Garret*

Secretary  
University of Nanking

BAG-H

Enc. 1

TRANSFER

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
Nanking, China

mailed

Nanking

11/8/27

Occasional Letter No. 7.

20 Museum Road, Room 526  
Shanghai, China,  
September 21, 1927.

Dear Friends:

My last Occasional Letter was dated July 27 and in the meantime much has happened that cannot be related here. For evident reasons I shall have to confine this letter to items of news that will be of personal interest to the majority to whom these letters go, namely, to the faculty and friends of the University now out of China and to many friends still here in China who have had close association with the life and activities at Nanking.

#### Summer at the University

A very satisfactory Summer School was carried on during July and the early part of August with about 300 students enrolled. Shortly after Summer School closed, Severance Hall, the administration building, was occupied by and named the Headquarters of the Seventh Nationalist Army. The new dormitory, the gymnasium, and the chapel were also occupied by minor officers and soldiers of the army. The campus and athletic field were, of course, constantly in use as a drill ground. Severance Hall could be entered by members of our faculty only by wearing a special badge. The buildings were still occupied on September 19. One cannot praise too highly the courage and wisdom with which the Administrative Committee and members of our faculty and even of the student body met this problem of soldiery on the college campus.

#### Opening of the University

The University opened according to schedule. Communications between Shanghai and Nanking and the upper river were closed on account of hostilities between the Northern and the Nationalist armies. This, as you can well imagine, created a very difficult situation. About the middle of August Chiang Kai-shek had resigned, which created many uncertainties, both military and political. In spite of all the uncertainties, however, the Administrative Committee decided to open the Colleges. It was a wise decision, I feel sure, and although it has been difficult for students to return, both on account of military and political uncertainties and poor communications, our last report was that about 300 college students had registered and about 114 in the Middle School. Many new teachers have been secured to carry classes that were formerly taught by foreign members of the University staff. Classes are being carried on in Swasey and Bailie and all possible pressure is being brought to bear on the Seventh Army to remove. I am hoping to hear anytime that the soldiers have gotten out, but every promise so far on their part has failed of fulfilment. I am sure, however, that soon our Administrative Committee will succeed in getting rid of them.

There is great uncertainty whether we should open Middle School. Some misunderstandings arose, largely due to stoppage of communications between Shanghai and Nanking. On August 31 the Executive-

Finance Committee voted to delay opening until the end of September but this action did not get to the Middle School faculty so they proceeded to open. The outlook for the Middle School is very much more favourable now and I feel confident that, barring a serious political upset, they will be able to carry on all right. It has been a source of very great satisfaction to see and feel the spirit of the various faculties in undertaking to carry on the Colleges and the Middle School under present disturbed conditions.

#### Opening of Colleges and Schools in East China

Shanghai College and Soochow University, including their Middle Schools, have opened with full enrolments. Hangchow has opened but the number of college students will not be quite up to normal. Ginling College opened on the 22nd and there will be a slight falling off in enrolment there. St. John's will not open this year. The Nanking Theological Seminary and the Bible Teachers' Training School for Women will not open until September 1928 at the earliest. Miss Lyon's school, which, along with Ginling College, was the only school property in Nanking not occupied by soldiers, will open. The Methodist Girls' School is much occupied by soldiers and probably will not be able to open. A number of the larger middle schools in East China have opened with good enrolments. Many will not open. Few government schools seem to be opening. Several government middle schools in Nanking hope to be able to open if they can get money. There is no chance that the Chung Shan University, occupying the old premises of Southeastern University, will be able to open for some months yet.

#### The University Hospital

We have indirect word regarding the Hospital from Dr. Charles W. Worth of Kiangyin, who told me a few days ago that two nurses had written to him seeking assistance in finding another position, inasmuch as the Hospital was being closed. You will recall that the Hospital was taken over by the Surgeon-General of Chiang Kai-shek's army. With Chiang being out, the Surgeon-General and his clique have probably also had to go. If there is any chance of getting the Hospital back at this time, be sure we shall seize upon it.

#### Burning of Nanking

Fortunately this rumour was greatly exaggerated. At Hsia-kwan, however, one of the railway godowns full of goods awaiting shipment was burned. The fire was probably started as a result of the cannonading from Pukow. No great damage to the city resulted from the fighting.

#### Cholera at Nanking

Nanking has had much cholera. It has been particularly bad in the north part of the city. One foreign observer, an ex-soldier newspaper man, wrote in one of the Shanghai dailies that in almost any foreign compound you could see unburied soldiers and soldiers dying of cholera. I have not been able to verify such an extreme statement but it is undoubtedly exceedingly serious.

### Foreign Property in Nanking

Practically all foreign property in Nanking is occupied by soldiers. Quite a number of the Christian churches, however, have been free in whole or in large part of their soldier occupants, and services are now being held in the churches. It has been reported to us that our University residences are deteriorating rapidly and this undoubtedly applies to all similar buildings.

### Return of Missionaries to Nanking

There is little tendency on the part of missionaries, or any foreigners in fact, to return to Nanking. A general return certainly is impossible and inadvisable at the present time. Some of the Ginling teachers have returned. The Administrative Committee of the University of Nanking asked the foreign teachers available not to go back until we had further word from them. The attitude of the soldiery and of the idle poor, and the horrible unsanitary conditions in Nanking are the two chief reasons for our not returning at the present time. The University teachers will not return until so requested by the Administrative Committee.

### Reorganization of the University

The suggested plan of reorganization for the University as passed by the Board of Managers and forwarded to the Board of Trustees was sent out last August to members of the University faculty. We are now awaiting the action of the Board of Trustees. In spite of present political and military situation in China I strongly feel that the plan for reorganization should be carried out. The situation in China has changed tremendously within the last year and it is only futile to expect that the situation in general and missionary relationships in particular will revert to what they were a year ago.

### Military and Political Situation

American papers, I feel sure, will have carried you most of the present Nanking conference, but I shall try to briefly summarize what has taken place within the government organizations. On the face of the new organization it looks as if the conservative elements had won out over the Communists and the semi-communists. The government is to consist of seven ministries and two councils, one for education and the second for military affairs. Although the committee system still obtains in the reorganized Kuomintang, it has practically been discarded as not producing efficient results. The following ministries have been filled and all but the Ministry of Finance was formerly associated with the Nanking government.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. C. C. Wu  
Minister of Finance: Mr. Sun Fo  
Minister of Communications: Mr. Wang Pei-chun  
Minister of Justice: Mr. Wang Chung-hui  
Chancellor of the National University Council: Mr. Tsai Yuen-pe

There is a standing committee of five members supposed to supervise the ministries. The legislative authority of the government will be vested in a political council of forty-seven members. A Military Council of sixty-seven members has also been appointed but it will be managed by a presidium of fourteen members.

One of the first things which the Nanking conference did was to issue a manifesto, ninety per cent of which was given over to a confession and explanation of and apologies for the devastating proclivities and activities of communism within the Kuomintang. It is not a convincing document. It strikes me as being particularly hypocritical, but I suppose one must not expect too much when the party is so much out of grace with the common people. The manifesto ends as follows: "We, the Special Committee, hereby declare to carry on the legacy of our late leader and to submit to the will of the Party. We further pledge, on one hand, to continue the purification movement that the Party shall not have one single disloyal member in its midst; and on the other hand, to continue the Northern Punitive Expedition, and to endeavour to bring about in the shortest period the unification of our country, and the realization of the Three People's principles that our people may sooner be delivered from their present mire of suffering and misery and we, as members of the Kuomintang, may sooner fulfil our mission and duty."

In spite of the appointment of civilians to the five ministries noted above, the real crux of the present situation is in the military. China has now more than ever before more armies, more generals, more under officers, more enlisted men, more camp followers who are now dependent on or who prefer to make their living by way of the army. Soldiering in China is undoubtedly one of the most prosperous of the native industries at the present time. It has become so firmly entrenched on the land and so thoroughly woven into the economic fabric of the nation that to my mind control and liquidation of the present vast armies will continue to be the chief limiting factor in the political developments of China for a good many years to come. One prefers to hope that by some legerdemain an honest civil government in the hands of honest officials might hastily bring into being the Three People's Principles of a strong nationalism, a just democracy, and a higher and happier standard of living for the masses. But the realities of the situation point only to a long, hard struggle that must be reckoned in terms of decades and generations and not in the baseless promises and short regimes of opportunist political factions.

In spite of external evidences of collapse, the revolution, to my mind, has made tremendous gains during the past year, chief of which has been the disillusionment of people representing all classes. Anyone who has lived in China these recent years has been conscious of a great hope and yearning for better things. The masses are iron bound by the influences of counteracting factors which they do not understand and over which they have absolutely no control, such as poverty, illiteracy, militarism, poor government, lack of industries, etc., etc. Their hope not only still lingers but I believe it is stronger than ever before and from it has been removed the shackle of belief that propaganda, slogans, anti-this and anti-that, and other

forms of rhetorical effort will accomplish any sort of a revolution worth while for ushering in the days for which so many millions long. The chief trouble, of course, is from within, and more and more the Chinese are beginning to realize this. It is worth noting that the present uprising of the military and political leaders, including those who have been intimately connected with the communistic activities of the party is not so much against communism as it is in response to the widespread dissatisfaction and disgust and open criticism by all classes of people against the military and political debacle which has come to pass. It is also worth while noting at this juncture that in spite of the reported execution of many hundreds of so-called communists or communist sympathizers not a single official or political leader of any standing has been included. Even Chang Chien, who was responsible for the Nanking outrage, is a member of the Military Council mentioned above. Until some sort of a military equilibrium has been established either within the Kuomintang Party with its various factions or as between the North and the South, we may expect continued military activities, and so far as I can see much of it will be centred on Nanking.

One hopes but cannot feel very sure that the civil administrators put in office by the Nanking conference are going to be allowed to accomplish anything worth while. The military situation will have to be cleared up first. Nothing less than a miracle will bring the military under the domination of the civil and there is nothing to indicate that that miracle is about to happen.

Personal

We were glad to welcome back Miss Priest, who arrived September 1. Messrs. Bates, Buck, and Thomson, with their families, have returned to Shanghai. Miss Purcell returned from a short vacation the latter part of August. We are all wondering what the winter will have in store for us and while trying to face the realities of the situation are also strongly hoping that there will be a sufficient rift in the clouds to make possible the return of the four of us men to Nanking to help a bit in the teaching work. Our families, of course, would remain in Shanghai.

I hope nothing I have said will cause any of you to feel discouraged, because I do not feel that way myself. There are many encouraging signs, one of the chief of which is the way in which our Chinese colleagues have risen to the emergencies of the past months - gains to the missionary cause that would otherwise likely have taken many years to make. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian and associated church bodies meets in Shanghai early in October and will have representatives from all parts of China. The National Christian Council holds its annual meeting in October, and from many angles and from many sources there are many evidences to give us hope and courage and faith in the future.

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

forms of rhetorical effort will accomplish any sort of a revolution worth while for us here in the days for which so many millions long. The chief trouble, of course, is from within, and more and more the Chinese are beginning to realize this. It is worth noting that the present uprising of the military and political leaders, including those who have been intimately connected with the communist activities of the party is not so much against communism as it is in response to the widespread dissatisfaction and disgust and open criticism by all classes of people against the military and political leadership which has come to pass. It is also worth noting at this juncture that in spite of the reported execution of many hundreds of so-called communists or communist sympathizers not a single official or political leader of any standing has been included. Even Chiang Kai-shek, who was responsible for the Nanking outrage, is a member of the Military Council mentioned above. Until some sort of a military equilibrium has been established either within the Kuomintang Party with its various factions or as between the North and the South, we may expect continued military activities, and so far as I can see must of it will be centered on Nanking.

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Yours very sincerely,  
John H. Retamer.

JOINT OFFICE  
SEP 18 1945

**TRANSFER**

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
Nanking, China

Nanking

mailed 11/27  
20 Museum Road, Room 526  
Shanghai, China  
October 19, 1927

Occasional Letter No. 8.

Dear Friends:

Toward the end of the summer I had the feeling that the time had about come to end these Occasional Letters which I have been sending to you since last April. Recent letters of appreciation, however, would seem to indicate that they do serve some useful purpose. Moreover I have tried to make them contain information that would be of both personal and general interest, and to help in a small measure to answer such questions as have recently come to us from former members of our faculty, some of which were: How does the whole situation in China look to you? Do you think the troops will soon be withdrawn from Shanghai? Will the Nationalist Army pay reparations? Will the Nationalist Army succeed in reaching Peking? Such questions and many others that come to us cannot be answered, of course, in such a letter as this but they will help to indicate wherein your interest lies and we will do the best we can. Another difficulty is the matter of financing these letters and if any of you care to do so, we shall be glad to have a check to help cover expenses and relieve us of any embarrassment. Mimeographing is very expensive here in Shanghai and this letter will cost us at least \$20.00 gold to get out, which helps to make me wonder whether the letter is worth it. Your response will indicate the course to take.

#### Situation in the Colleges

Four hundred and fourteen students have been enrolled in the College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry including about fifteen special students in the Chinese Department, between eighty and a hundred subfreshmen, and about forty that have transferred from other colleges. There is probably a larger percentage of old students in the student body than we have had for a number of years which should be considered a very favorable factor in looking to the year ahead. The students seem to be in a more studious mien and to have been chastened by the experiences of the past six months. Quite a number of our students evidently joined various governmental bureaux and many of these have returned to school, feeling that they will be able to serve their country better by finishing their education and preparing themselves for more constructive work than the government at the present time offers. Morning assembly and chapel exercises are being conducted as organized and put into effect at the beginning of the last spring semester. Because of the presence of so many soldiers and the constant use of Sage Chapel, I understand united Sunday services have been held at Ginling.

The Seventh Army has made its headquarters in Severance Hall, the new dormitory, the gymnasium, and the chapel more or less since August 17. Soldiers are around everywhere; entrance to the buildings occupied by the Army are, of course, sentineled by them, including the entrance to the campus. The campus and the athletic grounds have been used freely for drilling. Field kitchens have been set up at various points on the campus, which consequently does not have as tidy a look as it had during the summer, but the campus can be quickly cleaned up



once the Army leaves. The Library has moved reference-books and reading rooms to the top floor of Bailie Hall. All the classes have had to be held in Swasey and Bailie Halls. The Treasurer's office moved into my office and has been carrying on there. Entrance into Severance Hall could only be by use of a special badge. The attitude of the soldiers, even to our own students and teachers, has been at times anything but pleasant. I am hoping to be able to add a postscript to this letter indicating that the soldiers have finally removed, but there have been so many false alarms that we are beginning to suspect every report of the intentions of the Army to leave what they must consider very superior headquarters.

Dr. Chen, for the College of Arts and Science, has called about twelve or fifteen new teachers, only several on full time and the rest on part time, some of them giving only a few hours a week. Dean Kuo has secured three new men for the College of Agriculture and Forestry and one more will arrive from the States in November, and these are all on full time. Mr. Hsiung, one of the strongest men in the Methodist Mission, a returned student, has been secured for the Department of Religious Education.

#### The Middle School

The Middle School has opened and a very excellent spirit pervades. Mr. C. F. Liu a few days ago wrote us as follows: "All soldiers are out of the Kanhoyen campus. We are now busy with cleaning the 'haunted' buildings. Everything is fine! Never in my life have I been so occupied and never have I enjoyed my work so much! We have quite a number of good new students. Mr. Chen, the head of the Nanking Bureau of Education, sent his son to us yesterday. We also have the sons of both the Chief of Police (now called the Head of the Bureau of Public Safety) and his first associate, so we are fairly 'safe.' Up to this afternoon we have 144 students. We are short 16 students. But 'some more are coming.'"

#### Our Return to Nanking

Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson, who are both offering courses by correspondence, planned to go up to Nanking last week for a little visit and particularly to meet with their classes and to go over the terms work with them and with the teachers in Nanking who are helping them. A letter came back from Nanking which seems to me to be the most representative consensus of opinion on the part of faculty and students that we have yet had regarding the return of us to the University, and particularly of the return to Nanking of missionaries generally. I think it is best not to mention any names, but the letter is as follows: "While we all sincerely wish you to come back, for it will cheer up the morale of the students, release the colleges from being criticized of being insufficient in teachers, and clear up a host of sundry matters, it is still better, we think, for you not to plan to stay here at least under present circumstances. We do not want you to be involved in further complications, that is our main purpose. There will be no question with our faculty and students if you return. In fact, we all want you to come; we earnestly hope you will come right now. We also feel pretty sure that the government authorities will say, and honestly, that they will protect you. We are certain that the commanders of troops will declare that they will protect you. But what we are not

certain, what we cannot deal with, is that group of the common soldiers the rank and file, who do not realize what they are doing. Plainly, there are too many soldiers in the city, nay, around our campus. Some of them are quite unruly that they become a source of danger to the common people. They are capricious; they may do anything to anybody. What, then, if something is done to you when you come? The University has a history somewhat different from that of Ginling College since March 24. And we have soldiers in the very center of our campus. We all love you and welcome you; students as well as teachers want to meet you again. But we all feel that it is a risk, a risk which may be too great for you." And then the writer adds: "Personally I am one of those who do not favour your immediate return. I think in this matter caution is more necessary than risking. Mr. -- will be able to tell you many things which will corroborate with my view. Now if you want to come to Nanking and get a view of the University and the new capital, that is of course a different case. You are surely welcome, you can certainly stay here for several days. Just let us know when you will come."

- There has evidently been a very large movement of soldiers out of Nanking during the past few days and I hope the situation will soon clear up sufficiently so that some of us can make a little visit as suggested.

#### Reorganization and Registration of the University

Last week we had a cablegram and letters from the Board of Trustees saying that the recommendations made by the Board of Managers last July had been in general favourably acted upon by the Board of Trustees. A number of very excellent suggestions were also made, which I think will undoubtedly be embodied in the plan. A meeting of the Board of Managers will be called shortly and work on reorganization pushed to completion as rapidly as possible. When this has been accomplished the authority for registration will then be in the hands of the Board of Managers, who have already voted favourably on it. A short time ago the Board of Managers requested the Central Educational Committee of the Nationalist Party to extend the time for registration. The request was granted and the time extended to December 31. Several of our men from Nanking have reported meetings with members of the Central Educational Committee, who appear to be very friendly. One of the members spent a good part of a day recently visiting the work and plant of the College of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### President Bowen's Resignation

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Trustees on September 14 also contained President Bowen's letter of resignation and the Trustees' action on it. Without asking for permission from the Trustees, I am including these items in the letter, because we all are interested, and because the action "came much closer home" to us than to anybody else. President Bowen's letter is only typical of his magnanimity of soul, so many evidences of which we who have been associated with him have had. We know, too, that the sentiments expressed by Dr. Speer and the members of the Board of Trustees are altogether deserved. The Secretary of the Board of Trustees read the following letter from Dr. Bowen, dated August 24, 1927, addressed to the President of the Board of Trustees:-

"It seems to me that the time has come when I should send in my formal resignation as President of the University, so that the men on the field can be free to take steps toward electing a Chinese President. As you know, it is not only in the Regulations of the Governments of China that from now on the heads of private schools shall be Chinese, but it is the universal sentiment of the Chinese leaders, Christian and non-Christian,. It has long been the hope, not only of the Trustees and the Managers but of Dr. Williams and myself, that the day would soon come when the administration of the University could be put into the hands of the Chinese. The day has now arrived, and so it becomes my duty as well as a pleasure to hereby tender my resignation as President of the University of Nanking.

"The years during which it has been my privilege to act in this capacity and to serve under you as President of the Board of Trustees have indeed been the most happy years of my life. Our relationships with Trustees, with Board of Managers, with faculty - Chinese and foreign, and with the people of Nanking, have been most pleasant and uniformly helpful to me. As one thinks of severing such relationships he cannot but be saddened and have many regrets, but it is all made the easier when one thinks of the splendid Chinese Christian leaders who have already taken over the work, and are carrying it successfully forward under most abnormal conditions and in the face of very great difficulties. In their hands, in due time, I am sure that we can look for greater days of usefulness for the University.

"I wish to thank you personally for all of the help and inspiration and blessing you have been to me - it is this that has made possible the success of the University up to this point in its history.

I am sure that the same loyal and inspiring backing will be accorded the new administration by you and by the Board of Trustees. I shall be only too happy to continue to help the University in any way possible. During all these years of union work, Dr. Williams and I always very definitely felt that God was leading and guiding in this adventure, and I am still just as sure that He is leading and that we only need to follow His clear guidance.

"With very best wishes and most earnest prayers for the future prosperity and highest usefulness of the University, and assuring you of my continued interest and desire to help in every way, believe me,

Very faithfully yours,  
(Signed) A. J. Bowen."

Dr. Speer, President of the Board of Trustees, spoke briefly as follows:- "I am sure that Dr. Bowen knows the feeling of the Board, and the gratitude of the Board for all he has done and been in connection with the University. It would not have been possible for the University to be what it is now, except for the service which Dr. Bowen has rendered. Certainly God prepared him for this work and brought him to the place that when we embarked upon this union enterprise there was only one thought in the minds of all the cooperating bodies as to who should assume the authority. His relationship could not have been happier, and we rejoice in his personal spirit, his influence and character, his modesty, unselfishness, sincerity, and absolute truthfulness of mind and nature, and his complete and untiring devotion to his work. We cannot be thankful enough to God for all Dr. Bowen has been as President of the University throughout these years. It is an almost impossible thought to contemplate, after Dr. Williams' death taking him from the University, that there should now be this proposal

by Dr. Bowen that he should withdraw. No words can express sufficiently what we feel."

Dr. Frank Mason North, Dr. J. H. Franklin and others spoke warmly in praise of Dr. Bowen and the service he has rendered. After discussion it was voted by the Trustees

"That the Board of Trustees, having heard with the profoundest regret Dr. Bowen's letter tendering his resignation from the Presidency of the University of Nanking, hereby records its gratitude to President Bowen for the splendid service he has rendered to the cause of Christ in China as the head of this institution. During the more than seventeen years since the University was first organized as a union institution Dr. Bowen has so administered it as to build up not only an institution of large educational service but also a center for the development of strong Christian character. Few men have been privileged to render such distinguished service or to win such a warmth of affection and esteem from colleagues, students, and associates. It is the Board's earnest desire that Dr. Bowen may always continue to assist the institution with his interest and counsel.

"The Board of Trustees reluctantly accepts Dr. Bowen's resignation, to become effective upon the election and installation of his successor."

In connection with Chinese presidents for our missionary institutions, you will all be interested to know that Soochow University, Hangechow Christian College, Fukien Christian University, and Canton Christian College already have secured Chinese presidents, that Shanghai College has been looking for one for some months now, who will be elected as soon as he can be found. I understand a new re-organization at Peking has made a place for a Chinese president, and within a year undoubtedly practically all of the mission colleges and universities will be under Chinese administration. A special committee of the Board of Managers has tried to get Dr. Chen Yu-gwan to accept the presidency, but so far he has been unwilling to accept.

#### Recent Visits to Nanking

Mr. Drummond of the Presbyterian Mission, Mr. Plummer Mills of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Burch of the Christian Mission and Mr. Alexander Paul now visiting the Christian Mission as representative of the United Christian Missionary Society have recently visited Nanking. In the following general comments I shall try to summarize some of their impressions, and I am also including some facts which have been supplied by Chinese friends, so that I shall have to assume final responsibility for the statements as made. The soldiers and various sicknesses, including cholera, dysentery, measles, dengue fever and typhoid fever, have kept the Nanking community in a state of constant dread and fear and uncertainty. The cholera seems to have abated considerably since early September. Not only are all the foreign residences, many general foreign buildings such as school buildings and churches, still being occupied by the soldiers, but thousands of Chinese homes find themselves in exactly the same plight. Relatives of a number of our teachers have died during the summer from contagious diseases. Several of our teachers have had typhoid fever and dysentery, but fortunately our faculty and their families have all come through safe and sound. The city streets have not been cleaned for a long

time and only very occasionally and so are unusually dirty. One visitor describes it as "down at the heels." The soldiers have begun to cut the trees and shrubs in some of the foreign compounds. This has been the case in our own yard, and it has been reported from several other compounds. The soldiers were selling flooring out of President Bowen's house for fuel for whatever they could get for it. One foreigner says that living in Nanking makes him feel as if he were sitting on top of a powder magazine which was apt to blow up at any time. Many of the roads are badly in need of repair. Business generally is dead. The hotel business, because of the large number of officials and office seekers, has been fairly good. There is still martial law, which goes in force at 8 P. M. but is evidently not very strict. One visitor reported a sense of resentment and deep disappointment on the part of some of the original soldiers who had started out just a little over a year ago from Canton. They feel that they must start all over, that the aims of the Kuomintang have become confused and their enthusiasm and ideals dissipated. Tens of thousands of new soldiers who know nothing of what the revolution stands for have, of course, been incorporated into the victorious armies of the Nationalist Government, and these not only know nothing at all of what the revolution stands for but have only communistic and destructive rather than patriotic ideas. Certainly a new start will have to be made. Some of the mission primary schools have opened. One of the recent visitors said that a Chinese friend always accompanied him whenever he went out, thinking it was best not to let him go around alone. Nothing disagreeable has happened to any of the visitors, although all were very strictly cautioned. The Y. M. C. A. is still being used as a hospital and there were in it at the same time cases of typhoid, cholera, and dysentery. The cost of living has eased off somewhat, due to a very excellent rice crop, which has in turn caused the cost of rice to drop from \$17.00 to \$9.00 to \$11.00 per picul. None of the visitors succeeded in entering any of the foreign compounds, which were guarded by soldiers.

#### The Political Situation

The political situation has changed very little since my last letter. Lack of confidence in the present government is still very evident. Certainly there is no enthusiasm for it, and the life of the government, so far as ministries, etc., are concerned, will depend absolutely upon the fortunes of the military men. If Nanking maintains itself militarily, then the present civil administration will probably stand, but it is not much more than a house of cards and is apt to break down at any small crisis that may arise.

A very interesting letter recently appeared in the correspondence columns of the North-China Daily News, signed by F. D. Z., a Chinese whose letters to the paper appear probably more often than those of any other single individual. He was discussing Sunyatsenism and the Nationalist Party. One paragraph of the letter seems to be to be worth quoting, not that the statement itself is so significant as that it should be made at this particular time. I am not sure whether this paragraph should be considered politics, morals, or ethics, or what, but it is as follows: "Let us respect Dr. Sun as a man, and not falsely worship him as a god. Truth only can abide in this world; hypocrisy must die and shall die! The Northerners are heartless despots; the Nationalists are heartless despots and hypocrites combined

together! The greatest need for China to-day is no longer the abrogation of the unequal treaties, or the extinction of the militarists, or the suppression of the Bolsheviks; it is the annihilation of hypocrisy and the upholding of truth! Let us boldly face truth whatever consequences that may involve. But alas, the Chinese public opinion is as timid as ever; the newspapers who ought to be the mirrors of truth keep on vying with one another to win favour from the great men of power. How many of us are cowardly slaves! Null and void indeed is all our talk of freedom and democracy!"

### The Military Situation

The Yangtze valley has been quiet. Two Communist armies that split off from Hankow in August made their way overland into Kwangtung and are stirring up trouble about Swatow. The most significant military activities are taking place in northeast and south of Shansi province involving Governor Yen of Shansi with the Fengtien armies. The reason for this outbreak has not been made particularly clear. One explanation is that Yen was forced to it because of large units of Feng Yu-hsiang's army, which he captured during the fighting in July and August 1926. Another explanation is that he started the fighting on the basis of an understanding between himself and Feng Yu-hsiang and that Feng has double crossed him as he has double crossed every one who has tried to work with him these past months. The papers, however, indicate success on the part of the Fengtien armies and a possible understanding between them and General Yen. Feng is about as popular as a boil!

During the past few days there have been many troop movements out of Nanking northwards and the paper this morning reports a drive north along three routes by the Nationalist armies. I doubt very much whether the Nanking armies will try to get farther than the Hwai river. The weather is all against them. The spirit of the troops is not very good. If, however, they could make the Hwai river their front line it would relieve their capital from immediate danger of attack from the north and thus greatly strengthen the position of the government.

Wuhan troops are still in Wuhu but it is claimed that an understanding between the Nanking government has been made with Tang Seng-chi and the Wuhan people for the latter not to attack Nanking. It has also been reported on fairly good authority that had Sun Chuan-fang been successful in crossing the Yangtze and in securing Nanking the Wuhan armies would immediately have attacked Sun before he could have gotten himself entrenched at Nanking. These Wuhan armies at Wuhu are too far away from the Wuhan headquarters to be there with any good intentions. One should not try to prophesy military movements, but except for a drive against Feng Yu-hsiang I do not believe that there will be much military activity this coming fall, and the chances are that from now on and during the winter the Yangtze will be fairly free of fighting. The movement of troops northwards from Nanking, including the troops of the Seventh Army, will, I hope, cause the withdrawal of the Seventh Army headquarters from our University buildings.

### Responsibility for the Nanking Incident Placed

It is reliably reported that Cheng Chien, whose soldiers did the killing and looting in Nanking, is in Nanking again but without an

army. I have also learned that the Chinese refused to punish Cheng Chien (as demanded by the foreign powers?) for the reason that Cheng Chien was not responsible for the Nanking outrage but that the Chief of the Political Bureau connected with his army was responsible. They claim to have documentary evidence to prove this. It seems that every army had a general, and over the general was the head of the political bureau. The general could not issue an order without countersignature by the political bureau head, but the political bureau head could give an order without referring it to the general, and this is what is claimed to have happened in Cheng Chien's army. Lin Tsu-hong, the name of the man who is responsible, is now with the Red armies operating in Kwangtung. I have used the past tense in telling about the political bureaux as I understand their position has since been greatly curtailed by the Military Council.

Relative to the Nanking incident, an interesting statement appeared in the North-China Daily News as recorded in an interview which Sokolsky had with General Ho Yin-ching, next to General Chiang Kai-shek one of the two strongest men originally connected with the revolutionary army which came up from Canton. The paragraph is quoted below and needs no further comment:

"I called General Ho's attention to the fact that the only impediment in the way of such a restoration (of former pleasant relations with foreigners) was the failure to settle the Nanking Incident. 'The Nanking Incident was a C. P. product,' he said. 'My troops were not in the city. The Communist agents knew every foreign house and led the looters directly to the houses which were to be looted. Their object was to destroy the political position of General Chiang Kai-shek. That is their method: to destroy one man politically, they ruin a city and sacrifice the Nationalist Movement and involve us in intricate and difficult international relations. We do not know where Lin Tzu-hon is now. He has run away somewhere. He organized the Nanking looting; then he disappeared. That is their way.'"

I do not know how many of our "forward looking" editors (such as Christian Century et al) still believe that the Russian influence played little or no part in the early stages of the movement of the revolution into the Yangtze valley which finally caused the present collapse. The Nationalist military leaders and many of the civil officials certainly have no misgivings on this point, as is clearly indicated in the very frank statement by General Ho just quoted.

#### Some General Observations

With the exception of Shantung province, crops have been very good generally throughout China. The rice crop in the Yangtze valley has been especially heavy. Lack of communications means that much of the grain will not be able to be moved and that there will be plenty and cheap food in the country. While in Tsingtao I was told that at least 500,000 farmers and their families had emigrated out of Shantung into Manchuria, that an organization had been formed in Tsingtao to look after the emigrants, and that when a ship leaves Tsingtao it carries all the passengers it can squeeze in. I noticed an advertisement in one of the Tsingtao papers to the effect that tickets would no longer be sold for first and third class passengers and that all space would be used for emigrants. These emigrants go to Dairen, the terminus of the South Manchuria Railway, which organization helps to dis-

tribute them into Manchuria Proper. Robbers and bandits, even in provinces like Kiangsu and Chekiang, are on the increase and there will be much local trouble during the coming winter. As an illustration of what these local tragedies can be, a North Anwei missionary told me only a few days ago that 200 villages had recently been wiped out near Hwaiyuen as a punitive act by Fengtien military. The Red Speers, whom I mentioned in one of my previous letters as a possible nucleus for an agrarian uprising in North China if conditions got worse, have extended their organization into Honan, North Anwei, Shantung and Chihli. These are not bandits or soldiers but local citizenry who have banded themselves together for protection against bandits, soldiers, and bad officials. River and coastwise trade seems to be very heavy, and certainly here in Shanghai there are no external evidences of the troubles in the interior.

#### Missionary Movements

A number of missionaries are making visits to their stations in the various provinces but very few families are going back. Three Presbyterian missionaries left this morning for Hunan, one a doctor who is prepared to stay indefinitely if he can open up his hospital work again. In the northern part of Shantung and north and east Chihli missionary families are at work more or less as usual. I think this also applies to Fukien province. There are only a handful of missionaries left in Szechuen province. But the fact that the mission stations do not have their usual complement of foreign missionaries must not be taken to indicate at all that the missionary movement is failing. Missionaries almost unanimously report Christian work going forward under the direction of the local Christian leaders. As a matter of fact, the revolution has given us an opportunity to see the kind of stuff our Christian leaders and colleagues are made of that we might not have been able to discover in a number of years. I have a very fine letter from Mr. Lamson, who was in the Language School last year, telling of his experiences on March 24 and of how he had been protected and saved by two University students whom he had never seen before that day. No one with any intelligence at all can fail to appreciate or understand the tremendous influence and success which Christian missionary work has been having during the years past. While there are many petty annoyances in the present situation, and indeed some very grave problems, nevertheless there is more to give one cause for joy and hope and optimism. The General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China held the first of their triennial meetings the early part of this month and during these days the National Christian Council is having its annual meeting.

#### The University Finances

I have asked Miss Priest to make a statement re our financial condition, which she has done, as follows:

"The books have been closed for the year ending June 30, 1927, and are now in the hands of the auditor. We closed the current budget accounts with a deficit of Mexican \$576.99, which, under the circumstances, was surprisingly small. However, it has increased our current deficit to Mexican \$10,910.04. Of this amount, Mexican \$10,089.11 represents the old uncollected balance due from Boston University; \$243.94 the balance of the 1925-1926 current deficit, and the balance, \$576.99, the deficit for the past year.



"In addition the total emergency deficit amounts to approximately Mexican \$70,000, representing travel, re-outfit allowances, and emergency expenses for the whole University-supported staff. There were sufficient University special funds to provide for Mexican \$26,033.86 of the deficit and Mr. Garside reports they have received Gold \$8,663.50 for the special campaign to apply against the balance. About Gold \$13,000 will still have to be received to cover the balance and I know the Board of Trustees will appreciate your cooperation in every possible way.

"It will require very special care and very strict economy to keep our expenditures within our income for this present year, and I am glad to say that the staff in Nanking are cautiously and earnestly working under the budget. We shall do our best to close the year without a further deficit."

Personal

The Bates and Buck families have recently taken a furnished house, together with the Yaukey family, at 1056 Avenue Joffre. The Thomson family have an apartment in the American School on Avenue Petain. Mrs. Reisner and the two boys and I had a very fine vacation October 5-17, on the Norddeutscher Lloyd S. S. Coblenz, going from Shanghai to <sup>Tientsin</sup> ~~Dairen~~, thence to Dairen, and then to Tsingtao and back to Shanghai. All of us very greatly appreciate the letters which come from you people in the homeland, and all of your letters which come here to the office are passed around to the other members of the staff so that all may read them and be in touch with you again.

With kind regards and best wishes to you all, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

P. S. Mr. Burch of Chuchow has just reported that he watched the Seventh Army move out of our College buildings on the 18th inst.! Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson are going up to Nanking for a little visit and to get in touch with their classes tomorrow. The situation looks much better - and will be if the Wuhan Army does not attack Nanking and the city can be kept free from the excess of soldiery under which it has just suffered.

J. H. R.

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About \$38,000 will still have to be received to cover the balance  
and I know the Board of Trustees will appreciate your cooperation in  
every possible way.

"I will require very special care and very strict economy  
to keep our expenditures within our income for this present year, and  
I am glad to say that the staff in Hanking are exceptionally and earnestly  
working under the budget. We shall do our best to close the year with-  
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Thomson family have an apartment in the American School on Avenue  
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Cachob P-W of the Hotel de la Paz, S. C. Colman, going from  
Guatemala to Hanking, thence to Hanking, and then to Tainago and back to  
Guatemala. All of us very greatly appreciate the letters which come  
from you people in the home, and all of your letters which come here  
to the office are passed around to the other members of the staff so  
that all may read them and be in touch with you again.

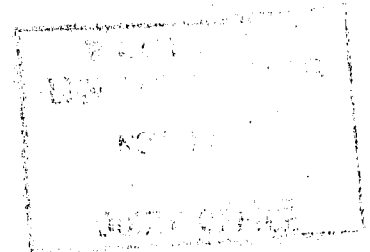
With kind regards and best wishes to you all, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Baker.

P. S. Mr. Burch of Guecho has just reported that he watched  
the Seventh Army move out of our College buildings on the 13th inst.?  
Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson are going up to Hanking for a little visit and  
to get in touch with their classes tomorrow. The situation looks much  
better - and will be if the Seventh Army does not attack Hanking and the  
city can be kept free from the excess of soldiers under which it has  
just suffered.

J. H. B.



November 1, 1927.

see also memo of 9/27/26 on "appropriations"

Memorandum to Mr. Garside concerning the agreements of the Cooperating Mission Boards as to the basis of their appropriations to the University.

Under date of November 1, 1921, at a meeting of the Trustees of the University of Nanking, the following action was taken:

8 231158  
 "It was voted that current appropriations of the cooperating Boards, which are gold appropriations guaranteed at the rate of two Mexican dollars to one gold dollar, should be expected to be received on the full gold basis if the Mexican dollar costs less than fifty cents, and on the two to one Mexican basis when the Mexican dollars costs more than fifty cents; that is, the contributing Societies guarantee the University against loss in exchange but any benefit in exchange shall accrue to the University."

At the Annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking, the above action, together with the others of November 1, 1921, was approved, under action T-2. At this same meeting, this further action was taken,

"T-12 VOTED: That, in interpreting the action of the meeting of November 1, 1921, relating to the gold basis of appropriation, the principle is to be applied on the basis of the total annual appropriation and not on the quarterly appropriation."

Under date of November 3, 1921, Dr. Scott wrote to the U.C.M.S. under Mr. Carter's name, quoting the action taken on November 1, 1921. To this Mr. Plopper replied, under date of November 23, 1921, as follows:

"I am replying to your letter of November 3rd regarding the budget for the Nanking University and Union Hospital. Our Foreign Department is making all its payments to the China Mission on the Mexican basis, at the guaranteed rate of two to one. They do not feel that they should depart from this plan in connection with the University. They followed this plan as you know when the rate of exchange was very much against them. Of course, there was a period of the two quarterly payments you mention when the rate was favorable. Again in our last remittance it was unfavorable."

I have not been able to find correspondence with the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards relative to their acceptance of the conditions stated on November 1, 1921, but I do find that in 1926, under date of October 18, 1926, Dr. E. M. North wrote Dr. Frank Mason North in regard to the appropriation of the Methodist Board in which he very definitely related to their appropriation on the basis of Mex. dollars (\$6,000. was the amount he referred to)

The action of the Finance Committee on April 24, 1922, regarding the increased appropriation to be requested state:

"That the cooperating boards be asked to increase their appropriations by \$1000 Gold annually guaranteed at 2 for 1,..."

On July 7, 1922, "The Secretary reported with reference to the responses of the Board to Actions T-50, F-66, EF-70 requesting increased appropriations, that favorable action had been taken by the United Christian Missionary Society and the Presbyterian Board.. and that it was under the consideration by the other boards. (The letters from the two boards mentioned are attached.)

K. J. L.

**TRANSFER**

NANKING REVISITED ✓

*at. reg. for  
outside*

Nanking

The Report of a trip made by Rev. W. J. Drummond, Dr. A. Sydenstricker and C. Stanley Smith, November 15-22, 1927.

The Trip to Nanking

The trip was uneventful and not very different from what it would have been in normal times. We had to go to the station an hour before train time in order to assure our getting seats, and we arrived in Nanking (Hsiakwan) about an hour late. By the time we had gone into the city to the Hansimen Church, where we were to take supper together, darkness had settled over the city shutting us off from hostile eyes.

While the trip was so outwardly uneventful yet it was full of emotional experience. It was my first visit back to my old home, and it was colored by the background of the both tragic and glorious experiences of March 24th and 25th. I was interested in the signs of "Western Cultural Invasion" which were evident during the journey and later in the city itself. There are more men wearing foreign clothes than ever before, and the younger women have taken to foreign millinery with quite charming effect. At every meal during our visit we were supplied with toothpicks and often we had coffee at the close of the Chinese meal.

The people on the train were without exception courteous and respectful. As we went further inland at the stations we sometimes received hard looks from soldiers, and the youngsters along the way seemed to think we were something of a joke, but their laughing was in good spirit. At Chinkiang we saw the first foreign mission houses standing on the hill, but they were too far away for us to see how much they had been damaged. From the distance they looked intact. Lung Tang with its many new graves still covered with fresh lime reminded us of the desperate and costly battle which had recently been fought there during Sun Chuan-fang's abortive attempt to recapture Nanking.

Then our hearts were thrilled with the sight of old Purple Mountain, last seen as we had steamed down the river on March 27th on the destroyer "Preston". Outwardly and from a distance Nanking seemed not to have changed. The mountain, Lotus Lake, the city wall, even the International Export Company's buildings with smoke coming from one chimney, - all were as usual. It was when we stepped from the train at the Hsiakwan station that we began to realize that we were entering into a greatly changed city. The station was filled with detraining Nationalist troops of the First Division, who had come up from Hangchow to replace the army on the Tsin-Pu line, which had lost so heavily the previous week in the battle of Peng-pu. These troops represented one element of the new China. They were neatly dressed and well equipped and seemed to be under good discipline. Apart from curious glances we suffered no annoyance from them as we made our way through the crowds of citizens and soldiers to the street outside the station. We had expected to be met, and after waiting a few minutes amid the clamor of urgent carriage and taxicab runners, we were just about to close the deal for a couple of carriages when the reception committee, who had lost us in the crowd, found us. We received a royal welcome from Messrs. Hwa Beh Hsiung, Bao Djung,

Dju Gi Chang and Dju Bao Hwei. They soon had the four of us and our baggage, together with themselves packed into a seven passenger car of uncertain make, which was to take us to our destination for \$4.00, all tips included. The load was nearly too much for the poor old car and we stalled two or three times on the way. Once it looked as though we would all have to get out and push, to the great amusement of the gathering crowd and at great expense to our personal dignity. I thought that we would never get through the city gate for we would undoubtedly have to stop on the incline for the examination of baggage. But no. A motor car of such pretention as we had was sufficient guarantee that the passengers were honest and respectable and not plotting against the government or carrying concealed weapons; so we went through the city gate on "high". I must confess to a certain feeling of uneasiness as I saw the walls of the city enclose us once more.

The trip to the Hansmien Church was uneventful. It was now too dark to see much or to be seen by many. Lights, whose dimness showed that they were the same old lights by which we had strained our eyes in times of peace, gleamed from many of the foreign houses as we passed by. The British Consulate had Chinese sentries at the gate. Lights shown from the library windows of Severence Hall and from the Language School building, which are now occupied by the Ministry of Justice. The Middle School gate was silent and unguarded. The Small's house was flying the red flag with the white sun in the corner, and the sign board said that it was now occupied by a branch of the Revenue Department. As we turned into the Lou Szi Djwan Wan and approached the place where I had been accustomed to turn in on my last lap home, I could not repress the feeling of home-sickness that surged over me for the home which the next day was revealed to be now nothing but a few tottering walls covered by a tin roof, large sections of which had already been torn away. We turned into Hansimen road and I lived through again those moments when, at just about the same house on the night of March 24th, I had stepped out of the house that had sheltered me all day into the covering darkness of this same street, and was led to the home of another Chinese to spend the night. All was quiet now, there was no sporadic firing of guns and the sky was not lit with the flare of burning buildings as we turned into Szi Gen Gan-tz street and alighted at the Hansimen Church with its cordial hospitality. Here Pastor Swen, venerable and "Confucian" as ever, greeted us, and we were soon surrounded by Christian friends both from the city and the country who had come to attend the meeting of Presbytery which was to open the next morning. We all stayed at the church for supper, ending with tooth picks and coffee. Then Dr. Sydenstricker and I left Mr. Drummond, who was to stay with Pastor Swen, while we went home with our hosts. Dr. Sydenstricker stayed at the Seminary with Mr. Dju Bao Hwei, and I went with Mr. Hwa to the old Orphanage. As we came to the corner by the Seminary compound we were recognized by some of the 'ricksha coolies there and were warmly welcomed. A little way farther I was recognized by our old painter, who nearly embraced me, going so far as to seize me by the arms. This friendly welcome was but characteristic of that which we received during our whole week's stay from Christians, tradespeople, coolies, and people in general. It was only occasionally from soldiers and a few young men who seemed to be of the student class that we received unwelcome looks or harsh words. Twice as I was going along the road alone in a 'ricksha I had soldiers call out at me the ominous words so full of meaning since March 24th, "Shah ta".

(kill him). I think they were meant simply to scare me. With these two exceptions I encountered no open unfriendliness either from soldiers or others.

Mr. and Mrs. Hwa had certainly put themselves out to accommodate me. The family with their four small children had moved upstairs into one room, the other upstairs room being occupied by a young couple who were living with the Hwas. I was given the two downstairs rooms, one for a bedroom and the other for a dining room. Mr. Hwa himself had fixed up the bedroom, borrowing some things from the Fengs who live in the other half of the house. Everything was in foreign style. I had a most comfortable foreign bed, chairs and writing desk with blotters and date pad all provided. It was only about seven o'clock when we arrived, but as I was tired after the long day's traveling, I went to bed. In spite of the occasional barking of dogs which brought back that fearful night of March 24th when I had lain in hiding expecting with each outburst of barking that the soldiers had discovered my hiding place, I slept more peacefully there than I had been doing in Shanghai.

The next morning I made my first venture out in daylight into the Chinese streets. I was a bit fearful of the results. My fears were groundless, however, for the friendliness of the few encounters the evening before was continued the next day by all the people of our Hansimen neighborhood. Even the few soldiers paid little attention to us. As we passed by the Seminary gate I got a glimpse of the buildings in the compound and of my own house not far away, but we did not stop then to look more closely as we did not want to be late for the opening meeting of Presbytery.

#### Presbytery Meeting

This was the first meeting of the newly formed Ning-Djen Presbytery consisting of all the Presbyterian churches in the Nanking and Chinkiang districts. Delegates were present from several of our country centers and from all the city churches. Unfortunately no delegates came from Chinkiang, so that it was difficult to transact business, and it was necessary to delay final action on the Ning-Djen Presbytery's joining in the new Church of Christ in China. Technically, since the Presbyterian Assembly by a two-thirds vote of all the presbyteries had joined the larger union, all the presbyteries are members of the new church, but since there has been some doubt as to the attitude of the Chinkiang churches toward the union, it was thought wise to wait until they could be represented before taking final action uniting the Ning-Djen Presbytery with the Church of Christ in China. I think that our Nanking churches are generally in favor of the union and will join as soon as it is possible to get an expression of opinion from Chinkiang. Mr. Djang Fang was elected moderator of the Presbytery and Rev. W. J. Drummond vice-moderator. Apart from the question of uniting with the Church of Christ in China the most important question was that of the relation between the Presbytery and the Nanking Cooperation Committee. The most important event was the ordination of three young men as evangelists, two for the city churches and one for the country field.

#### Presbytery and Cooperation Committee

It was in the assigning of moderators for the various church sessions that the first evidence of conflict between the functions of

Presbytery and those of the Cooperation Committee appeared. The cooperation Committee is the organization established by the Nanking station through which nearly all of the work formerly done by the station is carried on. It employs evangelists and teachers and determines salaries. Most of the station funds are paid out through its treasurer. If the Presbytery did not employ preachers and evangelists nor pay their salaries, could it appoint them to the various churches? There would be no question, of course, in the case of an ordained pastor receiving his salary from the church; but it was somewhat different in the case of unordained evangelists employed by the Cooperation Committee. The moderator, Mr. Djang Fang, spoke very strongly on the subject saying that there was no place for the two organizations: that one or the other would have to disappear; that unless the authority now vested in the Cooperation Committee and the funds now handled by them were turned over to the Presbytery, the latter would degenerate into (or perhaps better say remain) only a "minute reviewing" organization. In the discussion which followed Mr. Djang's remarks it was pointed out that (1) this was the first meeting of the Ning-Djen Presbytery so that there had been no opportunity to make any new adjustment between station, Cooperation Committee and Presbytery; (2) that it had always been recognized by the station and understood by the Cooperation Committee that the latter was only a temporary organization to carry on work that had formerly been done by the station alone until such time as the Chinese church through its presbytery could undertake this work; (3) that this was the first time that a request to take over the station work had ever been made by Presbytery, and that heretofore most of the members of the old Kiangnan Presbytery, who were also members of the station and mission cooperation committee, had been quite content to have the work carried out by the cooperation Committees; (4) that the Cooperation Committee had functioned very faithfully and successfully now for over five years and had done especially good and courageous work in carrying on the work of the station since the events of March 24th had driven the foreigners from Nanking; and (5) that the Cooperation Committee represented the work of the Nanking district, while the Presbytery was made up of two districts one of which received its funds from another Mission Board, that of the Southern Presbyterian Church; and finally (6) that it might be necessary under these circumstances to have some such plan as that of the Cooperation Committee which should act as the agent of the Presbytery and the station for the carrying on of the work in which they were mutually interested, but under the Presbytery and responsible to it.

It was evident from Mr. Djang Fang's remarks that he was largely influenced by his recent visit to Kwangtung where the Chinese church is endeavoring to have the mission and station eliminated as a factor in Christian work and have the functions, funds and members of the mission absorbed into the Chinese church. Those familiar with the Findings of the Evaluation Conference will recall that this Kwangtung plan did not meet with the approval of the Shanghai Conference, the findings of which have since been approved by the Board. The policy of the Board and the China Council is one of cooperation between the Mission and the Church rather than the absorption of one in the other. Mr. Djang Fang at the time of the Conference a year ago heartily endorsed this plan of cooperation; so that it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of the future relation of both station and Cooperation Committee to the Presbytery will be worked out in a conference between a committee of the Presbytery and the Nanking

Station. Mr. Djang Fang is Chairman of the Presbytery's committee. Whether the present Cooperation Committee will be deprived of some of its present functions, e. g., those more strictly pertaining to the church work as such; be dissolved; or be made a committee of the Presbytery - these are as yet undecided questions.

Whatever may happen to the Nanking Cooperation Committee in the future, it must be generally recognized that it has done a good work. Especially is this true of the past eight months when it has carried on under circumstances that we foreigners can hardly understand. It has kept our Nanking Station work together, so that to-day I think it is not too much to say that, in spite of some falling away and the seeming dissolution of the Hubugiai Church, nevertheless the Presbyterian church in Nanking is more spiritually alive and more firmly established than ever. The Cooperation Committee has been the training school wherein our Chinese fellow-workers have learned the business side of the mission enterprises. Here they learned what estimates, appropriations and "Column C" are; learned just how much money there is to spend each year and that there is not an inexhaustible source of supply, the tapping of which is dependent on the personal whim of the missionary. Above all the Cooperation Committee has been a training school for all of us in the art of interracial cooperation and Christian fellowship. It may now go out of existence, but it will not be because it has not done good work, but because through it the church in the Nanking area has reached the place where it can handle the work formerly done by the mission with intelligence and ability. The passing of the Cooperation Committee, if it must pass, will mark a further step in the progress of the Chinese church toward that goal, still far in the distance, of a self-governing, self-supporting and self-propagating church.

#### The Ordination

The important event of the meeting of Presbytery was the ordination of three young men to be evangelists. These men, Mr. Bao Djung, Mr. Pan Dzi Chen, and Mr. Li Shan Yuan, are not untried men just out of seminary. They have already served the church as unordained evangelists for several years and have won the confidence of the churches and the mission. The ordination of these men was made all the more necessary because Pastor Swen, our only active ordained pastor, is soon leaving for Tsinanfu to take up work in an independent church there. For the first time in the history of our station work, we now have an ordained Chinese evangelist in our country field, so that it is no longer necessary for missionary or a city pastor to go to the country each time a communion service or a baptism is to be held. This marks an important step in the development of our country work. As I watched these young men kneel to receive the ordination at the hands of the Presbytery, there flashed through my mind the scene of the awful devastation and destruction of our material equipment all about us in this Hansimen district. But with it there came the reassuring thought that after all the church of the Living God is not founded nor dependent on bricks and mortar, benches and desks, but on a foundation that is indestructible, - the lives that have been touched and transformed by the power of Jesus Christ. Out of the wreck and ruin of Nanking there have arisen these three new leaders to carry on the indestructible work of the church. They may not be very learned men, they may not be great men, but if they are faithful men, God can use them for the accomplishment of His purposes in Nanking.



### The Retreat

Our visit to Nanking seemed to have been providentially timed, for not only did it coincide with the meeting of Presbytery (we had planned that) but it came at a time when the city was quieter and freer from soldiers than it has been since March 24th. It seemed also to have been timed to a very great psychological change in the attitude of the authorities toward foreigners. This attitude was reflected, as it always is in China, all the way down through the ranks of society to the very children on the streets. Minister MacMurray told Mr. Ralph Wells and myself last May in Peking that the policy of the American government in China was to withdraw all Americans, business men and missionaries, from every place where they might be in danger of hostile contact with soldiers or people into port cities, and thus to create a "vacuum" of Americans in this land until such time as there should come a change in the attitude of those in authority toward foreigners, and American citizens in particular. Such a change would not come, he thought, until through sufficient experience of their absence there should come to be some appreciation of the contribution which America and American citizens had made to China and might continue to make in the future. He said that when such a psychological change took place and not before would it be safe and advisable for Americans, either business men or missionaries, to return to inland stations. It was, I think, his conviction that such a change of attitude was of far more importance than any mere change in the wording of treaties between America and China. I felt at the time that Mr. MacMurray's policy was a sound one, and my recent trip to Nanking has confirmed my conviction, for it was evident on all sides that such a change of attitude on the part of those in authority was taking place, and that there was arising a new appreciation of the contribution of Americans to China. It was this new psychological attitude, which was reflected nearly everywhere, that along with the absence of large numbers of soldiers made it possible for us to go quite freely and safely all over the city and even out into the sparsely populated region around Tsing Liang Shan to visit our little foreign cemetery.

But I have digressed from the topic of this section. Our visit was also timed to accord with a special "retreat" for all the Christian workers in the city, which had been planned by a visiting delegation, including Dr. Henry T. Hodgkin and three Chinese secretaries, from the National Christian Council. This retreat conflicted with the second day's meeting of Presbytery, but it was deemed so important that it was decided to adjourn the Presbytery for a day in order to get the fellowship and inspiration of this larger gathering. The retreat, which was held in the quiet and beauty of Ginling College, was unexpectedly well attended showing a real craving for such spiritual refreshment and fellowship as it afforded.

Most interesting to me was the hour toward the end of the afternoon when time was given for a testimony meeting of the experiences of the Chinese workers on March 24th and since. Several spoke, but the two I remember most were old Pastor Swen of our Hansimen Church and Pastor Hsia of the South Gate Christian Church. With a twinkle in his eye and rare touches of humor, Pastor Swen told of his many encounters with the soldiers and the generally young and truculent officers who came from time to time to demand the occupancy of the church. The pastor met them all as they came, adapting his defense to the occasion, and so skillful was he that he succeeded in

keeping the church from being occupied. Sometimes he only saved the church by finding other quarters for the insistent soldiers. Once he got Elder Chen Lih Ming to repair the broken staircase in Severance Hall Bible School nearby so that the soldiers could live there. But the church was kept inviolate. Shortly after the pastor had succeeded in getting from Chiang Kai-shek a proclamation forbidding soldiers to occupy churches, and especially truculent young officer came to demand the building for his soldiers. The pastor answered that he had a "gao Shi" (proclamation) forbidding occupancy of churches. The officer replied that he had "gung Shi" (public business); and so they argued about the "gao Shi" and the "gung Shi", but the church was not occupied!

Pastor Hsia told a thrilling story of a March 24th incident. A Nationalist soldier had come into the building demanding of him the whereabouts of any hiding foreigners. Informed that the foreigners, as one young Ginling student told the soldiers, "all having legs, had fled", the soldier started to loot the place. The pastor protested that he was Chinese and the soldiers should not loot his things. The man replied that the things were foreign and so proper loot. The pastor answered that because things were foreign in appearance was no sign they did not belong to Chinese: that the very uniform the soldier was wearing was foreign style, and his equipment, especially his gun, was foreign. But to no avail; the soldier proceeded with his looting and laden with booty was about to depart when an officer of another regiment entered the building. The pastor appealed to the officer for protection, and the officer prepared to shoot the soldier for looting. Now the pastor, aroused by the mixed emotions of fear for what might happen to himself at the hands of other soldiers, if one of their mates was killed in the building, and by a realization that as a Christian he must not suffer this man to be killed, pled for his life. When the officer insisted on carrying out summary punishment, Pastor Hsia threw his arms about the soldier and offered his own body to be shot. This move was successful and the soldier's life was spared. After his hasty departure, the pastor turned to find out more about his rescuer and was amazed to learn that he was the very man whom the officer had been seeking. A mutual friend had told him to look up Pastor Hsia when he got to Nanking. He had forgotten the pastor's name but knew he lived somewhere in that vicinity and had been looking for him that morning. Was this most opportune meeting a mere coincidence? There were many such strange happenings on March 24th and in the weeks following. In the house where Mr. Drummond was hiding every room but the one he was in was forced open by angry soldiers who had threatened to burn the place if a foreigner was found in it. One of the younger Chinese teachers in Ginling College in speaking of the past months said, "Ginling lives by miracles these days". So did many of us both foreign and Chinese on March 24th.

#### The Cooperation Committee

I have already spoken of the question that came up in Presbytery as to the future relation of the Cooperation Committee to that body. As that relationship has not yet been determined, it is necessary for the Cooperation Committee to carry on for the present at least. A meeting of the committee was held at Fu Dung Community Church on Saturday, November 19th. It was well attended. Several of the country workers were present, and women's work was represented by four delegates. The discussion was lively and to the point.

It was decided that as the emergency seemed to be over for the present the committee should return to normalcy once more, functioning through its various sub-committees and with a definite time of meeting each month. It was inevitable during the emergency when it was difficult to get full meetings of the committee, and when delay was fatal, that decisions had to be made by a small group who could easily be gathered together. On the whole they had acted wisely and in accordance with the best light at the time, and credit should be given to this small group who shouldered most of the responsibility during the days following our departure from the city. To avoid criticism, however, and to secure representation for all points of view, a return to the fuller and more regular meetings and methods was now necessary; and the meeting of November 19th prepared for such procedure in the future.

One very important question came up and it was necessary that there be a clear understanding on it. The Cooperation Committee had gotten the idea that it was the responsible body for deciding what missionaries should return to Nanking. The Chairman of the Station pointed out that in accordance with the "Findings of the Evaluation Conference" and the action of the Board, the decision as to the return of any particular missionary to his station rested with the mission and the China Council; that the missionary belonged to the mission and not to the Cooperation Committee. It was further made clear, however, that while this was true, nevertheless in reality the question of a missionary's return depended largely on whether his Chinese co-workers and the Chinese church wanted him back; that Chinese opinion was to be ascertained by the Mission Executive Committee; and that if any missionary was found to be a hindrance to the work of the church in any particular place, or was unable to work harmoniously with his Chinese co-workers, then he would either not be asked to return to the field or would be transferred to some other station where he might fit in more harmoniously. I think that an early clarifying of this vital question will avoid a good deal of misunderstanding later and will lead to better feeling all around. I am sure that none of us want to return to a place where we are not wanted by our Chinese fellow workers, but I think also that we do not like to be the objects of public debate in meetings where the strongly expressed opinion of one or two individuals, often on quite trivial matters, may lead to an impromptu vote that will seriously affect our whole future life and work. Personally I feel that the method of procedure on this question worked out by the Evaluation Conference is an eminently just and wise one and not difficult to put into operation.

#### Destruction

It is painful to have to write of the condition of our station property, not because our buildings have suffered any more than those of other missions in Nanking, but because the account brings to the mind's eye all too vividly pictures of devastation that I think could only be equaled by sections of the war areas in France and Belgium. As one stands on the hill where Hillcrest School once stood and looks down on the compounds which only a few months ago were the scenes of happy family life and helpful service to the whole community, one's heart is torn with grief. Perhaps nothing so moves one as the wanton destruction of the trees. Buildings may be rebuilt but trees must be grown. The stately poplars that so delighted the eye on the S. J. Mills compound have gone to boil the pot for hungry soldiers. Many

of the fruit trees in the Lancaster compound have suffered a like fate while my own compound with the exception of a few of the largest trees is full of stumps.

I was able in the course of our visit to see all of our station property in the city, even the Hubugigi compound which had not been visited by any member of the station since our evacuation. I will, therefore, even at the expense of much time, take up each of our centers of work and give a careful account of what I saw. I will begin with the center and work out.

Hansimen District. The Szi Gen Gan-tz (Hansimen) Church and adjoining property has suffered no special destruction during the past eight months. Its insignificance and the resourcefulness and quiet courage of Pastor Swen and Mr. Bao Djung protected it. Pastor Swen would add that there was also a Higher Power watching over this cradle of Nanking Presbyterianism.

The Ming Deh Compound is in better condition than I had dared to hope. The soldiers had all moved out the day before we arrived, so we were free to give it a thorough inspection. The gateman, Dju Si-fu met us at the gate with a smile and proudly showed us around the buildings which he had done his best to keep in good order. He said he had swept and washed out the main school building after each group of departing soldiers, and the building was well swept when we visited it. With the exception of the moveable equipment which was mostly looted on March 24th, this main building is in a fairly good state of repair. (All estimates of property conditions in Nanking are relative, of course, and one's judgment is influenced by the worse cases of destruction.) Floors, doors, walls, most of the window frames are intact. Much window glass is broken. A leak in the roof has led to some damage to the ceilings in one part of the building, and in every room a hole has been cut in each wall to see whether there were any valuables hidden between the walls or under the eaves. We were met at the door by a group of young children, the students in the little Ruh Deh Day School which this fall moved into the Ming Deh buildings in an effort to protect it. Mr. Bao Djung, on whom rests the main responsibility for running the school, told me that unless the station was willing to help out financially, they would not be able to maintain the school in the Ming Deh building after China New Year. As it does not seem possible or advisable to reopen Ming Deh Middle School next term, the station must face the question of helping out the Ruh Deh School or of reopening the Ming Deh Primary School. The buildings cannot be left empty for any length of time, or seven demons worse than the one that has recently departed will come in to occupy them.

General Chang Ken Nien, special representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to assist in restoring foreign property to its owners, came to see us on Monday. A couple of days previously, in company with Dr. Chen Wei Ping of the Seminary staff, I had gone to the Foreign Office to see Gen. Chang as to what he could do towards protecting the Seminary buildings and getting the Political Bureau out of the Hubugiai Compound. He had not been at home but we had a very satisfactory interview with a Mr. Tang, secretary to Dr. C. C. Wu, and he promised to send Gen. Chang to us as soon as possible. We took Gen. Chang on a tour of all our Hansimen district; and I was as amazed to learn of his ignorance of what had gone on in this tragic area and of his lack of knowledge of the

foreign property in this district, as he was to see the wanton destruction on all sides. He was nearly speechless as we led him from building to building of wrecked, ruined, despoiled, gutted property. On leaving he promised to send us a squad of special soldiers, known as "hsien bing", who seem to be of a better sort than the general run of troops and who are directly under the control of the Supreme Military Council. They are supposed to be able to control the ordinary soldiers. Gen. Chang promised us a squad of eight for the Ming Deh Compound. He warned us, however, that unless we were able to reoccupy our buildings in some way, it would be practically impossible to keep them from being occupied by the soldiers who are constantly coming and going through Nanking. Even the recent proclamation of the Supreme Military Council that all foreign property must be vacated by November 20th could not keep large bodies of troops out of our buildings if those buildings were empty. But how can we reoccupy them? The political situation is too unstable to count on. There is no money for repairs and no assurance that repairs made will not simply furnish more kindling wood for cold and hungry soldiers during the coming winter months. One stands appalled at the problems of protection and reconstruction which face us in Nanking, as indeed also in other parts of China. But we must not despair or grow discouraged.

The residences on the Ming Deh Compound and Mr. Drummond's house in the adjoining compound are in fair repair as houses go in our Hansimen area; that is, the walls, floors, roofs and most of the door and window frames are still intact. The buildings are filthy and the walls and cisterns have been polluted. The question arises whether it will not be wise to repair these residences in the Ming Deh Compound first of all and concentrate all our work there for a shorter or longer period as conditions may make necessary. It is my opinion that missionaries should not be scattered on our return to Nanking but should be concentrated in groups. The natural strain of living in Nanking at present and probably for some time in the future is only accentuated by isolation. We shall need all the help that comes from a group consciousness and the nearness of fellow workers.

One cannot pass on from the Ming Deh compound without giving recognition to the splendid way in which the small group of Ming Deh teachers and alumnae, led by Miss Mary Chen, have labored to protect the Ming Deh buildings. The present fairly good condition of the property is due in no small measure to their efforts.

The Severence Hall Bible School (Dzin Deh) building is in worse condition than those at Ming Deh. This is especially true of the residence part of the school. Here the floors, stairs and most of the beams have been ripped out and great holes gouged out of the walls where the soldiers took the bricks to outline their straw beds on the floors. In the main part of the building the walls and floors are intact. The staircase has been torn out, but a temporary one was built in by Mr. Chen Lieh Ming. The servants' quarters and outhouses are in a bad state of repair. We re-employed the old gateman and placed on him the responsibility of protecting the buildings, - impossible task if they are really threatened. We gave permission to the Hansimen Church to use the building this winter if they can for social gatherings or other meetings. The more activities we can have going on there, and the oftener the buildings are occupied by responsible people, the less will be the destruction. This principle holds for all our property.

Shwang Tang. With the exception of building burned and certain Seminary residences, the Shwang Tang plant is more completely destroyed than any of our other property. In fact it is so badly torn up already that unless something can be done to stay the destruction there will not be a brick left on the compound in a few months. The trees are already gone. It is hard to imagine worse scenes of devastation than greet one on entering the gate. One really enters a gate without a surrounding wall, for the wall has in most part disappeared, and squatters are already planting their garden plots within the compound area. Wherever there was once a door or a window there is now only a gaping hole reaching from floor to roof. The sides of the building are almost gone. Only the roof, the floor and the back wall of the church building proper are intact. The floor is of cement so it could not be used for fuel! The little school building to the east of the church has been torn down and removed to the foundations, and even these are fast disappearing. The significant fact about the destruction of Shwang Tang is that it was not done primarily by soldiers, but by the people of the neighborhood. The poverty of the neighborhood will account for this in large measure, but there was also, I think, some ill will towards the church. I think that we have not used methods of work in the past at Shwang Tang which we in any special way adapted to the needs of the working class neighborhood in which the church is located and so have failed to win the goodwill of the neighborhood and to arouse any loyalty on its part toward the institution. It may be that we should never attempt to rebuild Shwang Tang, but should concentrate our South City work at Fu Dung and Yien Liao Fang, but if we should rebuild we must face the challenge of this industrial population and seek more adequately to make the church minister to its needs.

Yien Liao Fang. Thanks to the efforts of Elder Mao Ging Hwa and Mr Pan Dzi Chen, who has just been ordained a pastor, the Yien Liao Fang property is in good condition, and when I went there to worship on last Sunday morning I could not see that any serious damage had been done, although the buildings have been occupied several times by soldiers in the past months. There was a lively Sunday school in session when we arrived and later about seventy-five people assembled for worship. The newly ordained country evangelist, Mr. Li Shan Yuen, preached.

Fu Dung Community Church. Here also through the ability and courage of the evangelist in charge, Mr. Dju Gi Chang, the property loss has been slight and the regular services of the church have continued with but few interruptions.

Hubugiai. It was with great interest that I went with Mr. Hwa Beh Hsiung last Sunday to visit our Hubugiai center. Although several foreigners have been back to ~~Hubugiai~~ during the recent months, no one to my knowledge has entered the Hubugiai compound. The Political Bureau which has occupied the church, school and residence there since some time in May has not been friendly to inquisitive visitors, and the last time Mr. Hwa went there to try to get the school building back so that we could reopen for the fall term, he was called an "anti-revolutionist" and threatened with a beating. We were a bit uncertain, therefore, as to our reception when we approached the main entrance. Two soldiers with bayonet-fixed rifles guarded the gate, but they offered no opposition to our entering. The first thing to strike the eye was a huge picture of Sun Yat-sen painted on the back wall of the church. We presented our cards at the old reading room

where we were cordially received and escorted into the main offices of the Bureau which are located in the school building. We found the school rooms filled with desks. Not many were occupied, however, at this early hour in the morning. The occupants were mostly young men dressed in officers' uniform. I did notice one young woman seated at a desk. Those to whom we talked were very cordial. They said that they had received the proclamation from the Supreme Military Council to vacate the buildings, that they were looking for other quarters and expected to move out in about a week. Whether they will actually move or not is doubtful, but if they do not we do not need to worry very much just now, for they have kept the buildings in excellent condition, and I would rather have the Bureau occupying them than the soldiers who come in if they move out, unless we are ready to open up some kind of a school. If they would only allow us the use of the church for Sunday services, I think we might agree to their using the school for at least the rest of the term. I asked a young officer what was the relation of the Bureau to the military, and he replied that they were the propagandists who instructed the soldiers in the principles of Sun Yat-senism. Later when we visited Mr. McAfee's house we saw men writing out the placards and slogans which are posted up all about the city. This form of propaganda seems to be rather in abeyance at present, for with the exception of posters calling for the "beating down of Tang Seng-dji" and the "new militarism", I did not see many new posters about the city. I might mention in this connection a remark which the Chinese made to us several times, namely, that throughout the whole of this propaganda campaign there did not appear any posters bearing the slogan, "Down with Christianity", or "Down with the Christian Church". Hubugiai Church was empty that Sunday morning. There were, however, many desks and chairs all arranged as though for a conference. On the walls were many posters and on the front of the church is the will of Mr. Sun and his picture. The church has lost its equipment but otherwise is in good condition.

The next day we went back to Hubugiai in an endeavor to get out Mr. Ruland's books which had been locked up in a cellar room. Mr. Hwa this time sent in his card to the man who had formerly threatened to beat him. He did not appear in person, but sent his representative to accompany us. We secured a key and opened the cellar door where the books had been stored, but there was no sign of any books, only piles of propaganda material. We tried to get into other rooms in the out-buildings, but without success. As I had to leave for a committee meeting I could not stay to see what things were still stored in the upstairs room which had been nailed shut and sealed by the Bureau. I did visit the kitchen and saw the McAfee's stove still standing there. Those of us who first return to Nanking will have to loot it for our own use! I saw one of the McAfee's upholstered chairs at Mr. Wang Tso-cheo's. Mr. Hwa said there was also a Victrola and a number of records there. He also has at his own home a bicycle of Mr. McAfee's and several rugs of the Rulands'. Just what is left stored in that upstairs room I do not know, but there will evidently be something left of the McAfee's and Rulands' goods. The fate of Mr. Ruland's books was uncertain when I left, but that evening on returning to Mr. Hwa's he met me at the door with a smile on his face and a cry, "Come and see what I have". Unlocking a door of an outhouse pointed to a number of boxes. There were five of them, I think, and each one nearly filled with books which Mr. Hwa had spent the afternoon gathering from the cellar of the Hubugiai house. Most of them are Mr. Ruland's but there are a few belonging to Mr. McAfee. One box was nearly filled with books all carefully wrapped, evidently Mr. Ruland's choicest ones. The looters had unwrapped a few but finding them only books

passed on to more valuable spoil. These books, together with other articles of furniture, will be shipped on to the Ruland's in a short time. We all rejoice with Mr. Ruland in the recovery of part of his library.

Union Institutions.

Nanking Theological Seminary. From the comparative orderliness of Hubugiai, Fu Dung and Yien Liao Fang, we returned to the devastated Hansimen district to the Theological Seminary and the Bible Teachers' Training School. As I have reported elsewhere on these two institutions, I will at this time make mention only of the changes which have taken place during the past few months. The work of destruction has been going on continually in the Seminary buildings. Let me describe a visit to the compound. Nearly all the regular soldiers have left and the buildings stand empty except for about twenty sick soldiers, the main agents of destruction, as they are penniless and uncontrolled and some of them are opium smokers. The once well-kept campus is now overgrown with weeds and dried grass and is the herding place for Dr. Richardson's goats and a few army horses. Old Lao Hwang, the former gateman, now reinstated, greets us with a toothless grin at the gate. The trees have not been cut, as I had heard and feared. The East Dormitory stands stark and open gutted by fire. But on its face is still carved the open Bible, "The Magna Charta of China." These walls will have to be torn down or roofed over before winter sets in or they will endanger life. The central building shows the marks of recent vandalism. In the past six weeks deprivations that will make necessary an expenditure of over two thousand dollars have been committed, enriching the spoilers probably to the extent of a few tens of dollars. Nearly all of the doors, most of the windows except the bare frames, all hardware, and of course all movable equipment have been taken away. The place is indescribably filthy. The West Dormitory is likewise filthy and reeks from the stables in the basement. Here the work of destruction has only just begun and some seventeen doors have so far been removed. There are also still many panes of glass left in the windows. The hardware, locks, etc., are all gone. It will take some \$1500 to \$2000 to repair this building if no further destruction takes place. From an upstairs window one looks out in one direction over the ruins of the Lancasters' burnt home and the stumps of their cut trees to the ruins of Hillcrest School beyond. In another direction one sees the wrecks of what once must have been houses, although it is hard to recognize them now as such, - they are the former homes of Dr. Warren Stuart and myself. Before we visit them for a nearer view we must look into the houses of Dr. Price and Dr. Richardson. These are still in comparatively fair condition, although a recent estimate calls for an expenditure of over \$1000 apiece to restore them to livable condition. There are still most of the doors and window frames left and floors and staircases are intact except for parts of the railing taken out for firewood. Both residences still have soldiers living in them, but they seemed very well behaved. In Dr. Richardson's house they were cooking their noon meal in the parlor. It is a wonder that more buildings have not been burned, so carelessly do the soldiers do their cooking and smoking in them.

The four buildings left unburned outside the Seminary campus are now nearly total wrecks, not worth repairing. They are the James and Rowe houses, which were pretty thoroughly demolished on March 24th and immediately after, and the Stuart and Smith houses which although completely looted even to doors and windows on March 24th were still



generally intact as to walls, roofs and floors when Mr. Kepler visited Nanking early in July. Today these two latter houses are complete wrecks with barely enough of the walls left to uphold the roofs. In the case of my own house even the roof, which is of galvanized iron, is rapidly being carried away. Over the last week end a large section of it disappeared. Someone will probably be killed in the further despoiling of the house because of the dangerous condition of the roof and walls. One man is reported to have been crushed already by falling walls at the Stuart house. The most profitable thing to do with my house is to tear it down and use the material to rebuild the compound walls, and close up all entrances in a perhaps futile endeavor to save the few remaining trees in the compound. There will also be enough material left to close up the gates in the Stuart compound and perhaps thus save what material is left in the buildings there. These decisions await a meeting of the Board of Managers called for December first here in Shanghai.

One of the main problems on our trip to Nanking was how to protect the Seminary from further destruction. We decided to reemploy two of our former gatemens as watchmen. Now that the regular soldiers have left these watchmen can inform the two Chinese professors still residing in the compound of intruders, so that they may do the best they can to have them put out. The trouble is that the city police, who I understand have not been paid for four months, are powerless to preserve order. They have been deprived of their guns since Gen. Sun Chuan-fang attempted to recapture the city (the police are mostly northern men), and they dare not interfere with the soldiers who have on several occasions beaten them for interfering with their looting or robbing. The last two days of our visit were spent mostly in negotiations with a representative of the Ministry of Justice, or more exactly of the Supreme Court of the Nationalist Government, which desires to rent the Seminary buildings temporarily until Peking is captured and the capital and Supreme Court can be moved there. An agreement was finally drawn up acceptable to both parties, and the final arrangements were left in the hands of the Nanking committee appointed by the Board of Managers to handle property interests ad interim. The main terms of the agreement are that the Board of Managers will rent to the Supreme Court the four buildings on the campus (Central Hall, West Dormitory, Price and Richardson residences) for a period of nine months. The Board also authorizes the Supreme Court to make repairs not to exceed \$3,500 to be paid for in the first instance by the Supreme Court. Half of this amount spent in repairs shall be considered as rent for the nine months of occupancy, and the other half will be assumed by the Seminary and repaid to the Supreme Court at the expiration of the lease. The Construction Engineer of the University of Nanking, Mr. Clarence Gee, is to be the inspector of the repairs to see that they are up to specifications. Any repairs which are necessary for the special use of the Supreme Court, but which are in excess of the \$3,500 agreed upon, may be made by them on their own responsibility and without changing the general character of the buildings. The repairs up to \$3,500 were estimated as necessary to restore the buildings to their former condition. If this agreement becomes effective, it will mean that for the next nine months, when the Seminary could not itself be using the buildings, they will not only be protected but that half of the necessary repairs will be paid for by the Supreme Court as rent. We might perhaps have secured more profitable terms although it was difficult enough to reach an

agreement on the terms secured. Our main interest was to secure some protection for the buildings which otherwise would be so destroyed before the end of the winter as to be unusable.

Bible Teachers' Training School for Women. The buildings of this school are in somewhat better condition than those of the Seminary. The old dormitory was burned on March 24th. The new dormitory has evidently not been seriously molested. I did not visit the foreign residences nor the old hospital building. The latter as observed from the road seems to be in a fair state of repair. The main building is very dirty in spite of the fact that it is now used as a military hospital. All the windows are broken and some of the doors have been removed. All equipment is gone. The once beautiful little chapel presents a sorry appearance: it is empty of pews, the brick-outlined beds of soldiers are arranged along the walls, on which is hung military accoutrement. The place reeks, and sick and wounded soldiers lounge around the room or sit on the rostrum. Gen. Chang Ken Nien who accompanied us on our visit here asked if we wanted the place vacated. I was not in a position to answer, but said I would take up the matter with the responsible parties on my return to Shanghai. The place is at present filled with several hundred wounded soldiers, victims of the recent fighting around Pengpu.

The University of Nanking. The school buildings of the University are in good condition. There has been some looting of equipment, but not much. Classes are going on; and Mr. J. C. Thomson of our mission and Mr. M. S. Bates of the Christian mission are teaching regularly at present. Other foreign teachers have been back for short visits. The foreign residences of the University have suffered heavy losses, several being burned on March 24th, and all the remaining ones having been more or less despoiled of woodwork. After coming from the Hansimen district, however, the residences of the University seemed to be in such good condition as to make their despoilation seem negligible, although it is reported at a recent meeting of the University Board of Managers that their property and equipment losses amount to nearly a quarter of a million.

Ginling College. To go from the Hansimen district to the "East Mellon Patch" is like going from devastated Belgium back to England immediately after the Great War. Buildings uninjured, lawns well kept, tennis courts occupied, dormitories fairly well filled, and classes according to schedule, - a little world of peace and activity all in itself. Perhaps the inner life of the College is not so peaceful and undisturbed by the course of events as appears on the surface. So great, however, is the contrast to other sections of our work in Nanking that a visit to Ginling is like turning back the calendar to the days before March 24th. Many factors have doubtless entered into the preservation of Ginling, but too much credit cannot be given to the loyal and courageous band of students and Chinese teachers who worked so incessantly in crisis after crisis since the Nationalist occupation of the city to protect the property. Nor can admiration be withheld for the courage and faith of the group of foreign teachers who braving personal peril and perhaps more trying consular displeasure and misunderstanding, returned to the College in September in order that the school might be reopened and the buildings protected.

### Fellowship

It is a relief to turn from a consideration of property and its destruction to a subject that is more full of inspiration and hope, for after all property may be repaired and rebuilt, but if fellowship has been destroyed there is little to build on. It is good therefore to be able to report that fellowship in Nanking between the missionaries and our Chinese fellowworkers has not only not been shaken by the events of the past months, but has rather deepened and strengthened. Speaking for myself only, I can say that I have never gotten so close to the Chinese as during these recent days in Nanking. This is partly due to the fact that I was living with a Chinese family, but much more to the fact that the sufferings and hardships which we have shared have made it possible for us to get closer together than ever before. Fellowship in suffering is a bond that unites more closely than any other bond, and we in Nanking have had such fellowship and are now reaping, and will continue to reap, its fruitage. Our recent fellowship took the very practical form, as it so often does here in China, of eating together. The common meal has always been a way of expression of fellowship, and we had many such meals during our week in Nanking, - meals generally served in the homes of the Christians, meals given by pastors, evangelists and ordinary church members. Often as we gathered around the table at the even time voices would be lowered as they told of stories of what had happened during those trying days when Nanking was first entered and was in the hands of radicals and communists. The mere thought of these events brings a sense of fear that lowers voices long after the need for fear is past.

There was also fellowship in worship. We all met with the Christians at some service on Sunday. I was at Yien Liao Fang; others were at Hansimen. One felt a new hope and a new confidence on the part of the Christian groups with the knowledge that we were once more worshipping with them. This would not have been true up to a few weeks ago when the presence of foreigners in a service might have led to trouble. But that it was true last week marks a change in the position of foreigners in Nanking. I think we can confidently say that so long as the present regime continues we are no longer a source of danger to our Chinese friends, but that on the other hand we may be of help to them, as was I think the case when I accompanied Mr. Hwa to Hubugiai.

The supreme act of fellowship was in the communion service which, following the ordination service in the Hansimen Church, closed the first session of the Ning-Djen Presbytery. Here about the table of Our Common Lord we renewed our covenant together, and I think we all realized that in Him alone can the differences of race, nationality and class be done away and all within the four seas really become one real brotherhood.

The memory of those recent days of common fellowship will be a constant source of inspiration and confidence as we face the difficult and often discouraging tasks of reconstruction that lie ahead. For where there is real Christian fellowship to build on a new structure can be built.

Peace

I cannot close this report without a brief account of a visit which Mr. Hwa and I made to our foreign cemetery at Tsing Liang Shan. Some of the Ginling College faculty had promised us some chrysanthemums, so we stopped on our way to get them. Miss Vautrin generously gave us as many as we could carry, and loaded with our tribute we went out along the winding road so often travelled by pilgrims to the temple on Tsing Liang Shan. I must confess to a little feeling of trepidation as we got farther out into the country away from the policed thoroughfare, but all was quiet and peaceful. We encountered no soldiers and few others on our trip out. There was a squad living in the temple but we saw none of them. All was quiet at the temple and the cemetery was as peaceful as ever. The beautiful tall trees are still standing, although the caretaker said that at one time the soldiers had begun to dig around their roots in preparation for felling them. A few of the tombstones had been pushed over by soldiers in the days immediately following March 24th, when they forced their way into the cemetery, three times breaking open the lock on the gate. One stone was broken and another, the one marking the grave of the little Owen baby, was carried off by a soldier, but was recovered later by the caretaker and is now at his house. Mr. Hwa placed his flowers on the grave of Dr. Williams. I reserved mine for the children's graves, placing some of them on Lawrence's grave and some on the graves of the children of Dr. and Mrs. Sun, and on one or two others as long as they lasted. We stayed for a few moments to drink in the quiet and restfulness of the place, and to think a bit of the loved ones lying there and of those who loved them, now in most cases so far away. We then returned to Mr. Hwa's, thankful that this place so sacred to the memory of our Nanking dead, had suffered so little in the devastation of last March.

Return

Only a prophet can tell with any certainty about the future, and yet there are some things that may be said. The first is that there is no question that the return of the missionaries is sincerely desired by most of the responsible and respectable people of the city, and especially by our fellow Christians and those who have been most closely associated with us, such as ricksha men, tradesmen and servants. There is also every evidence that those in authority in the government at the present time would welcome our return. That this is so is evidenced by the changed attitude toward foreigners on the part of soldiers and the lower classes about the streets. Almost everywhere we were accorded courteous treatment. There were some few exceptions, but not such as to change the general impression of friendliness on the part of all classes of people.

Some urged us to return at once, generally adding that this was the only way to protect our buildings. The more conservative and thoughtful, however, with whom I talked on this matter, while no less desiring our return, yet felt that the time was not ripe for any general reoccupation. The reasons advanced were mainly the unstable political and military situation and the fact that there was no place for most of us to live. In spite of the momentary ascendancy of the Nanking Government, it has not yet maintained itself long enough to

build upon its permanence. There was general agreement that men could and should come back for longer or shorter visits, but one man in whose judgment I have great confidence said that any general return with an idea of permanency had better be delayed until after China New Year. The soldiers have not been paid for months; the local police are unpaid, and the government is nearly bankrupt. If under these conditions it can weather the financial storm of China New Year demands, it will have given proof of its stability and may be relied upon in the question of foreigners' return, because on the whole it is a government friendly to foreigners, especially to Americans. Its greatest weakness so far as the question of our return is concerned is its lack of power to enforce its commands. The quite general obedience, however, which has been given to the recent order for the evacuation of foreign property is most hopeful. It seems to me, therefore, that our policy for the next few months should be visits to Nanking as often as possible, leaving the question of any general return to be decided in the light of what happens at China New Year. Meanwhile we must face the question of repairs on property so that if and when we do return we will have some places to live and to work. I think it would be advisable at once to fit up one house, or at least a couple of rooms in one house, as a place where those who go back and forth may stay. One of the less destroyed houses in the Ming Deh compound or the east half of the Orphanage would seem to be most feasible. The house at Hubugiai is probably in the best all around condition, and there is a cooking stove there and some of the Rulands' and McAfees' furniture, but the place is rather isolated and there is not such a large group of friendly Christians in the neighborhood as at Hansimen.

#### Conclusion

In concluding this already too lengthy report I can only add that it is my conviction that, whatever may be the vicissitudes of the Nanking Government in the future, the church in Nanking is more firmly established than ever before. It has stood the test of reviling and persecution. It is also my conviction that it is a church which sincerely wants, as indeed it needs, cooperation in service of the foreign missionary and that will furnish for many years to come a place of increasing usefulness to those who are willing to serve rather than be served, and who are willing to decrease that the church may increase.

"Blessed are they that have been persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven."

C. Stanley Smith

**TRANSFER**

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
Nanking, China



Occasional Letter No. 9

Room 531, 20 Museum Road,  
Shanghai, China,  
December 28, 1927.

Dear Friends:

The hearty response to Occasional Letter No. 8 on the part of so many will indicate that we should attempt at least a few more of these letters. Occasional Letter No. 8 was written on October 9, and in the more than two months that have passed so much material has accumulated that it has been very difficult for me to weed out the material in order to keep this letter within reasonable bounds. I am very glad to be able to enclose Mr. Bates' report on his first visit to Nanking and a letter from Mr. Lamson, one of last year's Language School students, briefly describing his experiences on March 24 when two of our University students befriended him. I am quoting from quite a number of sources for this letter, which I am sure will add greatly to its interest. We want to take this opportunity to acknowledge the financial help which has been forthcoming and which will make the next several occasional letters possible.

On My First Return to Nanking

The following paragraphs are quoted verbatim from a letter under date of November 8 to Dr. Speer, Dr. Bowen, and Mr. Garside. Perhaps next time I can go into some of the details which are hinted at only in a very general way. I was in Nanking again last week and found a very great improvement in many ways, so far as conditions within the University were concerned.

"I returned from Nanking on the night train arriving here early last Sunday morning (November 6) after a SPLENDID trip. How many times I wished that all of our Nanking friends could be sharing my experiences. Our welcome was hearty and sincere. The spirit of our men has been more wonderful than I have been able to express in any of my previous letters. Their difficulties have been great and varied. They have met these difficulties and discouragements with a resourcefulness and courage that have been magnificent. I am more than ever convinced that the direction and measure of recent reorganization has been and will continue to be eminently wise. The men at Nanking and the undertaking there must have our full share of confidence and faith in them. Troubles and difficulties will certainly arise in the future; the coming days may be fraught with considerable danger, but after what we have seen of the spirit of our men during these past months we should be able to face the future with more assurance and a greater degree of faith in our men and the usefulness and influence of the University.

"With the exception of the residences, I was pleased to find our buildings in as good shape as they are in. The Language School looked as if nothing had happened. Of course all equipment was cleaned out. I refer only to the buildings. The Ministry of Justice, to whom they are rented, at their expense, has had the heating plant refitted for use under Mr. Gee's direction. The Middle School compound buildings looked the worse for their looting and occupancy by military but they have been gotten in usable shape in parts, with no great expense and the use of much ingenuity. Mr. Gee says the Hospital buildings

are in fair shape. I did not have time to visit them. The Agricultural Gardens buildings look run down at the heel but a mason and some whitewash will help there. The College campus was much better than I had dared to hope for and has suffered only to the extent of a path or two across lawns. My greatest surprise and pleasure, on the property side, was in the condition of Sage Chapel. The benches show dents (slight) where the soldiers and officers' steel outfit pieces struck when sitting down, a few book racks are gone, but the walls were in quite decent shape and the benches can very easily be sandpapered and smoothed over and revarnished (which a great many people have hoped would happen some time soon), and as I entered, it was to go back into the Chapel quite as we left it last March.

"But the condition of the residences gave one a shock. We are adding thirty odd thousand dollars to earlier estimates of damage, which brings the total residence damages up to \$75,000.00. No point to describe them now. I shall try it in my next Occasional Letter. A few are still a little better than some of the others and Gee is trying to rent these to officials as that is the only way by which what is left can be saved.

"The Middle School now has over 160 students and they will be able to meet their current expenses from tuition and other fees, but there will be a little deficit for the months of July and August but no serious problems so far as I can see. I feel quite hopeful over the Middle School situation. I had lunch Saturday with a group of the Middle School teachers and I was most satisfactorily impressed with their reports and spirit. They are really getting a lot of kick out of meeting and overcoming difficulties.

"We arrived in Nanking after dark Thursday evening (Nov. 3). The Administrative Committee had prepared a simple feast for us. All day Friday I was more than busy renewing acquaintances and meeting friends, visiting departments, examining property with Mr. Gee, and in the evening the faculty had a little reception for us and Professor Blakeslee, A number of our faculty friends had prepared a special dinner, and after this we were the guests of the Senior Class. It was an experience that was well worth waiting seven hard, long months to enjoy and share, and it was ever evident that the joy of our returning to the University was mutual. Saturday was a continuation of Friday except that in the afternoon I went over to Ginling to see Mrs. Thurston and the other Ginling ladies who have not been out of their gate since they entered it.

"At Nanking, during these years, we have builded better than we thought and the building is not yet completed."

#### Dr. Chen Yu-gwan Elected President

At the Board of Managers meeting on November 10, Dr. Chen Yu-gwan was unanimously elected President of the University of Nanking. He assumed his responsibilities immediately. His election was reaffirmed by the new Board of Directors when this body was formally constituted on November 29. Miss Priest was elected Treasurer of the Board of Directors at the same time, and Mr. T. C. Woo, vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the Nanking Alumni Association, was elected chairman of the Board of <sup>Directors</sup> ~~Managers~~. Doctor Chen's election has been received generally with much satisfaction and I am sure that we could

have found no one who will more sincerely or energetically undertake to carry out the purposes for which the University was founded.

#### Request for Return of Doctor Bowen

One of the first requests made to the Board of Directors by President Chen was for the return as soon as possible of Doctor Bowen. No action that was brought up at this first meeting of the Board of Directors brought forth more spontaneous interest on the part of all, and particularly of the Chinese members who were present, before the formal action quoted below was taken, and we hope that Doctor Bowen will definitely plan to return early next autumn. The action follows:

VOTED that the President be authorized to write a letter to Doctor Bowen expressing the Board's appreciation of his long years of service in China and asking him to return to the University at the earliest possible date.

#### Attitude of Students and Teachers in the University of Nanking

When Mr. Bates was in Shanghai for Thanksgiving vacation, I asked him to put in writing part of a conversation which we had on the above subject, and I am glad to quote him as follows. The general educational situation in the city of Nanking, which is found under the next general heading, has also been contributed by request.

With very few exceptions both teachers and students have carried on their school work with remarkable regularity of program and effort. Scarcely a dozen have given any appreciable time to political activity; indeed, the conservative reaction is almost excessive, and frequently there is a degree of discouragement which leads almost to asceticism. There is some outside interference, coming chiefly from the Municipal Party Headquarters, which meets with more and more resentment on the part of nine-tenths of the men in the University; but this interference has resulted in nothing more than a couple of extra holidays and a few stereotyped posters and speeches which have failed of their purpose, whatever the purpose may have been. Such difficulties as exist within the school are old friends with familiar features. Regularity of work is the finer achievement when we realize the losses and insecurity, the widespread unemployment, and the general despair which affect almost every Chinese individually and through his family.

"The election of Dr. Chen Yu-gwan as President has been well received in the University. Appreciation is measurable in the length and number of speeches, feasts, and celebrations which crowded the third week of November. There is a general feeling that after the experimental and pioneer years the University is now better able to take a normal and less precarious place in Chinese society. References to the general difficulties of foreign administration were often combined with straightforward thanks for the personal services of Doctor Bowen and other foreigners. One doctrinaire student and an unwelcome representative from Party Headquarters were responsible for the only untoward remarks that were noticeable, and they were promptly countered by more sensible opinion. The events and spirit of the week were further evidence of stability, cooperation, and good general attitude."



### General Educational Situation in the City of Nanking

For the most part, schools are in a precarious condition. Those which depend upon government support are not sure of the next month's funds; even the Chung Shan University has paid salaries to only part of its staff, amid disrupting charges of favoritism, and its small funds have come from loans raised by the personal efforts of the President, while its designated income was seized by generals. A government middle school has had three presidents since September; the latest dignitary forced out all teachers who were not his former associates at Southeastern, and filled their places with schoolmates. Six weeks after the Girls' Normal School (Provincial) had tardily opened, teachers were still divided into two factions, each supported by part of the students, whose strife had prevented the holding of a single class. There has been much turbulence in the Chung Shan University, some of it led by a couple of the troublesome men who transferred from the University of Nanking two years ago. When the President ordered every student to participate in a certain political parade, some refused to go, and finally agreed to do so only if the President would lead the procession; his secretary attempted a demurrer which drew stones in reply, and the President was compelled to comply with the demand. Some teachers in government schools have been warned that they must be orthodox in all references to Party programs and the Three People's Doctrines, or lose their places. Yet one teacher in the School for Party Workers, using data from the University of Nanking, is able openly to challenge Dr. Sun's formulas on population - because he has a friend on the Central Executive Committee. The Department of Education has tried to protect school work from unnecessary interruptions, but its efforts have frequently been over-ridden by the Municipal Party Headquarters, which is earning much ill will by its irresponsible and puerile interference in other people's business."

### A Friend of the University Visits Nanking

When Mr. Thomson returned to Nanking after Thanksgiving Vacation, Mr. duBois S. Morris, a missionary of the Presbyterian station at Hwaiyuan, North Anhwei, accompanied him for a short visit. Mr. Morris has been in China one year longer than Mr. Williams, and so can write from a very intimate point of view not only of old personal associations but also of developments that have taken place in the last twenty odd years. The following paragraphs are extracts from letters which Mr. Morris had written to Mrs. Morris during his visit.

"November 30. We went first to the Williams' house to leave our baggage and where there is a bedroom for us. The house had been repaired for the University to use as a social center and with some extra bedrooms for Chinese. Externally it looked the same, but inside it seemed so tragically different. I was glad to go there first; it seemed almost a necessity, but I knew there I should have to face the memory of the supreme cost of that fateful day in March. Many memories came crowding upon me of those early days in Nanking with Jack Williams, for he came to China the year after I did. Those were happy days, when after our daily language study, exhausted mentally, we found relaxation in tennis or riding our ponies or walks on the city wall, and always with much conversation about things Chinese and problems and plans for the work. Jack was always the kind, thoughtful, Christian friend. China never had a truer lover and now his grave is in the little foreign cemetery with those other Nanking saints "who from their labours

rest." His house, in spite of desolate emptiness and spattered walls and plaster, broken by the nails on which soldiers had evidently hung their clothing, will always speak to me of friendly hospitality and Christian love, and what is best of all, at its very gate still stands unharmed and 'carrying on' the University, which he loved, the crowning of his life work, and in the lives of the young men who go out from this institution to build the new China the life of Jack Williams will live on for years to come."

"December 1. This has been rather a depressing day and I have constantly to keep my will in action and not let hope and faith falter. .... In Bailie Hall I saw the bullet holes in the window glass and in the ceiling and other places. Then we went to the top floor where, on that never-to-be-forgotten day the women and children hid on one side under the eaves and the men on the other, the same room in which that remarkable military official sat and told the Americans that the Nationalist government was like that of Abraham Lincoln and where only several hours previously his soldiers had robbed the missionaries of what little they had left after being looted individually in their homes before being gathered together in Bailie Hall for safety."

"December 4. This morning we went to the University chapel. The preacher was Herman Liu, of the Y. M. C. A. His subject was Christianity and the present revolution and he made a stirring appeal for more and better Christians to meet the present crisis. The congregation of about one hundred and fifty students was very attentive and responsive. A Ginling student played the piano and the hymns were well sung. Altogether it was a most inspiring service. I met Dr. Chen, President of the University, and some of the fine University faculty, and I came away with deep thanksgiving and great hope for the future. Such a group as that is worth all that it has cost in mission funds and buildings and in personal work and sacrifice. China cannot fail as long as there are such Christians among her leaders."

"December 5. .... Dr. Chen was with us at lunch and we had a delightful time. He is perfectly splendid and I cannot imagine a better man for the place. After lunch Mr. Chu Chi-chang (a graduate of the University and now in charge of the church at Fudong) came to take us to the various centers of our Presbyterian work in the city. He was a splendid and inspiring guide. He told us much of his own experiences with the soldiers and one felt how much he had suffered and what heavy responsibilities he had carried. He is a member of the Kuomintang Party but when they came only recently and asked him to help in some party organization, he refused and gave as his reason that he did not feel the party was being true to its principles. When he was asked 'What principles?' he said, 'Religious liberty.' He continued: 'You take churches like our Hupehchiai Church, like the Episcopal Church (St. Paul's), and do not let the Christians worship in them. I am a Christian and I cannot help the party unless it changes these things.' Surely one cannot find anything weak-kneed or indefinite about such a stand as that. Such fearless Christian testimony must leave a real impression wherever it is made.

"..... Everywhere on walls and buildings throughout the city are extracts from the 'Three Principles' and posters, miles and miles of them, 'tataoing' ('down with') everything. Where is this all leading to? When everything is pulled down will there be any strength left for building up? One is constantly tempted to be discouraged.

What has kept me optimistic is the thought of those two institutions by the old Drum Tower, Ginling and the University, unharmed by the looting and running smoothly under most difficult conditions. By continuing their constructive Christian work in the face of disintegrating and destructive forces, these institutions are bringing new hope to the friends of Christian Missions and are an important factor in hastening the return to normal conditions,

"This is a time for us to keep a firmer hold upon our New Testament and then, taking our stand under the Cross of Jesus to open our hearts for more of His sacrificial love, and with Dr. Chen, Mr. Chu and all that fine group of men and women who are loyally 'carrying on,' with them in the foreground, we can steadily face what is happening in China today and not lose our faith in the present or our hope for the future."

#### What of Our Chinese Christians?

This is a question that I know many of you have thought of often. One of the best answers that I have had came as part of a Christmas note from Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Niles, Presbyterian missionaries at Hwaiyuan, North Anhwei. The letter abundantly speaks for itself.

"..... can think of no better way of wishing our friends a Happy Christmas than by quoting from the last letter which Pastor Sun has sent to us from Hwaiyuan. After telling of the siege, when a portion of the roof of the Girls' School was shot away by a cannon ball, when soldiers looted and pillaged all through the city, when fires raged destroying between eight hundred and a thousand homes, when two plain clothes men were shot down by their enemies in our own city chapel, another beheaded on the front steps of the chapel and still another shot to death at the back gate, the evangelist in charge nearly losing his life at the same time, the Pastor goes on: 'After the Sunday School was over, I heard that there was a battle in progress on the Boys' School athletic field and that several soldiers had been killed..... On Wednesday we had prayer meeting just as usual. Including myself there was a total of ten people present. Although the meeting was not a large one, the spiritual atmosphere and the 'taste' of direct communion with God were even greater than when the attendance is larger. It was a time when faith is strengthened a hundred fold.... I live in the midst of deep water and hot fire, which forces me daily to a closer communion with God. I find much deeper and richer flavour to the study of the Scriptures now than I ever did in times of peace and quiet. Every day brings happiness - not one bit of gloom. Surely this is the gracious gift of God through your constant prayers for me. On the one hand I praise and bless His Glorious Name, and on the other give thanks to all those who are remembering me before his throne. My home is at peace. The homes of all the Christians are at peace. And may you, too, have that Peace which passeth all understanding.'"

#### A Few General Observations in Nanking

The Seminary buildings have been rented to the Supreme Court of the Ministry of Justice. Two months' house rent on all residences was collected in October and November. I understand everybody paid except the very poor people. Taxes were collected for the alleged purpose of providing for the Municipal Department of Public Safety. The Ku I Jan Church was taken back during the month and regular church ser-

VICES are now being held there. The Hillcrest gymnasium has been carried off lock, stock and barrel and nothing now remains except the foundations. The University Hospital is now being used partly for a hospital and partly for a hotel. We are sorry to report the resignation of Doctor Hutcheson, which came to us in a letter directly from him a few weeks ago. The services which the University Hospital rendered were never more appreciated than they are now, when the people have to do without them. It is not clear when or how the Hospital can be reopened. The final enrolment for the two colleges was 415, and for the Middle School 170 students. Much larger enrolments are anticipated for the spring semester. Mrs. K. S. Liu, whom many of you remember, was some time ago elected Principal of the Methodist Girls' School at Hwei Wen. Mrs. Thurston is spending the holidays at Nanking. The Ginling ladies, I understand, with only one exception - that being Miss Vautrin on the occasion of a celebration in honour of Dr. Chen's election as President of the University - have not been off the Ginling campus. Among recent visitors to Nanking have been Professor Blakeslee, Professor of International Law, Clark University, and Professor Condliffe, Director of Research, both of them connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations.

#### The Political Situation

One short paragraph must suffice. The coup made by the Reds at Canton December 12 served as the occasion for the breaking off of relations with Russia by the Kuomintang. This has been the chief item of interest for several weeks past. Preliminary meetings have been held in preparation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, which is scheduled for January 1-15. The last Canton coup has eliminated a number of the outstanding members of the Central Executive Committee, such as Wang Ching-wei, from the conference. Please note that none of the higher-up Reds who were implicated in the two recent Canton coups have been punished, nor are they likely to be. The Russians were made the principal goats on this occasion - and they simply reaped the harvest they have been preparing for themselves for the past three years or more. There is nothing in Chinese politics at the present time to give any one any particular hope. The conservatives are gaining control slowly, but their victories are rather costly, as witness the destruction at Canton. The Kuomintang Party Central Executive Committee, of course, controls the government, and this committee, so far as I can see, is made up mostly of political and military usurpers who in no way represent the Chinese people or the larger national interests of China. Papers this morning report the probable resignation of C. C. Wu, Wang Chung-hui, and Sun Fo from the government - some of their best men. There is a strong move to reinstate Chiang Kai-shek as head of the military. The Nanking government is now under the control of the Kuangsi military group. With the progressive suppression (?) of the Russians and Chinese Red activities and influences, the political and military situations will assume a more nearly Chinese norm.

#### Recent Military Developments

Tang Seng-chi has been eliminated from the Yangtze valley. Kuangsi generals are now in control at Wuhan. Hsuehowfu has at last fallen, due about 95% to Feng Yu-hsiang and the other 5% to the Nanking armies. It looks very much as if Shantung would fall and would go to Feng Yu-hsiang, not to the Nanking group as such, though Feng and the

Nanking crowd would probably be able to cooperate on certain broad issues. One Shantung general and two Fengtien generals have recently gone over to the other side. The situation between Fengtien and Shansi changes very little and no decisive results are in sight. The Northern provinces, however, are thoroughly honeycombed with Nationalist propaganda and the people, in spite of what they now know about the Nationalists, seem to prefer the unknown to the known. They have had all too much of militarism by the Northern group, to wish for any more of it or to be unwilling to get rid of it at any cost.

#### Return of University Teachers

For general information I am quoting below the action taken at the meeting of the Board of Directors; the details of personnel have not yet been worked out but I hope will be soon. There can be no question in the world about the desire on the part of our Chinese teachers and students for the foreign teachers to return to their work at the University. The University, however, will be up against very, very serious financial problems for the next few years and it is obviously quite impossible for the former number of foreigners to return as University-supported teachers. The action follows:

VOTED that, although it is difficult to foretell what the future political situation will be in Nanking, nevertheless, on the basis of the continuation or the improvement of present conditions, we feel justified in making the following recommendations and requests to the cooperating Boards:

1. That the full quota of missionaries from each Board be returned to China, for the beginning of the autumn semester 1928.
2. That in case it is unwise or inconvenient for families to proceed to Nanking, the Boards, as an emergency measure, provide residence for them in Shanghai, the teachers proceeding to their work in the University.
3. That in case of vacancies in the quota of any Board, these vacancies be filled with experienced university teachers who have heretofore been supported by general university funds.
4. That the details of personnel be worked out by the President and the Executive-Finance Committee.

#### Personal

We have had many letters and cards from our old Nanking friends during these holidays and it has given us much pleasure indeed to be brought in touch with you all once again. While our disillusionment makes it impossible for any of us to be in the same mental state that we were in this time last year regarding Nationalist control of Nanking and the Yangtze valley, nevertheless the situation is very much better today than it has been any time since March 24, and I am one of those who believe that the situation will continue to get considerably better - IF it does not go and get worse again. The coming year finds us faced with problems that we never dreamt of twelve months ago, but after the experiences we have been through and after what we have seen of our Chinese colleagues in action and carrying heavy responsibilities I think we are all more than justified in starting the New Year full of faith and confidence and hope in the immediate future.

With cordial regards to all, I am,

Yours very sincerely,  
John H. Reisner.

Working group would probably be able to cooperate on certain broad issues. One Shanghai general and two Nanking generals have recently gone over to the other side. The situation between Nanking and Shanghai changes very little and no decisive results are in sight. The Northern provinces, however, are thoroughly hounded with Nationalist propaganda and the people, in spite of what they now know about the Nationalists, seem to prefer the unknown to the known. They have had all too much of militarism by the Northern group, to wish for any more of it or to be unwilling to get rid of it at any cost.

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- 1. That although it is difficult to forecast what the future political situation will be in Nanking, nevertheless, on the basis of the continuation of the improvement of present conditions, we feel justified in making the following recommendations and requests to the operating Board:
- 2. That the full quota of instructors from each Board be returned to China, for the beginning of the autumn semester 1928.
- 3. That in case it is unwise or inconvenient for families to proceed to Nanking, the Board, as an emergency measure, provide residence for them in Shanghai, the teachers proceeding to their work in the University.
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TRANSFER

CHINESE WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Procession of Naked Body.

"All ladies and girls, you must know that the women were degraded by the corruptible militias and suffering their cruel treatment for a long time. Now the Revolutionary Troops, being successful in their public service get rid of the militias of this kind and send our women free.

The Women's Association suggests to have a naked body procession on the first of May in promoting the principle of freedom. If any one wishes to enter into this naked body procession, an examination of the body is necessary. The choice will fall on the one who has a snow-white body and a pair of swollen nipples"

- Translation of a poster exhibited on several of the notice boards outside administrative buildings of the Nationalist Government, Hankow, China.

Such processions of 40 women was held in Nanchang; 50 women in Kiukiang, and of an indefinite number in Hankow before May 1st. One of the banners had the slogan: "MODESTY IS THE CHIEF SIN." It is reported that Mrs. George Hsu Chien was the first to sign the list.

over  
uplatter #6

## China Awakening to Russia's Sinister Designs, Known Now as Selfish in Aims

Nanking

**TRANSFER**

Engineered Split In Kuomintang. Plot To Embroil Nation Over Nanking, Opens Eyes Of People. Un-Chinese Propaganda Detected

By George E. Sokolsky

*(Ten years Newspaper Correspondant in China)*

Shanghai.—Russian policy in China has now reached its moment of utter defeat. From Nanking to Canton, Russia is as unpopular as the imperialistic powers were last year; in Hankow, the Communist policy is as rapidly as possible being discarded because no Government can live without revenues; in Peking, Chang Tso-lin's expose, which even if half true, is proving a source of embarrassment to many Chinese who believed that their correspondence and connections with Soviet Russia would never reach the eye of the public.

Mr. Borodin remains in Hankow but his influence is lessened by the utter failure of his proposals.

The pendulum of Chinese public opinion swings unerringly from one foreign antagonism to another. In the course of ten years, it has affected all the principal Powers: Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and now Russia. Regionally France is as unpopular in Yunnan and Kuangsi as Great Britain is in Kuangtung and as Japan used to be in Shantung. In Foochow, Americans have been boycotted for selling salted fish and in Sinkiang there was an outbreak of mass irritability against Soviet Russia because of border misunderstandings.

### The Foreigner Blamed for China's Chaos

The fact is that to the average Chinese, it is impossible that China's numerous troubles could possibly arise from China's lack of capable, honest public administrations. There must be some other cause for the unmistakable effect of a disordered, chaotic country in which the masses suffer untold hardships. The masses turn to outside causes and the presence of the foreigner provides someone who can be responsible, in accordance with the general Chinese idea that for every wrong there must be a responsible wrong-doer, even if the one punished is only remotely associated with the particular wrong in question.

### Why Treaties Have Not Been Revised

No one can altogether uphold the foreigner's extraordinary position in China. In fact, the Washington Conference, the Japanese Change of Policy and the British Memorandum of last Christmas were definite and unquestioned admissions that the treaty relations between China and the Powers were not permanently tenable and that they would have to be changed by the due processes of diplomatic negotiations.



These due processes have been commenced but have always failed to accomplish anything because of China's numerous civil wars and her lack of a sufficiently longlasting Government in Peking to consummate any altered agreement.

And finally, there was the undeniable fact that the Peking Government has seldom been more than a polite fiction maintained to satisfy China's requirement for a repository for diplomatic documents. Had there been any semblance of a Government, had China shown any signs of becoming unified, had even the most elementary form of state been organized to represent the whole country, China should by today be in treaty relations with the principal powers on a basis of equality.

The fault then lay with China and not with any of the principal Powers.

### What Is China?

But when one discusses China at all, there must be modifications to every statement. For what is China? Is it that continent in which millions of illiterate peasants toil to produce food and know nothing beyond the boundaries of their village? Or is it such a state as Dr. Wellington Koo and Mr. Eugene Chen have been accustomed to portray, well-organized and modern? Or is it the aggregation of feudal states, governed by military satraps who decline to obey any central authority and to whom the public treasury is the private purse?

To which China does one refer, when one speaks of China? In the United States, where grown and otherwise well-informed men become childishly sentimental when they deal with so-called backward peoples, anything which Mr. Eugene Chen might say is accepted as gospel truth.

### American Misconceptions

I have known Kuomintang members to roar with delight at one of Mr. Chen's hoaxes, only to find that in the United States, the same suggestion was used by so-called friends of China, who have never seen its yellow rivers, as irrefutable truth that every American in China is a proved liar whose word cannot be accepted on any subject anyhow because he has a selfish interest in the solution of the China question.

That "realtor," Mr. Arthur Brisbane, who writes with equal facility on questions which he understands and matters which are far beyond his ken, is one of those brilliant sentimentalists who would have all Americans withdraw from China rather than that the United States should protect an elementary right of its citizens to travel and trade. To such persons, Mr. Chen and Dr. Koo provide a complete explanation as to what China is.

To all others, it is a confusion of states, a broken empire in which little kingdoms are creating themselves, perhaps one day to merge into a powerful union; perhaps to remain broken up into several states. Whichever course history evolves is China's good or ill fortune, except as it affects the peace of the world. The Powers which are sending defence forces to Shanghai are not as much concerned with protecting the lives and properties of their nationals here as with the infinitely more important consideration that the Pacific is not to be the scene of the next world war if battleships and marines can prevent such a catastrophe.

## The Russian Aim

The Russians, who are never sentimental on any subject, understood the break-up of China. They utilized the Kuomintang to prevent even the possibility of unification among the feudal lords and then they utilized the Communist Party to prevent unity within the Kuomintang.

Thus, no matter how successful an individual or an army may be in actual warfare, the victory only results in the breaking up of those forces which were organized to achieve the victory.

For instance, General Chiang Kai-shek was Commander-in-chief of the armies which marched from Canton to the Yangtze Valley and eventually conquered the whole of China south of the Yangtze River, but from the moment that he began to prove his victory, Russian influence was pitted against him, to destroy his prestige, to pull him down, to make his reputation a nullity.

The result has been the establishment of a separate Government in Nanking and the bankruptcy of the tremendously fascinating Nationalist effort in China under the leadership of the Kuomintang.

## Become Abhorrent

Destructive forces and from the Chinese standpoint, meaningless disruptive forces, naturally in time become abhorrent, even to those who utilized the engines of destruction to clear space for a new foundation. It therefore was inevitable that the Russians should have become increasingly unpopular as the need for constructive effort became more apparent. Chinese, who welcomed the Nationalist armies as the saviors of the country, began to wonder why so much emphasis was placed by the civilian camp-followers of these armies upon the undermining of the social and economic processes of the Chinese people, why family and religious institutions were attacked, why the merchant and the banker were disturbed, why trade was impeded and labor made restless.

These were not Chinese nationalistic processes, for China needs a building up of these things at this time.

## Proletarian Dictators

Why, Chinese asked, were laborers extolled as the dictators of the Government, while educated men were driven from every city which the Nationalists occupied before they reached Shanghai? To the practical, realistic Chinese mind, the answer became obviously definite: this was not a Chinese effort; it was Russian; it was foreign; it had a sinister purpose.

It was not intended to be helpful to China. It was intended to keep China disturbed while Russia, utilizing China and Chinese was attacking foreign powers, Great Britain, Japan and the United States.

So, when General Chiang Kai-shek reached Shanghai, Chinese of all parties assured him of support if he would break with and attack Russian Hankow. He was given financial assistance; he was given popular cooperation; he was protected in every way by Chinese merchant and bankers but he was made to promise that Russian men and Russian ideas would not be toler-

ated in this part of China. His break with Hankow was but in compliance with this popular demand, which incidentally suited his personal program, as his bitterness toward Borodin had not been lessened when he was practically driven from Nanchang to Shanghai by Communistic activities.

### The Nanking Plot

Nanking was the final gamble of the Chinese communists under Russian influence. After Nanking, they became more chary, for the proof against them was conclusive.

It makes little difference what the running dogs of Russian imperialism say with regard to Nanking; it makes little difference what a man like Senator Borah says; for he is ignorant of Chinese affairs and simply utilizes Chinese politics to keep himself in the American political foreground.

Nanking must be viewed not from the standpoint of what America or Japan or Great Britain will do about it, for that is to most Chinese of minor importance.

The Nanking incident was essentially a factor in the process of splitting up China, for it was a decided effort on the part of the Russians and their Chinese Communist allies to make it impossible for Chiang Kai-shek to establish a capital in that city and even for him to come to Shanghai, for had all their plans succeeded, Shanghai on the following Sunday would have witnessed a massacre and a carnage such as history had never known and Chiang Kai-shek would have been held responsible and probably shot by the foreign defense in Shanghai.

### Morbid Conception

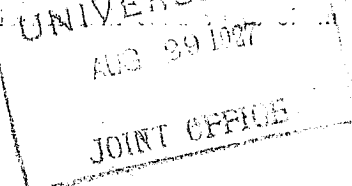
It was a diabolical conception of which only a morbid Russian brain could have been capable. That it failed partially but in its essentials, is the good fortune of China and of General Chiang Kai-shek. Had it succeeded, thousands of lives, Chinese and foreign, would have been lost and probably an area with a radius of thirty miles surrounding Shanghai would have been lost to China, as a defensive measure against similar attacks.

Although this plan is known generally, it is not too freely discussed even among Nanking Kuomintang leaders, for they may be required to deal with the Nanking Incident some day themselves. But from that day henceforth, there was no room for compromise, no possible friendship, not even ordinary human relations between those who planned such a holocaust and those who were to be its principal victims.

The changed attitude of Chinese is perhaps nowhere as clearly stated as in the resolutions passed by Chinese students at their mass meeting to celebrate the Student Movement Victory in 1919:

"That the Nanking Government be requested to lead an attack upon the Wu-Han false government; that all Communistic elements in the various schools be cleared up, that Mr. Wang Ching-wei be warned not to take any part in the Wu-Han activities, that the Nanking Government be asked to execute Messrs. Hsu Chien and Teng Jan-dah and that M. Borodin be driven away from China."

—*Japan Advertiser.*



was = for Religious Press,  
mailed May 21, 1947

Nanking

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

TRANSFER

Immediate Release

Property losses of \$302,100 were incurred by the University of Nanking, Nanking, China, and its staff, when Nationalist soldiers looted the school buildings and the residences on the campus, according to a statement made public today by the American office of the University, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York. In addition to these losses, it is estimated that emergency expenses resulting from the temporary discontinuance of school activities will amount to \$56,500.

These figures are given in cablegrams and letters received by the Board of Trustees of the University from President Arthur J. Bowen. The trustees today made an appeal through Dr. Robert E. Speer and Dr. Frank Mason North, respectively president and vice-president of the Board, for a fund of \$174,100 to cover losses and emergency needs as follows: personal property losses of staff members supported by the University \$117,600; emergency travel expenses to the United States \$23,500; salaries for which funds are not available because of loss of normal income from school fees, etc., \$28,000; emergency refugee expenses in Shanghai, and miscellaneous items \$5,000. Remittance should be made payable to University of Nanking and sent to University of Nanking, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Additional items of loss for which no appeal is made at the present time include: five residences burned, \$30,000; damage to University buildings and equipment during looting, \$30,500; loss of personal property by members of the staff who are supported by the cooperating mission boards \$124,000.

The statement points out that the University of Nanking had a staff of nineteen families who were appointed by the mission boards supporting the University: the Disciples, the Methodist Episcopal, and the Presbyterian denominational mission boards; of twelve families and twelve single missionaries supported by University funds; and of nearly two hundred fifty Chinese staff members - deans, professors, and instructors and assistants.

"Two parts of the Nanking story have not been fully told," according to the statement, "The first is the thrilling story of the loyalty and devotion of Chinese teachers, students, servants, and citizens to their foreign associates and friends on the University staff. Again and again they risked their lives and their possessions by hiding foreigners in their houses and by remonstrating with looters and soldiers. One member of the faculty reports his life saved by a young University graduate who stepped between him and levelled rifles saying: 'If you must shoot someone, shoot me!' Others report similar heroism. On the second day, when the refugees were gathered for safety in the attic of one of the University buildings, hundreds of Chinese of all classes - teachers, students, business men, servants, coolies - streamed in and out all day, thrusting on their foreign friends money, clothing, food, necessities of one kind and another, and expressing with tears on their cheeks - an evidence of depth of feeling seldom seen in China - their profound sorrow at the indignities, destruction and death that the soldiers had caused.

"One Chinese Christian secured, during the day, pledges of \$10,000 silver from Chinese business men to buy off the soldiers. Others sought aid from authorities or joined in endeavors to protect properties. Tragic, brutal, and sad as were the events of those days, there stands out shining clear the record of hundreds of deeds of unselfish kindness by the poor and the well-to-do - a tribute in itself to the place in the hearts of Nanking's people. Let us never fail to add this also to the story of these days!

"The Chinese people of Nanking were greatly shocked at the destruction and damage that has caused so much sadness. Hundreds of Chinese expressed deep sorrow at the tragic closing of Dr. J. E. Williams' missionary service. Many, out of their poverty, gave all they could to relieve the needs of their friends who had suffered so greatly while guests in their land. We need no further proof of their earnest loyalty and friendship at this time. We believe that you, too, will want to help to re-establish these homes, to relieve these men and women of anxiety about their immediate needs, and to enable this fine work to go forward!"

The University of Nanking, founded in 1910, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, consists of the College of Arts and Science, the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the elementary and secondary schools, the Department of Missionary Training and the University Hospital and Nurses Training School. The College of Agriculture and Forestry maintains a department of extensive research for Famine Prevention Work. The American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and the United Christian Missionary Society join in its support and provide \$55,000 of the total annual budget of \$284,000. The full responsibility for the institution and its finances is borne by the Board of Trustees.

TRANSFER

MISSION SCHOOLS AND GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

Unanimous findings of the Inter-Provincial Conference of the English Baptist Mission, 1937.

To be submitted to the home board and approved by them before action can be taken.

1. The Conference fully recognizes that the responsibility of providing educational facilities for the people of the country rests upon the Chinese Government, and that it is the fundamental right of the government to decide the conditions under which private organizations may co-operate in such an undertaking.

2. It has never been the purpose of the English Baptist Mission, in opening Christian schools in China, to set up an alien or rival educational system. Most of these schools were established before the existence of a national educational system in China, in order to provide suitable facilities for the children of the Christian community. The mission fully recognizes the right of the Government to require all private schools and colleges to be registered with the Educational Authorities, and to conform to government requirements in all matters affecting the qualifications of teachers, the educational standards to be maintained, the curriculum to be followed, and the right of government inspectors to visit the schools. Now that such a national system has come into being, the Mission is ready to adjust its schools to government requirements in every particular, providing that such an action does not conflict with, or compromise, the Christian character of these institutions.

3. They regard religious freedom as an inalienable right of every human being, and consider that schools which are established by religious organizations, primarily for the children of a religious community, should have the right to offer religious instruction to all who are willing to attend such schools.

4. They consider that every school should have, as its fundamental purpose, the object of developing the highest type of character and of personality by means of true education and discipline, and that such a purpose should not be subordinated to any form of propaganda, whether religious, political or economic. At the same time they do not consider it possible to divorce the teaching of truth from that which they regard as the Source of all Truth; nor the development of full personality from the teaching of Him who is, in their belief, the Fountain of Life, and the Inspiration of all noble living.

5. They consider that the religious purpose of Christian schools is in no way dissimilar from that of all other forms of religious service, and that it depends in the last analysis, not upon the particular method by which religious truth is presented,

but upon the personality and Christian influence of the teaching staff. For that reason, they do not regard the Board of Education's requirements that religious worship and instruction should be placed upon a voluntary basis as necessarily interfering with the Christian purpose, or with the religious value of a mission school. At the same time, they feel that the principle of religious freedom, already accepted by the Chinese government, ought to allow private, non-subsidized schools to offer the teaching of religion, in addition to the minimum requirements of the Government curriculum, in whatever way the school authorities may think most suitable. Should such a right be disallowed by the Government, and the continued maintenance and registration of Christian schools be only possible on condition that all religious instruction and worship be placed on a voluntary basis, they consider that it would be better to accept the Government requirements than to close the door to so valuable an opportunity of evangelistic service.

6. In the event of the voluntary principle being adopted, they consider it most necessary to make the fullest possible use of Sunday as an opportunity for religious instruction and Christian service and to place increasing stress upon voluntary Bible classes and other means of bringing the appeal of Jesus Christ before individual students.

7. They approve of the principle of placing every school under a Board of Managers, the majority of whom should be Chinese, and of appointing a Chinese Principal or vice-Principal in each institution.

8. They would approve of any provincial conference, or any Board to which it has delegated its authority, being free to apply for registration with the Government educational authorities for any school within its jurisdiction as soon as conditions appear favorable for such a step.

CONFERENCE WITH DR. W. H. KILPATRICK

(The following statements by Professor W. H. Kilpatrick, Ph.D., of Teachers College, New York City, on some of the difficult problems facing Christian education in China today, are prepared from notes taken at a small conference with the staff of the China Christian Educational Association. They have been submitted to Dr. Kilpatrick and corroborated by him.)

I. IS THERE A PERMANENT PLACE FOR PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEM OF EDUCATION? WHAT IS IT?

The large number of schools will always be government schools; but there should be permanently a relatively small number of independent schools which are free to work along different lines and to experiment, with the idea of contributing elements to Chinese civilization that would more quickly come in this way than any other. Religion would naturally be one of these elements. There should not be enough Christian schools or Buddhist or those of any other religion to dominate the education of the country. The Christian religion is, on any reasonable basis, one of the perfectly proper and tenable philosophies of life, and those who believe in it should have the right to present it to the Chinese under such conditions as allow them to show what they have that is good.

Experiments in education ought to be undertaken by the mission schools. In India, for example, they ought to experiment in primary and secondary education. Probably this is not so much needed in China. But if the Chinese schools ever become hide-bound, then the mission and other private schools ought to show a new way.

The government should not subsidize these schools. In India such subsidy has only ruined their specific contribution as private schools, because all schools drawing subsidies must follow the same regulations. Also, by subsidizing Christian schools the government is, in effect, forcing other elements in society to establish schools, Hindoo or otherwise, and thus the government's money is being frittered away in many directions, and divisions in society are perpetuated by the establishment of several parallel systems of schools. This is actually happening now in Ceylon.

II. WHAT IS THE CONTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS?

First, though in a decreasing proportion throughout ten or twenty years, Christian schools, through close contact with the West, are able to contribute the teachers who have had foreign training, thus helping to build standards which otherwise China would be long in reaching; but the foreign aspect ought, of course, to die out. Private schools ought to have higher standards than can be expected now of most government schools.

Second, the permanent contribution of the Christian schools if the manifestation of the Christian type. The Christian religion makes its contribution by holding up the Christian theory of life and exhibiting it at work. China wants a system of public schools to do the great bulk of the teaching, and ready to do it all. For the sake of variation, which is necessary to progress, it is always



desirable to have some schools that are not under obligation to conform to the general type but which are free to vary from it. This variation may take a number of different forms, along religious or scientific lines. The Christian school has the opportunity to present its type, and it promises to be good enough to warrant its trial. This is the permanent contribution, which will continue after the temporary contribution, the upholding of foreign made standards, ceases.

### III. HOW FAR SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT CONTROL CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS?

The government has a perfect right to lay down minimum standards for any institution, but in doing so should not interfere with legitimate experimentation. Any new government not yet firmly established and without adequate traditions has a right to proscribe anything which would possibly upset its equilibrium. It must be given a chance to try out its ideas. It is right to demand that Christian schools for the time being should not preach against, or alienate the youth against the government until it has had a fair chance.

### IV. WHAT IS YOUR ATTITUDE TO "PARTY EDUCATION"?

As to party education, I should say, if I were asked by the government for advice: "If you feel you must have party education, don't rub it in too deeply, don't insist on it too hard. Leave to an honest and rather free interpretation what is meant by the "three principles", - anti-imperialism, democracy, socialism. For example, do not specify too closely what is meant by democracy or socialism. Don't try to give precise definition." That would leave the schools free to teach a fair support of the government along these general lines. Christian schools would be unwise to refuse absolutely to teach such "party education" at this time. Ten years, however, should be sufficient time for such "party education".

There is an extreme group in the government who desire to wipe out all foreign schools. The government leaders whom I have met do not hold these views. I believe that the majority of the Chinese who are likely to be put in control of education agree with the principle of allowing the existence of schools independent of the government system. In the United States of America government regulations plus unofficial pressure are, in some sections, just as strong in their restrictions and control of schools as are the regulations of the Canton provincial government.

### V. SHOULD RELIGIOUS TEACHING BE REQUIRED?

No truly Christian institution should desire compulsion in religion. Compulsion is not the Christian way of teaching religion and compulsory teaching of religion is, besides, psychologically unsound. I am amazed that there is such difference of opinion on this question amongst Christian educators in China. I should, myself, hate to have to teach a class in compulsory religion either in America or here. The same applies to compulsory chapel, but I think compulsory assembly is different - in fact, it is practically necessary where a unified college spirit is to be built up. For

the time being, and until there are schools in China with as high standards as the Christian schools, there should be no required religion. Students who want a high standard of education are forced to go to the Christian school to secure it, and if religion is on a compulsory basis resentment is immediately set up. The same thing would hold true in history, geography or mathematics, if these were debateable subjects and there was outside the school partisan division on the subject. In education we must be careful not to begin by offending students, and compulsory religion in high grade schools acts to create resentment at the very beginning. The method of teaching religion varies from indoctrination at the one extreme to an absolute impartial examination of all the facts at the other extreme. If the people were sufficiently intelligent not to harbor resentment where it does not belong, and if teachers would teach at the latter end of this line, then you could have compulsory religion, but these are both impossible. So, if I were the government of China, as matters now stand, I should be willing to say, "Do not teach religion as a compulsory subject for the next ten or twenty years; after that period, when the government schools are more firmly established, you may do so if you wish."

*Editors  
Open*

# TRANSFER



The University of Nanking, China, finds it necessary to appeal to the public for help in behalf of its teachers who have lost all that they possessed. The first refugees from Nanking have just reached America and have brought accurate reports of what happened when the University was attacked and looted and of the necessities which must be immediately met.

It should be stated that the University of Nanking is a cooperative inter-denominational institution incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The Baptist, Christian (or Disciples) Methodist and Presbyterian Churches joined in founding it and support part of its staff, but the full responsibility for the institution and its finances is borne by a separate Board of Trustees. Of a total staff of ~~46~~ teachers ~~that~~ Mission Boards support ~~only~~ and of a total annual budget of \$284,000 these Boards have contributed (including the support of their members of the staff) \$55,000. In the present emergency the Mission Boards will care for their representatives but the Trustees of the University must provide for the immediate needs of the rest of the staff and for the restoration of the University if it is found possible to reopen it at some future time.

The losses and needs which have been reported by the President of the University, Dr. Bowen, are as follows:

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Five residences looted and burned                               | \$30,000   |
| Buildings and equipment damaged                                 | 30,500     |
| Fees received from students, etc.                               | 6,000      |
| Personal property and effects of the University supported staff | 100,000    |
| Losses of native assistants whose possessions were pillaged     | 20,000     |
| Expenses of refugees in Shanghai                                | 5,000      |
| Salaries and support of University supported staff              | 28,000     |
| Travel to U.S. of those who must return.                        | 23,500     |
|   | <hr/>      |
|   | \$ 243,000 |

*(consolidate in return)  
Emergency refugee expenses  
in Shanghai, fees to be  
refunded, other misc. expenses  
emergency expenses \$11,000.*

~~It is impossible at this time to determine the future of the University and the Trustees accordingly are not now appealing for a restoration fund. But they do earnestly appeal for the other items in the above list, amounting to \$182,500. This is needed to reequip the University supported teachers for the simplest home reestablishment and~~

and to provide for their immediate necessities until they can secure other occupation, or temporary work until they can return to China.

It must be clearly stated that the University was not destroyed by the people of Nanking, or by any true representative of China. This University has always been especially trusted by the Chinese and its Christian character has been clearly recognized and respected. It has conducted one of the greatest hospitals in China, the best college of Forestry and Agriculture, a school for language study used by all the Missions in Central China, and has commended itself to the Chinese farmers by its work in silk and cotton culture.

Its contributions from Chinese sources amounted to ~~about 10%~~ of its budget and exceeded those of almost all the other union Christian Universities combined.

Before the American teachers left Chinese friends of all classes came to apologize for the treatment they had received and to manifest their good will and regard. Many of them, even out of their poverty, brought money for relief.

Thus far the Nanking community is the only one which has been compelled to meet such disaster and loss. We believe that left to themselves the Chinese would never have allowed such a tragedy and that they will equally welcome back the University whenever peace returns. The Trustees cannot now prejudge this matter. They are compelled however to make this appeal for obligations which must be met at once in caring for a group of men and women who gave their all for China and have now lost their all in China.

~~Ginling College for Women~~

The University Trustees act also in America on the Board of Trustees of Ginling College for Women, also in Nanking, which is wholly independent in its administration and finances on the field. All the faculty of Ginling College are also refugees and it needs apart from the obligations of Mission Boards an immediate relief fund of \$

*which in addition to the University has made a call for of Nanking 150 5th Ave*

Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer of the University

In behalf of the Trustees of the University of Nanking

~~Robert E. Speer, President,~~  
Vice

*Robert E. Speer*

" "

The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] and the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. This information is being provided to you for your information and is not to be disseminated outside of your organization.

The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area. The [redacted] has been identified as a [redacted] and is currently active in the [redacted] area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION~~

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# TRANSFER

## NANKING - Four Months After

Observation during a brief visit to Nanking, by A.R. Kepler.

The Administrative Office of the General Assembly of the Church of Christ in China was among the fortunate few which escaped the ruthless destruction of the March 24th Nanking outrage.

There were many documents in my files which I needed for reference. I had long contemplated a visit to Nanking to salvage the office files and equipment, but conditions in Nanking have hitherto made such a trip inadvisable. Recently the situation appeared to become more stabilized and four of us concluded to venture back to our "old home-town". The other three were Dr. Cora D. Reeves, of Ginling College, Bishop Birney and L.L. Hale of the Methodist Mission.

I was not contemplating any happy experiences, as I knew such would be impossible when facing the big contrasts of what Nanking -- its Missionary Community -- once was and what it now is, -- utter ruin and desolation.

We took the morning Express out of Shanghai, traveling 1st Class. Although we were on the train an hour before the train was scheduled to leave, we found most of the seats already occupied. There is considerable travel between Shanghai and Nanking by all sorts of job-hunters and office-seekers. We had a poor engine and did not reach Nanking until six o'clock in the evening, a little over two hours late. All the stations along the way were plastered with slogans and draped with white banners bearing inscriptions of welcome to this high dignitary or that, and each one of them inevitably bearing some slogan demanding the "down with" of some real or fancied foe of Chinese Nationalism.

When I got off the train, I was quite prepared to have my baggage examined, just as the other passengers are compelled to do; for the glory of the foreigner and his privileges are supposed to be no more. I was therefore agreeably surprised to be greeted with a friendly smile by the examining officer and to be told that he did not care to examine my baggage. I had the same experience a few minutes later, when I passed in my carriage through the city gates, where all baggage is supposed to be carefully examined.

Hitherto, the hire for carriages was \$1.00 between the station and my home. On this occasion, the "cabby-union" leader did the dickering with me and he wanted \$4.00!! I smiled at him graciously and told him that I was his friend, and asked if he was not mine. After a moment's reflection he assured me that he was! I then tried to convince him that between friends \$4.00 was altogether too

much to pay and finally we compromised on \$2.00 to our mutual satisfaction. This was not too much, since Dr. Reeves was going with me and we were going to Ginling College before going to my compound, which necessitated quite a detour.

Two things impressed me as we went along the street: The first matter that impressed me was the friendliness with which the people (not the soldiers) viewed the presence of the foreigner in their midst. It was to them a symbol of return to normalcy. The second outstanding impression was the innumerable quantity and kinds of slogans which were posted everywhere. They so insistently thrust themselves upon your vision, you simply can't get away from them. They are all short and challenging. I can readily see how the uneducated masses are led to believe these slogans because of their sheer ubiquitous pervasiveness. I estimate that at least seven out of ten were against communism and the Hankow Reds. Another tenth were against Japan for sending troops into Shantung and another tenth against imperialism, and the remaining against militarism. From this you can see that at present the major thought of the Nationalist Government in Nanking is directed against Bolshevism.

Formerly, the posters were very simple, relying only on the printed character to drive in the idea. The latest type is pictorial and literary -- aeroplanes dropping bombs on discomfited dogs, with the caption - "Down with the Communist Party, who are the running dogs of the new imperialism". A red snake wound around the body and hands and feet of "the people" represented by a Chinese with a most pitiable and woe-begone expression, while a Nationalist soldier has the snake by the head and is killing it, has this caption, - "Down with the Communist Party who suck the funds from the laborers and peasants unions". Another shows a white hand clutching a dagger, marked "Kuomintan", having just knocked out of a red hand a dagger marked "C.P." (Communist Party) with red blood dripping from the point, -- "the common people", as in the one previously described, lying prostrate and groaning on the ground, - "Down with the Communist Party, the oppressors of the real and true farmer and laborer", etc.etc. It seems to be the irony of fate that the Bolsheviks who taught the Nationalists the use and power of the slogan should now find it turned against themselves. I wonder what the Christian Enterprise will do with this possible instrument to drive home the eternal truths of Jesus Christ which China right now so desperately needs.

In passing the University Compound, I was much pleased to note the splendid condition of the campus and buildings. The same thing is also true of Ginling College, whose campus looks as if there had been no disturbance in Nanking whatsoever. There are no soldiers anywhere near that campus and the situation there looks one hundred per cent normal.

The students were certainly glad to see Dr. Reeves when we arrived. She was the first woman among missionaries to visit Nanking since the 24th of March. After leaving Dr. Reeves at the college,

I continued on my way to Hwei Wen Middle School for Girls of the Methodist Mission, where the two other men of our party and I were to make our headquarters during our two nights in Nanking.

It is impossible for me to describe the feeling of sorrow, the spirit of depression and the disappointment which surged within me as I rode through the street, passing house after house where my friends once had lived, radiating happiness and hope in their homes and work,- homes neat, clean and attractive. Now the houses which were not burnt or the interior floors and joists demolished, were all, except one or two, occupied by troops. Doors, window frames and hardware were removed. Filthy and unsanitary conditions were screaming at me from every side. There are hundreds of troops in every compound. Some of the houses are burnt and are total losses. Others are so utterly demolished that troops could not occupy them. The rest have nearly all lost their doors and windows and mosquito screens, but are full of soldiers and, as a general rule, are most filthy in appearance. I did find some of these houses unusually clean and in order and I was very glad to express my appreciation to the occupants for the care they were taking of the building.

In passing Dr. Bowen's house at dusk I saw the lawn, veranda roof and windows crowded with soldiers, three or four sitting on the roof of his servants quarters, playing Chinese stringed instruments. It was quite a poetic setting, but I could not refrain from thinking of the experiences which some of my friends had in that house on March 24th and there was no poetry in it for me. The Thomson, the Sarvis, the Hamilton, the Illick, the Glemons and all the other houses were crowdedly occupied and the lawns covered with soldiers sitting in groups, chatting and enjoying their billets. I found the Kelsoy house in ship-shape condition, the lawn well kept and a high power limousine at the entrance. This house is occupied by a high official. I passed the spot where Jack Williams was shot. The many soldiers squatting in groups on the erstwhile lawns of the surrounding houses, the charred ruins of Mrs. Keen's home, the hedges around the tennis courts cut away clean, many of the smaller trees cut down - all combined to make it difficult for one to be optimistic.

I decided to take a picture of this particular place the following day. The next afternoon I came along the street with that end in mind. While still thirty or more paces distant, several soldiers evidently the body-guard of some officer, when they saw me coming, pulled their automatic pistols out of the holsters and cocked them. Whether they took me for Borodin or Chang Tso-lin or just an ordinary foreign devil whom they would make short shift with if he didn't look out, I don't know. They were a fierce-looking group and I confess that for a wee bit my heart was quite up in my throat. Strange to say I lost all zest for taking any pictures just then and there. Nor did I look to the right or left but walked steadily on, not hastening my pace, yet longing to get adequate space, as soon as dignity would permit, between me and those cocked pistols.



I relate this incident to show the psychology of the troops in Nanking. With all the foreigners driven out of the city, their houses demolished or occupied by troops, and six or eight of them killed, others wounded and women shamefully treated, with no punishment in any form meted out to those who are responsible for this outrage, with no official denouncement and apology made for the same, it is just normal Chinese psychology, in the light of all this and in these surroundings, for the soldiers to look upon the foreigner as an undesirable who can be driven out very much in the same way as a street dog who wanders into your courtyard. The foreigner "lost face" completely on March 24th and until the government takes some official action, acknowledging the wrong, and making restitution for the incident and restoring the foreigner his "face", he will be treated by the soldier rabble like any Chinese who has lost face - a quite safe object to be kicked and cuffed about at the whim of any who have fancied or real grievances at foreigners in general or any foreigner in particular. This is therefore not a matter of satisfying the foreigner's pride at all, but of restoring him to a status of respectability in the mind of the masses.

The Hwei Wen Middle School Compound, where I stayed, had 500- soldiers billeted in that once beautiful school building. The lawn once so neatly kept is now covered with weeds and sewage. The Community Center, nearby, where my office was and which was the center of Nanking's Christian co-operative activities, I found full of soldiers, and inexpressably filthy. Faithful old "Lao-loh" was still on the job looking after our interests. He had safely stored away in a small locked room the beautiful carpets, lamp-shades and small furnishings of the auditoriums, prayer room, etc. etc. Dr. Price's office was as if Dr. Price himself still might be sitting there on his job - my office books, documents and files were all intact. As to the remainder of the building, the less said the better.

Of the residences between the Community Center and the Seminary: the "Small" residence alone is at present habitable. This belongs to Cheng Lieh Ming, the Christian builder. He has completely repaired and renovated the house. It is empty and looks clean and inviting. The Blackstone house is a heap of ruins. The Cunningham, Reinhard and Hale residences were so smashed up within as to make them unusable for billeting troops. The church at the Quakerage is completely gutted. Roof and walls are intact. The residence, though devoid of doors and windows is occupied by officers and kept in clean condition. When I came to the Women's Bible School they demanded to see my passport from Chiang Kai-shek. I informed them that I had no passport, that the Nationalist Government had requested the missionaries to return to Nanking, that Nanking was my home town and that I did not see why I needed a passport to go about in my home city. They seemed to think my statement reasonable and permitted me to wander about the compound.

The building adjoining the Quaker Mission is burnt to the ground. All the other buildings are occupied by troops. The once

charming and inviting Main Building has many scars of neglect and ill-usage.

I found the home of Dr. Warren Stuart now used as a stable. Five or six horses were in the room which was once their drawing room. The stable was not very clean, even for a stable. Stanley Smith's home was so thoroughly demolished inside that it could not be used to billet soldiers. The ruins of the Mills-Wilson-Dietrich compound are 100% complete. The beautiful hedge fence is no more. Many of the trees have been cut down. Thirty or forty water-buffalos, cows and pigs were grazing in the yard or wallowing in the mud puddles. It is difficult to believe that such a beautiful compound could undergo such a transformation in such a brief period. Nearby, Hillcrest, the school for foreign children, is in like condition; the school building is in complete ruins but the gymnasium is intact and full of soldiers.

After these wanderings I finally reached my own compound, with what feelings you can imagine. I can't describe them. Before entering the compound I had permission from the head administrative office by telephone. I telephoned from the home of Mr. Chong Lich Ming, whose family showed the same Christian thoughtfulness and friendliness toward me that has always characterized that home. They had saved a few of our books and of those belonging to the Drummonds and Miss Moffett. They had also saved what was left of our piano. It was entirely bereft of keyboard, hammers or frontage. Only the strong in the iron frame and the sides and back of the case remained intact.

At first the soldiers were not willing to let me go through my house, but finally I was able to persuade them to consent. There was nothing left of all our belongings which I could take away as a memento. This is true of all the houses. They are 100% clean of all the things which we valued as our personal possessions.

In the attic I found scattered some of my private correspondence. In this I was lucky, as other houses did not even contain that. I paid a small soldiers 40 cents to gather up all these letters, and I was able to salvage an armful of valued personal correspondence covering my earlier days in China.

At the Theological Seminary, I found the homes of Dr. Richardson and Dr. Price both occupied and they appeared to have been damaged less than most houses. The large East Dormitory was of course completely destroyed by fire several weeks after the fateful 24th, though the walls are still standing. Only the chimney of Lancaster's house remains standing. His lawn is in a most beautiful condition! Needless to say there are no soldiers in his place.

The Drummond house is used downstairs for a soldier's mess-officers are quartered upstairs. Mingteh school is full of soldiers as is also the Abbey House and Severance Hall.

In the Abbey House I saw the bullet marks on the wall made by the soldier who dealt with Miss Moffett, Miss Null and my son Raymond that day, the circumstances of which are still so vivid to all of us. I found thousands of rounds of ammunition stored in the house and I made my inspection as brief as possible. The retaining walls, roof and floors of these three old houses on the Mingteh Compound are still good. I regret that the attitude of the soldiers who occupied our Mingteh and Severence Hall was not sufficiently friendly to justify me to attempt to inspect those buildings.

Nowhere did I find the slightest indication that they realized it was our property they were occupying, that perhaps they were discommoding us by thus occupying our homes and schools and hospitals. The impression I got was that we foreigners were intruders.

I believe that Chiang Kai-shek is sincere when he says that he wants the missionaries to return to Nanking. But there is no place for them to go, should they want to come back. I believe he is sincere when he orders that the schools and houses are to be cleared of soldiers. But the soldiers have no desire to leave these billets, and he has no power to compel them. He may have the power, but he does not care to exercise it, as he has more pressing problems on his hands. I have not the least doubt about his break with the Hankow Communists. In fact they are at present his chief problem. The whole Nanking populace is being educated to hate and oppose communism. The Nationalist troops from the North are at present being withdrawn in large numbers to Nanking to face the communist menace, as the communist army is supposed to be coming down from Hankow to attack Chiang and drive him out of Nanking.

Feng Yu Hsing is also a problem. Chiang Kai-shek is being obliged to suspend the Northern Expedition and concentrate at Nanking, largely because he can't be sure of Feng. They are having the feeling that Feng Yu Hsing is double-crossing Chiang Kai-Shek and that he really is with the Hankow communist group and will attack Chiang at the first favorable opportunity.

Many Chinese in Nanking inform me that at present Chiang Kai-shek's position is less secure than it has been at any time since his break with Hankow. Every well-wisher of China certainly hopes that Chiang Kai-shek will be able to successfully cope with this communist menace and that before long he will again be able to give himself whole-heartedly to the unification and reconstruction of a strong Nationalist China.

Time did not permit me to visit Peichiko, South City, Hubugiai or Hsiakwan districts.

I returned from my trip convinced that the time has not yet come for the missionaries to return to Nanking.

If the political situation in Nanking, as far as the missionary is concerned, does not appear very promising, the Christian enterprise there is anything but disheartening. Not only did Ginling College and Nanking University carry on amid unusual distractions and in spite of the absence of their administrative heads and foreign faculty, but they are at present conducting special summer schools. The Field Department of the Agricultural School of the University has never exceeded, either in quantity or quality, the output of the recent weeks. Our Christian schools of primary and secondary grade are planning to open in the Autumn provided the Educational authorities will make it possible to conduct Christian schools.

In spite of soldiers billeting in churches, the Christian group continue to meet weekly for prayer, praise and worship. The morale and the spirit of initiative of the Christians, in spite of suspicious and tauntings and persecutions that have been directed against them should be a source of satisfaction to us. It is an earnest of complete Christian achievement in China in spite of revolution, bolshevism and subtle propaganda. Only the Christian Church can produce the type and quantity of men and women required by China if the dreams and hopes of Sun Yat-sen and the Kuomintang are to be actualized.

Copy for Mr. Lavis. 1927  
J.H. [Signature]

TRANSFER

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
REPORT TO KIANGAN MISSION.

I am writing this report under the handicap of having no records or memoranda or reports of individuals or departments of the year's work under review. Ordinarily this report would have been prepared by President Bowen or Vice-President Williams, who ~~have~~ being at the head of things could deal with the year in a more comprehensive way. However, with Mr. Williams gone and with Mr. Bowen returned to America, I shall try to bring before you briefly what seem to me to be some of the more important items in this momentous year.

In Mr. Williams' report to the Kiangan Mission last year, he closed by quoting an action of the Board of Managers looking forward to a larger share in the administration by the Chinese. When the autumn semester opened last September, Dr. Y. G. Chen had been elected Acting Dean of the College of Arts and Science, and the way opened for him to become Dean in the autumn of 1927; Mr. T. S. Kuo had been elected Co-Dean of the College of Agriculture and Forestry in the autumn 1926, and he and I have both separate and joint responsibilities, a co-operative arrangement which has been a very happy and effective one; Dr. Chang Feng-i was elected Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital; Mr. C. C. Liu had been elected Principal of the Middle School, and Mr. S. S. Li Principal of the Model School. In the Library, Dr. Liu Kwoh-chuin and Mr. Li Siao-yuen and Mr. Chen Chang-wei had been made Librarians with definite administrative and responsibilities, and plans were already being effected whereby in 1928 or 1929 the administration of the Library would have been almost completely in the hands of a well trained and competent group of Chinese librarians and assistants. ~~By~~ By common consent the autumn semester of the year under review can, I think, be taken as the best in the history of the University. In the first place, ~~the~~ all previous enrolments were exceeded with about 560 students in the two colleges; in the second place, the quality and character of the student body was never better; in the third place, we had never had a stronger faculty nor one that felt more united nor cooperated better; in the fourth place, there was never a happier relationship between student body and faculty; and in the ~~sixth~~ <sup>fifth</sup> place, I doubt if there was ever a stronger or healthier religious atmosphere or a time when the Christian character of the institution was more evident.

<sup>more</sup> I wish I could speak <sup>more</sup> intimately of the work of the University Hospital, including the School of Nursing, but you all know that it was one of the very best in China in equipment, in administrative organization, and in the services which it rendered to the Nanking community. During the year the China Medical Board renewed their support for another period of five years but with a decreasing annual grant.

*new*

The Language School was prospering with a larger enrolment than for several years past and with several Missions in Central China cooperating. Cooperation with further areas and mission bodies was also under consideration. In other words, the Language School, by modifying some of its earlier policies, was putting itself in a position of greater service to all the Missions in Central ~~China~~ and East China. In spite of the ominous outlook for the spring semester, due to political uncertainties and military activities, the University opened as usual in February with an enrolment in the Colleges of about 480, or about ninety per cent. of that of the previous semester. There was a somewhat smaller relative enrolment in the secondary schools. The early days of the semester are best described in the same terms as used to describe the autumn semester. Actions of the faculty taken during the autumn semester making all worship voluntary and all courses in religious education elective were put into effect. The results were most gratifying and I <sup>believe</sup> short experience convinced the entire faculty that we had acted wisely. In the first place, there were more students studying courses in religious education than under the former plan, and in the second place, the spirit of worship and the interest at the Sunday services and morning chapel were greatly improved. During March many students left the University but classes were carried on as usual. As the military activities centred more and more on Nanking, the atmosphere of uneasiness increased. The situation, from the standpoint of education, was anything but satisfactory. The storm broke on the morning of March 24.

The historic events of March 24-25 are already sufficiently known to make their recital here unnecessary. Mr. Williams' death occurred early on the morning of the twenty-fourth and he was quietly buried by his devoted Chinese friends the following day. The services at the foreign cemetery, where he was buried, were conducted by the Rev. Chang Fang and Mr. Drummond. The death of Mr. Williams undoubtedly helped to indicate as nothing else could possibly have done the extreme seriousness of the situation and rallied hundreds of our Chinese colleagues, students, and friends to the emergency, and this resulted, I firmly believe, in the saving of many more missionaries from a similar fate. The situation at the University between March 25, when all foreigners left the city, and April 19 is excellently set forth by reports from Dean Kuo and Dean Chen, which were presented to the Board of Managers at their first meeting after the Nanking incident.

Report of Dean Kuo

Dean Kuo reported on general conditions as they exist in Nanking and in the College of Agriculture and Forestry. He spoke in Chinese and Dean Chen gave a resume in English.

Dean Kuo spoke first on the reorganization of the University, which had been started when no such political changes as we are facing were in view. He said this reorganization was due to Doctor Bowen's own personal kindness in thinking that he must resign, and he wanted a few members of the University staff to take over all or part of his responsibilities and also to consider his resignation. To that end he appointed a committee of four members of the staff (Messrs. Kuo, Chen, K. C. Liu, and C. F. Liu), who got together informally to consider Doctor Bowen's proposition. They thought it was too generous of him to want to resign and did not think it right or necessary for him to do so. The University has had about seventeen years of successful development under his direction and at this stage to turn over the administration of the University to a committee of any Chinese members would perhaps mean that the University might not be run as successfully as it had been running. The committee therefore thought it would be better not to consider Doctor Bowen's resignation at all. However, they felt Doctor Bowen had something in mind which they might have to consider, in view of political changes in China and in order that they might in a way be prepared to deal with them. This question was shelved for some time, however.

When the situation became more critical Doctor Bowen insisted that the committee operate, but it assumed responsibility for dealing with the political situation only. Five members were later added to the committee and a committee of nine was formed. Meanwhile there was a big political change in Nanking and it was this committee (Dean Kuo being chairman) which took temporary charge of the University in the absence of the American members of the staff and which carried on the work.

At the same time the City Party Government of Nanking had some queer propositions to make. They suggested that they take over the properties and buildings of the University - literally 'taking them over' (tsai shih), a sort of confiscation. No doubt this City Party Government was run by the radicals (Communist Party element). There was no question between radicals and conservatives or of Left and Right Wings but a real division, very clear and sharp, between the Communist Party element and the Kuomintang element. The City Party Government was then controlled by the Communist Party element. The members of this element are not in favor of religion and not in favor of any foreigners running educational institutions in China. They are very drastic; they want to take over the University. At this time the University was facing a fight for existence - whether it could exist on its own basis or must yield entirely to others and give up. Fortunately at that time Dean Kuo

and Mr. Li Teh-i were on the administrative committee, and, as they were very friendly with some of the Kuomintang members, they could tell them that this plan of theirs would really ruin our school and rend the University.

The Provincial Party Government next came into existence. There are some mature people in this party and the communistic element is not so strong. They suggested that the University be continued under an efficient University committee, a committee of seven. The university committee was given to understand that this was a very mild condition but that under this condition the institution could exist and run as usual without bothering very much over the organization. About that time, too, General Chiang Kai-shek came into the city and the whole city took on a different atmosphere. The plan of the Provincial Party Government was accepted and the University was opened.

Dean Kuo next reported on the opening of the University. It was felt that the question of opening the University involved the question of maintenance. It may be asked: Why was the University opened? or, Why is it kept open? The answer is that had it closed it would have involved a good deal of financial adjustment. First of all the tuition fees of the students would have had to be returned. Quite a number of students had asked for the return of these. A large majority were in favor of having the classes continue. Some said they could not come and would rather have the tuition fees refunded. So, if the University had been closed that question would have had to be faced. The second question is also financial. If the University had been closed, the salaries of the Chinese staff would have had to be paid just as though it was in session. One of the two questions could perhaps be faced but it is a bigger financial responsibility to face both. There is a third question. If the University had closed, the members of the staff would have been scattered. Finally, in an ordinary emergency it would protect an organization to close it, but in such an extraordinary emergency, by closing the opposite result would have been obtained. The only way to be sure of protecting the University was by keeping the buildings occupied. If they are occupied some resistance can be made to their being taken over and they can be better protected.

Another thing to be borne in mind is that this change is transitory. The only thing to do is to keep the University going and not let the machine run down. It is rather hard to start a machine, so the only thing to do is to keep it in motion during this emergency and when there is more light and a clearer road we can better direct the machine than if we had let it run down.

Dean Kuo mentioned the different stages in the reorganization - the committee of four, the committee of nine, and later the committee of seven. The beauty of the committee of seven is that



it has not yet been formally made up. Possibly the Provincial Party Government will appoint one member, and three teachers and three students will make up the rest of the committee. This committee met informally without a chairman but Dean Kuo was recognized informally as chairman. No formal actions were taken but the committee gave itself a sort of name to tide over the situation and wait until times were better. In the meantime a petition was sent to General Chiang Kai-shek explaining that the University was a mission school and is run at present by a Chinese committee, and pointing out that though it was a mission school religious courses were not compulsory and attendance at religious services was voluntary. Although they were voluntary, however, they were an integral part of our education. The University had been open for a few days when a request was sent to General Chiang to send some of the soldiers away, all if possible, so that there might be a clear space for class work. This petition was sent to General Chiang, who was very courteous about it and gave it to his chief chancellor, who invited the committee to come and see him, as he wanted to talk over something with the committee. He was told what part of the school was occupied by soldiers and the committee asked him to order them away. He said they had no intention of occupying our school but in the disorder it was a little hard to control things. He stated further that they had no intention of occupying the University in the future and if there is any trouble they would try to vacate the buildings.

Dean Kuo reported about the College of Agriculture and Forestry, especially about the departure of the foreign members of the staff. Their responsibilities, so far as possible, have been taken over by our own graduates and the latter seem to be very successful and efficient in running their classes and seem to be very enthusiastic.

#### Report of Dean Chen

Dean Chen reported on the College of Arts and Science, saying that conditions were similar there to those in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, except that there were more Americans on the teaching staff and fewer of our own graduates, so when the American members departed the College was left in a very bad condition. Substitute teachers were secured for some of the courses, however - returned students on the staff and our own graduates. There are still eight advanced English courses that are unprovided for, and two courses in physics and two courses in chemistry and two in history - seventy-three credits of work to be cared for. This can probably be done because there are several members of the faculty of Southeastern University who are wanting something to do.

The difficulty of the College of Arts and Science is the need of funds. To secure substitute teachers to take these courses \$700 to \$1,000 will be needed to finish this term. The feeling in the College of Arts and Science is the same as in the College of Agriculture and Forestry, the students are enthusiastic for the

University to keep open. The only thing that gives concern is whether the University can be run efficiently. Much will depend upon whether these courses that have to be taken by substitute teachers can be well handled, and this question can be solved by making adequate financial provision."

"The Board of Managers then voted to keep open the University until the end of the spring semester 1927. Responsible administrative committees were appointed for the Colleges, for the Middle and Model Schools jointly, and for the University Hospital. Commencement for the Colleges and Middle School was held June 18. At a later meeting of the Board of Managers it was voted to continue the Colleges and Middle School in the autumn of 1927 and a University Summer School was approved."/>

Too much cannot be said in appreciation and praise of the loyalty, courage, and unity of the faculty and of the spirit of cooperation between the faculty and student body in meeting the many complex problems and baffling situations which have arisen since March 24. The experience of these months also indicates more clearly than anything else could the effective way in which the University has been training men for Chinese leadership in the administration of the University. Even as close as I have been here in Shanghai to the situation at Nanking and within the University, it has been difficult to envisage the difficulties and problems, the undercurrents and all the political situations which bore on matters of administration, threats and rumours of confiscation of the University, the danger of occupation of remaining buildings by the soldiery, measures for the protection of property already seriously damaged, etc., etc., with which the administrative committees and individual faculty members have been beset. As one looks backward in a critical study of all that has taken place during the past four months, there are some things we wish might have been otherwise, but we should be most mean and unsympathetic if we failed to understand and appreciate the ~~extended~~ measure of love, of loyalty, of courage, of unity of spirit, of hope, of faith, of high purpose and stability and of unselfish service that our colleagues have given during these past months. And not only on March 24-25, to their foreign friends, colleagues, and teachers, but subsequently and in other ways have those we left behind in Nanking to carry on, both teachers and students, shown that they have in abounding measure that greater love on which the University was founded and on which, I am sure, it will always continue to stand.

The University Hospital was finally taken over by the military and through the directing interest of the Surgeon-General of General Chiang Kai-shek's army was registered with the government, as indicated by the following notice in Chinese appearing in vernacular papers: "The Kuleo Hospital was registered as a result of a union meeting of representatives of the Nanking Municipality, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, the Medical

Department of the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army, the Nanking Police Office, together with the Chinese members of the Hospital Board, who petitioned the Nationalist Government through the Headquarters of the Nationalist Army. Regarding the debts and obligations incurred by the former American administration the present administration is not responsible hereafter. (Signed) Kuleo Hospital, June 16, 1927." A later notice indicated that the Surgeon-General had been appointed Superintendent of the Hospital, and a third notice declared the Hospital open to the public. An official protest has been made by the Board of Managers through official channels against the taking over of this property. The hospital losses have been very heavy. The foreign staff are now all in the United States, except Dr. Slater, the new representative of the Foreign Christian Missionary Society, who is in the Philippine Islands. The Chinese staff is scattered. Salaries were paid to June 30. There is no immediate solution in sight to the hospital problems, but one cannot get away from the very strong conviction that the Hospital must and will open and go on as one of the strongest Christian institutions and influences in Nanking. There are already many evidences that a return to its previous status would be welcomed by the hundreds of people in the city who have experienced its healing powers.

No action has been taken by the Board of Managers regarding the Language School. Mr. Mills was due a regular furlough this year and is now at home. With conditions so uncertain there is little likelihood of its functioning again till the autumn of 1928.

The Board of Managers voted to close down the Kindergarten and the Model School and to concentrate on the Middle School. This action was partly due to finances and partly due to policy. The Middle School has suffered from soldier occupancy and looting to such an extent that it is not clear at this time whether it can be opened in the autumn or not.

A Summer School of five weeks (July 4 to August 10) is now in session with an enrolment of about 300 students, about a hundred of whom are former college students. The Engineering Society of China is to hold its annual meeting in the college buildings August 16-22, and this is to be followed by the meeting of the Science Society of China. Entrance examinations will be held on September 3, so that the college buildings will be pretty much occupied during the summer. This is the only effective way of ensuring the buildings against occupancy by soldiers.

The College of Arts and Science and the College of Agriculture and Forestry are planning to open in the autumn. Prospects for a full enrolment are excellent. Whether any foreign teachers can go back is still an open question. Only four for-

*has returned to the State*

sign teachers will be available at best. A number of new Chinese teachers are being secured. All foreign teachers in the University, except Messrs. Bates, Buck and Thomson in Japan, and myself in Shanghai, and Miss Purcell, President Bowen's secretary, are still standing by. Miss Priest will arrive in Shanghai September 1 as treasurer of the University.

*Miss W. H. in Kala*

A recent cable from the Board of Trustees indicated that the Board ~~was~~ send to the field the same appropriations as previously, that they would meet all the emergency expenses connected with the evacuation of foreign teachers and their return to the U. S. A., that all foreign University-supported staff would have to be met from mission appropriations, and that the Board of Managers should balance its budget for the year 1927-1928. This has already been accomplished.

The losses sustained by the University as a result of the Nanking incident have been very heavy. The losses in equipment and property, including five residences burned, total about \$250,000.00 Mexican. The personal losses of the foreign teachers, including both University and Mission supported, total about \$400,000.00 Mexican. All the residences were looted and stripped clean of all movable articles, and they have been occupied by soldiers for most of the time since March 25.

The Board of Managers has appointed a Committee on Reorganization and Registration and considerable progress has been made. I will not attempt to report on these matters until they have taken on more definite form. A year will probably be required before satisfactory arrangements can be concluded. The chief items in reorganization are the transfer of complete administrative control to the field, the leasing of the property by the Board of Trustees to the field Board of Managers for a period of five years, and the election of a Chinese president. The field Board of Managers would thereafter be responsible for all deficits sustained in the management of the University. The Board of Managers will have a majority Chinese and a voting majority will always be in the hands of appointments to the Board of Managers made by the Missions or the Chinese church electing bodies. A request has gone forward to the Central Educational Committee of the Nationalist Government asking for an extension of the time in which to register.

As I have watched developments these past months, in addition to the way our Chinese colleagues have risen to the emergency administration of the University mentioned above, I have been particularly pleased with the new interest and sense of responsibility being shown by the Chinese members of the Board of Managers representing the Missions and their stated desire to keep the University close to the growing Christian Church in China. This, I feel sure, is the wish of all the friends of the University, and that it can be accomplished and will be accomplished I have not the slightest doubt.

Aug 1, 1927

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