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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Occasional Letter No. 10

Shanghai Office,
April 13, 1928

INDEXE

TRANSFER



*to
5/15/28
subsequently to transfer
ad. to Allen
5/14/28*

Dear Friends:

When I wrote Occasional Letter No. 9 on December 28 last year, I did not realize that more than three months would elapse before No. 10 appeared. The response to our request in letter No. 8 for help from you in order to continue the letters has been most generous and much beyond our expectations. We shall try to have a list of those who have sent in contributions ready to enclose in Occasional Letter No. 11, which will be my last one to you and which will be sent out shortly before we sail on furlough June 22. In the meantime a great deal has happened and I find much more material has accumulated about which I should like to write than will be possible. I hope, however, that much of the material included will help to answer questions which have been in your minds and will help to give you a picture of Nanking and China in general as they appear today.

The University

The University closed the fall semester last January in good order and reopened for the spring semester early in February. The total enrolment for this term is 517 for the Colleges, including subfreshman class, and 303 for the Middle School, which we consider very, very good indeed. Many old students returned. There has been absolutely no trouble so far as students are concerned; in fact the semester has been about as quiet as any that I can remember. I think there have been only two or three semesters when we had a larger enrolment than this spring; certainly I have never been in the University when there has been so much open freindliness on the part of students as there has been this spring semester. One of the commonest questions which we get in Nanking is, "When are the other foreign teachers coming back?" and those of us who are here wish most sincerely that we were in a position to give a more optimistic reply than word from the States makes possible. Miss Priest and Miss Purcell went up to Nanking on March 5 and we are giving up our Shanghai office April 30.

The first annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Nanking March 30, 31, and a number of important actions were taken, including approval of a total budget for 1928-1929 of \$364,657.00; the assuming of responsibility for raising about \$6,000 by the Chinese members of the Board of Directors in order to balance the budget; the approval of a scheme for classifying faculty by rank and salary; action to reinsure most of our buildings within the limitations laid down by the insurance companies; the appointment of Mr. Liu Nai-ching as college registrar; the appointment of Dr. K. C. Liu as acting dean of the College of Arts and Science; tentative approval of the organization of a University Advisory Council; definite action against co-education; the approval of repairs for additional university houses; the appointment of committees, etc. All in all it was an excellent meeting. An unusual feature was three invitations to meet with them-- one from the University Agriculture and Forestry Association, and one from the senior students for tea, and one from the faculty for lunch. Mr. T. C. Woo, chairman of the Board of Directors, and Mr. Cressy spoke to the students at Saturday morning assembly.

About the middle of March the last of the university property was cleared of soldiers. With the exception of the Daniels, Hummel and Hancock houses, all other houses are being put into minimum state of repair and are being rented for the most part to government officials.

On the anniversary of March 24, Mr. Bates sent a note of appreciation to several of the students who had helped him on that memorable day. He received from one of them the following reply, which I think is well worth sharing with you.

"Dear Mr. Bates: I have received your kind letter which gave me a great honour, and I think that a man like me is not deserving of it.

"My heart was broken when I was seeing the lawless soldiers and the mobs on the day of last March 24th, and I know that you and some other professors have done a great deal of good works to our young Chinese; so it was our duty to help you at that hard time. But I am very sorry to say that I have done nothing to you and some other beloved teachers at that time, because I am only a student.

"I was very unexpected that you returned to China and render your good services in this turmoil. This shows you have the spirit of Christ, and a man without prejudice; this is the foreign friend whom China needs. Our country is still in the dark; it is a long way to fight! We young Chinese need your advice.

"With best regard to your family, I am,

"Your respectful student, L. R. C."

University Hospital

A report was made at the meeting of the Board of Directors on correspondence which had come from the Central Executive Committee of the Government enclosing copy of a despatch which had been forwarded to the Municipal Government ordering the immediate return of the University Hospital to the University. This action was evidently precipitated through the interest and activity of Madam Chiang Kai-shek. The Hospital, however, has not yet been returned, and so far as I know no one has yet bought any firecrackers to celebrate the event. It is known that the Municipal Government is averse to returning the Hospital and until there is a change of heart in this quarter action will likely be delayed. We have been able, however, to get further information regarding the condition of the Hospital, which is about as follows. Miss Bauer's laboratory was not touched. Everything remains in order and is in charge of one of the students trained by her. The papers, etc., in the office have been stored away on the fourth floor of the dispensary building. The hospital buildings have been put into a good state of repair; new beds and considerable equipment have been purchased; several new departments have been opened up; there are twenty doctors on the staff, including heads of various departments and a superintendent; there is an average of ten odd in-patients and the same number of out-patients per day. Only a few of the beds are taken. The government provides, according to my informant, about \$4,000 a month. All the old servants were taken back and many added. There is a staff of twenty graduate nurses and about thirty-five junior nurses in training. It is difficult to plan very definitely along the lines of hospital reorganization till we get the Hospital back, which I hope and believe will take place soon now.

*Comment
no time
staff*

Other Mission Schools in Nanking

Ginling is going along as usual. They have also closed their Shanghai office and the whole faculty is now in Nanking. They have, I understand, about ninety students. Miss Lyon's girls' school and the Methodist girls' school are both open. The Presbyterian Ming Deh Girls' School has not been able to open. The University Middle School is the only middle school for boys open. The Seminary is, I understand, thinking of the possibility of opening up in September, using the Community Centre for headquarters. The Women's Union Bible School is still closed and I believe no definite plans have yet been made for reopening. The American Church Mission primary school at Hsiakwan opened recently with a very large enrolment. The American Church Hsiakwan plant is the only one of all the mission properties in Nanking that has not been occupied by the military or other branches of the government.

With the Nanking Churches

In spite of numerous public statements by the Nanking Government, the American Church Mission city church and the Presbyterian church at Hubugiai are still occupied by political bureaux. When I left Nanking about a week ago soldiers were again in some of the Presbyterian buildings at Hansimen, and word has just come down from Nanking that the soldiers have reoccupied for the ⁿth time the Methodist Ku I Lan Church. It is interesting to note in passing that the Ku I Lan Church is only a few stones' throw from the official residence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Except as military occupation makes it impossible to do so, church work and church services are being carried on regularly. This week the Presbyterian church in Nanking is having a big conference of representatives of all its churches and chapels, with quite a number of outside speakers. The Y. M. C. A. has again resumed its activities, though on a somewhat smaller scale. The Christian community in Nanking has been very greatly influenced and helped by the presence in Nanking during the past months of General Chang Tsi-chiang, one of General Feng's personal representatives to the Nanking government. He is a most interesting character and it gives one tremendous satisfaction to see him stand up so boldly for his Christian principles and the rights of religious liberty. It is reported that he has delivered some very strong Christian speeches on various occasions before the Military Council in Nanking. As many of you are interested in what the attitude of the government is going to be toward this whole problem of religious liberty, it seems worth while to include at this point a proposal advanced by General Chang Tsi-chiang, member of the Central Government Committee, and General Niu Yung-chien, chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. The proposal was submitted to one of the government committees and a proclamation was later issued by the Executive Committee reaffirming the principle of religious liberty. A translation of the documents submitted by Generals Chang and Niu is as follows:

"Religious liberty has been recognized by every country in this wide world. Since the Communists began their propaganda in China and made trouble for the Chinese Government, birth has been given to slogans to overthrow certain religions and particularly Christianity. We know that Christianity is "protestant," a reformed religion, which is entirely different from the Greek Church in Russia. This religion includes revolutionary ideas. Furthermore it puts particular stress on the salvation of the lower classes of people in the midst of suf-

ferings. It has no real connection with imperialism. The Communists are not unaware of these facts, but they are opposed to Christianity because the Christian religion aims at reforming the inner life, which aim is entirely contradictory to their purpose - to destroy all existing moral values.

"As the purification of our Kuomintang Party is now in progress, and as more recently a further step has been taken to purge our movement from all elements of Communism, such slogans as 'Down with Christianity and other religions' initiated by the Communists should be disused and abolished at as early a date as possible, in order to be in keeping with honest belief in the religion of our leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, during his life-time. Not only the slogans of "Down with Christianity," but all similar slogans attacking other religions, should be simultaneously abolished."

Government Education

I am not in a position to treat this item as fully as it deserves but one or two items of interest are worth sending on. There are no more "Chung Shan Universities" but instead there are "provincial universities." Chung Shang University No. 4 is now Kiangsu University. When Kiangsu University, then still the Fourth Chung Shan University, opened for the spring semester, the students immediately went on strike against what they called "vexatious taxation," which included such items as laboratory, library, registration, and all other fees which they had been accustomed to pay. The total amount was, I think, about \$30 for the term. They had rather a difficult time of it for a while and finally a compromise was brought about whereby the students paid part of the fees and classes were started. At our own University the students paid \$45.00 in tuition fees alone. The middle schools, I understand, have been organized into a union middle school. The College of Agriculture, part of Kiangsu University, occupies the old agricultural buildings at San Pai Lou. They have about thirty students of college grade and fifty or sixty special short course students, with a total faculty of about thirty teachers. There are about 1,500 students altogether enrolled in the University. The men in the institution deserve a great deal of credit for they are trying to carry on under most difficult circumstances.

Government interest in adult education is indicated by the recent organization of a Mass Education Movement Central Training School in Soochow where they have adequate buildings, evidently sufficient income to carry on, and an enrolment of 120 students sent from the sixty-one districts in Kiangsu province. Mr. James Yen, the leader of the Mass Education Movement in China, had been invited down from Peking to help organize and get the training school under way. Jimmy Yen, as he is popularly known, is what I call a real, genuine, 100% revolutionist, and it is youngmen like him, of whom there are an increasing number, that make one realize that the revolution is sooner or later bound to win.

The Military Situation

A few lines must suffice. The fighting for and in defence of Peking has evidently opened on several fronts against Yen Hsi-shan in Shansi, against Feng Yu-hsiang in Honan and Shantung, and against Chiang Kai-shek and the Southern Nationalist armies in Northern Kiangsu. What will happen absolutely nobody is willing to predict. No one knows. It looks to me a little as if the Kuomintang groups would not be able

to break through to Peking and that the Fengtien and other Northern armies would not be able to win any decisive victory from either the Shansi group of armies, Feng's armies, or the Nationalist proper armies. In other words, a stalemate. But there are so many uncertain elements in the whole situation that one guess is just as good as another. Possibly something decisive will have already occurred in a military way before this letter reaches you.

The Political Situation

Here again a very brief resume must suffice. The Nanking Government, in spite of the fact that it claims about three-fourths of the provinces in China, really collects taxes from Kiangsu and Chekiang in toto and Anhwei in part. There is a nominal acceptance of the Nanking Government, or at least of the Kuomintang Party organization with headquarters at Nanking by the following definite groups of militarists who are responsible for whatever civil government there may be within the areas under their control: the Shansi government, made conspicuous by Yen Shi-shan, who is the only high official in China who has held office without interruption since his appointment in 1911; Feng Yu-hsiang's government with headquarters at Kaifeng, controlling part of Honan; and evidently all of Shansi and Kansu provinces; the Nanking government mentioned above; the Wuhan government, headed up by Kwangsi generals, chief of whom are Li Tsung-ren, Pei Chung-hsi, and Cheng Chien; the Canton government, headed up by another group of Kwangsi generals, the chief of whom is Li Chi-seng; and then there are the more independent groups in Szechuen and the Southwest provinces.

The Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Party was finally held early in February and in a measure marked a victory for General Chiang Kai-shek. However, there is no large amount of confidence in the government, though there is less open criticism of it. The future of the present Nanking government will, it seems to me, be very largely determined by the outcome of the present expedition for the capture of Peking, but if Peking is captured there certainly will be more open ruptures between various groups and for a while it probably will have a disunifying rather than a unifying effect. Chief interest in government circles at the present time is the military expedition and of course practically all monies collected by the government are used for military expenditures.

In spite of this last fact, however, organization of government bureaux continues, and since the Fourth Plenary Session the following ministries have been instituted: Ministry of Agriculture and Mines, Ministry of Industry, Labour and Commerce, and the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has had a change of personnel, the internationally known Mr. C. C. Wu having given place to Mr. Huang Fu, who has been chiefly responsible for the settlement of the Nanking incident with the American government. Any degree of efficient functioning by the various governmental ministries is, of course, very largely limited by funds made available, and so long as the government has to maintain or does maintain its huge, loosely knit military establishment everything else receives secondary consideration.

The Nanking Incident Settled

I do not know in what detail the conditions of the settlement of the Nanking incident between the American and Nationalist governments has appeared in the American papers. Knowing that all of you are very much interested in it, it seems well to include the official version of the settlement itself as well as the two added notes, one dealing with the so-called apology of America to the Nationalist government for the barrage laid down on Socony Hill, and the other dealing with the revision of the present treaties between America and China. The notes are all dated Shanghai, March 30, 1928.

Note from Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nanking,
to American Minister

"With reference to the Nanking incident which took place on the 24th of March last year, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to inform the American Minister that, animated by a desire to promote the most friendly feelings happily subsisting between the American and Chinese peoples, the Nationalist Government are prepared to bring about an immediate settlement of the case, along the lines already agreed upon as a result of the discussions between us beginning from the 26th of February this year.

"In the name of the Nationalist Government, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the honour to convey in the sincerest manner to the Government of the United States of America their profound regret at the indignities to the American Flag and to the official representatives of that Government, the loss of property sustained by the American Consulate, and the personal injuries and material damages done to the American residents. Although it has been found, after investigation of the incident, that it was entirely instigated by the Communists prior to the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, the Nationalist Government nevertheless accept the responsibility therefor.

"The Nationalist Government have, in pursuance of their established policy, repeatedly issued orders to the Civil and Military authorities for the continuous and effective protection of the lives and property of American residents in China. With the extermination of the Communists and their evil influences which tended to impair the friendly relations between the Chinese and American peoples, the Nationalist Government feel confident that the task of protecting foreigners will henceforth be rendered easier; and the Nationalist Government undertake specifically that there will be no similar violence or agitation against American lives or legitimate interests.

"In this connection, the Minister for Foreign Affairs has the pleasure to add that the troops of the particular division which took part in the unfortunate incident, at the instigation of the Communists, have been disbanded. The Nationalist Government have in addition taken effective steps for the punishment of the soldiers and other persons implicated.

"In accordance with the well accepted principles of International Law, the Nationalist Government undertake to make compensation in full for all personal injuries and material damages done to the American Consulate and to its officials and to American residents and their property at Nanking.

"The Nationalist Government propose that for this purpose there be instituted a Sino-American Joint Commission to verify the

actual injuries and damages suffered by the American residents at the hands of the Chinese concerned, and to assess the amount of compensation due in each case."

American Minister's Reply to Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of this day's date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which reads as follows:-

(The Note from Nanking is then repeated in its entirety. Thereafter follows the American Minister's reply.)

"In the full realization of the inherent justice and honour of the Chinese people when not affected by the incitations of subversive influences, and with a deep appreciation of the sorrow and humiliation caused to all thoughtful elements of that people by the Nanking incident, and believing that the earnest given as to the punishment of these guilty of the incident will be completely fulfilled at the earliest opportunity - particularly as regards Lin Tsu-han, who was personally responsible for the incident - The American Minister accepts in behalf of his Government the terms set forth in the Note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in definite settlement of the question arising out of that incident.

"Confident of the spirit of sincerity in which the present settlement has been made, the American Government looks to the loyal fulfilment of the said terms of settlement, as affording a measure of the good faith and good will with which it may anticipate being met, by the Nanking authorities, in other phases of the relationships between the American and the Chinese peoples."

The Question of the Barrage

The following is the first additional note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, to the American Minister:-

"Referring to the Notes exchanged this day on the subject of the settlement of the questions arising out of the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to invite the attention of the American Minister to the fact that on that date fire was opened upon Socony Hill, at Nanking, by the American war vessels, Noa and Preston, then lying in port. In view of this fact the Nationalist Government earnestly hope that the American Government will express regret at this action."

Following is the reply to the first additional note, from the American Minister to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking:

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Note of to-day's date from the Minister for Foreign Affairs in which reference was made to the fact that on March 24, 1927, the American war vessels, Noa and Preston, then lying in port, opened fire upon Socony Hill at Nanking, and in which the hope was expressed that the American Government would indicate their regret at this action.

"In reply, the American Minister has to point out that the firing referred to was in fact a protective barrage, strictly confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the house in which the American Consul and his family and staff, together with many others, had been driven to seek refuge from the assaults of an unrestrained soldiery; and not only did it provide the only conceivable means by which the lives

of this party were saved from the danger that imminently threatened them, but it also made possible the evacuation of the other American residents at Nanking, who were in actual peril of their lives. The American Government therefore feels that its naval vessels had no alternative to the action taken; however deeply it deploras that circumstances beyond its control should have necessitated the adoption of such measures for the protection of the lives of its citizens at Nanking."

The Revision of Treaties

A second additional note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, to the American Minister follows:-

"Referring to the Notes exchanged this day on the subject of the settlement of the questions arising out of the Nanking incident of March 24, 1927, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government has the honour to express the hope that a new epoch will begin in the diplomatic relations between China and the United States, and to suggest that further steps may be taken for the revision of the existing treaties and the readjustment of outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty."

On this the American Minister replied to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Nanking, as follows:-

"The American Minister has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a note of to-day's date in which the Minister for Foreign Affairs expressed the hope that a new epoch would begin in the diplomatic relations between the United States and China, and that further steps might be taken for the revision of the existing treaties and the readjustment of outstanding questions on the basis of equality and mutual respect for territorial sovereignty.

"Although the question of treaty revision can scarcely be considered germane to that of amends to the American Government and its nationals for the Nanking incident, the American Minister is not averse from setting forth at this time what he has already made known in that regard to the Minister for Foreign Affairs in conversations with him last month.

"It is unnecessary to recall the traditional friendship existing between the United States and China. As is manifest alike from the course of action consistently pursued by the American Government and from the statement of policy made by the Secretary of State on January 27, 1927, the Government and the people of the United States are in full sympathy with the desire of the Chinese people to develop a sound national life of their own and to realize their aspirations for a sovereignty so far as possible unrestricted by obligations of an exceptional character. With that in view, the American Government entertains the hope that the remedying of the conditions which necessitated the incorporation of such provisions in the earlier treaties may from time to time afford opportunities for the revision, in due form and by mutual consent, of such treaty stipulations as may have become unnecessary or inappropriate.

"To that end, the American Government looks forward to the hope that there may be developed an administration so far representative of the Chinese people, and so far exercising real authority, as to be capable of assuring the actual fulfilment in good faith of any obligations such as China would of necessity have for its part to undertake incidentally to the desired readjustment of treaty relations!"

China at Large

Conditions in China are better. There is no question on this point. Only last week the headings in three consecutive columns in the North-China Daily News were as follows: "'Good Old Ways' in Chekiang. Disappearance of Last Vestiges of Communism: Even Bandit Menace Reduced." "Better Prospects at Kuling. Chinese Anxious for Resort to Reopen: Bandits Kiangsi's Chief Trouble. Many Cities Besieged: Missions Looted." "Hangchow Quite Safe. River and Train Services Resumed: Many Easter Visitors Expected." The situation at Hankow evidently has improved greatly during the past year. A very favourable account of the first meeting of the joint Sino-British Council of the ex-British Hankow Concession has appeared in the Shanghai daily papers. Steamers are going through to Chungking on the upper river. The situation in Shanghai certainly is very much better than it has been for a long, long time. This week the Chinese ratepayers elected three members to the Shanghai Municipal Council, and six more members were elected as councillors to as many of the Municipal Council committees. Next week the annual meeting of ratepayers of the Shanghai Municipal Council will undoubtedly pass a resolution being presented by the present Council, which will open up to Chinese on the same terms as foreigners, all the municipal parks, thus settling a problem that probably has caused more bitter feeling than many other things of far greater significance. The situation in Canton itself is also better, although there is still much uneasiness felt over possible communist outbreaks. In certain country districts in Kwangtung the Communists have evidently carried out veritable reigns of terror and are far from being suppressed. Fukien province seems to be quiet, as does also Chekiang. In the North bandits are everywhere and certainly in the last dozen years there have never been so many local self-defence organizations on the part of farmers as there are now. Many, if not most, of these societies are secret and all have certain superstitious beliefs one of the chief being that they are mysteriously protected against death. Even in Nanking the people are unwilling to go out at night on account of fear of being robbed.

What F. D. Z. Thinks of the Revolution

I have quoted F. D. Z. in previous occasional letters. The following three paragraphs appeared recently in the correspondence columns of the North-China Daily News in reply to a letter which had appeared previously from another Chinese. I am including F. D. Z.'s remarks because they seem to be characteristic of the feelings of a great many of the Chinese people with whom I came in contact.

"Symbolic of a great ideal at the start, it cannot be denied that, for the time being, the nationalistic movement has degenerated to 'nothing more nor less than a farce,' as Mr. Chu expresses it. The Southern Government seems just as selfish and corrupt as the Northern militarists which it seeks to destroy; here as elsewhere, the people's welfare is disregarded and their rights trodden under foot. But it does not mean that the nationalistic movement is at an end. Ideals are never 'shaky' but firm and constant, and the ideals will win the end. Compare the present revolution in China with the revolution of 1642 in England and the revolution of 1789 in France and one will see that, while temporary set-backs and reactions are inevitable, the great ideals which are at the back of them will not die, but will sooner or later bring about a great change in the country.

"Nationalism, democracy, and social welfare: these are the great ideals which all China is striving to put into practice. The professed leaders may have turned selfish and half-hearted, but the great mass of the people have already been quickened by the breath of the movement and their demand is a very serious matter indeed. Peace and prosperity are anxiously desired; but the great ideals must be achieved first. An inner necessity compels us to do what in ordinary circumstances we would have disliked; it is the ideals which propel us and the ideals are more powerful than we!

"Mr. Chu's two alternatives are far from the point. The real question at issue is the awakening of the Chinese people to the ideals of freedom and equality, and Sino-foreign relations are but one of the problems which must be vitally affected. The foreigners are welcome here in China for business and other lawful pursuits; but the time of their lordly dictation and superiority complex is forever past. China demands what every nation of free people cannot but demand; and just as the foreigners want us to respect their right they cannot usurp forever either. They need to concede to us. Mutual love and respect can come only when the rights of each party are recognized."

A New China Peace Era

The following paragraph was sent out by Reuter's Pacific Service and appeared in the Shanghai press recently. On the basis of the experience of previous years and the realities in the present situation one feels that the old priest missed his cue but represents a universal longing. The cable is dated Peking, March 17, and is as follows:

"A strange story which is being widely circulated among the Chinese is believed by the masses and more than half-credited by many others. A priest at the Wofussu of 'Sleeping Buddha' Temple in the Western Hills, relates how he could not sleep one night recently owing to strange noises: finally he rose and went out to the courtyard where he found the famous Sleeping Buddha walking round. The Buddha told the trembling priest that an era of peace would dawn in China next autumn."

Personal

All of us connected with the University have our headquarters in Nanking. The situation there certainly is better, much better than three or four months ago, and while conditions do not as yet make it possible for the return of foreign families, particularly families with children, we feel that we have been justified in returning. One ardently wishes that political and military conditions will sufficiently have stabilized by the end of the summer to make possible again residence in Nanking, for it has been anything but easy and satisfactory to have been separated from the families who have had to live under refugee conditions during this past year. Still it has been possible and I am sure that all are happy to have done it and to have thus been able to share with our loyal Chinese colleagues in the carrying on of the University. The Reisner family leaves Shanghai on June 22 for Los Angeles and will be staying at the House of Rest, 170 South Marengo Avenue, Pasadena, California, from July 15 to the first of August. I am hoping to see Mr. Bowen in San Francisco before going East and before he and Mrs. Bowen set sail for China.

Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson are carrying normal teaching schedules. I have one class. Mr. Buck is ~~working~~ on his investigations. Dr. Richmond Douglass, of the Nansuchow Presbyterian Station, has been loaned to the University temporarily and is being most helpful.

In addition to the Ginling faculty the following are spending all or most of their time in Nanking: Miss Lyon, Miss Shaw, Miss Crane, Miss Moffet, Mr. Drummond and Miss Drummond, and Mr. Magee.

I should apologize, I suppose, for the length of this letter but it has been extremely difficult to write in view of all the happenings since the last letter and which would constitute interesting news items to all of you.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Reisner.

Mr. Bates and Mr. Thomson are carrying normal teaching schedules. I have one class. Mr. Buck is working on his investigations. Dr. Richmond Douglas, of the Washington Presbyterian Station, has been loaned to the University temporarily and is being most helpful.

In addition to the Gilling faculty the following are spending all or most of their time in working: Miss Lyon, Miss Shaw, Miss Crane, Miss Motter, Mr. Drummond and Miss Drummond, and Mr. Magee.

I should apologize, I suppose, for the length of this letter but it has been extremely difficult to write in view of all the helpings since the last letter and which would constitute interesting news items to all of you.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

John H. Rolander.

RECEIVED
UNIVERSITY
MAY 14 1928
JOINT OFFICE

FUKIEN

TRANSFER

May 3, 1928.

11

Dr. A. J. Bowen,
468 Kansas City Road,
Olathe, Kansas.

My dear Dr. Bowen:

I am very sorry that when you and Mrs. Bowen were with us a few weeks ago in Pasadena, I did not take up with you the question of indemnity for destroyed Mission property, in China. It is a question upon which I feel very strongly.

It was understood in Foochow that none of the Boards involved would ask for indemnity, though I do not know that any action was taken to this end. It seems to me that we not only ought not to ask for indemnity, but should absolutely refuse to receive it if it were offered. I think it would be perfectly proper for any institution or Board which might legally have a claim to state that claim and at the same time to say that while legally they might have a right to it, they would not accept it.

I do not know how you stand on this question and I realize that with you it is an immediate and very practical question because the University of Nanking has suffered so much destruction, but it seems to me that anyone who understands the present attitude of the Chinese people would know that for a missionary organization to put in a claim for indemnity would defeat the very purpose for which we are in China. In the end, such reparation must come from the common people and it would only irritate them, almost beyond endurance, and convince them more than ever that the missionary organizations are allied with imperialism and subject to the dictates of the money interests.

It may be that our trustees in this country, who are business men, would be likely to look at it from a purely business point of view and feel that they have a right to demand full reparation. I would agree that they have a right to demand it, but I feel that an adherence to the spirit of Christ prevents us from demanding an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth.

During the past year I have been very greatly impressed anew in reading Paul's letters to see how deeply he suffered all sorts of agonies which he had to and was willing to accept for Christ's sake. There was never any thought of recourse to the government for reparation. It was that spirit which won the Roman Empire to Christ. I am very thoroughly convinced we shall reap a harvest of bitterness, if we do anything else.

May 3, 1928

I am told that the State Department wishes to appoint Dr. C. E. Patton of Shanghai on a Reparations Commission and that Patton is willing to serve. If the outcome of that Commission should be a demand for reparations, it would be generations before we could recover from the results of the demand, simply because a missionary was a member of the Commission and would be supposed to represent the opinion of the missionary bodies. I certainly hope his Board will not permit of his appointment.

However much our trustees may know about business, it seems to me that this is one subject on which we might claim, with perfect modesty, to know more than they - the attitude of the Chinese people toward the demands for reparations. If you can take time, during these busy days, to write me how you feel on this, I should appreciate it very much. Let me add that I know Dr. Leighton Stuart fully agrees with me on this subject and feels very intensely.

With all good wishes,

Very cordially yours,

John Gowdy.

JG/L

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UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

Occasional Letter No. 11

Nanking Shanghai, June 19, 1928

TRANSFER

Dear friends:-

Well, the first stage of the Revolution has been completed! Militarism has been overthrown!! The country has been united under the flag of the Kuomintang!!! The only parts of the military establishment that remain to be cared for is the bringing into line of Manchuria with due regard to Japan's interests there, and the disbandment of anywhere between two and three million soldiers, sergeants, lieutenants, captains, majors, colonels, generals and generalissimos. The government has officially proclaimed the beginning of the second period as outlined by Sun Yat-sen, the period of reconstruction. With the first part of the Revolution won, it would hardly seem worthwhile to spend much time on the other lesser events, but in view of the fact that most of you are only incidentally interested in Chinese politics, perhaps the following items of news will not be out of order.

AT THE UNIVERSITY

University Commencement will be held Monday, June 25th, with Baccalaureate the preceding Sunday, and Alumni luncheon after the Commencement Exercises. Class day is to be held on the preceding Saturday. Examinations start to-day. All in all, as one looks back over the difficulties that have been encountered and met, one has the feeling of very great satisfaction over the accomplishments at the University. With a few exceptions the present semester has been quiet and very creditable work has been done. The Tsinan Incident in early May created tremendous excitement. All students in the city were out on a week's strike though no student parades or demonstrations were allowed. I do not even remember seeing faculty or student body quite so excited. After a week, however, things quieted down and have been moving on quietly to the close of the term, with the exception of considerable agitation for co-education. I understood that the University students were to be given an official examination in the San Min Chu I, but have not heard yet whether it was finally carried out. Registration has been applied for and all the required documents duly submitted to the Ta Hsich Yuen (Ministry of Education). The only difficulty likely to come up is in connection with statement of purpose.

The Department of Sericulture has had another very successful season, but with not the usual number of foreign visitors! Residences except three have been repaired and rented. The community tennis courts have been fixed up; a new fence built around them. The general appearance of the University has been very greatly helped by the various repairs. The majority of the houses have been rented to officials. Summer School has been planned for July 8 - August 13th. There is considerable uneasiness as to what may happen to the buildings after Summer School is over. It may be difficult to keep soldiers out if the Nationalist soldiers who took part in the Northern expedition come back again. The fact that the residences are occupied by government officials may be sufficient to keep the soldiers out of them.

The Executive Finance Committee of the Board of Directors met last week, and a special meeting of the full Board of Directors has been called for June 28th, to consider such matters as

Reparations, co-education, receiving back the hospital, rental policy for University residences, consideration of advanced programs for both colleges, etc. etc.

The University finances are only so-so. If the Alumni make good on their \$10,000, which seems probable, and if the Boards follow their approved practice of making cash grants for vacancies in their quota of University staff, we shall have no deficit. If both of the above sources fail, we shall have a deficit of \$20,000. If one of the two fails to materialize, we shall have a deficit of \$10,000. Miss Priest has handled the University finances in a splendid way and deserves tremendous credit for operating under very difficult conditions.

I want to take this opportunity to reiterate my admiration for the splendid way in which our Chinese colleagues have carried on since March 24th. Both the Administrative Committee with Dean Kuo as Chairman, and Dr. Chen, since he was elected President in late November last year, have had to meet problems far more difficult and baffling than ever before in the history of the University. There are many problems still to be faced both external and internal, and we all owe a very great debt of gratitude to the loyal and efficient way in which our Chinese colleagues have brought the University along. Times have changed but there is no reason to think that the best days of the University are not ahead.

A TRIP ABOUT NANKING

The old pagoda which towered over the city at Peh Chi Goh (North Star Temple) has gone. A balcony has been projected from the South side of the upper roof on the Kuleo for meteorological station uses. The Kuleo walls have been painted a rather queer shade of yellow, with large quotations from the San Min Chu I, etc., etc. over the four sides of it. The streets generally are badly run down and full of holes, although more recently some repair work has been undertaken. Work has continued almost without interruption on the Sun Yat-sen mausoleum on the South slope of Purple Mountain, and should be nearing completion. During the construction of the dome last spring much trouble and uneasiness developed in the city over an old superstition that if the arches of the dome were to hold, spirits of children would have to be built into them, and the police were kept busy for several days until the people were quieted. It was a rather unusual phenomenon to watch. The papers reported a few days ago that Mr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Industry and Commerce, had gone to Peking to bring back the body of Dr. Sun, to be placed in the new mausoleum. This will undoubtedly be one of the biggest occasions that Nanking has seen for many years.

Up to the time of the Tsinan Incident, the people of Nanking seemed to be increasingly friendly. After the incident there was somewhat of a change, though I understand attitudes are better again. The Japanese who had returned to Nanking were evacuated early in May except the Japanese Consul, who was told to stay by his post until death if necessary. At the same time the Chinese government was notified by the Japanese authorities that should telephone service between the Japanese Consulate and the fortified Japanese hulk on the riverside at Hsiakwan be interrupted, they would consider it sufficient provocation to bombard the city. The Japanese Consul, I understand, several days thereafter also removed to the Bund which seemed to be a wise proceeding.

Many mission places are still occupied by soldiers or Government Bureaux. The Hu Puh giai Presbyterian Church, the Chungchengiai American Church Mission Church are occupied by Government Political Bureaux. The University Hospital is still occupied. The Presbyterian Severance Hall and the Union Bible Teachers' Training School are still occupied by wounded soldiers, and only a short time ago some soldiers belonging to the 40th army returned from the North, went into the Malone Compound, and kicked out the carpenters who were repairing the buildings that had been rented to the Central University and then occupied them. The Seventh Day Adventist property was also re-occupied after it had been evacuated some time ago. I imagine that most of these places now will be evacuated because the Nationalist Government is going to gain the recognition of the foreign powers, especially America, and it is ridiculous for them to expect recognition until they are able to show sufficient control of the situation to cause foreign property to be evacuated.

THE UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

You will be interested in a copy of a dispatch which has been sent us by Mr. Paxton, American Vice-Consul for Nanking, whose headquarters are now in Shanghai, concerning the University Hospital. At a meeting of the Executive Finance Committee last week, it was voted to send a cable to New York urging the return not later than September of Doctors Daniels, Trimmer and Peterson, and at least two of the nurses. Dr. Slater, the Christian Mission hospital staff member, is in the Philippines, and will be returning in October. Our old Chinese staff, of course, has been scattered, and it will be considerable of a difficulty to get under way again. That as great opportunities as ever before lie ahead of the University Hospital, I think there can be no doubt, but I do hope that the foreign staff members can return this fall. One could comment at great length concerning the communication from the Special Municipality of Nanking in the official dispatch, but I shall let each one do his own commenting. The question of the taking back of the hospital will be brought up at the meeting of the Board of Directors next week. The official dispatch follows:

A letter from Chin Wen-ssu, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Kiangsu, to American Consul General, Shanghai.

May 29, 1928

(Received May 31st)

SIR,

I have the honor to quote the following mandate received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nationalist Government:

"With reference to the assumption of control of the Drum Tower Hospital at Nanking, Mr. Quo, the former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, has submitted a report concerning the protest filed by the American Consul at Nanking and enclosed therewith a letter in English. The information having been communicated by this Ministry to those concerned immediately after its arrival, we have now received the following communication from the Special Municipality of Nanking:

'As shown by the record, we have received a mandate from the Nationalist Government to the effect that the Municipality is expected to observe without delay the repeated instructions issued thereto by the Nationalist Government for the return of the Drum Tower Hospital and to submit an early report in regard to the circumstances connected

with its return. While it is necessary, of course, to comply with the repeated instructions of the Nationalist Government in this instance, we are sorry that, due to the early departure from Nanking of the missionaries who were originally in charge thereof, there is no way of notifying them to come and take back the hospital although we are now desirous of returning it. Besides submitting a report (to the Nationalist Government) and issuing instructions to those concerned, we must write to request the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to devise means of notifying the mission by which the hospital was originally conducted to send its representative to Nanking to consult about the date of rendition so that the Drum Tower Hospital may be directed to wind up its affairs and prepare for transfer. Your compliance with this request would be appreciated.

In view of the foregoing, we hereby direct the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs to address a communication to the American Consul at Nanking so that the latter may be able to notify promptly the Mission by which the hospital was originally conducted to send its representative to Nanking to consult about the date of surrender. This is a matter of importance."

Having received the above, I must write to request that you convey the information to the American Consul at Nanking so that action may be taken accordingly.

With my compliments,

(Signed) Chin Wen-ssu.

THE MILITARY SITUATION

This letter is already assuming such proportions that not much space can be given to the military situation. I am sick and tired of it any way. Most of you will have caught a certain amount of irony in the remarks made in the opening paragraph. The Shansi Army, under Governor Yen Hsi-shan, the army of Feng Yu-hsiang and the Nationalist forces of Chiang Kai-shek seem to have developed a considerable degree of co-operation in their drive to secure Peking. Undoubtedly also there was much rivalry between General Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang. A compromise must have affected Yen Hsi-shan's victorious entry into Peking, and he had been assigned Chihli Province and inner Mongolia in addition to Shansi. This gives him Tientsin as a port. Feng Yu-hsiang probably would have gotten Shantung in addition to Honan, Shensi and Kansu, but after the Tsinan trouble, and the assumption by Japan of Military control of Tsinan, the T.P.R. Railway zone about Tsinan, the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway and railway zone, and Tsingtao, and because of his anti-Japanese attitude, Feng probably hesitates to accept Shantung in its present state, and causes him to go without a port. This morning's paper reports him in Northern Honan. Feng and Yen did most of the fighting that caused the withdrawal of the Fengtien forces into Manchuria.

In the drive North to Tsinan the Nationalist armies under General Chiang took part and most of the fighting was done by the 4th and 40th armies, both of which are supposed to have very strong Com-

mumistic leanings. After the capture of Peking General Chiang came back to Nanking and offered his resignation as Generalissimo and Chairman of the Military Council and later on as Chairman of the Party Central Executive Committee all of which resignations have been withdrawn, and he is now urged to go North to Peking by both Yen and Feng.

Some days ago after talking with a missionary from Tsinan I wrote a four page summary of the Tsinan Incident. It is too long to include in this letter. Suffice it to say that in spite of the fact that the first acts of trouble were precipitated by the more radical elements in the 40th army which was connected with the looting of Nanking, I feel very strongly that the Japanese have gone far too far not only at Tsinan but in Shantung. One cannot help but regret the seeming change in policy that have characterized Japan's actions in China after the Washington Conference and up to a very short time ago.

The Chihli-Shantung soldiers, under Chang Chung-chang and Chu Yu-pu and Sun Chuan-fang are scattered about the region of Tientsin and many have already surrendered and joined the Nationalist armies. Chang Tso-lin withdrew the Fengtien troops into Manchuria in order. The last stanza of Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin's Swam Song penned from Peking on the eve of his departure is too good not to send to you, and is as follows:

"Hoping that China will not be exterminated as the result of my management of affairs and hoping that the Bolshevik peril which I suppressed will not be revived, I declare myself innocent and with a clear conscience before the whole world and our future generations."

Just below the above the same paper carried the following news item from Tientsin dated June 1st.

"Generalissimo Chang's fifth wife and two children withdrew to Mukden to-day in a special train, passing through Tientsin at 9:30 a.m. The train carried a numerous body-guard and three motor cars."

In Central China Li Chung-ren and Pei Chung-hsi, virtually heads of the Kuangsi group, control Hupch and Hunan. Another group of militarists control Szechuen. Li Chi-sen, a Kuangsi militarist, controls Kuangtung, and of course Chiang Kai-shek is the head of military forces in East China. There is considerable optimism in many Chinese quarters that the soldiers will be disbanded and put to work in constructive enterprises. Personally, I do not see how it can be done on any adequate scale. The soldiers are willing to be soldiers even without pay for many months provided they get their clothes and food and shelter and do not have any serious fighting to do. But make them work and they will have to be paid, and if they cannot pay the soldiers when they are not working, I cannot see how they are going to pay a huge army when they are working. Another question is, are all these generals going to be willing to lay down their arms and lead the people in more constructive enterprises? The military problem to my mind is one of the major problems and will be very difficult of solution for some time. This must be said, however, that the present group

of militarists that have been brought into power by the Revolution of the past two years are personally a very different group from the old type that controlled heretofore, and I believe will be more amenable to public opinion and to Civil Government. But they will not easily give up their rice bowl.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

My respect for and confidence in the Nanking Government was raised considerably by the way it had handled the Tsinan Incident. The men at the head of the various ministries demand a considerable degree of confidence. There is evidently considerable conflict between party and government and the government finds difficulty to secure sufficient authority and standing to enforce its orders. This is very clearly shown by the amount of foreign property that is still occupied in Nanking. Even the Municipality in its dispatch concerning the hospital refers to the "repeated instructions of the Nationalist Government."

The handling of the finances by Mr. T. V. Soong has been done extraordinarily well and East China ought to be mighty thankful that it has not been flooded with a lot of worthless paper currency such as happened when the Government headquarters were at Wuchang, and as had happened at Canton, Tsinan, and especially in Manchuria. The present government was brought into power partly by military forces, but especially by propaganda much of which consisted of the basest sort of lies and the government for a good many years will be feeling the effects of this whirlwind that was created by political propagandists.

A very moderate statement has been recently issued by the Nanking Government and by Mr. C. T. Wang, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, as to their foreign policy. I have no doubt that just as soon as the present government becomes strong enough to maintain a degree of control of the various elements within the government that recognition will be accorded, and I hope that China will make it possible for the various foreign powers to re-write treaties. This will make for better feeling all round, and the gains to my mind will very greatly outweigh whatever losses there might be.

If the present government can maintain itself in power for another year or two very great and rapid changes I feel sure will take place. The situation in general throughout China is very much better than it has been for the past 18 or 20 months. Confidence is rapidly being restored. Business is picking up. Canton is evidently recovering very rapidly, and very friendly feeling pervades the situation in the Wuhan centre, and the foreign and Chinese members of the new Hankow Municipal Government seem to be working effectually and harmoniously. Traffic on the river is about normal.

President Robert F. Fitch, Hanchow Christian College, in a circular letter commented as follows on Hangchow and Chekiang

"Business is greatly improving. The Board of Public Works is doing faithful and efficient work and is now planning for 500 miles more of motor roads in and around Hangchow to be completed within the next year and a half. In spite of war conditions many miles of exceptionally fine and very broad roads have been built during the past year. Since my last letter was written a number of the highest officials in the Provincial Government have visited our College, dined

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with us and have given most interesting and inspiring addresses."

The wheat, barley, and bean crops here in the Yangtse Valley seem to have been fair, and so far as one can judge from a few reports, above the average. Good crops have been reported from Northern Honan and North Anhwei. A tremendous amount of poppy has been grown this last year. Good crops and plenty of food makes a great difference in the political situation. There have been many, many bandits and self-preservation societies have flourished all over China, like the green bay tree.

Recently the following two headings appeared over correspondence published in one of the daily papers: "Improved order in Hupeh. Mission Property is fast Being Restored. Some Conditions Less Satisfactory." "Cruel Looting of Hupeh City. Many Killed - Others Kidnapped by Disbanded Soldiers Who Then Escaped. The Japanese Boycott Spreading." So good reports come along with the bad but the good reports are in the majority and indicate a rapidly improving condition. This spring has been difficult for North China, particularly Shantung and Chihli, but there is every reason to hope that the situation there will rapidly clear up. Many people are planning to go to Kuling and Mohkanshan, a good barometer of prevailing confidence.

A GREAT EDUCATION CONFERENCE IN NANKING.

A two weeks Educational Conference was held in Nanking May 15-28, and I cannot do better than to quote rather fully from a report by Dr. Hu Shih that he wrote for and appeared in the North China Daily News some time ago. The significance of this conference is brought out when one contrasts it with the military and political conditions which seem to occupy so much of the National thinking and which gets so much more space in the news dispatches.

While everybody in Shanghai was thinking and talking about nothing but the Tsinan affair and the Japanese question, it was a great relief to me to have spent four days and three nights in Nanking with the educators from all parts of the country, and to have heard, both inside and outside the Conference Hall and the committee rooms, nothing but serious discussions on the various phases of the problem of national education in China. Throughout my four days sojourn in Nanking almost nobody talked to me about the Japanese occupation of Tsinan. A full realization of the magnitude of the educational problem has apparently brought back a sense of proper perspective which years of continuous turmoil had almost completely destroyed.

All-Round Representation

The composition of the National Educational Conference is as follows:--

- (1) Two delegates from every province or special administrative district;
- (2) One delegate from every "special municipality";

44 (8)

- (3) Five delegates from the Central Organ of the Party;
- (4) 18 Experts selected and invited by the Ministry of Education and Research.
- (5) The Minister, vice-minister, chief-secretary and departmental heads of the Educational Ministry:
and
- (6) Special representatives from the other Ministries.

When the Conference opened on May 15, fifteen provinces were represented by duly appointed delegates of whom 10 are Commissioners of Education. The total membership of the Conference was 73; the average attendance since the first session has been over 60.

The most remarkable feature of the Conference is its unmistakable tone of moderation. At the second session, a resolution was unanimously passed to drop the term "Partisanized (tanghua) Education" and adopt in its place "Education on the basis of the Three Principles". The Canton Delegation came with a thick pamphlet advocating "Education Based on San-min-chu-i"; and everybody began to expect some bombshell. But the Canton document turned out to be a very mild thing, so mild that some members have described it as reactionary. It advocates the teaching of science, the prohibition of co-education in the secondary schools, the improvement of normal schools, and the regulation and limitation of student activities. It devotes much space to lecturing on the tremendous importance of womanhood and motherhood and proposes that secondary and higher education of women should be a separate and independent branch of the educational system.

The present national educational system was adopted at the National Educational Association Conference held at Tsinan in October, 1922. The Nanking Conference received a large number of proposals for the revision of the educational system. The committee report on the National Educational System was adopted on May 21, but the new system is practically a reaffirmation of the 1922 system and contains only a few verbal changes. Another indication of the moderation of the conference.

Practical Compulsory Education

One of the committees is working on the question of compulsory education. The report is not yet before the Conference, but we are authentically told that, when the report is finished, it will contain no mere idealistic scheme incapable of enforcement. It will recommend a scheme beginning with two years as the period of compulsory education and gradually extending it to four years when conditions permit such extension. Compulsory education is a very expensive undertaking, but it seems hardly credible that a country which virtually spends a million dollars a day on war and its preparation, should find it impossible to finance a moderate programme of two years compulsory education for every boy and girl.

The Dead Hand of the Classics

One of the most heated discussions took place on May 22 when the Conference was considering the proposal to forbid the teaching of the classical language in the primary schools. The debate lasted fully an hour, and the motion was passed by a vote of 35 to 26. After this, a series of related proposals were passed: that entrance examination to the secondary schools shall be held only in the living language; that the Ministry should use the pei-hwa with modern punctuation and paragraphing in its official documents; that the Ministry of Education should make the same recommendation to the Party Organization and the Nationalist Government; and that the Ministry of Education shall not receive primary textbooks in the classical language for approval.

The Living Language

The use of the living language for text books in the primary schools was formally proclaimed by the Ministry of Education in Peking some seven years ago. But these texts were never universally adopted, and conservative schools continued to use texts in the classical language. Two or three years ago, under the reactionary influence of the Fengtien faction, numerous schools in North China reverted to the old text books. And the higher primary grades (i.e., the fifth and sixth years), in the South as well as in the North, have rarely abandoned the teaching of the classical language. Last year, the province of Chekiang, under the leadership of Dr. Chiang Monlin, was the first to forbid the use of the classical language in all six years of the primary school. At that time there was a great deal of discussion of the Chekiang policy. But the National Educational Conference at Nanking has now ended this controversy by formally endorsing the practice already enforced in Chekiang.

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE NANKING INCIDENT

From letters received from some of you, evidently the Settlement of the Nanking Outrage was not given very wide publicity at home, at least not to the extent of publishing the full texts of the various agreements entered into between the American and Nationalist Governments. In my last Occasional Letter the settlement was given in full. There are one or two items in it, however, of rather extraordinary interest that seem to have been entirely overlooked in discussions of the settlement. In the first place, the Nationalist Government has offered to make reparations for losses, and it is left to the honor of the Chinese Government when these payments shall be made. I am told that there is not another international agreement like it in existence. It is, therefore, quite different from the settlement of the Boxer outbreak when China was compelled by the various governments to pay indemnity. In the settlement of the Nanking Outrage with America the Nationalist Government has offered to make reparations and the American government has accepted this proposal. Arguments that the reparations were forced or punitive hardly hold. The Chinese Government has already made a final payment of \$100,000. The total American losses will be about two million dollars. Two Chinese and two American Commissioners are to be appointed to hear claims and assess

damages. These commissioners have already been appointed but have not been announced. Sworn statements of losses on the part of American citizens are to be accepted. The Foreign Minister, Hwang Fu, who negotiated the settlement with America has resigned and I imagine that Mr. C. T. Wang, the new Foreign Minister, will take up the negotiations where they were left off.

There was evidently much misunderstanding as to Minister MacMurray's going to Nanking. He did not go, though I understand he would have gone up and at that time reinstated the American Consulate had the Chinese Government been willing to rehoist the American flag with due honors in line with international usage. You will recall that the American flag was torn down and destroyed by Nationalist soldiers on March 24th.

LIST OF MISSIONARIES IN NANKING

Many of you will be interested in the list of missionaries who have been resident in Nanking during most or all of the spring. So far as I know all will be returning in the fall except those who go on furlough.

Christian Mission: Miss Lyon and Mrs. Gish. Mrs. Gish has been living alone in the new community building in the South City.

Methodist Mission: The Misses Shaw, Crane, and Whitmer.

Presbyterian Mission: The Misses Moffett and Drummond, and Mr. Sydenstricker, living in the Drummond house.

Episcopal Mission: Mr. Magee who has been living in Hsiakwan, and whose home, by the way, is the only foreign home in Nanking that was not looted except the Postal Commissioner's.

Ginling College: Mrs. Thurston, the Misses Vautrin, Chester, Treudley, Wright, Walmsley, Andrews, Sutherland, Buse and Drs. Reeves and Hackett.

The University Group: The Misses Priest and Purcell who have been living at Miss Lyon's and Messes Bates, Buck, Thomson and Reisner have been living in the Williams house.

PERSONAL

Miss Purcell leaves June 29th via Siberia for a furlough in Europe and America. Mail can be sent to her in care of the Nanking University Office, 150, 5th Avenue, New York City. The Thomsons are to be in Unzen, Japan, and Miss Priest will join them for a month in August. In the meantime she will remain in Nanking at Ginling. The Bates and the Bucks are remaining in Shanghai for the summer. The Reisner family sail this coming Friday, June 22nd, and will be in Pasadena, care of House of Rest, 470 So. Marengo Avenue, between July 15 and August 1st. We hope to see the Bowens some place in California. Our address to September 15 will be McConnellsburg, Pa., and after September 15 our address will be Apt. 303, 99, Claremont Avenue, New York City. I shall be studying in Teachers' College and Union Seminary, and teaching a course in Teacher's College. Mrs. Reisner is planning to take

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to take some work in Teachers' College. The children will be in the Norace Mann School.

Dr. Bowen, Mrs. Bowen and Alice will be returning in early September. Dr. Trimmer is due to return, but I understand the Bishop had planned to send him to Wuhu. I hope, however, that in view of the opening of the University Hospital and the need for Dr. Trimmer's services, he will be allowed to remain in Nanking. Bishop Birney has been re-appointed Bishop to China which rejoices us all very greatly, and will be returning in September. Sam Mills returns to the Presbyterian Station at Nanking. Dr. Rowe returned a few weeks ago and is busy reorganizing and trying to get the Seminary in running order by September.

This is my last Occasional Letter. It has been a very great pleasure to write them, and I want to take this opportunity to thank again all those who have generously contributed to the expense of getting them out.

With kind regards and best wishes to all, and hoping to see a great many of you during the coming year, I am

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN H. REISNER

P.S. Since the above was written a letter had been received by Mr. Hale from Bishop Birney from Kansas City, Mo., where Dr. Bowen had had a very thorough physical examination. The doctors and Bishop Birney have vetoed Dr. Bowen's return to Nanking this fall which is a tremendous disappointment to us all. Instead, an operation has been recommended which with further rest promises him a complete recovery. We do not have a very definite address but 468 Kansas City Ave., Olathe, Kansas, care of Miss Olive Jones, will be sure to reach him.

P.S. by New York Office:-The latest word from Dr. Bowen is now that he will be able to return to Nanking this summer as originally planned. He is due to sail from San Francisco on the S.S. President Jefferson August 17th.

July 23, 1928

B.A. GARSIDE

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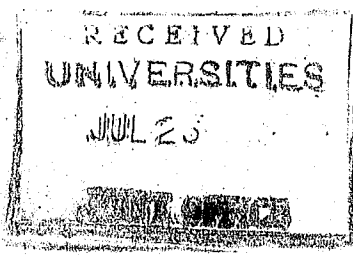
JOHN H. RITNER

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R. A. GARSTINE

JUL 23 1928



John
Chen

University of Nanking,
Nanking China

October 1, 1928.

referred to
Spiker
10/20/28

Dear friends:

TRANSFER

Knowing how greatly we all enjoyed Mr. Reinner's occasional letters, it has seemed only fair to me to try and continue them - at least for a time.

Travel log

We reached Shanghai September 7th and Nanking on the morning train of the 10th; after a most pleasant journey all the way from Kansas. Shanghai seemed entirely normal, but rumors of impending political changes led Chinese and foreign friends to advise us not to bring "valuables" - advice very easy to follow - and to leave all baggage we could in Shanghai. So we brought only what we could check on three tickets, but have since sent for all the rest and have it stored in one of the rooms of Mr. Clemons' house, while the house is being painted and whitewashed. I am sorry to say that we have gone contrary to Consular advice in coming up - a fact which we learned a week or ten days later from Vice-consul Paxton when he came up with Mr. Spiker for a day or two.

Politics

I infer there has been standing advice against return to Nanking and our Consulate here has not been opened because of the insult to the American flag on 24th, 1927 which has not been made right. One also infers that it is soon to be adjusted by the fact that the Consulate is being repaired and an unauthorized announcement that it was to be opened soon appeared in the Shanghai papers. As there are a good many Americans here now and many negotiations always going on, we shall be glad when our United States representatives are again resident in the city.

The current rumors as to change of Government September 7th have all died down (Although there are some in Shanghai who still advise newcomers not to bring up goods) These rumors seem to have been a fear of a break between the Kwangsi Party and the one here in power, although the Kwangsi faction seems to be more "Right" (conservative) than "we" are at present. All indications now are that the present Government is firmly in the saddle - or better, automobile, as that seems to be the exclusive way "it" rides now. There is a new couplet in Chinese that says:

"The officials ride in autos

The people eat (their) road dust."

and I can testify to the truth of both lines. There were some changes of heads of committees and bureaus, though I judge all within the inner circle, but there is a feeling of security that was less marked two or three weeks ago. The return of Hu Han-ning has brought much more confidence and sense of stability. It seems to

No. 2.

me that the Government is making good progress and in view of the immense problems they face, both within the Party and without, they are doing very well indeed. It looks to me as though they had the very best men the country can produce at this time, quite a few of whom are good Christians. I have heard that a group of these meet regularly for prayer over their problems.

However, outside of the immediate circle of officials one hears much criticism, bitter denunciation and firm conviction that the distrust in the Government and their shortcomings will eventually overthrow this present group. That is, the tone of pessimism is greater than that of hope - and is pretty wide spread, I fear.

Probably this pessimism is intensified here in Nanking by local conditions; increased cost of living, difficulties of housing and rents up four or five fold, new and unusual regulations, excessive and new taxes, and above all the program of road making - twenty-four main wide roads, but just where they are to be made is kept secret except for the one or two that are started. The main one now under way is from the river bank opposite the Yangtze Hotel, through the Hai Ling gate (new gate) directly to the Kuleo, cutting between our main hospital and the East compound taking about one-third of our new Chinese Nurses dormitory, then South for about a mile, through the Hwei Wen compound - between the corner house and the main residence - then East out of the Chao Yang gate (the gates have all been given new names but I do not know them). Only five or ten days were given the people to remove their houses after which the wrecking gangs turned in on any that had not started and demolished things badly. Also they pay only a trifle for compensation - practically nothing - except in a few cases of rich Chinese who have influence with the Government. This road was started sixty feet wide, but is to be one hundred and twenty feet before it is finished. This will take many hundreds more houses and all of our nurses' home, most all of the Hwei Wen residence, etc. Much wider roads are needed certainly, but the ruthless methods used, practically confiscation and the uncertainties about the many other roads to come has created much resentment and illwill.

Hospital

The Hospital was returned on July 20th after much difficulty. Dr. Chang Fong-I was secured as Superintendent on August 1st and several of the old staff members were able to return at the same time. It took just a month to get staff, buildings sufficiently cleaned, and enough equipment and supplies so they could handle clinics which were opened on August 20th although actually thirty patients came for treatment on the 18th. The first regular clinic had sixty patients - all one doctor and five Chinese nurses could manage. Within two weeks the daily clinics were averaging one hundred and fifty patients. The Presbyterian Mission of North China loaned Dr. Witing who arrived on August 21st and later loaned Dr. Lewis of Paoingfu.

No. 3.

At present the staff consists of six Chinese doctors, two American doctors, two American nurses (Miss Van Vliet and Miss Hynds) and five Chinese graduate nurses besides a competent drug man, a laboratory man, orderlies, servants, etc. As soon as the clinics were opened there was immediate demand for the wards, but they were so filthy and there were so few mattresses, and other equipment that could be used that plans were made to delay opening and then to open on a small scale. However, emergency cases and other urgent demands made it important to rush the cleaning and take patients into the hospital for treatment. The wards were officially opened on September 3d, and now three weeks after the opening for patients, they are averaging ninety in-patients - all that staff and equipment can manage.

The Special Ward (formerly Memorial Unit) was badly used by soldiers and has taken much work and a great amount of soap, paint and white-wash to have it clean enough to use. It will take some time yet before equipment and supplies will permit us to open it.

The Nurses training school will be started in January but for women only and limited to a small number for some time. It seems best for various reasons not to take men to train for nurses at present.

Rates have not been changed very greatly and are as follows:

1st class	2.50	per day
2d "	1.50	"
Sp. 3d class	.50	"
3d class	.40	"

Patients pay twenty cents for registration and admission to the clinics which admits them for the period of one month. They pay ten cents for each successive visit to cover cost of dressings, etc.

We were greatly handicapped by the loss of our linen, bedding, etc. but a most opportune gift of nine cases of linen and other hospital supplies from two Presbyterian churches in America arrived just four days after the opening of the wards and made it possible at once to take in many more patients than otherwise would have been the case.

Long before the hospital was officially opened, almost immediately after Dr. Chang arrived at the plant and had a few staff members with him, he started the chapel services for the staff which have been held every morning since that time.

The losses in the hospital have been heavy. Practically all the drugs, bedding, linen, mattresses and supplies were gone. Nearly all of the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat equipment was taken but very little of the dental equipment was touched. There are a good many instruments left, and we were glad to find nine microscopes that could be used. The X-ray machine seems intact, though some parts are missing. However, the Hospital is running very smoothly and is much more appreciated than ever before by the people of Nanking.

No. 4.

The Colleges, Middle School, etc.

All departments were opened as scheduled for the Autumn Semester on September 10th with a splendid enrolment in every school. The following figures are approximately correct:

College of Arts and Science	310	Students
College of Agr. and Forestry	133	"
Sub-freshman year	101	
Middle School	385	
Rural Normal School (2 yr. course)	<u>39</u>	
Grand total	968	

A great many of our old students who transferred to other schools during the unsettled conditions of the past two years have returned to the University to complete their college work. In addition many students have transferred from other schools so we have a larger number of students in the colleges than formerly and a correspondingly smaller sub-freshman year group. We could only admit about one out of every four applicants.

There have been a few changes in the personnel of the faculty and we are very glad to welcome the following men to our staff:

Chen, Nelson - Biology Department (about Nov. 1st)
Chen Hwa-ken - History "
Cheo Tsch-ren - Education "
Hwang Chuh-sen - Chinese
Lewis L.S. Smythe - Sociology (about Oct. 10th)
Tao Yien-chiao - Chemistry Department
Wei Hsich-ren - Physics and Math."
Wu Ching-chao - Sociology Dept.
Ying Chen-ih - Economics "

and six professors who are giving part of their time to the University.

It is too early to forecast the future as college has been open for only about twenty days, but we believe that the student body gives promise of a very earnest group. Attendance at daily chapel is unusually good. It is President Chen's aim and desire to have the University strongly Christian and we are anticipating one of the very best years in our history.

Dr. Lamb and Mr. Chang Sing-fu have left us for work in Wu chan, and Mr. Ip is on a year's absence, acting as Reconstruction Commissioner in Hupeh.

No. 5.

Registration

As far as I can see the University is going on very well and its reputation is stronger than ever. This is shown by the fact that we were registered without trouble or hitch. The reams of reports, blanks and regulations - 2-1/2 feet high I am told - were evidently found in excellent order. The Examiners came over - three men (one of whom was our former Tsien Tien-ho who used to be in charge of the Sericulture Department). They spent several hours looking over all departments. The next day we were registered. Fuh Tan college was refused registration as they were not up to standard and the papers for Soochow University and Shanghai College were returned for revision, so we are the first Christian College or University to be registered under the Nationalist Government in Nanking. It remains to be seen "what happens". I anticipate they will now forget us and it.

Personnel

It is a joy to have Misses Hynds and Van Vlist and the Trimmers here again. Miss Priest had no vacation at all but rather a trying time with hospital, heat and general stress and strain. She must take a vacation now as soon as she can get away. Mr. and Mrs. Bates have been gladdened by the arrival of another son - Victor Searle - Their house is vacated and being painted, etc. at present. Mrs. Bates will come up in about a month. Mr. Thomson's house is still occupied and may be for several months yet - rented. I believe very little mission property in Nanking is now illegally occupied, but it is not easy to get tenants out when the rent period ends. Dr. and Mrs. Trimmer will live in the East apartment of the Hummel house and Tsai Yuen-pei will occupy the West apartment of the same house. Dr. and Mrs. Smythe will arrive in about a week and temporarily will live at the Nurses' residence. Dr. and Mrs. Slater are expected about the middle of October from Manila.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's tomb is nearing completion, but his entry into it is changed from January 1st to March 12th - possibly in order that the Chung Sun road may be completed. It is his birthday ~~and~~ anniversary also on that date, I believe.

About three-fourths of our books were saved by our enterprising library staff and strange to say quite a lot of our furniture minus drawers, mirrors, etc.

It is a great pleasure for me to be here and to be free from having to "settle problems" and look after administration and be head coolie - free to teach my three classes and meet students, teachers and friends. Our welcome has been more than warm and generous - just as will be that of every one of you who can return.

Very cordially yours,

A. J. Bowen.



TRANSFER

October 19, 1928

ad. 17/28

Hon. Alfred Sao-ke Sze,
Chinese Legation,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Sze:

Knowing your warm personal interest in the actions taken by our various Christian organizations in China on the subject of reparations for losses, I am sending you herewith for your information copies of communications we are at this time addressing to the Department of State and to the field Board of Directors of the University of Nanking.

Very respectfully yours,

B A GARSIDE
Secretary

BAG-H

Enc.