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Thurston, Matilda Calder  
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PRESIDENT  
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON

NANKING, CHINA



408 Missions Building,  
Shanghai, January 20, 1928.

Dear Mr. Wallace,

We have just finished the meeting of the Council of Higher Education and I feel inclined to write you on some of my impressions of the situation in which we find ourselves. May I say first of all, I think we missed you terribly. I am not at all happy at the trend which the programs have taken this year,---the emphasis upon standardization and statistics, and the over emphasis it seems to me, which is given to the Permanent Committee campaign.

I have never agreed with Mr. Cressy in thinking that there was such a tremendous desire on the part of this Permanent Committee to get to work to raise money. I know that there has been a desire to coordinate the union institutions and to try to work together in New York when money had to be raised, but I have felt that all of this was as much an effort to check individual initiative and to protect the constituencies of the different Boards from the inroads of the somewhat independent promoter. I have not sympathized at all with their attempt to put the whole blame for the delay in producing a correlated program - whatever that may mean - upon us out here in the field. I feel that we were to blame somewhat two years ago in holding up the Joint Committee as it was then called from doing some very necessary finance work for the union institutions. I do not believe we are really in each other's way as much as some people think and I believe that the consolidation and the over organization which seems always to go with the big thing very often obscure real values.

I found myself puzzled through the whole session of the Council as to what was in the minds of the people who wanted a correlated program. You probably will remember that as a member of the Educational Mission, I was always a sceptic about the Regional University and wanted to get down to the business of studying the particular institutions and passing judgment on them as individual institutions. I feel that many of the things which we did along this line and much of our talk about a Christian system of education in China has proved to be a boomerang. I think it is one of the things which is hitting us now in the attack on Christian schools, and I still believe that all this Government interference with our schools is fundamentally unfriendly and is promoted by people who really wish to weaken the influence of America and England through these schools. I believe that the Christian Chinese have played into the hands of these

0717

unfriendly people, that their nationalism has blinded them to the thing they were doing as it blinded them to the significance of the methods which were put into effect in Hankow a year ago and which reached their final result in Nanking on March 24th. I think every Christian Chinese who failed to see the danger in Hankow is in a measure responsible for Nanking. I feel that the mood of China is dangerously like the mood of the Jews at the time of Christ; there is coming something of a disillusionment in and around Nanking and a realization that the dependence upon violence and military power has practically wrecked the movement.

To come back to the Council meeting, I was tremendously interested in the revolt of the new Chinese Members of the Council against the statistical measurements as a basis of evaluating our work. I think the whole thing confused them. Even with my interest in statistics and charts, I found myself confused by the mass of facts which Mr. Cressy had accumulated in his three volumes of statistics. I think a great many of the persons of more mathematical and scientific minds were inclined to challenge the value of these facts. Mr. Reisner, for instance, made a note on his cover which he showed to me and he had changed the subject to read "A Study of Christian Higher Education in China for the year 1926-1926." He made a remark that anyone on their faculty who would draw the conclusions which are drawn there on such a slight basis of data would be fired. This would be gossip if you told it, but I am writing it to you because I do feel that there is great danger of attaching too much importance to these occasional statistics which we are able to collect from our schools in China. Nearly everyone of the Chinese who spoke-- Mr. Lin the new President of Fukien, William Hung, Dr. Chen the new President of Nanking University, seemed to resent the idea that this application of American standards of efficiency was a fair test of the real value of Christian Higher Education. Mr. Hung was very critical and I did not think he was very constructive in his contributions to the conference. He is evidently still in what I call the C.P. phase of thinking which most of the Chinese in the Yangtze Valley are past. It is so easy to find fault. It is so hard, and they have found it so, to put anything in the place of the thing you have "da dao"ed.

I found myself wondering what kind of reply by cable was expected from us; how anyone could think that in the present confusion which is China, a wise decision could be reached as to what program for anything beyond the next six months could be formed. I cannot see that with this time now when we ought to try to arrive at conclusions that would be binding upon the future. I do not understand what Mr. Cressy seems to feel is an impatience to go out on the warpath in America in a financial campaign to raise money for China. I realize the important and pressing need of money for the Christian schools and colleges. I feel that some kind of quiet effort should be made to get the money which is absolutely necessary to meet running expenses of the things which are running. I cannot believe that the chance group of Christian educators who may be in U.S.A. even if you yourself should be one of the group, are competent to determine our program.

I think Mr. Russell's and Miss Woolley's remarks in the discussion are most disappointing evidence of a lack of sympathy and of any kind of comprehension of the situation in which those of us who are out here are working. Will you mind if I say that I even question whether you can fully realize how things have changed since April? I feel that Dr. Hume has done as much harm as good in the things he has said and written about China. I cannot feel that the refusal to face the facts in the present situation which seems to have characterized all of the Christian Century's utterances on China and many of Dr. Hume's is in the end a kindness to China.

I made some notes of the discussion on the topic which was our last important discussion in the conference--  
**Basis for Future Programs of Christian colleges.** The outline presented by Mr. Cressy suggested for the individual colleges that it should be the relation to the Christian constituency

- a. A Christian constituency as the bases
- b. Service to the Christian constituency

He had two other headings on Minimum Standards and Finance. Under Service to the Christian constituency, it was suggested that

1. Contribution to Ministry, teaching and hospitals
2. Policy of Christian constituency and ability to use college men should be the basis.

President Lin of Fuchow spoke to this effect -

Does not know what is meant by Christian constituency. Does not think relation to Christian constituency an adequate basis for readjustment. Does not approve of a national Christian system of higher education. Service to Christian constituency is not enough. Christian constituency is not of sufficient importance. Christian colleges have a service to render to the whole life of China ( I had myself noted what seemed to me a big omission, topic - Service to China, at least equal in importance to the service of Christian constituency). He does not accept the three lines of Christian service and evidently thinks the ministry as a profession not of very great importance. The leavening of the community through Christian influence on the lives of students much more important than the number of ministers, etc., turned out. Survey of colleges for one year. An inadequate basis for determining future program. The questions which the Chinese Advisory Committee should face are - What are the urgent needs in China, national and local? On this basis, determining what kinds of schools. If China does not use B.A.'s why continue to offer the Arts course? (A criticism made by Mr. Hung earlier in the meeting had been that there were too many graduates of Christian colleges because of the problem of unemployment which Dr. Stewart is evidently stressing. There was an interesting answer to this point by Dr. Herman Liu.

Mr. Wallace

January 20, 1928

He said that he had been connected with a kind of Government Vocational Bureau recently and that there had been a very big demand for educated men to go into various political organizations and bureaus, and that there had been a great dearth of candidates. There had been only two applications and these had not been from graduates of Christian colleges. He felt it was a question of quality, not quantity, - that there was plenty of work for those who were ready to work without too great regard to pay. (My answer to this criticism has been for sometime that we do not pretend to train soldiers or bandits in our Christian colleges and those are about the only vocations in China at the present time in which there is not the problem of unemployment.) Mr. Lin approves of central organization or a University for research, training of teachers, etc.

Mr. Beeman, also of Fuchow, spoke of the danger of taking the Cressy report too seriously. As a report of the year 1925-1926, it was good, but was not an index and not a prophecy. They had, at Fuchow, passed through a real spiritual crisis. The Esprit de Corps in their own group, the relation to the Government, their graduates who had gone into Government service along with subtle spiritual intangible values were not in any way presented in such a report.

Mr. Hung also spoke of the danger of using mechanical measurement of process and of product. He reported some friend who had been asked to take the Presidency of one of the Christian colleges. (I think he must have had King Chu in mind.) When he asked what his main contribution was to be the answer given was Christian character. These measurements, he said, were not adequate in determining whether a college produced Christian character, Chapel Attendance, enrollment in classes in Religion, the number in Christian service, - the Christian spirit was a thing which could not be measured. He thought we needed to understand what we meant by Christian and by Education. He defined education as a process by which the whole life would steadily improve with knowledge, skill and character. A Christian as one who desires to know more about Christ and to live like him. Statistics and mechanical measurement cannot be applied to these things. The problem was to find enough real Christian leaders to handle our institutions and we could leave the rest to God. Money - of no importance; buildings the same. Each college should have at least four Chinese Christian professors, professionally of high standard. Can we find 64 such men. This is more important than American Gold dollars. (I wonder what he thought about salaries.) He showed some resentment of the philanthropy in Christian education. Reported a criticism made by a friend in Peking of the graduates of Christian colleges. He said they were clean, earnest, courteous men; nothing more. That they had no solution for China's problems, except stereotyped solutions from the past. China is not America. What may be good for America may not be good for China. Another revolt against statistics. He seemed to feel that the basis which had been applied by the Educational Commission was whether or not things measured up to American standards.

0720

(I found myself wondering how familiar he was with it and I hope to have a chance to explain to him that that was an absolutely unfair judgment of our attitude in our work. I was the only member of the Educational Commission there.) He went on to say that China's needs, our resources in men and money, including missionaries, along with a history of each institution, supplied the basis for judgment of the different institutions.

Dr. Chen of Nanking stressed the importance of abstract things rather than statistics. Later on he corrected himself and allowed that they might be in addition to statistics. He considered the problem how can the institution produce leaders influencing China in a Christian spirit. He does not sympathize with the idea that a Christian in public life is making a smaller contribution than a man in professional Christian work. He would judge Christian education by asking the question - how genuine a Christian atmosphere can the institution produce rather, than on numbers.

Mr. Tsang of West China said that if Christians were real Christians then the number is a measure, but mere church membership could not be made a basis. The training of Chinese Christian citizens and the training of special leaders seem to him to be the function of the Christian college. He pointed out the danger of too much emphasis on Christian statistics. (Mr. Cressy had made a great deal of certain tables which showed the larger number of Christian students compared with the number of Christian homes, and had argued that there was a fixed mathematical proportion of Christian students in a student body which would guarantee that it should be a Christian college.)

Mr. Van of Shanghai College said that to develop Christian character in the students and to exert Christian influence on the community was the purpose of the Christian college. At the same time, he spoke in defence of statistics and said that there had been found tests and measurements which show an advantage of some things of this kind. He stressed the importance of atmosphere. No way to measure it. The willingness of Christian teachers to bear responsibility was essential to make the college Christian. Educational standards he felt must be made a basis of judgment of the colleges. The graduates he said were the real test of any college.

I thought you would be interested in getting some of the notes which I made on these rather interesting subjects. I wish we could have spent more time on this kind of thing and less time on reviewing the action of the Council in 1926, making the climax of the meeting a cable in which we practically confirmed that action, but I feel that the letters received from New York are rather to blame for that. Dr. Pott wanted to send a substitute telegram which I, personally, preferred to the one which was sent. The point was, that in our opinion, this was no time for a financial campaign and that under all the circumstances we were doing

the best we could to reach the "correlated program" about which we spend so much time talking. I found myself wondering all the time what different people in the group mean by it. I have not a very clear idea what it does mean. I should have liked to get yes and no answers to three or four definite questions. Some things seemed to me to be taken for granted which I found myself challenging. The questions I had in mind were --

1. Do you favor raising large endowment funds to be invested and held in America?
2. Do you prefer "living endowment" which is annual income maintained by raising much smaller sums to balance normal budgets?
3. Do you favor any plan for a united drive for funds in America?
4. Do you favor allowing the six Union institutions to go ahead to secure greatly needed funds for their present program?

My neighbor whom I have already quoted in the letter, when I showed him the 4th question wrote on my paper - "Yes, but only after agreement on coordinated program of the colleges effected. You will NEVER get a correlated program passed by this body," and I am inclined to agree with him.

Mr. Cressy and I had a curious misunderstanding in regard to the report of the Committee on Standards. He had printed a skeleton report which had very little more in it than the Standards approved by the Council in 1926 with a few changes which he had ~~felt~~ free to make on the basis of our Committee action.--The recommendations of our meeting of February with proposed revisions for certain Standards. He showed me a Minute of our April meeting which he felt had authorized him to print only the Standards as they had been approved by the Council which meant scrapping all the work of our February meeting. I claimed that our action had been only that the rating should be done on the basis of Standards already approved but as to the report of the Committee's work, I felt the printed "Minimum Standards" was insufficient, so we had mimeographed the Minutes of the February meeting, and the Standards in their revised form, and we practically got from the Council the approval of the revisions with a very few minor changes. It was a question of Mr. Cressy versus myself, but after all the Council had the right to consider these revisions for our actions were all on the basis of bringing them in as recommendations to the Council. I am sure that in some of the ratings, the revised Standards have been used so that the whole thing seems to me to be in some confusion. I do not know who will be appointed for the new committee on Standards and I think our Chinese friends were a little impatient with the whole idea. Most of the discussion on this was by

Mr. Wallace

-7-

January 20, 1928

foreigners.

This may not catch you before you leave for Jerusalem. If it does, I send my good wishes that the whole experience may be one of personal inspiration and of great benefit to the whole group. My sister will be there; perhaps you will see her again.

Thank you for the card sent from England. I am sending you some Ginling material under separate cover which you may have time to read. My own plans for next year are rather indefinite, but I shall probably be away from China, getting something in the way of a rest, and getting a chance, I hope, for study. At present, I am rather inclining to England as a place of escape from New York.

Cordially yours,

*Matilda C. Thurston*

MCT.B

0723

February 24, 1928.

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston,  
408 Missions Building,  
23 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Shanghai, China.

Dear Mrs. Thurston:

I have this one day in New York on my way to Jerusalem and Shanghai. I merely wish to acknowledge your kind and very illuminating letter of January 20th. As I shall see you so soon I shall not attempt to comment fully on it. It gives me very useful supplement to the more official reports of the meeting of the Council of Higher Education which I have received from Mr. Cressy and Mr. Willmott.

I am very glad that things are so working out that I can be present myself at the meeting of the Council in May. I think I can clear up most of the misunderstanding there may be with regard to the fear lest New York "dictate" a program of Christian higher education for the colleges in China. I have consistently done my best to negate any tendency in that direction and I think we have pretty general agreement here that the program should be prepared in China.

At the same time, if America is to be of substantial help in the future to Christian higher education, its confidence must be maintained and extended. This can be done most surely by working out such a general program as we have had before us since the days of the Educational Commission. I do not believe that this will involve any real injury to existing institutions, which should be given the largest possible freedom in a coordinated plan. But a plan there must be.

I am coming out to spend two or three months in China and then to return to America for the autumn. The Committee here feels that misunderstanding can be avoided only by having close personal relations between the coordinating groups in China and in America.

I had the great pleasure of a long conversation with the President-elect of Ginling College. I often think of you and the difficult but extremely important period through which Ginling is now passing. I wonder if you have ever been called upon to make a more valuable contribution, even though it seems to be largely a negative one. I have been talking of Ginling and the great work of the students and teachers on and after March 24th wherever I have had an opportunity to speak.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

0724

*Mrs. Lawrence Thurston*

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

RECEIVED

MAY 12 1928

TREASURERS OFFICE

407 Missions Bldg.,  
Shanghai, China,  
April 18, 1928.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Mr. Hayes replied to your letter of January 28th giving detailed information in regard to the money returned to New York - Gold \$30,000 was sent October 13th and G\$5,000 on December 7th by my records. I hope you have succeeded in locating it in your New York office.

The profit on exchange may have been uncertain before the last payment was made in November. The account up to December 31st, showing all details, is printed on page 25 of the 1927 Minutes of the Board of Control. The total profit was Mex. \$16,574.71. It has all been credited to our Permanent Equipment Account. Mr. Roberts, Chairman of our Finance Committee, interprets your letter to mean that you are making appropriations to the amount of Mex. \$14,094.86 to Permanent Equipment and I have also so understood your letter. You do not make clear what is to be done with the small balance.

Your drafts for G\$7,228.31, being 1927 balance of Current Funds, and G\$2,396.59 from Property Upkeep Fund, were sold at 2.17. The receipt of the G\$7,228.31 in July would have made it possible to close the year 1926-1927 with a balance of over \$3,000 instead of a deficit of \$12,692.67. Any study of the receipts in our 1926-1927 statement will make clear the fact that we did not receive the money which was due as from New York for the year. Considering the fact that all emergency expenses are included in the statement and that the loan of \$3,500 gold is a part of the deficit figure, it means that Ginling had no real deficit at the beginning of the year 1927-1928. It will not be necessary, therefore, to include the items of \$4,230.89 toward deficit in our budgets this year or next.

I am hopeful, with some assurance from Mr. Greene and Mr. Gee, that the China Medical Board will pay us a proportion of the Mex. \$4,000 which we had counted on from them. The Science Budget for the year 1927-1928 ought to bring us the full grand of Mex. \$3,000 for this year and I think we can guarantee a budget for 1928-1929 which will secure the \$2,000 from the China Medical Board.

I have a copy of Miss Bender's letter to Mr. Marx covering matters financial. In the list of income from the Co-operating Boards, the American Church is listed at Mex. \$1250. Their contribution has been G\$1250. This would mean an additional Mex. \$1250.

0725

APR 18 1928

The maintenance fund figure is put at Mex. \$2,660. Our actual receipts on this for 1926-1927 were Mex. \$3606, and your draft for G\$2,396.59 has brought Mex. \$5,202.60 for the current year. It would therefore, seem safe to count on more than Mex. \$2,660 for 1928-1929 from this source. I hope the Methodist Church South will not make their support of Ginling depend on their having a representative on the faculty.

The Finance Committee Chairman, Mr. Roberts, hopes you will feel that you can answer the questions included in my letter of December 7th. To make clear just what we would like to understand, I am putting the questions on a separate sheet. The question of the balances of G\$819.80 in June 1927 and G\$1665 in December in your last two statements I should like very much to have clear. Mr. Roberts and I both think that the report to the Ginling College Committee would be sufficient as a statement to the Treasurer on the field. All receipts and expenditures appear in that report. We ought to include expenses of the New York office in our complete statement here, for it represents part of the cost of overhead. We ought to itemize receipts as well as expenditures in our statements. Miss Priest agrees in this, and also in thinking that our books here should show the actual financial situation, including New York balances in current funds as reported in our latest reports from you. I am expected to report to the Regents each year the total assets of the College and the best I am able to do is the trial balance of June 30th.

The appropriation of funds to permanent equipment seems to be regarded as a questionable policy. In one of your recent letters you speak of the necessity of meeting this in some other way. The money now held in New York is not building fund but building and equipment. The campaign was conducted on that basis and the original Ginling budget as stated in the 1919 folder which was used in the campaign, included G\$50,000 for equipment and G\$15,000 for furnishings in the first group. We have, up to the present time, June 30, 1927, spent only \$21,395 for equipment and \$13,129 for furnishings. Ginling has been penalized in the rating of the China colleges because our science equipment and our library are below the minimum standard. It seems to me there should be no question at all about the use annually of the amount of money which is called for by very careful increases of the necessary equipment for the college work. I am sure that the original proportion of equipment to building cost is higher than we have so far spent. When these original funds are exhausted, the easiest money to raise is the money for equipment.

I have made a study of your reports for the last three years and I find that the average disbursements in New York charged against the college have been in the neighborhood of G\$7,000. It would therefore, still seem to me reasonable that the quarterly draft drawn on the field should be increased, or if that is

0726

APR 18 1928

not done, that at the end of six months when the report is made to the Ginling College Committee and to the treasurer on the field, the balance of receipts for current expenses should be sent forward. I hope this question and the question of regular annual appropriations to permanent equipment can be given some consideration.

In going through my files at the college, I cannot find any<sup>\*</sup> report of the treasurer for the year 1924. I should like very much to have the files complete in these annual reports. Will you be good enough to have a copy made and send it on, and may I ask that the report for the half year January to June 1928 be sent to the field as early as possible? If we are to include in our official statement, which is made in the report to the Regents, and also for the minutes of the Board of Control, all the items that are the normal expenditures for that college year, I cannot close my books until that report is received. If it would be possible to anticipate the regular payments, salaries, etc., and send this forward I should appreciate it very much. It is now perfectly clear to me that I am not leaving China in July. At the same time, I should be able to get a good summer holiday and I should be very glad to get this work finished up as early as possible. Since beginning this letter, I received the copy of your letter to Mr. Hayes in regard to the gold transfer. I am glad to know that the money has finally been located.

Yours very sincerely,

Matilde C. Thurston

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston)

Encl.

T:G

\* The Report to the Ginling College Committee by yourself is the one referred to.

0727

QUESTIONS TO MR. CARTER

1. How is the statement sent to the Treasurer on the field related to the report for the same period made to the Ginling College Committee?
2. Is the statement balance (\$819.80 on June 30, 1927) included in the report balance (\$4,286.43 in June 30, 1927) or is it an additional credit?
3. At what time are New York balances in current expense funds sent to the field? July or January? Could balances be sent regularly in July and January?
4. Please explain the trial balance of June 30, 1927.
  - (a) Is the report to the Ginling College Committee a report of the Appropriation Account? Is Unappropriated Receipts (Dec. 31, 1927) the same as Appropriation Account (June 30, 1927)?
  - (b) For what purpose is the Smith Alumnae Fund of \$322.49 available?
  - (c) What is the source of the Library Equipment Fund? For what was \$12.00 spent between June 30th and Dec. 31st?
  - (d) Is \$52.12 the income of the Special Endowment Fund and for what is it available?
  - (e) Which items in the trial balance are current expense debits and credits, or sources of income for current expenses?
5. With a pledge of Mex. \$48,000 for the year 1927-1928 can the quarterly draft be increased?

Matilda C. Thurston

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

RECEIVED

JUN 19 1928

TREASURERS OFFICE  
May 22, 1928

Dear Mr. Carter:-

An order for Physics apparatus is being sent to the Central Scientific Company and their bill will be presented in due time. Please charge to our account.

I have the draft for the China Medical Board grand for Mex. \$3,453.57 which we are very glad to receive. This, with your 1927 balance of funds, puts us in very good shape financially. I am hoping to have book up to date by the end of May but my bank balance alone is reassuring as to our condition.

Yours truly,

Matilda C. Thurston

0729

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

學大子女慶會  
RECEIVED  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

AUG 4 1928

July 9, 1928.

TREASURERS OFFICE

Dear Mr. Carter,

Very many thanks for your letter of June 8<sup>th</sup>, for the statement sent early & for all the information supplied - also for draft sent. I shall write later in more detail about our financial condition. We are very happy to be free from debt and able to start the new year with a comfortable balance.

Enclose copy of music order sent by Miss Koo for your information. Orders have been sent, as I understand, direct to the publisher, with request that bills be sent to you.

(Mrs. Lawrence)

Yours sincerely  
Matilda C. Thurston

0730

Mrs. Saurence Thurston

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

August 20th, 1928.

RECEIVED (71 Kuling,  
via Kunkiang)

SEP 15 1928

Mr. Russell Carter,  
156 - 5th Avenue,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Carter:

TREASURERS OFFICE

I have covered somewhat briefly the questions of finance which are connected with the recent meeting of the Board of Control, the Minutes of which have probably reached you. I enclose a copy of the page from Miss Bender's letter.\* Some matters may be made clearer by a few notes on the Financial Statement.

In the Receipts I have itemized the sums received from the Co-operating Boards following your report of receipts in New York. The item, Balance 1927, represents the funds sent in January, Gold \$7,228.31, which represented a balance due the field for the year 1926-1927. The balance held in New York on May 30th, 1928 is also included in this statement of receipts.

Under Expenditures the item Medical Attendance includes the charges on account of Miss Barber which were reported in your May 30th Report -- Mex. \$525.00. The item, New York Office \$143.37 appears for the first time and is the equivalent in Mexican of the items which represent the cost of the New York Office minus the interest on the Current Expense Bank Account in New York. This is a part of the Overhead Administration Cost. The item, Travel U.S.A. under Administration, is Miss Wu's travel to China. A credit was received in the account when she reported to me after her arrival.

The Emergency Account represents all expenses for the year which were incidental to the emergency situation arising out of the Nanking tragedy. I hope to send you an itemized statement of this account later. It includes the grant to Mr. Loos which might legitimately be charged to Permanent Equipment. It includes also the salaries, approximately \$1000.00 Gold paid by you after June 30th, 1927, to Miss Griest, Grabill, Cogswell, Pederson and Mr. Loos. It includes also office rent and living charges in Shanghai, rent, etc., on the basis approved by the Executive Committee, April 1927 -- All outside the normal cost of living of the faculty group. The Travel U. S. A. under Instruction is money advanced to Dr. Hackett and Miss Truedley. May I note here the fact that Miss Truedley has received her salary on the field basis for July and August, she should receive regular furlough salary from you from September first. Dr. Hackett has resigned and having served a three year term does not feel that she has any claim on Ginling for furlough salary. I do not know what the Ginling College Committee will vote in regard to the salary of Miss Hanawalt, who is no longer counted as a member of the faculty.

\* This page is not enclosed. Will send later after Typist makes the copy.

0731

'AUG 21 1928

- 2 -

The Balance of June 30th, 1928, includes the balance reported by you on May 30th, 1928. It represents a Mexican amount of \$1,235.28. It includes also unexpended balances of the Permanent Property Upkeep Fund for two years. We have included a large item for repairs in the Current Expense Budget for 1928 - 1929. The conditions in Nanking of both last summer and this have not been suitable for the repairs which should be attended to on the College buildings. We hope that during the coming year it may be possible to put this money to the use for which it is designated. The matter is also referred to in my notes, Permanent Equipment Account.

In the Permanent Equipment Account the Receipts show an item received from the Exchange Account. It represents the funds received after June 30th into Permanent Equipment. Last year's statement reported \$10,050.34. I have already reported the whole Exchange Account in the printed Minutes. The item, Loan Repaid Gold \$3500.00 - Mexican \$6324.21, is a transfer from the Deficit Account which is now closed. I have assumed that this money should be returned to the Permanent Equipment Fund in New York. The easiest way to do this, seemed, to Mr. Hayes and myself, to let Current Expense Funds in New York be used to repay. I have not drawn upon you for the first quarter of this Fiscal Year, which allows for the repayment of the Gold \$2500.00, and we shall draw in October only \$1500.00 on the second quarter. This avoids exchange two ways and we are not in need of funds at the present time, having on hand a total in all accounts of \$27,114.74.

The Permanent Equipment Balance will be reduced to less than \$5000.00 against a Budget for the year of Mexican \$7650.00 (See the Minutes November, 1927). The unexpended balances of the Permanent Property Upkeep Fund, if any, will be available for permanent equipment. The item, Funds Returned to New York, represents two transactions, one is the Mexican \$10,650.00 which represents the Gold \$5000.00 returned to you in December, the other is Mexican \$4,724.46, which is the amount charged against Permanent Equipment in New York. (Your Report of May 30th)

The only item under Expenditures which calls for any special comment is the rather large amount in Campus Improvement. It represents repairs on the campus roads upon which practically no work has been done for five years. Equipment Expenditures are below normal except, possibly, the amount spent for books.

I have already expressed my appreciation of your sending to me early the report of New York receipts and expenditures. I shall be glad to answer any questions which these notes have not covered.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston) Matilda C. Thurston  
All matters relating to 1927-1928 are still in my hands.  
M.C.T.

0732

27

**GINLING COLLEGE  
FINANCIAL STATEMENT  
1927 - 1928**

**RECEIVED**

**CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT  
RECEIPTS**

SEP 15 1928

TREASURERS OFFICE

|                                   |    |         |                    |                     |
|-----------------------------------|----|---------|--------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Co-operating Boards</b>        |    |         |                    |                     |
| A.B.F.M.S.                        | \$ | 3202.50 |                    |                     |
| M.E.S.                            |    | 3763.30 |                    |                     |
| P.E.                              |    | 2668.75 |                    |                     |
| P.N.                              |    | 5337.50 |                    |                     |
| R.C.U.S.                          |    | 1627.50 |                    |                     |
| U.C.M.S.                          |    | 2900.18 |                    |                     |
| W.F.M.S.                          |    | 5337.50 |                    |                     |
| <b>Total</b>                      |    |         | <u>\$24,837.23</u> |                     |
| <b>Pledged Contributions</b>      |    |         |                    |                     |
| China Medical Board               | \$ | 3453.57 |                    |                     |
| Crescent Ave. Ch. Plain.          |    | 2135.00 |                    |                     |
| London Missionary Society         |    | 1500.00 |                    |                     |
| Smith Alumnae                     |    | 3726.86 |                    |                     |
| Smith College                     |    | 8400.00 |                    |                     |
| Y.M.C.A.                          |    | 5000.00 |                    |                     |
| <b>Total</b>                      |    |         | <u>24,215.43</u>   |                     |
| <b>Maintainance Fund</b>          |    |         | 5,202.60           |                     |
| Balance 1927                      |    |         | 14,337.63          |                     |
| New York Treasurer                |    |         | 733.88             |                     |
| Interest and Exchange             |    |         |                    |                     |
| Gifts-from New York               | \$ | 5631.02 |                    |                     |
| Received in China                 |    | 2197.50 | 7,828.52           |                     |
| <b>Total from Outside Sources</b> |    |         | <u>7,828.52</u>    | \$ 77,155.29        |
| <b>Student Receipts</b>           |    |         |                    |                     |
| Tuition                           | \$ | 7537.00 |                    |                     |
| Board                             |    | 8555.00 |                    |                     |
| Room                              |    | 1000.00 |                    |                     |
| <b>Total</b>                      |    |         | <u>\$17,092.00</u> |                     |
| <b>Fees</b>                       |    |         |                    |                     |
| Biology                           | \$ | 324.00  |                    |                     |
| Chemistry                         |    | 195.00  |                    |                     |
| Entrance                          |    | 228.00  |                    |                     |
| Graduation                        |    | 276.00  |                    |                     |
| Medical                           |    | 505.00  |                    |                     |
| Music                             |    | 356.00  |                    |                     |
| Practice School                   |    | 2010.00 |                    |                     |
| Physics                           |    | 242.00  |                    |                     |
| <b>Total</b>                      |    |         | <u>4,136.00</u>    |                     |
| <b>Total from Students</b>        |    |         |                    | <u>21,228.00</u>    |
| <b>Total Receipts</b>             |    |         |                    | <u>\$ 98,383.29</u> |

0733

EXPENDITURES

1927-1928

Administration

Salaries

|                         |            |
|-------------------------|------------|
| President and Treasurer | \$ 1700.00 |
| Secretary               | 1798.77    |
| Librarian               | 600.00     |
| Library Assistant       | 138.35     |
| Recorder                | 360.00     |
| Chinese Secretary       | 235.00     |
| Business Office         | 489.00     |
| Typists                 | 85.20      |
| Student Aid             | 63.89      |
| Dormitory Director      | 700.00     |
| Nurse                   | 342.00     |

Total Salaries \$ 6512.21

Expenses

|                               |         |
|-------------------------------|---------|
| Commencement and Founders Day | 389.87  |
| Educational Fees              | 400.00  |
| Entrance Tests                | 348.50  |
| General Office                | 349.46  |
| Hospitality                   | 70.71   |
| Medical Attendance            | 1414.74 |
| New York Office               | 143.37  |
| Postage and Stationery        | 354.05  |
| Publicity and Printing        | 697.90  |
| Telegrams                     | 224.93  |
| Travel-Board of Control       | 122.01  |
| " Faculty                     | 63.37   |
| " President                   | 185.70  |
| " U.S.A.                      | 1347.71 |

Total Expenses 6112.32

Total Administration

\$ 12,624.53  
6,068.12

Emergency Expenses

Instruction

Salaries

|                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Biology                  | \$ 4945.00 |
| Chemistry                | 2557.00    |
| Chinese                  | 3738.75    |
| Education and Psychology | 4719.50    |
| English                  | 2813.36    |
| History                  | 1794.00    |
| Music                    | 2190.00    |
| Mathematics and Physics  | 2116.00    |
| Physical Education       | 3105.00    |
| Physician                | 1500.00    |
| Religion                 | 1500.00    |
| Sociology                | 1750.00    |
| Language Study           | 367.85     |
| Travel U.S.A.            | 2030.93    |

Total Salaries \$35,127.39

Expenses

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| Biology         | \$ 476.18 |
| Chemistry       | 931.45    |
| Chinese         | 352.49    |
| Practice School | 1404.20   |
| Lectures        | 22.97     |
| Library         | 628.89    |

EXPENDITURES CONT'D

|                           |                |             |              |
|---------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|
| Instruction Cont'd        |                |             |              |
| Expenses Cont'd           |                |             |              |
| Music                     | \$ 426.07      |             |              |
| Physical Education        | 280.60         |             |              |
| Physics                   | <u>155.57</u>  |             |              |
| Total Expenses            |                | \$ 4,678.42 |              |
| Total Instruction         |                |             | \$ 39,805.81 |
| Maintainance              |                |             |              |
| Care of Ground            | \$ 528.28      |             |              |
| School Heat               | 1194.00        |             |              |
| Janitor Supplies          | 219.25         |             |              |
| Light and Water ½         | 854.42         |             |              |
| Servants Wages            | 1485.76        |             |              |
| Up Keep of Buildings      | <u>732.31</u>  |             |              |
| Total Maintainance        |                |             | 5,014.02     |
| Boarding Department       |                |             |              |
| Food and Cook Wages       | \$ 3876.87     |             |              |
| Dormitory Heat            | 1606.70        |             |              |
| House Supplies            | 305.97         |             |              |
| Kitchen Fuel              | 955.54         |             |              |
| Laundry                   | 83.97          |             |              |
| Light and Water ½         | 854.42         |             |              |
| Wages                     | <u>1241.85</u> |             |              |
| Total Boarding Department |                |             | 8,925.32     |
| Total Expenditures        |                |             | \$ 72,437.80 |

SUMMARY

|                                  |                |                 |                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Administration                   |                |                 |                  |
| Salaries                         | \$ 6512.21     |                 |                  |
| Expenses                         | <u>6112.32</u> |                 |                  |
|                                  |                | \$12,624.53     |                  |
| Emergency                        |                | 6,068.12        |                  |
| Instruction                      |                |                 |                  |
| Salaries                         | \$35127.39     |                 |                  |
| Expenses                         | <u>4678.42</u> |                 |                  |
|                                  |                | 39,805.81       |                  |
| Maintainance                     |                | 5,014.02        |                  |
| Boarding Department              |                | <u>8,925.32</u> |                  |
| n Total Expenditures 1927 - 1928 |                |                 | \$ 72,437.80     |
| Deficit 1927                     |                |                 | 12,798.26        |
| Balance June 30, 1928            |                |                 | <u>13,147.28</u> |
| Total Receipts 1927 - 1928       |                |                 | 98,383.29        |

# 1927 - 1928

## PERMANENT EQUIPMENT RECEIPTS

|                            |               |                 |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Balance 1927               | M. \$ 8522.38 |                 |
| Exchange Account           | 17174.37      |                 |
| Loan Repaid G. \$3500.00   | 6324.21       |                 |
| Sale of Typewriter         | <u>25.00</u>  |                 |
|                            |               | \$ 32045.96     |
| Funds returned to New York |               | <u>15374.46</u> |
| Balance Receipts           |               | \$ 16,671.50    |

## EXPENDITURES

|                     |                |                 |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Land                | \$ 12.00       |                 |
| Campus Improvement  | <u>1851.68</u> | \$ 1863.68      |
| Equipment           |                |                 |
| Biology             | \$ 149.26      |                 |
| Faculty Furnishings | 34.04          |                 |
| Library Books       | 2541.80        |                 |
| Physical Education  | 170.37         |                 |
| Physics             | <u>832.84</u>  | \$ 3728.31      |
| Total Expenditures  |                | <u>5,591.99</u> |
|                     |                | \$ 11,079.51    |

## SPECIAL FUNDS BALANCES

|                             | Dr.               | Cr.               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Book Room                   | \$ 1144.37        |                   |
| College Organizations       |                   | \$ 548.60         |
| Faculty House               | 279.32            |                   |
| Physical Training Loan Fund |                   | 349.20            |
| Scholarships                |                   | 96.99             |
| Student Bank                |                   | 3087.65           |
| Loan Fund                   |                   | 699.38            |
| Suspense                    | 470.13            |                   |
|                             | <u>\$ 1893.82</u> | <u>\$ 4781.82</u> |
| Balance                     | 2888.00           |                   |

## BALANCE OF BALANCES

|                               |                 |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Current Expenses              | \$ 13,147.23    |
| Permanent Equipment           | 11,079.51       |
| Special Funds                 | <u>2,888.00</u> |
| Balance on hand June 30, 1928 | 27,114.74       |

1927-1928 12,790.26  
 14,324.48

*Subject to correction & audit.*

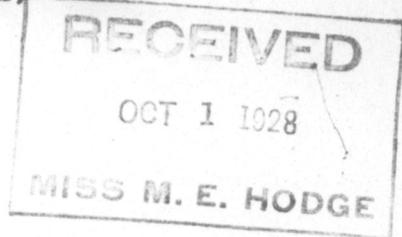
*Matilda C. Thurston*  
 Treasurer

*Mrs Lawrence Thurston*

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

August 25th, 1928.

Miss Margaret E. Hodge,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.



Dear Miss Hodge:

Your letter of July 19th has just come and I am not going to try to tell you how glad I am to hear from you once more. I am not going to attempt to discuss the question which your letter deals with. When we can talk face to face I can make a little clearer my side of the position. Please believe me that this letter clears away any misunderstanding which may have been in my mind before. I have always felt that I could be perfectly frank with you even when we would inevitably differ in our opinions.

I think the plan which I now have to leave China about the first of January is according to the spirit if not according to the letter of the Ginling College Committee plan for me. There is so much back work belonging both to President and Treasurer, due in part to the fact that I worked last spring without a secretary, that I shall have plenty of work for the intervening months, entirely outside the actual college administration, which will be as completely in Miss Wu's hands as if I were in Timbuctoo. I have made plans for the end of the summer to visit Changsha and Wuchang before going down river as part of my vacation. I do honestly want to see these places before leaving China but the plan was made in part as an excuse for not being at Ginling when college opened in September. I shall go from Hankow straight to Shanghai to attend the meeting of China Council which begins September 26th, so I shall not get back to Nanking before the end of the first week in October. There is more than enough work connected with reports and other business of the year 1927-1928 to keep me busy in October.

Miss Wu returned so late and spent so little time at the College in June that we had no opportunity for the working together in the College office which would seem really necessary between administrations. If a good secretary was carrying over it would not be so necessary and my reputation as a retiring President would be very much better than it is. The files have never been put in order since I returned from Shanghai with the year's accumulation of correspondence, etc. Miss Priest took the Treasurership with the distinct understanding that I was to see through the work for the year 1927-1928. The books should be audited sometime in October. I shall have no relation to "College administration during 1928-1929."

0737

AUG 25 1928

- 2 -

On the whole I would prefer to have the question of my relations to the College in the future decided after I leave China. It will give Miss Wu more time to face her whole job and allow the situation in China to develop a little further. In any case I should be absent for at least a year. I have sometimes thought I should like to have even a longer time entirely free from responsibility or claim upon my time. I have really not had a proper holiday since Ginling opened. I have made practically no plans beyond January 1st even as to the route by which I shall travel. It will depend largely upon the question of travelling companion whether I go via India or across the Pacific. I want to visit both Peking and Canton before I leave China.

I have sent Miss Bender a covering letter and other enclosures which I am sure will reach you in due time. A copy of the covering letter went to Dr. Spear. I have not the facilities for preparing copies for each member of the Ginling College Committee. Mr. Carter also has received a copy of the financial statement with explanatory notes which will, I hope, make everything clear. I am very happy to leave the College in such a healthy condition as to finances. Under the circumstances the Treasurer deserves no particular credit. I may perhaps take the credit for Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James gift of a thousand Gold which accounts for over two thousand dollars Mex.

Miss Chester and I are together in my Kuling house which has come through unharmed. It is quite reassuring to find Kuling so normal and it is as beautiful as ever. Over nine hundred foreigners have been here this season. I am spending some money in necessary repairs in which I feel like Jeremiah when he purchased that field in Anathoth. It is a pledge of my faith in Kuling and of my hope some day to return to my little house among the trees. I remember very happily your summer with me here. Please remember me to your sister.

Affectionately yours,

*Matilda C. Thurston*

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

0738

*Mrs. Thurston*

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

*M. E. Thurston*  
*Hodge*  
*B*

FILING DEPT.  
DEC 17 1928  
HOME BASE

September 6th, 1928.

RECEIVED  
OCT 5 1928  
MISS M. E. HODGE

Miss Margaret E. Hodge,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

*Please return* →

Dear Miss Hodge:

For some time I have wanted to write on the subject of the Cooperation between Ginling and the University of Nanking, which is being discussed in connection with the correlated program for Christian higher education in China. Unfortunately that program is the product almost entirely of the male mind which stresses organization and financial efficiency and proceeds by a steam roller process over the feeble effort of women to modify the program. I am told that Mrs. Frame left almost broken hearted because of proposals for reorganization at Yenching which would interfere with the independence of the women. Many of us at Ginling are troubled at the pressure from without on our group and the challenge of our right to exist as a Woman's College.

The document I am sending you is to give you, as Chairman of the Ginling College Committee, the background of facts as to the situation. I have tried not to express personal opinion except in places where it is made clear that I am doing so. Miss Chester and Miss Whitmer have read the statement and yesterday Miss Koo read it. I think I have fairly presented the Ginling side of the case and Miss Koo quite heartily approves of all I have written. It is not for general circulation-rather for confidential information within the Ginling College Committee. I have not made many copies because it is a confidential document. I leave it with you to share as you think best.

I am also sending you a copy of my Report, revised, but subject to further revision and addition before it will be the official report for the year.

Very sincerely yours,

*Matilda C. Thurston*

*P. S. I find that the Report went in a former letter. I am sending a copy of a recent news letter instead.*

*m. c. t.*

*The document to Miss Hodge for her file 11/19/28*

0739

RECEIVED  
OCT 5 1928

GINLING AND THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

SEP 8 1928

M. E. HODGE

GINLING DEPT  
OCT 17 1928  
WOMEN'S BASE

Ginling was founded as a woman's college in 1913 and opened in 1915. In those years the possibility of co-education in China had not been considered. Even the opportunity of the woman's college was secured for Chinese girls against the opposition of a good many men, both Chinese and foreign. Most of the supporting boards were women's boards. The government system offered practically no higher education to women. Even middle schools for girls as reported in government statistics about this time were almost nonexistent. In 1920 the Government pronounced in favor of co-education in its Universities and small numbers of Chinese women were admitted. This was probably connected in some way with the revolutionary ideas which had begun to work in the student movement in 1919. There had been in that movement a very evident desire to have girls as well as boys take part in the processions and mass meetings; and the Student Unions were organized in girls schools everywhere. Co-education became the fashion. The difference between the attitude in China and America toward this new idea was very interesting. In America women had had to fight for their rights in education and in many institutions they forced their way in. They are still, in some institutions, snubbed socially by the men, and there are a certain number of places where the opposition has been strong enough to close doors once opened to women. In China the men students have been even more enthusiastic about having women coming and going on the college campus than the girls have been to accept the opportunity offered. The first co-eds in some of the colleges in China were offered very generous scholarships and other inducements to attend. Co-education was regarded as much more progressive. No special courses were planned for the women students and even in the Christian colleges the interests of the institution and the desires of the men students seemed to have counted much more than the needs of the women.

The first of the Christian colleges to become co-educational was Canton. They had allowed a few girls to study in their middle school and then allowed them to continue into college courses in a very natural way. There was no woman's college near and it was the desire of these first students to get a start in colleges work without leaving home. They did not graduate any women until 1921. When the Government announced its co-education policy Shanghai College opened its doors to women. The number the first year was small and a very large proportion were offered scholarship inducement. This was in 1920. It is interesting to note that the Ginling enrollment for that year dropped for the first time. It had been a steadily rising curve for five years. Ginling and Yenching had made careful plans on the basis of the girls schools from which they expected to receive students. They were prepared to provide specialized education for women, and the opening of the men's colleges merely slowed up the growth on which their plans had been based. They were not consulted in regard the policy before hand. Yenching, also in 1920, was strongly urged to affiliate itself with Peking University. While the two were on separate campuses the relation was more that of a co-ordinated women's college, than a woman's department in a co-educational institution. The student group was large enough to hold its own, and up to the organization of student life, at the same time sharing with the men's college in the academic life. Courses have been somewhat differentiated and the needs of women given some special consideration. At the present time it has maintained a kind of independence in

0740

SEP 8 1928

- 2 -

As the revolution developed, its influence upon the colleges became more marked. Government regulations, with State institutions as their standard, accepted co-education, and the men students have assumed that a university must of necessity be co-educational. In most of their thinking there is no distinction between the college and the university form of organization. Some of the returned students, especially those from America, looked down upon the separate institution, whether for men or for women. Most of them had their higher degrees from the big state universities or from Columbia. They knew nothing of the woman's college movement, and of its contribution in America. There was a distinctly revolutionary phase developed in the propaganda in the student unions. They desired to break down the barriers of social regulation and have women share in political and other movements, always in proper subordination to men. Men seem to want to have women around. A distinctly new kind of woman has emerged. She travels around with her husband, and mixed social life is much more common. This new woman is very often, in Chinese law, a secondary wife. She has usually had some degree of education and is much more of a comrade than an old fashioned wife. Efforts to divorce the first wife, even when she is the mother of several children, in order to marry legally one of these new women, create a social problem even in Christian circles. Sun Yat Sen set the standard for wives in the higher circles of political life and Chiang Kai-shek has followed his example, in order to marry Mayling Soong, the sister of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen. School girls in many centers are tempted by offers of marriage from men in official positions who want a wife who can figure in public life as the old style Chinese woman cannot, because she will not.

Since 1923, when Ginling moved to the new campus, certain problems in relation to the University of Nanking have become acute, and relations at the present moment are distinctly strained. The influences described above have been at work. Men students, like the men in political life, want to have women around. They want to know girls of the college type, they want them to join in their activities. They make a certain demand for co-operation; but always it seems to be a desire to have women fall in line with their program, attend their movies, take part in their social entertainment and enliven their dull lives.

There are certain differences in the student groups in the two institutions which should be noted. Ginling draws its students largely from Christian schools (90%). The student body is largely Christian (80%). It is distinctly a residential college and student life is regulated, under student government to be sure, by the rules and regulations of a well ordered home. Faculty and students live together in very happy relation to each other, and a fairly large proportion of the Ginling faculty are foreign women. Very few of our students are engaged. A very large majority of them are not particularly interested in boys. Romantic love has not featured in marriage relations in China, and marriage in itself has no special attraction for the woman who has intellectual interests. One of the most outstanding differences is that a very large proportion of the University students are already married, in many cases to wives not of their own choosing, from whom they can get nothing of the companionship which the new ideas make them crave. The majority of these men are not Christians, and come from Chinese schools where they have not been under the influence of Christian ideas. The student life is not

0741

SEP 8 1928

- 3 -

regulated; the University has not provided dormitories for more than a fraction of the students and takes no responsibility for their food beyond providing kitchen and dining room which are managed by the students. They are a much less carefully selected body of students, admission being largely on the basis of entrance examinations. They are much more radical and their patriotism manifests itself in outside activities, large number of holidays, disregard of faculty control, more anti-foreignism and destructive propaganda, boycotts and the like. This has been more or less true since 1919. The boys resent the girls' independence and refusal to fall in behind them in their student activities, political and otherwise. They think the girls are under the domination of their foreign teachers, and give them no credit for having opinions of their own on social and political questions. They want western freedom without regard to western proprieties. They cannot understand the lack of enthusiasm on the part of Ginling students for the things they want them to do and blame the foreign teachers. There does not seem to be an openmindedness on their part to the opinion of Ginling students.

Ginling is criticized by university boys and to some extent by the Chinese faculty, in the following fashion. The college life is too luxurious; our buildings unfit our students for Chinese life; Ginling students are foreignized and not trained to make good wives; they are too scholarly - too much interested in study, too conscientious about examinations and college requirements when they conflict with patriotic holidays, too large a proportion of the girls go abroad for study. They say Ginling girls will not co-operate; by which they generally mean, that the girls are not ready to fall in with their ideas. Some very unhappy attempts at co-operation are on record, in which failure was due, in our opinion, to the unwillingness of university students to have sufficient regard for the woman's point of view.

A fellowship group, organized in the spring of 1927, for which the Ginling members had considerable enthusiasm in the beginning, has dwindled because the university group has insisted upon discussion of social and other questions rather than the religious topics for which the group was organized. It would seem to have been, on the part of the boys, a mere excuse for meeting girls. At some of the joint Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. conferences this same difficulty has developed, and many of the men have cared more for mixed social events, picnics, etc., moonlight strolls, than for the serious matters for which the conference was organized. The Y.W.C.A. leaders are criticized by Y.M.C.A. leaders for many of the same things for which Ginling faculty and students are criticized by the university boys. The university students think Ginling girls are ignorant and indifferent to the great events which are transpiring in China - are unpatriotic, because they refuse to let their regular college work be constantly interfered with by outside demands to attend meetings, take part in processions, etc., etc. The type of constructive patriotism which Ginling girls quite thoughtfully work on is not appreciated by the men students. Here, too, they think the girls are dominated by their foreign teachers. As a matter of fact they are a naturally conservative group in social matters, having much more regard for family ideals, and more appreciation of the finer things in Chinese culture, while at the same time, they are not narrowly nationalistic and also appreciate the best things in western culture.

0742

SEP 8 1928

One of the fundamental differences is in the religious attitudes of the two student groups, and to some extent in the Chinese faculty groups. In the list of Christian colleges in China Nanking has the lowest percentage of Christian faculty, of Chinese Christian faculty, of Christian students, of students from Christian homes and of students from Christian middle schools. The student body has for years resented compulsion in matters of religion. For the last year there have been no requirements and there has been a distinct improvement in the atmosphere in the smaller group at the Sunday morning church service, which is also attended by Ginling students. Our ideals for worship in our daily chapel service set a standard which the University service does not satisfy. The girls are critical of many of the speakers who use the occasion for other than religious discussions. There is very little enrichment of the service, although there is a joint choir, and a joint committee has had charge since the spring of 1927. Ginling students were never made to feel that they were under compulsion in the matter of religious requirements. There has been only a slight drop in the average attendance at chapel. There ~~has been~~ is a good deal of interest in the voluntary religious activities under the Y.W.C.A., and the religious life of the College is a treasured memory, even for girls who may not count themselves Christian. There is more loyalty to the Church and more appreciation of the Christian heritage among Ginling students, altho they are not blind to the faults of organized Christianity as they know it in China. Here too, as in the matter of patriotism, they are prepared to be constructive rather than destructive.

During the period of agitation which preceded the change from North to South, and during the past year, nearly all of Ginling's troubles have had their origin in the University. Pressure to have Ginling students take the same line as the University, threats of what would happen if they did not; and now this public criticism of Ginling which comes from the University group, adds to our feeling that there is a most unbrotherly spirit in the group. While we know that some members of the faculty have tried to restrain the radical minority, which makes trouble for them as well as for us, there was not one word expressing regret from the student body, and only one or two individual faculty who gave us at Ginling any feeling that they sympathized. The general feeling among Ginling faculty and students, and among the Chinese faculty the feeling is very strong, is that there is no effective control of troublesome students, that the faculty is afraid to interfere in any way, or is indifferent in these matters. Personally, I feel that since 1919 the University student body has had the upper hand, and evidently even the Board of Managers withdraws when student agitation is in opposition to their decision, as in the recent action regarding co-education. Ginling has always desired co-operation. She has desired it on the basis of equality, through exchange of teachers, or the admission of students to classes in either institution. The distance makes the latter difficult and it is not popular with Ginling students. On the side of the University co-operation would seem to require more merging, and to satisfy the students it would have to be co-education. Ginling faculty and students are united in the desire to preserve our identity as a woman's college. They are prepared for real co-operation, both to give and to receive, on the basis of recognized equality.

0743

SEP 8 1928

Co-operation between Ginling and the University of Nanking as separate institutions has always been taken for granted and even before Ginling moved to the present campus there had been some working together. The President of the University was a member of the Ginling Board of Control and Executive Committee, - a most helpful, brotherly, adviser to the President of Ginling all through the early years. In 1926 he was elected Chairman of our Board of Control and of our Executive committee when the President of Ginling ceased to function ex officio in these positions. Exchange and sharing of teachers has been one form of co-operation, and students from both institutions have taken work in classes in the other institution. It has been a fair exchange and Ginling has been ~~glad to give in her turn~~ very grateful for the help given by the University and been glad to give in her turn. This year University teachers and students have been enrolled in a Chemistry course at Ginling. For the two years, 1925-1927, Ginling Chemistry was in charge of the University Department of Chemistry. Ginling has often asked the University for help which they have not been able to give<sup>it</sup> because their faculty were already over loaded.

At the present time there is a committee representing both institutions to plan for correlation of advanced courses so as to avoid duplication of staff. Ginling specializes in courses for women students and in many lines advanced courses are also adapted to women's needs and would not fit men. There might be a lowering of cost by the combination of small classes in the two institutions but salaries are on a different scale and Ginling would not save by the scheme. Small classes are not as much work as large classes and our faculty at Ginling give time to extra curriculum activities which is worth more than money in building up college spirit. Ginling students do not like to attend classes at the University and the distance is just great enough to complicate the schedule. The reasons for and against have been stated by Mr. Cressy in his summary of the situation. The first three reasons for are valid. The fourth is not. In their present mood nothing less than co-education will satisfy the students of the University. Ginling will not in the end suffer for her constituency is in favor of her present policy.

Reasons for Co-operation:

1. Such cooperation will enable the two institutions, with a given amount of financial support, to offer a wider range of advanced courses and add greatly to their strength and attractiveness to students.
2. Such cooperation on the part of the two faculties will give an increase of strength and scope to both institutions.
3. It should be possible to safeguard the particular values and traditions of both institutions, while at the same time each might make some contribution to the other.
4. The present sentiment in favor of coeducation will quite seriously embarrass the University. Cooperation between the two would provide the answer to any such objection and obviate the necessity of the University going to the expense and difficulty involved in admitting women and entering into competition with Ginling.

Reasons Against Cooperation: (or in favor of the policy of an independent woman's college)

0744

SEP 8 1928

- 6 -

1. Women in China have not had an opportunity to work out their own solutions to various problems of life unhampered by the domination of masculine authority and point of view. There should be a place for an institution where women could do this "without being bothered by men". (Expression quoted from a Chinese woman member of the faculty)

2. The curriculum of the woman's college and the various courses are very carefully worked out from the point of view of the needs of women and the problems which they will meet after graduation. Such courses might not be altogether suitable for men, and courses given in the University which girls might attend would lack this special element.

3. College women are at the present time satisfied with a more general curriculum and have not thus far expressed a demand for advanced courses which is felt in colleges for men.

4. There are a number of serious administrative difficulties which, unless they could be fully overcome, would seriously detract from the advantages of cooperation.

(a) The institutions are twelve to fifteen minutes walk apart. This takes time, is unpleasant in hot or rainy weather, and interferes with making the schedule of classes, as the preceding and following periods are cut in two.

(b) The practice in the two institutions is considerably different as to holidays, the students in the University desiring to spend a considerably larger amount of time in outside demonstrations and the girls in the College preferring to express their patriotism in lines that fit in more closely with their college activities.

(c) The policy of the two institutions differs in its relationship to governmental, political and other public affairs, the administration and student body in the University being more responsive to changing conditions and those in Ginling being less responsive and more conservative in their reactions. Response to such conditions generally takes the form of interference with regular college activities, and the demand for this on the part of the University student body is a source of difficulty to the college life of Ginling. It is a question whether this would not be augmented if there were closer cooperation.

(d) Some types of girls prefer coeducational institutions; others do not, and it is this latter type which comes to Ginling rather than to some other institution. The fact that so many of the faculty and student body do not desire such cooperation constitutes a difficulty in working it out.

(e) The student body at Ginling is at present considerably smaller than that in the University. This tends to put women going to the University at a disadvantage which has been felt by girls taking work there.

(f) The salary scale and general costs are on a different basis in the two institutions. This would involve some difficulty in readjustment unless the whole matter should be arranged on the basis of interchange of work or students regardless of finances.

Mr. Cressy interviewed two Chinese women on the Ginling faculty, one of them an alumna and he found that their objections to interfering with our independence as a woman's college were very

0745

SEP 8 1928

strong. Many of the points against he got from them and they tried to represent Ginling alumnae and student as well as Chinese faculty attitudes. The third reason against is not fairly stated above. College women have shown a very strong desire for "advanced courses", but within the four years of the college course they are less insistent on specialization and purely utilitarian courses than men. They see the advantage of breadth along with an emphasis on one or two special subjects. Our major system provides this. A large number of our alumnae have studied after graduation either in China or abroad. There is no lack of intellectual interest among Ginling women.

Another point to which I would take exception is in his 4-c. Having watched students in China for more than ten years I do not think the men are "more responsive to changing conditions" and the women, "less responsive and more conservative in their reactions". The girls are just as responsive but they have a much more balanced and truly practical and constructive reaction. This is "conservative" in the good sense of the word; the correct opposite is destructive. There is tremendous need in China of constructive patriotism and the men might profitably follow the women. The "woman mind" according to Kidd's Science of Power is superior to that of the fighting male, but in China (perhaps elsewhere) he is not ready to admit it. It will be tragic if women in China are dragged down to the lower level.

I have not attempted to defend Ginling against the criticism made by university boys. Our buildings are beautiful but within they are not luxurious and the food is simple. Our Boarding Department is self-supporting on the fees paid which ~~we~~ are not high - M. \$35.00 per year for Board and Room includes the increase made this year because of the higher cost of food in Nanking. This covers food, heat, light and water, and wages and maintenance. Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei commended us for the combination of beauty and scientific management he saw at Ginling and approved of setting standards for better living in Chinese homes. It is a fact that college girls put their study and its claims on their time and interest first. All students are being urged to do this by the present leaders in education and in government. College should be a time of preparation for life and the four years are all too short for what is needed. A serious-mindedness on the part of students is more needed in China than a thoughtless following in the ways of western society and its frivolities, with no respect for its safeguards. Fellowship in the higher things of life is the best basis for social life and Ginling is ready for that kind of co-operation and could make a real contribution.

Kuling, China  
September 8, 1928

Matilda C. Thurston

Not on micro roll

• 12-30-28



The conflict between the personal and official or business claims on one's life is sometimes more than one can reconcile with fairness to both. Ibsen says: "You cannot have friends and a career" and for the last fifteen years of my life it has been true that friends have been sacrificed to my career as far as my giving what one friend should give another in the sharing of experience and the leisure for friendliness. Many of my friends have made allowances and have not crossed my name off their books of remembrance; and in spite of my seeming neglect I have not forgotten. Now that my official career has run its course I long to resume the personal relationships which make life worth living and I look forward to the years when there will be time to answer letters, remember birthdays, renew the old connections and perhaps make new ones.

On June 30th I ceased to be President of Ginling College and shortly after I dropped my other official title of Treasurer. I have had no official status and no defined relation to the College for a few months, but I have had plenty to do clearing up back work which has accumulated during the year of confusion which lies behind me. It was impossible to live by schedule, and the emergency made first claim on time and strength, leaving letters unanswered in the files, and reports unwritten, and statistics unclassified, and I had the hopeless feeling of never catching up, and a sense of inefficiency and failure which was very depressing. I am going to share with you some of the experiences of the past year on the personal side. Some of you have had glimpses through the occasional letters I have been able to send out, but the story of Ginling was of more importance, of course, than personal details or even personal opinions. Perhaps my experience of feeling discredited by the outcome of things in Nanking checked a little my expression of opinion. I was such a hopeless optimist about the coming in of the Nationalists! I still believe that it is better to hope than to fear and that the fears which ruled many in Nanking were not realized. What happened was worse, in many ways, but it was different—not at all the thing feared; so I still believe that "fears may be liars," and am prepared to take risks. But I am not such an outspoken optimist as I was before March 24th, 1927.

0747

The experiences of that day, shared with the group at Ginling, have already been told. The story of the following month at Ginling was told in the letters which came down to us from faculty and students and alumnae who held on through the Communist phase of the occupation of Nanking, and in *The Story of the First Month* written by a member of the group. They were heroic experiences. Ours in Shanghai lacked the inspiration of dangerous moments. Most of us were in a slough of despond about ourselves and our work. The future looked very dark for Christian work of every kind, and Nanking seemed like a doomed place. Most of the Nanking missionaries went home to America because there was no other place to go. Their homes were looted bare and many of them wrecked or burned. Shanghai was crowded and full of alarms of Communist plots which were brewing in the parts of the city outside the Settlement. Within, foreign soldiers and barbed wire barricades kept one always in mind of the international tension which might at any moment turn into war. The local English newspapers were all crying out for intervention. Chinese newspapers were full of propaganda, much of which was anti-foreign. Entirely false impressions of what happened in Nanking were spread all over China and are believed to this day. When a group of us from Nanking tried to tell the truth our motives were misrepresented, and New York head lines read, "Missionaries Turn Against the Cantonese." What was meant to be a sincere effort to speak the truth in love to our Chinese friends was used as a stick to beat them by the die-hard newspapers in Shanghai. This experience was another discouragement and had the effort of suppressing expression of opinion. For a person like myself who saw two sides in the complicated situation it was very trying, for the extremists on both sides counted you their enemy when you wanted to be a friend and a reconciler.

The Ginling group in Shanghai numbered nineteen. It was not possible to plan ahead. We lived from day to day, up one day, down the next. Easter brought some comfort to our spirits and we were not without hope. Personally, I did everything in my power to hold the Ginling group together; but there were very many, some of them in our own group, who thought it would be impossible for any foreigners to return to Nanking for work in the autumn, and that we ought to release all but a few, who would stay on in Shanghai. On April 9th the "Pierce" sailed with 700 refugees. Only four of the University foreigners stayed on this side of the Pacific. I was criticized for not following the same course with Ginling faculty. We took a risk of incurring a big addition to our deficit by not releasing

teachers, but we took a bigger risk of being unprepared for work in September if we let them go. Most of them were ready to stay and await developments. Several of those who left were ready to return if needed in September.

Some were very sure college could not open, others took a more hopeful view; took for granted it would and planned accordingly, admitting all the time the other possibility. Here again I held with the optimists. To open meant, in my opinion, the return of a large enough number of our former staff, including foreigners, to give continuity to the Ginling life and to maintain our aims and ideals as a Christian college. We could carry on a summer session with a group of teachers brought in for this special piece of work; but to begin a new year, with a group of new students, we needed a faculty who knew Ginling and each other, and who would maintain the high standards we had set for the college. Our students wanted this as much as we, and the alumnae were ready to see Ginling close rather than to see standards lowered.

Refugee life in Shanghai is not a very happy memory. I was fortunate in finding a welcome when I first arrived at the Hostess House of the Y. W. C. A., and until the end of April I lived there, most of the time three of us in a room. It was near the Missions Building where we had a Ginling office. The house was crowded, and we must have been distinctly burdensome, for so many Ginling people came to see us, and our use of rooms interfered with the work the house was intended for; but our Y. W. C. A. hostesses gave us all the privileges of members of their family. They made a hard month easy by their sympathetic and generous hospitality.

We spent weary hours looking for a place where we could settle more permanently and we moved on April 27th to a house in the French Concession, four of us in two rooms,—Miss Case, Miss Chester, Miss Vautrin and myself. Our landlady was a Russian who had acquired an English name by marriage. She was furnishing the house on the advance board paid by her lodgers, and kept us waiting for promised wardrobes and bath room accommodations until she could secure auction bargains. Food was supplied in limited quantities—three prunes for breakfast fruit, and when we asked for more she blamed the boy. We stayed two months in spite of many drawbacks. Nearness to the French Park was one attraction. We had only the dining room and porch to use as reception room or sitting room, for all other rooms were rented. Cost of living even under these conditions was more than double the cost at Ginling. It was a long tiresome trip in to the office every day, and I stayed in town for lunch. As the heat increased

and plans for summer holidays had to be made, we were glad to accept the offer of the Hodgkin's top-floor apartment while Dr. and Mrs. Hodgkin were away attending the Institute of Pacific Relations in Honolulu. We hoped our next move would be back to Ginling in September. It was a joy to have the feeling of a home of our own again, and through the summer a changing group of Ginling faculty lived at 7 Young Allen Court, keeping in touch with the group of Chinese faculty and students who were holding on at Ginling.

It seemed wise to plan for vacations away from China, and Miss Chester and Miss Vautrin left for Unzen, Japan, when we moved into town. Dr. Reeves joined Miss Whitmer in Korea, and just before she left she made a visit to Ginling to have conferences with the students who were working on special assignments in Biology in the summer session. She has the distinction of being the first foreign woman to return to Nanking, and a member of the first missionary party to go back. They reported on conditions in the city and made it clear that the time for the return of missionaries had not yet arrived. Dr. Reeves was able to advise our group about returning to Ginling for the Commencement which was planned for August first. All through July we faced the question, awaiting advice from Ginling which varied according to the political weather. Things were on a very unstable balance and the downfall of the group then in power was rumored. In the end Miss Treudley and I went up and were at Ginling for four days. It was an experience of mingled joy and sorrow. Our welcome from the Chinese faculty was all joy. Some of them we had not seen for four months, for they had stayed on at Ginling through all the weary weeks keeping it safe. They had packed away our personal belongings, sending trunks down to us in Shanghai. The personal papers in my study, which had been put in order in February, were all in the attic, waiting to be rearranged when more important things are attended to. They still wait. The offices were all in order, Mr. Loos' desk was as he had left it on March 24th. I spent one day tying up some of the loose ends of treasurer's work which came into my hands when Mr. Loos left the last of April. All accounts had been most conscientiously kept by those responsible. We can never put on the college books all the receipts in loving loyalty and faithful work which have gone into this year at Ginling.

The story of this visit has been told in detail in my commencement letter. The first return to Nanking has been a hard experience for all of us. The place is full of reminders of the tragedy of March 24th. We know that friends have gone never to return. We miss not

only our foreign friends but many of the Chinese friends who had left for one reason or other and would no longer make their homes in Nanking. Soldiers were still in the University houses, and no one knew what a day would bring forth in the way of disorder and overthrow of the government. The North still threatened to renew fighting, and in August almost succeeded in dislodging the Nationalists who were weakened by lack of unity in their camp, Left and Right struggling to gain control of the party, and military leaders eyeing each other jealously. We came away with a feeling of uncertainty, but we continued to plan for the year ahead, hoping against hope that we could go on.

I left on the third of August for a much needed rest, going to Unzen, near Nagasaki, because it was the nearest holiday resort. Miss Chester had found a tumble-down tea-house, at one time a missionary summer home, and there we camped out, doing our own cooking, but served in other ways by a Japanese maid. We shared the house with friends, most of them from China, who stayed a few days, or a few weeks. I found rest, after the chaos of China, in the sense of security which a government founded on law and order does give. A Chinese friend writing from Tokyo in June said "After all one wonders if there is not something good in an imperialistic government;" and another Chinese friend who came to Unzen to teach Chinese was most favorably impressed by what she saw; the cleanliness of the people, the general look of prosperity or lack of poverty, the friendliness of the people to foreigners and to each other. I am a pacifist; but a consistent critic cannot condemn in Japan and condone in China, and the worst militarism I know is what I have seen in China—militarism without discipline, soldiers who are a law unto themselves, who know no loyalty and no true patriotism. I have never been a strong believer in nationalism, American or Chinese. I consider it a modern form of idolatry; when it builds on hate and the spirit of resentment and retaliation it cannot issue in good. Unzen is an old crater and less than two hundred years ago hot lava flowed over the mountain side clothed to-day in living green. So my hope was strengthened that China's volcanic eruptions will end, and peaceful cities and prosperous country sides will take the place of the desolated and barren wastes which war has made all over the fair land.

Return to China in September brought me face to face with one of the hardest personal situations I have ever met. Ginling would open, and for that I could be thankful. Eight of the foreign faculty,

who had waited to be ready if Ginling needed them, had received their call to go and were ready to go at their own risk, without consular approval. I had expected to remain in Shanghai for a few weeks because it would take that time to settle our business affairs and to be sure that it was right to take college records, treasurer's books, etc., back to Nanking. Now I was faced with the probability of not being able to go back for months. There are some things which you cannot do unless you are upborne by faith—faith of others in you and freedom from fear of consequences. The fear was that my return would bring the College under criticism and give enemies a chance to do us harm. One can take risks when one can personally take the consequences. If the group who were taking the responsibility at Ginling were afraid to have me there I might think they were wrong, but it was not for me to say I was coming back and force *them* to take the consequences if *I* should be wrong. There was something in the situation at Nanking which could not be defined. The currents were not flowing swift and sure on to the sea. They were like the currents in a whirlpool, and it was safer not to be caught by them, for there were hidden rocks and the boat might upset. Even as late as Founders Day (Nov. 1) when I spent ten days at Ginling, the above figure described the situation. I took the responsibility for deciding to remain in Shanghai, giving as the reason the need of an office where publicity and treasurer's work could be more satisfactorily done. This was quite true and continued to serve as an excuse for my staying away from Ginling until the end of the first semester, when the faculty group urged my return. At no time was there a break in the unity of our Ginling group. In this was our strength.

For ten months the President's and Treasurer's office was located in the Missions Building. From my desk I looked across the grounds of the British Consulate to the river where the ships of all nations come and go. We tried to keep in touch with the friends of the College on the other side of the world and help them to follow with understanding and sympathy the brave adventure Ginling was making. I had letters from faculty and students, and two members of the faculty kept journals which they shared with me, so that I followed the daily life and watched the changing scene of politics almost as closely as if I had been in Nanking. Some things could not be told for we are still in the revolutionary phase and need to be guarded in our use of names and in the comment and criticism we may feel like making on public happenings. One piece of good fortune was the securing of Mrs. Berger as Secretary. She gave not only time and strength and most efficient help; but she gave something of even greater value in

her quick sympathy with our problems and her eager interest in our adventure.

Life in a Scotch boarding house in Shanghai did not make exile from Ginling seem any more desirable but I had a comrade in misfortune who shared all my troubles and gave me spiritual support in the places where I might have fainted if I had walked alone. Anna Moffet's story at the time of the Nanking incident was in all the papers. She was shot twice by a soldier who went off with more than a thousand dollars of Presbyterian money and left her with a wound in her hip which got no care for more than twelve hours. That night about half past ten o'clock she was brought to the University where we were taken for protection, and the doctors and nurses gave her first aid. Her wound healed and she left the hospital in Shanghai about three weeks later. Everyone took for granted Anna would go home although she had returned only six months before from her furlough. Why do we have so little faith in the resources of strength available for those who depend on God in times of danger? Anna came through her experience without any lingering terror and after a summer in Unzen returned to Shanghai to face the very perplexing problems of the Nanking Presbyterian Station, of which she was Secretary and Treasurer. We shared offices as well as rooms in the boarding house, and I had joy and strength and comfort, in the companionship of our more than four months together. Early in December Mrs. Hodgkin invited us to stay with her while Dr. Hodgkin was away attending the Student Volunteer Convention in Detroit and the Foreign Missions Conference in Atlantic City. The apartment was steam-heated and we enjoyed the physical comfort all the more after our cheerless boarding house; and the relaxation of being with Mrs. Hodgkin, in a home which radiates joy to all who enter, made the last two months of exile a very happy time. In all I made four visits up to Ginling before returning for good the end of February.

In May, 1927, the new Executive Committee, to which questions of reorganization had been referred by the Board of Control, made a recommendation that Miss Wu Yi-fang be invited to become President of Ginling. It was in line with government regulations and seemed to be necessary although at that moment there was no government worthy of the name in China. We were very fortunate to be able to call to the place of leadership one of our own alumnae, a member of our first class (1919). Miss Wu went to America in 1922 and was studying at the University of Michigan, completing the work for a Ph.D. in Entomology. There were some who felt the situation was so critical that we should call Miss Wu back at once, but I felt that this was a

panic state of mind, and that it was not necessary to ask her to make such a sacrifice. She was willing to do it for the sake of Ginling but we did not ask it. Before the end of May, even, the tension had lessened and we faced all our problems more sanely. Miss Wu was elected by the Board of Control and the election was ratified by the Ginling College Committee in January, 1928. Miss Wu finally arrived in China in June, and on July first assumed her new responsibilities. For more than a year I was in a situation of considerable embarrassment. By some I was regarded as set aside, my powers—if I ever had any—being no longer mine. At the same time all sorts of things were expected of me and I worked overtime at my double job of president and treasurer. Returning to Ginling did not solve all the problems. There was always the question of how far I was expected to take the initiative. A good many of my *ex officio* duties were taken care of by committees and I felt a good deal of the time that I was a kind of fifth wheel. There was no lack of welcome, and in personal relations with faculty and students, no embarrassment, but on the official side it was awkward. No one could have been more considerate than Miss Koo, Chairman of the Administrative Committee which had charge of general administration. We worked together without a single moment of misunderstanding and with a deepening affection. We shared the burden and it was not a light one.

The official suggestion that I should leave China when Miss Wu arrived came when I was at Ginling at Founders' Day, in a letter from New York. It was felt that my presence would be an embarrassment to her when she began her work. I had thought of staying to help her carry a load which had been more than I could carry alone. When she felt that she could spare me I would ask for a leave of absence for a time and the question of my future relation to the College could then be decided. I thought of it in terms of work to be done and wanted to help. Others thought of it in terms of official dignity to be guarded. One letter argues "As a rule a child does better when not under the eye of its parent. . . . It would be very difficult for Miss Wu to act independently; to do her own thinking; to want and ask for your advice and yet not always follow it." Analogies are not arguments of course. My personal experience made me argue quite differently, for I was inspired and not at all repressed by my father who from the time I was sixteen treated me as an equal; and I thought I could do the same in relation to my grown up daughter. Foreigners are sometimes over sensitive and very self conscious in regard to the transfer of responsibility to Chinese leaders. A good many of the finest Chinese would prefer

to have it done without making it seem so difficult: done because it was the natural thing to do. In a recent letter one of our alumnae writes, "I believe in Chinese leadership but . . . . I am tired of hearing from our foreigners, 'This must be Chinese, and that must be Chinese!' The most irritating thing is to hear them say they had better quit, or they had better not do this or that; they had better not return; or so and so ought not to do this or that because a Chinese should do it. . . . I think it all depends. Each case must be analyzed on its own merits." This is "Chinese opinion" more characteristic of the best in China than the radical ideas of those who would rid China of foreigners and take over all schools as centers for their propaganda. Ginling students protested the idea of my leaving. I think they felt that it rather outraged the family feeling which is strong at Ginling. Chinese families hold together, and older and younger generations find room in the home. It has been hard for me to know what is right. My personal judgment was that I was needed and that leaving would be deserting Ginling; I was only three years back from a furlough and in perfectly good health; one person new to the work could never do all that needed to be done. We have always been short in our administrative staff and I was ready to help in any way I could to lighten Miss Wu's load, asking nothing in the way of official standing. But I am acquiescing in the decision made for me and I am planning to leave about the end of January when I have cleared up the back work on reports, financial statements, etc., which remains from the past year. The question of my future relation to Ginling was acted upon at the November meeting of the Board of Control and I am asked to return for the second semester in the spring of 1930. It will be pleasant to be free of responsibility after fifteen years of planning and working for Ginling, and the months since Miss Wu's return have brought to all who have worked with her the confidence that Ginling is safe and her future assured under the new leadership.

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston) MATILDA C. THURSTON.

Nanking, December 30, 1928

Address after March 1,

c/o Miss Helen B. Calder,  
14 Beacon Street, Boston

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(Miss Lawrence Thomas) Harrow, T. Thurston.

London, December 20, 1929

Address since March 1,  
 c/o Miss Helen B. Calder,  
 14 Beacon Street, Boston

address of Miss H. B. Calder  
Mabel C Thurston 14 Beacon St.  
Boston.

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON



RECEIVED  
July 20, 1929  
JUL 23 1929  
PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN BOARD  
TREASURER'S OFFICE

My dear Mr. Carter,

Knowing that I owed nothing to Ginling and that Miss Priest had written you that I was paid through March on the field basis I have not felt the travel account an urgent matter. The difference between field & fullough salary is so very little since the increase a year ago to \$864 that I am indifferent about the adjustment. The dates

my journey are as follows:

February 9 - sailed from Shanghai  
(By Pres. Lincoln due in Seattle about Feb 23)

February 17 - sailed from Yokohama  
By Pres. Cleveland - spent 2 weeks in Honolulu.

March 14 sailed from Honolulu  
March 20 arrived San Francisco  
March 24 landed at Los Angeles.

0753

JUL 20 1929

I finally reached New England on May 11<sup>th</sup> having spent five weeks in Southern California and made three stops on the way east. If you need to calculate the date on which furlough salary should begin these facts may help you.

Enclose a statement of my travel account and also of medical expenses to date. Mrs Priest gave me M\$ 1100 as the equivalent @ 2.<sup>20</sup> of the \$500. which is the approximate cost of the journey from Hanking to Boston. I had to pay for ticket + gold drawn for other expenses at 2.<sup>22</sup> and I have used that figure in making the exchange from gold to Mex. I have included no expenses incident to my various stops en route. I should be glad to let Mrs Priest settle my travel balance by paying me a Mexican check at the ~~rate~~ rate for M\$ 24.<sup>94</sup>, deposited in Shanghai

JUL 20 1929

keeping the whole account at one rate of exchange. I am sure she would be glad to settle in that way.

In regard to the medical expenses I have only regret that such a large item should appear. I am away from my desk at the time of writing & have not receipted bills to send you, but all the bills were paid by check. I am deducting from the hospital bill the amount of 5 days board at \$2<sup>00</sup> which I might have spent for ordinary living. If the College pays these expenses my bank account will have a better balance than at present. The total is more than half my furlough allowance.

Very sincerely yours,  
Matilde C. Thurston

Address

Miss Helen B. Calder  
14 Beacon Street  
Boston, Mass

Travel Account

JUL 20 1924

17

Matilda C. Hurston

Ranking, China to Worcester, Mass.

|              |                       |            |      |             |
|--------------|-----------------------|------------|------|-------------|
| Feb. 5, 1924 | Ticket to Shanghai    | \$ 5.20    | msx. | Sold        |
|              | Carrage &c            | 5.00       |      |             |
|              | Baggage               | 4.00       |      |             |
|              | meals                 | 2.00       |      |             |
|              | Shanghai - Board      | 11.90      |      |             |
|              | Ticket to Los Angeles | 691.31     |      |             |
|              | Total Mexican @ 2.22  | M\$ 719.41 |      | = \$ 324.06 |

|        |                        |                |
|--------|------------------------|----------------|
|        | Steamer tips           | 4.50           |
|        | " "                    | 9.00           |
|        | Baggage - Los Angeles  | 11.25          |
|        | " Express to Worcester | 9.24           |
|        | " Freight " "          | 15.71          |
| c      | Tickets to Worcester   | 75.54          |
| c      | Pullman tickets        | 34.13          |
|        | Baggage                | 2.25           |
|        | meals                  | 13.00          |
|        | Hotel - Cincinnati     | 5.05           |
|        | " - New York           | 3.00           |
| May 11 | Total                  | Sold \$ 506.73 |
|        | " @ 2.22               | msx \$ 1124.94 |
|        | Received in Ranking    | \$ 1100.00     |
|        | Balance due m.c.t.     | msx - \$ 24.94 |

% Helen B. Calder  
14 Beacon St.  
Boston, Man.

T = 11.24 pull  
@ 2.22

JUL 20 1929 [21]

Medical Expenses

Matilda C. Thurston

Pasadena, California - April 12 - 24, 1929

Hospital 5 days \$1 59.70

Less 5d @ 2# 10.00 49.70

Anaesthetist 20.00

Pathologist 10.00

Surgeon 350.00

\$429.70

Total Operative Expenses

Boston, Mass.

Dr. Hall - Examination &c 15.00

Dr. Morrison - X-ray 15.00

30.00

Total to July 20, 1929

\$459.70

NOV 25 1929

[17

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON



21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Mass  
Nov. 22, 1929

My dear Miss Paulberg:

I'm not terribly sorry about Miss Benson's not going to Ginting. The need for a Librarian is pressing - has been for at least five years! Whenever the right person gets there she will find plenty to do, and I should be glad to have a search made for the right person to go out for a period of at least three years. She should be a college graduate, with some experience in a college library. There surely must be such a person who cares enough about her religion to find a church home in which to have some chance for Christian fellowship. I am writing to a friend who is the Librarian at Mt. Holyoke & to another who teaches in Simmons asking their help in finding the right person. It will do no harm to get preliminary information about

0758

NOV 22 1929 [27]

several persons before going very far with any one candidate.

I say "three years" because during that period we might hope to see our Library building built, and it would be ideal to make the most & organize the work with a good American Librarian as Adviser, so to speak. And it would give time for the young Chinese woman we have in mind for the work to get some good training & experience. I'll let you know if I get on the track of any one and I see no harm in trying to get in touch with the young woman you mention. Let me know about her if you succeed.

Cordially yours,  
Matilda C. Thurston.

0759

JAN 31 1930

OVER

Bristol Co

17  
over

January 30, 1930

My dear Miss Sandberg:

The work I was asked to do on old candidate files at 156 Fifth Avenue took much more time than anyone, including myself thought it would. I sent to you, or left to be sent to you, a few files which you may decide to destroy but I thought there might be some possibilities for present vacancies, or some information for future reference. The file for Miss Jones, about whom I have spoken before, is in the files returned. I may have with me in the file of my own letters some of the later data. I wish you could ask Miss Prescott, who lives in Rochester to look up Miss Jones' record there and report to you. (Miss Nellie B. Prescott, 20 Sibley Place, Rochester) In 1925, Miss J. was the best candidate, professionally & in general personality, who was available for

0760

JAN 30 1930

[2]

the Seuling position. Five years experience will be all to the good if in other ways she has matured as the letters I read in 1926 would indicate. The need for someone now in Physical Education is desperate. Letters just received from Seuling make that very clear.

I'm sorry I did not see you again before I left New York. Would you be willing to outline what you want done by the Committee which is to work with you on this candidate work. At what point should the names of possible candidates be put in your hands? How much influence will the Committee's opinion have in the decision? Would you favor one person having a good deal of responsibility to carry on preliminary correspondence & recommend for or against appointment by the Seuling College Committee. I have in mind a person other than myself in asking the above question.

0761

JAN 30 1930 [3]

I should not have written on both sides of the first sheet but this will begin a new subject. Replying to your letter about music candidate I would write what I said verbally that the new person should be able to handle vocal training work, and Miss Riggs does not quite meet that requirement.

In regard to the Psychology candidate I'm afraid I have to say that we ought not to consider a person who has not at least two years of teaching, or an M. A., or both. We almost need to say that our candidates should have college teaching experience. altho for some work there may be equivalent in other teaching.

And the weakness in Miss Brumbaugh's record is that her training is for Elementary Education and at Seuling our training is for Secondary Education. So again I question her fitness on professional grounds.

JAN 30 1930 [47]

I shall be settled at Auburndale after Saturday and hope to be able to get it some of the work the Seeling Committee has asked me to do, which, the last months have not seen accomplished. So let me know of any particular thing you want me to do and I'll try to get some suggestions on to you soon.

Very sincerely yours  
Matilda C. Thurston

Mrs Lawrence Thurston  
21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Mass.

FEB 13 1930

21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Massachusetts

February 11, 1930.

Miss Minnie V. Sandberg  
152 Madison Avenue  
New York City.

My dear Miss Sandberg:

I am returning to you the material which you asked to have returned.

I referred the question of Miss Brambaugh and Miss McJennett to Miss Treudley and Miss Thayer, who spent the day with me a week ago discussing Ginling questions. Miss Treudley has written to Miss Bender the result of our discussions. We feel that Miss Griest has a contribution to make in this candidate work and we are delighted to have word of her being named as a member of the Candidate Committee. I am sure you will be glad to have her carry on correspondence with the college candidates, giving them detailed information about the need of Ginling and gathering the material which is to be considered by the Candidate Committee preliminary to appointment. Even at the distance which Miss Griest is away, she will be able to carry on some of this correspondence and relieve you. I know you must feel that this Ginling work is the last straw, for I know from my sister's experience that any one doing candidate work for one of the Boards has a full-time job.

I am still prepared to help in any way that I can in the matter of the vacancies which are so very urgent, - the Physical Education and Music. A librarian also is most urgently needed if Miss Djang is to carry out a plan which a recent letter suggests of studying in this country.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston)

*Matilda C. Thurston*

0764

21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Massachusetts

February 13, 1930.

Mr. B. A. Garside  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mr. Garside:

Many thanks for the news about the East China Program and the plan for Mr. Cressy's return to present the whole program in this country. The Ginling College Committee had its annual meeting in January.

I will appreciate very much further information about the details of the Program, particularly as it affects Ginling.

Thank you for your note acknowledging the Ginling Calendar.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston) Matilda C. Thurston



0765

21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Massachusetts

February 13, 1930.

Mr. B. A. Garais  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mr. Garais:

Many thanks for the news about the West China Program  
and the plan for Dr. Cressy's return to present the whole program  
in this country. The Ginning College Committee had its annual  
meeting in January.

I will appreciate very much further information about  
the details of the Program, particularly as it affects Ginning.  
Thank you for your note acknowledging the Ginning

Calendar.

Very sincerely yours,

*Walter Dill Scott*  
(Walter Dill Scott)

RECEIVED  
UNIVERSITIES  
FEB 14 1930  
JOINT OFFICE

0766

Matilda C. Thurston

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON  
ADVISER



21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Mass.  
April 8, 1930.

Mr. Russell Carter  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

RECEIVED  
APR -9 1930  
PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN BOARD  
TREASURERS OFFICE

Dear Mr. Carter:

In my effort to make ~~the~~ clear the appeal which needs to be made for an increased income for Ginling College, I find myself wishing to know the definite amounts which are to be counted upon say for the year 1931-1932, from the different boards and other pledged support which the Ginling College Committee is prepared to guarantee. The budget for 1930-31 has in it a number of balances carried forward. I should like to see the income side of the budget for a year cleared of all such balances. They do not expect to have any balance at the end of the year 1930-31. In asking for the supplementary income for this year, I have made the statement, using round numbers, that there is a threatened deficit of nearly \$5,000 Mexican, which seemed to me to be the conclusion of the matter when your revision of the budget had been worked out. I will be very grateful to you for letting me have this income for 1931-32, itemized and as it will be guaranteed by the Ginling College Committee. I think I have already asked that you let me know of any gifts, large or small, which may straggle in as the result of the letters which I have been sending out since the 1st of February. I have sent on to you all that I have received, but my appeal closed with the statement that "checks or pledges may be sent to me, or to the Treasurer, Mr. Russell Carter, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

Would it be too much trouble for you to let me have for the past year - say the calendar year 1929 - a list of the gifts received? Perhaps you would be good enough to send me the two semi-annual statements which you have sent to Miss Priest during that time, and I would appreciate very much - since I am supposed to be working on finance - having duplicate copies of such statements. Miss Priest sends me everything that she sends to you, and I should be glad to receive what you might be sending to her in the way of financial statements. I am particularly anxious to know what has in the past come in through Community Churches. Have the monies received through Miss Tyler's office come to you in lump sums or has there been an itemized statement of receipts? I find myself questioning a little the worth-whileness of the Community church field, but I may be underestimating its possibilities.

Thanking you in advance for this information, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Matilda C. Thurston*

0767

Matilda C. Thurston

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON  
ADVISER



21 Central Terrace  
Auburndale, Mass.  
April 29, 1930.

RECEIVED  
APR 30 1930

Mr. Russell Carter  
156 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Carter:

Thank you for the check covering expenses for the month of March. I suppose the earlier statement including medical expenses requires some action by the Committee. Probably I did not make clear what I wanted as preliminary data for working on an income budget for 1931-1932. The figures in the budget for 1930-31 include a number of balances from different boards which have increased their share in Ginling, and also balances carried forward on the field. All I wanted was the actual amount which the different co-operating bodies are actually pledged for. The work which I have been asked by the Committee to do does include an advanced program. And before making an appeal for supplementary funds it is absolutely necessary that I should be able to state what the balance to be raised amounts to; and for that I need to know the definite amount which can be counted on as pledged support. I feel that it would be a great help in working on the budget on the field if an advance statement could be made to them of the amount which the Ginling College Committee is prepared to guarantee in advance. We try to work it out from the figures of receipts for the previous year, but the two are not always the same.

Information  
sent 5/6/30

I am sorry that gifts have not been going in directly to you. I am working with the Smith College group to this extent - that I am anxious not to send appeals to persons on their list, and I find that a number of names on Miss Tyler's old lists are Smith alumnae. Thank you for the list sent.

Very sincerely yours,

Matilda C. Thurston

0768

1930 1930

NOTES ON THE CORRELATED PROGRAM

*with special reference to Ginling.*

M. C. Thunston  
*Spring (?) 1930*

The following notes are made by way of free comment and expressing my humble opinion on the Correlated Program, 1930, as it appears in the printed copy, page numbers referring to pages in that edition. Quite naturally I have stressed the points which have some special bearing on Ginling and ~~our~~ place in the whole program. I have, however, felt like making some comments on the general plan.

Page 1. While it is true that "Christian Higher Education in China should be considered and treated as a whole," it is even more true that the essential interests of each institution should be conserved. And I feel quite strongly that all that is done for both of these should be done quietly within the group which is concerned and that there is danger of too large publicity - danger of the reaction which the printing in Chinese of the China Educational Commission Report brought in 1922.

Page 2. There is no question but that continuation of international cooperation is absolutely necessary for a period of not less than a quarter century if the Christian colleges are to survive, either as Christian or as colleges. I should like to know whether the government institutions really are "rapidly developing into strong institutions and ....raising the standards of academic work."

I remember the interesting clash of opinion along in the summer, I think it was, of 1926, between C. C. Chen, who has since withdrawn from his connection with Christian work, and Francis Wei, now president of Central University. Mr. Chen criticised Christian institutions from a Nationalist angle and made much of the higher standards in government institutions, stressing the literary production in particular. Mr. Wei quite staunchly defended Christian institutions even on that basis when numbers were taken into account and ~~as a~~ a private program carried by Christian colleges was also given full credit. It is a little hard for me to believe that in the present chaotic situation in China government institutions have been able to do very much ~~ix~~ constructive work.

*broader*

Post-graduate work: It is a question in my mind whether we ought to try to hold for postgraduate work in China those who are to be trained as college teachers and whether an advance program in postgraduate work is as important as it is made to appear in this program. There is, of course, great need of making research on problems within the country possible, and students working along the line of Chinese culture and social conditions ought to be able to do the research work for the Ph.D. in China instead of working through secondhand sources in this country. (M.P.A.)

I question whether work in Science and in a number of other lines where China cannot possibly have the materials to work with which are in libraries ~~in~~ *and labora-* *ories.* this country, should be done in China. It certainly should not be done in too many places.

I hope the East China Federated University will get another name. The problem in cooperation between Ginling and Nanking in postgraduate work - and it is the same problem in advanced courses - is that the interests of men and women students are not the same, and in my humble opinion should not be the same.

0769

Page 4. Why should the School of Journalism be transferred from <sup>Yenching</sup> Ginling to Shanghai?

It would be interesting to have the argument pro and con on this.

The middle school ~~even~~ as part of the college program raises ~~the~~ some questions in my mind, not because I do not appreciate the need of the middle school and its importance as foundation for the college.

For some colleges the middle school is almost a part of the program. For others there is no related middle school.

I should like to know what schools have been selected and just how the colleges are going to dispense funds to these schools. There is, it seems to me, a good deal in the idea of a 10-year fund. I will make a comment on that later.

Individual Institutions:

In the numbers assigned to the different institutions there is no attempt made to state the proportion of women who are included in the total. It seems to me that there is need of looking at the whole question of women's share in this Correlated Program. We have to keep in mind that the body which has approved this program is made up largely of men. 36 men and 8 women appear in the list on pages 28 and 29. Cheeloo and Yenching are the only two co-educational institutions sending a woman to represent them in the Council, but ten of the colleges include co-education in their plan.

Page 5. Who has been elected as Dean of the East China Federated University?

Again, a real name seems to be called for in this East China situation. I do not feel that we have the right to take for Christian institutions a regional name. And there is more individuality in a real name than in a geographical distinctions. *descriptions.*

It is the irony of fate that Shanghai College, which has pushed the East China federated plan for so many years, and St. John's, who have been interested because of their medical school, should now be unable to become a part of the Federation. Personally, I feel that Shanghai College, in its refusal to continue cooperation in the University of Nanking on the basis which was proposed fifteen years ago, is pretty largely responsible for the problem of East China. The ideal for the University of Nanking was a university for East China.

Page 6. Ginling College:

There is very little change in the program which Ginling would have formulated for herself in the proposal which the Council approves. I do not take too seriously the limiting of student bodies because I believe that is a matter which only time can determine. Our buildings were, of course, planned for 400 but would not be extravagant buildings for a somewhat smaller student body.

There is the problem, referred to above, of advanced courses because of the different interest of men and women students in advanced work. In Chemistry, for instance, Nanking would be inclined to stress industrial chemistry and agricultural chemistry, while Ginling would be more apt to find the interest in the direction of household chemistry and physiological chemistry. Similar differences would appear in the students' choices for courses in biology and physics.

The trend in graduate work for Ginling graduates is already so strongly in the direction of going abroad that I do not feel that graduate study is one of our problems.

(Page 6. Ginling College)  
continued.

I should like to have a fund which would make it possible for us to assist Ginling alumnae to study abroad free of the limitations which scholarships in particular institutions put upon the holder. This would, I am sure, be much less expensive than setting up a postgraduate program of any magnitude. As to the University of Nanking, one wonders again how many women are included in the proposed student body of 400.

Page 7.

It seems a great pity that Hwanan is entirely left out in stating the program for Fukien. I feel that some supplementary statement should be made as to what they are proposing to do, and also one would like to know how many women students are included in the Fukien student body of 300. I hope Hwanan can be persuaded to report statistics and as a matter of information the program which they have for the next few years.

Page 8.

Central Organization: Should there be a "central controlling body?" Is it advisable to attempt overhead control of the institutions? Should it not be cooperation of units feeling free of such overhead control but working together with a common aim yet being served by some form of general administration?

Page 11. The principle that "colleges of the same number of students should have approximately the same budget" needs to take definitely into account the differences in salaries for married men and single women. This enters in for both Chinese and foreign faculty and makes quite a difference in the salary budget.

The proposal for the Middle School Fund on a basis of a 10-year fund to be used, principal and interest, within that period, seems to me to offer a very interesting alternative to the endowment fund idea, which calls for such huge sums of money to be raised and which ties up money held in this country (U.S.A.) A Ginling 10-year fund on this basis providing an income of \$45,000 Mexican, which is the increase in current income allowed for Ginling, would mean raising within the next ten years a fund of only \$360,000 Mexican, instead of \$904,000. I wish this idea could be given quite definite consideration. It might be worked out on a 5-year basis as well as on a 10-year basis. It would probably mean as much as \$200,000 Mexican for a 5-year fund. That does not look like such an appalling amount. Of course it would mean that another similar fund, possibly larger, would have to be worked for in the next five or ten years. But I feel that the Living Endowment is a much wiser policy than the Funded Endowment for colleges in the mission field. This is a position which has never been seriously considered, but many of the colleges in this country are working on that line and doing everything to avoid the big campaign idea.

Page 14. The standards set in the student faculty ratio approved for the colleges is one which seems to me to be counter to the Christian purpose of our institutions because it does not allow a sufficient margin of faculty time for the things which promote group life on a higher level. It is rather along the lines of modern business efficiency which by speeding up production and making men into machines has done much damage in the world we live in.

(Page 14  
cont.)

~~At forced ranking of the faculty seems also unneeded for in small colleges.~~  
If the government institution appoints almost no professors - as it is stated on page 17 to be their practice, why should the Christian institutions attempt such an elaborate system of ranking. In a number of departments one really good professor would be sufficient (in the Ginling program). Why should we have to decide whether that person ranks in one of these four classes? This is a point which has been in dispute between Mr. Cressy and Ginling for several years. T

The figures set as the minimum for the library may be necessary to meet government requirements in registered institutions. The size of the institution really should be taken somewhat into account, and this figure seems a little arbitrary.

Page 15. The Council decision that "a unit of approximately the same size should operate upon approximately the same budget" and the comment that "it has turned a deaf ear to special pleadings" sound like the decision of a body of men, and it can be pretty definitely taken for granted that some of their decisions would ignore matters that seemed pretty vital to the small minority of women who sat with them and may have tried to make a case for their program. I know that Ginling was made to feel that they were suppressed in some of the things which they considered "their essential interest." Music, for instance, is practically left out, and we feel that that is one of the contributions which we should be prepared to make. There are also some lines of social science where I think we should be able to do some special research and be free to develop a strong department.

Pages  
16 &  
17.

Faculty Salaries:

It is fine to have the statement of the Christian principle of service put first in the discussion of faculty salaries. All the Christian colleges in America were built up on that basis. Ginling must give heed to the other factor. It is evident that our salaries are below the average, and it is stated here that this average "is not sufficient to enable (the college) to build up a strong faculty even after allowing for the factors of loyalty, sacrifice and academic efficiency." This really calls for immediate consideration in the Ginling program.

Page  
19

The Educational Commission.

At a number of points, statements in regard to this commission raised questions in my mind. The Commission was not a body which came to China in 1921 and reported in 1922. It was equally composed of the members who belonged in China, and the invitation came from <sup>them</sup> ~~them~~ to make the survey, and to work along the general line which the Commission followed. I find myself inclined to write the second paragraph from the point of view of the home base rather than of the institutions on the field. It would read something like this: "Its recommendations were enthusiastically received where they involved decreases for individual institutions, but the parts which involved increases or advance programs met with less favor. Where increases were approved, as for middle schools, for instance, almost nothing was done by the supporting

p.19  
Educ.  
Comm.  
(cont.)

mission boards.'

As a member of the Commission I always had a feeling that reduction of the educational program was the desired aim at the home end and seemed taken for granted by some of the members who came from it.

I question the value of quoting the conclusions of the Educational Commission at this time. If they were ~~valid~~ <sup>valid</sup> in 1922, so much has happened since that it is idle to keep referring back to what the Educational Commission proposed.

Since this is a statement of my own personal opinion, for whatever it may be worth, I might as well include the fact that I was never converted to the regional university idea, was always afraid that the publicity would hurt us and that we were much safer if we did not appear to be competing with government institutions by allocating regions for university work. I felt then and I still feel that the Christian college is the ideal unit.

Page 23. Does the action of the C.C.C.C. endorsing a united financial approach really mean approval of a campaign, or ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> approval of separate appeals? Is the present program going to satisfy the committee as a basis for a joint financial campaign? To what extent have the five mission boards and the boards of trustees listed on page 23 approved the Correlated Program as worked out in 1928? Would it not be worth while for the boards to consider this latest program, which is more definitely in terms of money, and as soon as possible express their judgment, favorable or unfavorable, without waiting for action by boards of trustees? I do not mean by this to legislate on the program and to take final action, but to criticise the program as it affects their share in it through the different institutions which are correlated.

Page 24 and 25.

Here again the quoting of the Educational Commission Report seems to me of no particular value. From the point of view of <sup>a</sup>Christian program the primary school and the middle school are as important as they ever were. The government may decide that we cannot carry on these schools. We still have an opportunity in secondary education. And I did not feel that the attitude of the Commission was one of sacrificing work of college grade. They criticised the inflated programs of some of the colleges and the spirit of competition which did at that time characterize some of them. The colleges were as important then as they are now.

Again, I question the stressing of graduate work as one of the most fundamental needs. The research institutes which were recommended by the Commission would have provided for that part of graduate study which is given first place in the present program, "emphasis <sup>on</sup> research' problems within the country," ~~research~~

One of my friends has said that the Educational Commission Report is like the bible: you can prove anything from it.

Page 26. Will the Committee of Educational Counsel feel that this correlated program is workable for East China? Here, too, I feel that an early expression of opinion is most desirable and that that committee should ~~have~~ be asked to meet and give thought to the proposal. It would seem to me that the modifications which this program includes are along the line of the advice given by the Committee of Educational Counsel in April, 1929.

p.26

Is there a little danger of our continuing to consider the first proposal of the Chinese Advisory Committee "an ideally perfect solution for the East China situation?" It might have been the ideal somewhere along about 1912 when the University of Nanking was getting under way. One might say that an ideally perfect solution of the American situation in 1775 was the arrival at some real understanding with Great Britain. The world would probably be a much better place to live in if that had been achieved. But the developments in the intervening periods, both in East China and in the U.S.A., make it seem impractical to consider the lost ideal.

Page 27. The present plan is very much the same as that which was pretty generally accepted by the East China colleges in 1926, although the events of the intervening years prevented the next steps being taken in the Federation. I wonder whether there is ~~so~~ much fear of competition even if the East China institutions cannot all participate in the proposed federation. Where the constituency in this country is denominational the college which remains outside may make occasional appeals to large donors outside their church constituency. But the burden of their support will have to be carried by their own group. I believe we have gone a long way in China, even in East China, in working together, compared with the position we were in in 1922. And it means a good deal to work on a basis of submitting the budget and the general program to the criticism of such a group as the Council. I hope that the Committee of Educational Counsel and the Committee of Financial Counsel will not hold up the whole scheme by continued demand upon some of these East China colleges to conform. And I hope in any joint financial campaign that a good deal of emphasis may be placed upon the individual institutions, so that out of ~~it~~ it there may come a definite acquaintance with them and an interest which will continue in them - some people more interested in one, and others more interested in another. For I believe that the appeal of a concrete piece of work is greater than the appeal of a big lump sum of money to be raised on general principles.

APR 19 1931

OVER

[1]

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON  
ADVISER



Shanghai, March 20, 1931

Dear Miss Sandberg,

Yesterday I had mailed to Miss Tufts a roll of four pictures for your Baptist Women's Anniversary. I hope they reach you in good shape and that they help to illustrate this piece of Baptist work in China. Will you remember the buildings one by one? I meant to get them labelled but the roll was ready before I had time to get anything written. If I list them here I think the names could be attached when they are set up. It is hard to know just how such exhibits are to be arranged.

The group picture is one taken last November at the time of the meeting of the Board of Directors. The center row is faculty & Board members, the latter being in the center.

0775

MAR 20 1931

(27  
see  
back  
-31)

One picture shows the Recitation Building, the rather plain front view, but it shows detail of architecture and general style. Another picture is the Central Building (given by Smith Avenue). The other single building is a dormitory. It is not the one given by Mr. Laing of Rochester but the four buildings are all very much alike. The fourth picture looks from the south along the front of the central building. When the exhibit is over I hope you can find some place for the pictures in your office in New York or elsewhere and be reminded of this interest you have in China. I'm so glad you could look in on us and have the pictures in your memory.

I am sending to you also some copies of the new Guilford Bulletin. This is not popular publicity but it does tell what we are doing as a college. You may be able to use these at the Convention. Miss Bender will have more of them. I hope something else will get through to you from Blanche Wm. I know she has been getting things

(see back of p. 1)

MAR 20 1931

together of the sort requested.

Dr. Wm. Miss Vantrien, and I have been attending a meeting of the Council of Higher Education and the China Christian Educational Association. No change was made in the Correlated Program as adopted in 1930 and it seems more & more clear that Guilin & the University of Nanking will not be asked to divide their work or alter their programs. I hope the way will soon be clear for some effort to increase our current income so that we may meet the demands of the years ahead. I know you are all doing all you can to see that next year's needs are met in the way of staff. Nothing is more important than a faculty adequate professionally & spiritually to their opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,  
Matilda C. Thurston.

MAY 1 1931

GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING

Here I am on my way back to Nanking! Have I even told you that I had thought of taking this trip up to Peking? We had a four-day mid-term holiday and I had no Monday or Tuesday classes, so I could add Sunday, Monday and Tuesday and make a ten day holiday out of it, so it seemed worth while to make for the old capital. I wanted to see the buildings before we began our new buildings, and to get glimpses of the beauty that still is Peking before it fades. I had only five days in all there for I could not start till Sunday night a week ago, and have to start back to-night. But I got a lot in and feel that it has been worth while.

Coming up I had Mrs. Frame on the train returning from the N.C.C. meeting at Hangchow. So we had those two days - rather about forty hours - together, besides the three days with her at Yenching. Several other people on the train going up I also knew - Mr. Y. Y. Tsu of P.U.M.C., T. C. Chao of Yenching, Roland Cross and from Techow Myfanwy Wood who was in the same compartment with me (she is the London Mission representative at Yenching). China is for me is a pretty friendly place. I am likely to find someone I know all along the line. This time I find Dr. Mei, Director of Public Health in Nanking, who is return to Nanking. His wife is a charming young woman who belongs to the Nanking Woman's Club. They are both Christians of a very good sort. Dr. Mei studied in Oberlin. He is helping me to get a berth somewhere. I started from Peiping without a reservation, taking my chances of getting something in Tientsin where the Mukden section of the train joins ours, or we join theirs. The through trains from Nanking to Mukden are the sign of friendly alliance between the two leaders Chiang Kai Shek and Chang, the Young Marshal of Manchuria.

It is ten years since I was last in Peking. I find the old name more natural and a good many people up here are still using it, although the official name by order of Nanking is Peiping, as you know. My last visit was to attend the public opening of P.U.M.C. and to meet with the Educational Commission in September 1921. A lot of water has flowed under bridges since that time. P.U.M.C. buildings have a used look but they have been well kept up. Foreigners are still on the job there and they make a difference. We may find our place as superintendents of grounds and buildings! Our standards are certainly higher.

I stayed for two days at the Language School, as the guest of the Pettuses. That is a most interesting place. It is all foreign style as far as architecture goes, but they are "exposing" the young people to Chinese influences of the best sort. Pictures are hung everywhere and good bits of porcelain stand around. The garden is a lovely place with the lilacs, white and lilac forsythia, pansies, flowering plum, pink and white, wistaria coming on. The planting is done to give a succession of flowers. The two hostels face a quiet court behind the school building and closed in at the rear by the long low service building. It is all well planned and well managed. I can see how it may make it harder to get right down to primitive living in up-country stations but no harder than an American would have with city conveniences. I found several old friends there besides the Pettuses. I inspected the buildings and found some suggestions for future faculty residence at Ginling.

0778

MAY 12 1931

I made connections early with some Ginling girls who are at P.U.M.C. and four of them came to supper with me at the home of one, Tao Shan Ming, 1922, who is doing something at the National epidemic Bureau and lives alone in her little house just behind the American Board Compound, a court once part of Tuan Fang's palace. I missed three other girls who live in this city of magnificent distances. I had only two days in the city and three out at Yenching, too short altogether.

The things I wanted to see were buildings with possible suggestions for our new buildings and gardens of the classic pattern if they could be found. It was just a little early for gardens but I did see some very interesting places. I did not get to the Temple of heaven or the Confucian and Lama Temples, nor to the Museum in the old Palaces and I did not look at rugs. All these I have done on previous visits and had my time been longer I should have gone again.

On Wednesday morning Mrs. Pettus went with me to the new Metropolitan Library and the Chung Hai - the "Middle Sea" in the Winter Palace gardens. The Library is a most interesting piece of modern Chinese architecture, very impressive both as to size and design. The roof is green tile, like P.U.M.C., the central part higher and the wings are really separate buildings connected by a corridor. We were fortunate to meet the librarian and he took us in and showed us everything. The building is not quite furnished but far enough along to give a good idea what it will be like. All the fittings are up-to-date western. The stack wing in the rear is very well done, capacity of 500,000 volumes. I should like to see it again when books are moved in and the grounds are in order. Mr. Yuan, the librarian, said rather positively that if the building had not been so far along it would never have been built in Peiping. Some of the money in it is American Indemnity funds (1900). They seem to be willing to let Peking be the cultural center and such a library is, of course, an important feature. It will cost \$1,800,000 Chinese. A biology research building nearby will cost only \$800,000 and have almost as much space, foreign factory style. Some people feel that China is too poor to build in Chinese style but as one man said: "They think they can get away with cheap foreign buildings." Good ones would cost more in any architectural style.

Wednesday afternoon Dr. Ingram took me to see the Catholic University where American Benedictines are settling into an old Manchu Palace and finding its courts and gardens a good substitute for the cloisters of a monastery. In the southern part of the large garden they have built a new University in a most interesting adaptation of Chinese style. The architect is our Father Adelbert Dom Adelbert Gresnigt, who is considered the greatest living church architect, sent out to study the problem of developing a Sino-Christian architecture for Catholic Missions. He showed us some of the work he is doing and has done. The University

is a most interesting work. It is very building encloses large courts. At corners are towers the corners of the The rest of the

|          |            |         |            |          |
|----------|------------|---------|------------|----------|
|          | Students   | N       | Students   |          |
| Students | Court      | Library | Court      | Students |
|          | Rec. Rooms |         | Rec. Rooms |          |

piece of long and the two quite the four like those at Imperial city. roof,

except at the entrance in the center is quite simple. The towers have green tiles. The north side is flat roofed with the line of the city wall which of course is not unlike some University Gothic. From this flat roof you look down into the garden of the monastery, not open to the students. They will have a garden of their own to the west of their building when the grounds are put into shape. Part of the rockeries and pool of the old palace garden is still there.

The Prior Dom Ildephouse showed us through the old palace courts which they have kept in good repair, better than the palace courts in the Imperial City. One building is their chapel and behind it the refectory. Tea was on the table and some real American chocolates had come to some one of the brothers and were on the table for us to sample. It was good tea with an apricot pie for the sweet. While we were having our tea a younger brother came in from behind the screen. I am sure he heard our voices before he came in but he started to withdraw as if he had interrupted. The Prior asked him to stay and I think he got a real thrill out of it, not from me but from the young woman who had gone with me, Miss Holroyd of Honolulu. She was Alice's room mate on the train up. Father Adrian and the Prior continued the inspection of the buildings and the garden which I shall describe later in the garden section of my letter. Everyone says these young American Catholics are a totally different type from the French and Italian Jesuits who have represented Rome in China in earlier days. It was deemed advisable to have English speaking teachers in their schools and American men and women are on the job. This Catholic University got registered promptly and makes no fuss about not being free to require chapel, etc. They have a big "Auditorium" over the Library, all fitted up for plays and movies. The small chapel in the monastery is for Christian services.

Tuesday noon I went out to Yenching and saw their buildings for the first time. I was more or less familiar with the general plan, and I had seen pictures and plans of particular buildings so I was prepared. I like them but not better than Ginling. Their color I do not like so well and within they are not as well done as to plaster and cement work (although they have more decoration). The dormitories for the women are not according to Mr. Murphy's plans and, although they are pleasant within, the whole group as seen from the north, which is the entrance side, is anything but attractive. They like them because all the rooms front south, and looks and economy have both been sacrificed for that. The courts between buildings are attractive.

The Dean's House and Administrative Building are very attractive. They seem to me somewhat extravagantly so, both in the buildings and furnishings. Mrs. Gamble gave the furnishings and it is all very sumptuous. Alice's suite gives her comfort and quiet apartness. Two other people are living with her in the big house. The downstairs rooms all seem more or less public and are used for college entertainment of guests. The guest suites are most charmingly furnished, and I am glad to have been there while Alice was the hostess. She gave me a very delightful three days. I really know more people well at Yenching, Chinese and foreign,

MAY 1931

- 4 -

than I do in the University of Nanking. Of course I feel in a way that I belong to American Board groups and I know a good many of their Chinese faculty. Quite a number of Ginling people are at Yenching, some married, one graduate student, one teaching, several transfer students who still seem to feel that they belong to Ginling. The first afternoon Alice had invited these students to tea. Some of them I had not known because they were here while I was away but they seemed glad to come. Wu Mon-i, the graduate student, I saw a good deal of. She is on our faculty in the Chemistry Department, taking her M.A. at Yenching. We have another Yenching M.A. in our Biology Department.

Faculty are housed at Yenching in a great variety of ways, Chinese in foreign style houses and foreigners in Chinese houses, old and new. They are much scattered and get together socially by entertaining a good deal. President Stuart's house is a social center for the university and the Dean's house for the Woman's College group. Small houses seem to be popular but they are expensive for single women, both in cost of building and upkeep and in time given to housekeeping. I feel that there is much less of what we have at Ginling in family spirit and much more of individual independence. I think the ideal should include opportunity for both. The student problems at Yenching are much more numerous and difficult than ours, because of co-education. They are now completely merged and I feel that the women will lose something they have had in the past when Mrs. Frame leaves. No Chinese successor is in sight. In some ways it is a harder place to fill than mine. It is easier to be president of a Woman's College than to be dean of women in a co-educational university. I think the position will become that very soon, rather than "dean of the Woman's College" which Mrs. Frame has been. One problem at Yenching seems to be the inability of agreeing upon the Chinese leadership. The Chinese faculty at Yenching all seem to be very individual, brilliant and full of ideas, but not ready to work together under a Chinese leader, and not too ready to settle down to teaching. There are a good number of them in administration and in research. One always wonders whether the larger institution does as good regular teaching as the smaller more modest college where the best teachers really teach. Yenching has the university atmosphere in many ways and is developing graduate work as no other place has or should, in my opinion. If the rest of the Christian institutions are really good colleges they will make a real contribution to China. Nanking has its special line of agriculture. Mr. Cressy would like East China to go on for graduate work but it doesn't seem to be working that way very fast.

I particularly wanted to see the Yenching library since it is something like the one we are planning. They are not satisfied with it but men like William Hung and Timothy Lew are not satisfied with anything and if they had what they wanted most of the others would not be satisfied, that is a typical situation at Yenching. It seemed to me they had not begun to do what they might with what they had. The library certainly was not an attractive place to enter and to visit. They feel they cannot keep books on open shelves which of course is the thing which makes a library; otherwise you have only big reading rooms and a storehouse of books. I hope we can give ours the feminine touch and still

0781

MAY 1931

- 5 -

have a library adequate to our smaller group. We have the University hear enough to cooperate in the matter of sharing expensive books and magazines. We do need a really good librarian! So does Yenching.

They are very much at sea about their chapel. So few students attend that they do not feel like building a large chapel and the liturgical minded ones want a special kind of small chapel. They need a larger auditorium than the one they have in their Administration Building. They now use a room in the Divinity School for church and chapel, the women have their own small chapel in Sage Hall, their Administration Building. It all takes for granted that students are not going to attend church and chapel. We are planning for our chapel labelled "Auditorium" on the plan and probably adapted for other uses of a suitable sort. I maintain that we can afford a chapel or a church used daily by a fair sized group and large enough for the occasional entertainment where the room will be crowded; that we cannot afford an "Auditorium" to be used possibly five or six times a year. I think we shall succeed in working out a compromise solution that will do for both. I still hope we shall get back to a better chapel attendance than we are having this year, about 70 on the average out of a possible 170. Our proportion is better than most of the colleges and the attendance at the Monday Memorial Service, the Sun Yat Sen ceremony, is not larger at Ginling than the chapel service. Plays and movies draw full houses at Yenching. We have no movies and fewer plays at Ginling but the Nanking houses draw crowds on Sundays or week days alike. Concerts are also popular.

I must finish the account of my trip and mail this letter. I am going to do a special garden section describing the gardens I saw in the city and out at the Western Hills but that will keep. I have finally sent my article to Asia. My days here are not suited to literary labors. I am doing too many different things. The lack of a secretary also is a great drawback.

At Tsinan on the way down Dr. and Mrs. Heeren of Cheeloo came on and I had their company along with nice Dr. Mei to make the second day very pleasant. We had good views of Tai Shan, the sacred mountain, as we passed. A week earlier the Ginling pilgrim party of over sixty had visited the mountain the Chu-fou, the birthplace of Confucius. They evidently had a splended time. President Chiang, knowing of the trip, had sent orders to the General at Taian to see that the party were taken care of and he laid himself out to entertain them even more than they cared to be entertained.

It was nice to get back to the green fields of the south after the bare brown of the Chihli plain. Spring is at least three weeks earlier here than in Peiping, although it is backward this year. We have had no hot days and very few really warm days yet. Probably it will make up by being extra hot in June and July. The campus is lovely. Our roses are lovelier than they have been for years and we are having our own strawberries.

I must add a word about the People's Convention now in session in Nanking. Every one says it is a "packed" gathering but how it could be anything else is hard to see. At least it

0782

MAY 1931

- 6 -

is behaving in a most orderly manner and makes a good impression on visitors. They made a demonstration one day on the subject of Extrality but that was to be expected even if we cannot agree that "it constitutes the most serious obstacle to the unification and reconstruction of China". That is bunk similar to campaign slogans in any country. The Canton outburst seems to be causing ~~very~~ very little disturbance here and evidently has not developed into very much down there. It is another case of noisy "Outs" shouting, "Down with the Administration". I hope it stays at that. Evidently Shanghai is worrying and people were advised not to come up to Nanking last week! That is typical of Shanghai. Nanking is perfectly quiet. Buildings are going up like mushrooms all over the city, most of them foreign style. Houses are renting for fabulous prices - a \$15,000 house renting at \$350 per month! - almost 30% return if the tenant pays money back in four years. China has always expected high rates of interest on her money and I suppose risks are high. But I must stop and begin again.

Love to you all

Matilda C. Thurston

Ginling College,  
May 12, 1931.

0783

Thurston

71 Kuling  
August 11, 1931

The storm rages outside - a No. 1 typhoon - but I have a new roof which is standing the test. On the storm side - north-east - the wall is wet through in one spot and leaks over the window. Does it all sound familiar to you and make you remember the Kuling storms? Do your thoughts turn to Kuling when the summer days come? I can assure you my thoughts have gone often to you in longing for the friends who are not here. In 1928 the whole community was smaller. This year there would seem to be a normal population, judging from the Sunday morning congregation and the fact that there are very few empty houses. (The census shows over 2600, of whom over 1200 are Chinese.) But I look about and see very few familiar faces.

This year we have the Gi Gung Shan people at Kuling which means a big increase in the Scandinavian-Lutheran element. There seem to be a good many C.I.M. folks here; a good many Southern Presbyterians, some of whom, like the James Woods, haven't been here for eight years. Three of their sons are back in China, and Agnes. Josie Woods is here, and Sophie Graham, and the Jim Grahams, the Hugh Whites and Mrs. Bradley. The Hankow and Anking dioceses of the American Church Mission are fairly well represented. The Troops and Dyers have come up from the Shanghai diocese. Bishop Roots has been up and Mrs. Roots is here, very much on the invalid list, which does not seem at all right. Catherine Sherman is with her, fighting T.B. The Harry Taylors are here, as nice as ever, and the Craighills, Tyngs, Millers, and Kemps. Mrs. Miller is running a summer hotel in the American School. London Mission and Wesleyan folk from up river are here - the Gillisons, Gellers Onleys, and Miss Coxon of the L.M.S. Mr. Geller is leading the chorus which is singing Judas Maccabeus this afternoon and tomorrow night. Miss Warren is next door and means to keep her house. A lot of new Wesleyan, one of them a niece of David Hill, are here, the Rowleys, Gibsons, the young Geddes, the Owen Chapmans. Methodist Valley is happily occupied with families and single ladies from Kiangsi and down river, including several Nanking families - Stewards, Trimmers, Jones, Ill Illicks. The Christian Mission is fairly well represented - Garretts, Bates, Smythes, Hagmans, Ploppers.

When it comes to Presbyterians North they are few and far between. The Derrs, Mrs. Gelwicks, and Mrs. Jenkins represent Hunan. The Tookers returned to Kuling last week bringing three children with them. The Daniels, Mr. Drummond and Ellen, Marguerite Rowse and Miriam Null, Mabel Jones and myself from the Kiangnan Mission seem like a feeble remnant. The Sam Mills and Stanley Smiths went to Peitaiho.

Someone sent me a post-card on which a little child sits pensive on the top of a green mound and below the sentiment, "I ain't lonesome 'cause I'm here, it's because YOU AIN'T." It's about the way I'm feeling this summer at Kuling. Just a list of friends who are not here, who made up my Kuling in days gone by - the Morrisses, Lees, Williamses, Shermans, Gilmans, Beebes, Lobenstines, Evans, Cochrans, Hiltners, Hoods, Kelseys, Macklins, Bugges, and Yale folk - will make clear my sense of loneliness this summer. Some of the houses stand empty. Chinese are in the Cochran houses and in Miss Henderson's. Over sixty houses are now owned by Chinese. Some of them are "very good" and some of them are "horrid". Even the nice ones have ways of living that are not ours. High stone walls close in the Jim Cochran place, and a second house is built right out to the street and backing up to the Sam Cochran house - spoiling it almost. Miss Henderson's successor also has walled himself in and he got the stones out of the brook which bounds the lot, even blasting away big rocks on Miss Warren's side, leaving a deep clay stream bed instead of the weathered boulders: his old wall will tumble back into the stream some day. He keeps chickens. The other day Mabel counted three little heaps right in the road on her way back from the Estate Office. At night one would not see them! Children squat here and there as they do in the streets at home - nice little children they are, in spite of everything, and one is glad they are able to get away from the heat and floods down below.

It's the worst flood in over sixty years all through the Yangtze Valley. In Hankow water is up to the second story of foreign houses in the Vaion Hospital compound - and in the hospital. Imagine the sanitary conditions! In Kiukiang water has been 16 inches above the floor in

0784

Thurstm - 8/11/31

the Rest House. Mabel Jones has just gone down into it all on her way back to Snowchow (It took her ten terrible days to get there) where water is up to within three feet of the top of the city wall, which is their last dyke. If that fails the whole city is gone. It never has, but if a typhoon like this is lashing water against walls and dykes there'll be even worse destruction of life and property than there has been. I don't suppose anyone knows what the loss of life has been. There'll be famine this winter, and almost certainly cholera will appear to make things more horrible. Poor China! Even nature seems against her. And from such conditions come bandits and Communists. Gen. Chiang is "reported" to have succeeded in suppressing the bandits in southern Kiangsi, and gone to Kaifengfu to attend to the latest rebellion under Shih Yu-san. (He didn't go.) It is rumored that Borodin and Galen are in Canton and the Reds there getting more aggressive. Muriel Boone said that the early campaigns against bandits in Kiangsi merely chased them over the border into Hunan. She was leaving Chenchow because another Communist attack was feared early in June. (It didn't come off.) The Mitchells and the Lingles are spending the summer in Jiangtan and Changsha. Here at Kuling everything is as quiet and peaceful as one could wish. Those who have risked it ever since 1927 say it has been so all the time, and they are quite scornful of those who left or feared to come in 1930.

We expected the Chiang Kai-sheks and the Jungs here at Kuling and Dr. Barrie's hospital and the Sherman house were made ready for their coming early in July. Mrs. Barrie told us what a business it was fixing things in the hospital to send Col. Hwang, who is a sort of personal secretary of Gen. Chiang's. Then it was all arranged to suit him he came to Mrs. Barrie's house to sign the contract and when he saw that he wanted her to change and let Mme. Chiang have that instead of the hospital - after Mrs. Barrie was all settled in her house and had guests coming to visit. It is a lot nicer than the hospital, of course, with all her books and comfortable upholstered chairs, and cheerful fireplace, and bright curtains. The guests invited were her excuse for keeping her house. Rent was paid in advance but so far the places have not been used. You will have read of the death of Mme. Sung in Tsingtao (on July 24th) the day after an attempt to assassinate her son T.V., the Minister of Finance. It was a narrow escape for Mr. T.V. One story has it that a report of his death was the cause of his mother's death. Mme. Chiang had gone with her mother to Tsingtao and returned to Shanghai so she was not with her when she died. They are having a big semi-official funeral for her, but it is to be a Christian funeral.

The Kuling Convention this year was below the old standard. No distinguished visitor came to give any unity to the addresses. In 1929 they had Canon B.H. Streeter. This year there was series of lectures on disconnected topics by five missionary speakers of no special note, with devotional hours led by other five. Saturday morning there was a missionary conference with four or five missionary speakers who talked about their particular kinds of work - one of them telling of his experiences in a bandit camp - and Rev. Marcus Cheng on the Chinese church and on his work as an evangelist to the churches. I went one morning and heard a good talk on Jeremiah and also took in the Saturday morning session. There was a very poor sermon on the afternoon of the opening Sunday and a worse one, according to Mabel, on the closing afternoon. Bishop Roots presided and preached a good sermon the second Sunday morning on Renewal. Hugh White wasn't satisfied with the program and is calling on people to meet at his house weekly to pray for a world revival. The Woman's Conference was "revived" and met yesterday. Very little that was said was different from what might have been said my first summer in Kuling, in 1903. C.I.M. evangelists in the villages of Honan are not conscious of any change. Perhaps there is none there; and of course real human heart need is the same, revolution or no revolution. The committee who planned for the conference were old-school leaders, mostly. Next week the Religious Education specialists are planning for a three-day conference and there is likely to be some modern pedagogy talked there. What would an illiterate country woman get by memorizing the verse, "Him who know no sin he made to be sin on our behalf, that we might become the righteousness of God in him." (2 Cor. 5 - 21)? The lady evangelist who spoke on Rural Evangelism begins with such verses. Even Paul didn't begin with that. Jesus told stories about a farmer sowing seed and a woman makin' bread, and talked about Happiness and Righteousness much more than about Sin - at least so I

Thurston - 8/31

read my New Testament.

August 25th.

The Religious Education Conference brought a group of younger missionaries together for three mornings and was helpful in the sharing of problems and solutions in work within the church. A few Chinese were there, but the West Valley Conference was on, and at 10:45 each morning M. Jaffray, the leader of the Stewart Evangelistic Conferences in Feitaiho and in West Valley gave a lecture in the Church. He preached last Sunday morning on the Stilling of the Tempest and the 'Call from the other side' - to heal the man possessed by demons - an old-fashioned Northfield General Conference 1900 kind of sermon.

Nanking, September 16, 1931

There was a traffic jam about the end of August in Kiukiang because of Hankow refugee travel. Some people had to spend two nights in the Rest House - with 18 inches of water above the first floor. I was lucky and got through without waiting. The Yangtze is more like an inland sea than a river all the way from Kiukiang to Nanking. The Nanking bund was about eighteen inches under water. You can imagine what a mess it was getting off the boat, bag and baggage. We had to pay \$4 for a carriage. Autos were ploughing through the flood, then choking and stopping. There was water as far as the Post-Office and another stretch between that and the gate. After that it was dry - even dusty. Around Shui-si Men it is flooded and there are refugees living on the city wall. In Hsiakwan there are over 10,000 refugees in from the flooded country. Compared with Hankow, or even with Kiukiang, it is very mild distress, but before the winter is over it may be worse. Rice is soaring in price.

Ginling is open and overflowing with students - sixteen on porches. We have only ten or so more than last year but we were full then. Faculty members have increased, too. We are missing our absent members - Miss Vautrin, Dr. Reeves, Miss Sutherland who left in June via Siberia for a summer in Europe and a year at home. Six newcomers help to fill the gap.

We are wondering whether Ginling is on the list of places to visit for the Lindberghs who are expected in Nanking on the 20th. We hope that Anne knows that Ginling is her sister college. I've written to remind her. They are to stay at the American Consulate with the Pecks.

Rebecca K. Sues†  
Mr. George W. Loo  
Mrs. J. Claude Thomson

Ginling College,  
Nanking, China  
September 29, 1931

Dear family:

You will all want to hear about Lindy and Anne and their visit to Ginling - the great event of the season for some of us. Against the background of international troubles now stirring it seems of very small moment. There is great excitement among students over the Manchurian situation. Yesterday a group of Central University Students made their contribution to the general mess by mobbing the Foreign Office and beating up poor C.T. Wang. We hear that there are eight Japanese gunboats in the River and that 500 Marines were landed and are guarding the Japanese consulate. They evacuated all Japanese residents some days ago. Are they trying to provoke war with China? No sufficient cause for their action in Manchuria is clear in the accounts we are getting. Are you getting anything that makes you feel that you really know what happened?

Lindy landed on Lotus Lake on Saturday afternoon September 19th. Plans were made on the expectation of receiving him at a pontoon in the river, although the swiftness of the current, and the flooded condition of the suburb near the river were all unfavorable. He decided for himself after flying around and investigating the general situation. Then there was a rush from the river into the city and across to Lotus Lake while Lindy and Anne sat in the plane and waited, smiling, to be officially received. It was one way of avoiding the crowd, but the Lake has been a place of pilgrimage ever since and every now and then the pilgrims have been made happy by seeing the hero and heroine boarding or alighting - have met Lindy in his shirt sleeves and seen Anne in her knickers. You can imagine the thrill of the American small boys and girls here in Nanking who have had this chance of getting a close-up. I do not know how keen the interest has been among the Chinese residents. The news of the clash in Mukden and the taking over of the city by Japanese soldiers reached us the day after the landing of the Lindberghs and, ever since, the Chinese attention has been focused on Manchuria. Even the flood seems to be discounted as a calamity.

The Lindberghs offered their help in survey work for the Flood Commission and when their offer was accepted they cancelled all social engagements and were without plans as to the length of their stay. They made several trips off to the north-east where the region east of the Grand Canal is a great inland sea. This region was caught by a sudden breaking of dykes and the loss of life is not known. Whole villages were wiped out and millions of people are involved in the tragedy. Anne drives while Lindy makes the maps and they go off with a few sandwiches in their pockets and come back in the late afternoon as quietly as we might take the car for a trip to Plymouth. Their maps are said to be a great help in giving a clear idea of the extent of the damage. One day Lindy took two doctors up with him to survey the scene. Another day they went south-west and saw the flooded region between Nanking and Wuhu, and south of Wuhu. Hankow was to be the next, and when Dr. Wu sent her invitation on Sunday evening the answer was they were going to Hankow tomorrow (Monday).

Monday was a threatening, gusty sort of day and about ten o'clock Mrs. Peck called up to say that they could accept our invitation and visit the College if we wished. So it was settled that they were to come about five, see what was going on in the Gym, inspect the buildings and stay to dinner. We made our final plans on this basis. Dr. Wu and Mrs. Tsen

SEP 29 1931

ordered a Chinese dinner for eighteen. Five students, Presidents of student organizations, faculty representatives, Chinese and foreign, the Lindberghs, the Pecks (of the American Consulate) - also Councillor to the Legation) with their daughter, made up the party. You will see that that left only eight faculty places. We followed the order of appointment more or less closely and Eva Spicer and Emily Case were the two other foreign faculty favored. We had heard that Col Lindbergh talked chiefly about flying and related topics so we put Mr. Hsiung, our Physics man, and Liu En-lan, our Geographer, at his table. After the dinner we were teasing En-lan about her learned questions about climate and weather in out of way places. She says she learned a lot.

I had Anne at my table and she was altogether charming and apparently delighted with the whole experience. The dinner was not a feast but a carefully chosen selection of special Chinese dishes, with rice. We had mushrooms, shrimps, sharks fins, abalone, duck, kidneys, fish, eight-precious rice, pine seeds, almonds, watermelon seeds, honey dates and moon-cakes. (Saturday was the Moon Festival) After dinner, which was served in the guest hall of the Central Building - the Smith gift to Gilling as you know and as Mrs. Lindbergh knew - we came over to the faculty house for an informal reception to which other faculty came, and at which we had Chinese music. They left fairly early since they were planning to start this morning at six o'clock for Hankow. I am writing this with the pen they used to sign their names in our Guest Book.

There is a good deal of strain in life these days for people like Dr. Wu - she sees the problems from both sides. Her experience in the Institute of Pacific Relations two years ago gave her the Japanese view of the Manchurian question; and while she does not side with Japan she sees how it looks to them, as well as to the Chinese. She has very little patience with the rash student agitator, or with the group who broke into the Foreign Office so rudely this morning. Dr. Wang is in Chung Yang Hospital recovering from the effects of his beating. Isn't it distressing to have such things done in the name of patriotism? But all revolutions are stained by such madness. People like Dr. Wu and En-lan are so ashamed to have such things done for they see how it looks to out-siders - and of course it gives Japan an excuse for guarding her Consulate and increasing her force.

October 3rd.

One should be keeping a diary these days for the situation changes and things are only true if dated. C.T. Wang has resigned, on advice of his doctor, and his resignation has been accepted. At first glance, that looks like making a scape goat of him and giving face to the mad students; but he does seem to need a rest and Searle Bates, upon whom we depend for thoughtful judgment on politics, thinks he'll be back again before very long. Yesterday's paper says that Wellington Koo is in Nanking and that Alfred Sze has refused the post. Mr. Koo is an old Peking diplomat who at least once before finished up work for C. T. Wang which he had all but carried through. As a man I prefer C.T. in spite of many disappointing things in his attitude as a Christian. I have not given up the hope that he will come back to his old loyalty to Jesus Christ.

One interesting thing has been done this week. Mme. Chiang invited a group to meet at her home on Tuesday afternoon at four-thirty, and they have met daily at the same house to pray for China and all the problems she is facing. Dr. Wu is included in the group and some of the city

0788

SEP 29 1931

pastors - also a small group of foreigners. For one month before her death Mme. Sung had a daily prayer meeting in her home in Shanghai. Many Chinese are feeling that their hope is in God in this crisis. They believe right is on their side and there is no help in themselves in their present prostration. One good seems to be coming out of the evil in the coming together of Nanking and Canton - at least it looks that way now.

Dr. Wu has led chapel three times this week. She is doing some very hard thinking and feeling very deeply the seriousness of the situation. On Tuesday she used the passage on the Fruits of the Spirit as a responsive reading and the Story of the Temptation as the lesson. She talked on the use of the right means to attain our ideals, making it bear very definitely on ways and means of showing patriotism and arriving at the ideal solution of present difficulties with Japan. The example of Jesus in choosing the way of love and the Cross instead of using the other ways suggested by the Temptation was held up as the way for us to take. Two things we can do in such a crisis: (1) use our minds, understand and discriminate and (2) rely on God to save us when our own helplessness would make us despair.

On Wednesday she reported on some conferences with government people and educators called to consider the student activities which are not being encouraged by the Government. General Chiang offered some students who came up from Shanghai to agitate the choice of going into military training at the school here or returning to their classes in Shanghai. The papers reported him as promising to arm all students. As usual, the papers are doing their worst in producing confusion of mind. Japan gets one story and China another and probably both are departures from the facts.

We had a problem of our own in a proposal that we should entertain 200 women from Great China University in Shanghai in our Gym. We heard the students were coming up to demand war so it became a question of the Ginling attitude as well as the question of inconveniencing ourselves. Dr. Wu called a joint Chinese faculty and student meeting and their discussion resulted in a reply to the effect that we could entertain 50 over one night without food. In the end they did not come, being discouraged in Shanghai by indirect government pressure. A big student parade planned for Thursday was called off by the same tactful management - called off by the student leaders under advice of school principals who conferred with government representatives.

At the Thursday chapel Dr. Wu talked on Faith - as hope for the future much needed in a depressing situation like this; and as a force helping others in whom we had faith to accomplish what they could not do unsupported. She plead for faith in those who were carrying national responsibility at this time. Both talks were tremendously in earnest and most positively Christian in emphasis.

October 6, 1931

Saturday morning we had no classes and students participated in some form of patriotic activity. So far this is the only break in our regular work. The University boys get a little more excited but on the whole they are keeping a fair balance. Their morning military drill is better attended and I suppose most of them are ready to fight Japan - as students in other countries in similar plight would be. It will be a miracle if the tension does not produce incidents in Manchuria which will serve Japan or China as excuse for further rattling of swords. But war would be too terrible - equivalent to suicide for China, in my opinion. She has nearly done for herself in her civil wars since 1911 and this would just give

0789

SEP 29 1931

Japan all she wanted. I'm sure the military party in Japan would like nothing better: Our hope is in the liberals and decent people like ourselves who will work for peace.

Sunday we had a Faculty Retreat. It is harder to have unity in the group than it was when we had fewer part-time and fewer new people. We discussed three questions - The Intellectual Life, Vocational Guidance, and Fellowship as a Source of Spiritual Power. Mereb Mossman led the first, Dr. Wu the second, and Eva Spicer the third. I had an opening devotional period and Eva closed the day. The questions prepared as a basis for discussion probably stimulated some thinking that found no expression in the discussion itself. I'm never very sure what the sum total of such discussion is in new ideas or inspiration to new effort. I still carry some thoughts from Northfield addresses I heard thirty-five years ago. I wonder if we will come back to addresses as a new method, some day, and be done with discussing as a formal procedure for retreats and conferences?

October 8.

Yesterday we were treated to a lot of rumors - that the Japanese had captured Shanghai & Chungking & would be in Hanking by 6 p.m.! Great excitement among the believing ones. Hardened skeptics like me laughed but Mr. McCalmed the students by giving them some facts. There's a real war scare on and people are very jumpy. I hope this letter, and my ruling one, will help to fill in a few gaps altho the letter I'd like to write you hasn't been written here. I was glad to get your recent letter telling of your holiday trip with Mary. We want to know your plans.

The new people are fitting in very nicely and seem happy. No word at all from or about Miss MacKinnon. We miss the old timers - including yourself. Someday I hope we'll have you back. Please share this with Esther & Margaret Thomson at Princeton.

Affectionately  
Matilda Thurston

Copy to R. Guest

Minutes

From letters of Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Wu (?)  
edited by Miss Florence S. Tyler —

Excerpts from Recent Letters from  
Ginling  
September 28 & October 8, 1931

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The year began very happily. There is always something inspiring in the feeling that every place is taken. The class enrollments are about normal in relation to each other: Seniors - 25; Juniors - 37; Sophomores 47; Freshmen 60, Unclassified 11, Specials 4; Two-year Special Physical Education Course 8. The faculty list shows sixty names; 14 in Administration and 46 in Instruction. Of the last, 23 are new, although 3 are returning after absence and so are not entirely new to the College. In the total of 60 there are 41 Chinese, so we have achieved the official two-thirds majority required for Boards of Directors. Eighteen are part time teachers, some of them Chinese and some foreign. I think you may be interested in seeing the faculty list.

We are rather happy at the way the last years' financial statement has come out with a good balance. Miss Priest is working now on the revised budget for the next year, and although our immediate anxieties are not financial, we know that in planning for 1932-33 we must devise ways and means of increasing our income.

You may be interested in the letter which I have written giving the account of the recent visit of the Lindberghs to the College. It also gives the background of clouded skies which the trouble in Manchuria has given to all our thinking. Ginling girls are maintaining their good record of restraint and common sense, although very disturbing rumours crop up from time to time. Yesterday we heard that Shanghai had been captured by the Japanese and that Chinkiang was also taken and that they would be in Nanking at six o'clock. The story was running around the campus between four and five. Dr. Wu called a general meeting and reported the facts in such a way that student's fears were calmed, and today our work goes on as if nothing had happened as, in fact, nothing did. My letter makes clear my admiration of the way Dr. Wu has handled the whole situation.

You will all want to hear about Lindy and Anne and their visit to Ginling—the great event of the season for some of us. Against the background of international troubles now stirring, it seems of very small moment. There is great excitement among students over the Manchurian situation. Lindy landed on Lotus Lake on Saturday afternoon September 19th. Plans were made on the expectation of receiving him at a pontoon in the river, although the swiftness of the current, and the flooded condition of the suburb near the river were all unfavorable. He decided for himself after flying around and investigating the general situation. Then there was a rush from the river into the city and across to Lotus Lake, while Lindy and Anne sat in the plane and waited, smiling, to be officially received. It was one way of avoiding the crowd, but the Lake has been a place of pilgrimage ever since, and every now and then the pilgrims have been made happy by seeing the hero and heroine boarding or alighting — have met Lindy in his shirt sleeves and seen Anne in her knickers. You can imagine the thrill of the American small boys and girls here in Nanking who have had this chance of getting a close-up. I do not know how keen the interest has been among the Chinese residents. The news of the clash in Mukden and the taking over of the city by Japanese soldiers reached us the day after the landing of the Lindberghs and ever since the Chinese attention has been focused on Manchuria. Even the flood seems to be discounted as a calamity.

0791

The Lindberghs offered their help in survey work for the Flood Commission and when their offer was accepted they cancelled all social engagements and were without plans as to the length of their stay. They made several trips off to the northeast, where the east region of the canal is a great inland sea. This region was caught by a sudden breaking of dykes and the loss of life is not known. Whole villages were wiped out and millions of people are involved in the tragedy. Anne drives while Lindy makes the maps and they go off with a few sandwiches in their pockets and come back in the late afternoon as quietly as we might take the car for a trip to Plymouth. Their maps are said to be a great help in giving a clear idea of the extent of the damage. One day Lindy took two doctors up with him to survey the scent. Another day they went southwest and saw the flooded region between Nanking and Wuhu, and south of Wuhu. Hankow was to be the next, and when Dr. Wu sent her invitation on Sunday evening the answer was they were going to Hankow tomorrow. (Monday)

Monday was a threatening, gusty sort of day and about ten o'clock Mrs. Peck called up to say that they could accept our invitation and visit the College if we wished. So it was settled that they were to come about five, see what was going on in the Gym, inspect the buildings and stay to dinner. We made our final plans on this basis. Dr. Wu and Mrs. Tsen ordered a Chinese dinner for eighteen. Five students, Presidents of student organizations, faculty representatives, Chinese and foreign, the Lindberghs, the Pecks, (of the American Consulate, also Councillor to the Legation) with their daughter, made up the party. You will see that that left only eight faculty places. We had heard that Col. Lindbergh talked chiefly about flying and related topics, so we put Mr. Hsiung, our Physics man, and Liu En-Lan, our Geographer, at his table. After the dinner we were teasing En-lan about her learned questions about climate and weather in our of way places. She says she learned a lot.

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*Mrs. Lawrence Thurston*

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

*Yvonne  
Thurston*

RECEIVED  
OCT 30 1931  
MISS M. E. HODGE

October 8, 1931

Miss Margaret E. Hodge,  
156 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City

FILING DEPT.  
FEB 20 1932  
HOME BASE

*General News*

Dear Miss Hodge:

Last spring Dr. Wu referred to me a letter from you in which inquiry was made about mailing lists. I am sure that I left the card mailing list, which was the original, with the other material to be turned over to Miss Thayer. In the meantime, I have revised the special mailing lists which we have used for Calendars and informal reports about the College, and I am enclosing herewith a copy, corrected as far as my limited knowledge goes. It is very difficult to keep such lists up to date.

It seems hardly possible that I have been back a whole year. It has taken a good deal of time to get back into things, because I have actually been in a detached or semi-detached relation to Ginling since March 1927. When I returned last September, more than seventy-five per cent of the students were strangers to me, and about half the faculty. This year I feel very much more as if I really belonged to the college; in the absence of Miss Vautrin I am having more to do with internal affairs - acting as chairman of the Curriculum Committee pro-tem etc. - and of course that is really the way to know a college.

The year began very happily. There is always something inspiring in the feeling that every place is taken. The class enrollments are about normal in relation to each other: Seniors - 25; Juniors - 37; Sophomores - 47; Freshmen - 60; Unclassified - 11; Specials - 4; Two-year Special Physical Education Course - 8. The faculty list shows sixty names: 14 in Administration and 46 in Instruction. Of the last, 23 are new, although 3 are returning after absence and so are not entirely new to the College. In the total of 60 there are 41 Chinese so we have achieved the official two-thirds majority required for Boards of Directors. 18 are part-time teachers, some of them Chinese and some foreign. I think you may be interested in seeing the Faculty List.

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NANKING, CHINA

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facts in such a way that student's fears were calmed, and today our work goes on as if nothing had happened as, in fact, nothing did. My letter makes clear my admiration of the way Dr. Wu has handled the whole situation. Will you share the letter with Miss Bender and any other members of the Committee who might be interested in it?

Cordially yours,

*Matilda C. Thurston*

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

MCT/T

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