

127 2626

UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Giving
Administrative
Miscellaneous cooperative committees
1927-1945

WOMEN'S UNION CHRISTIAN COLLEGES
IN FOREIGN FIELDS

419 Fourth Avenue

New York City

You can count on me for _____ dollars

113 or the Ginling Relief Fund, payable _____

Signed _____

{17

54 ~~27~~ [27]

C O P Y

April 27th, 1927

My dear

During the great campaign for building funds for the seven Union Christian Colleges for Women of the Orient, you helped us with your gifts. The campaign was a great success. You helped to make it so.

You designated your gift for Ginling College, Nanking, China. The buildings were built and Ginling had three successful years in its new home. Then came the Nanking tragedy - and because of the rabble which follows in the wake of war and the hatred which war engenders, our American faculty were obliged to flee for their lives. We feel sure you will want full information as to what happened at Ginling during the time of the Nanking incident, so we are enclosing the account of those days together with the cable received from Mrs. Thurston on April 21st.

Ginling Committee sent the following cable on to Mr. George W. Loos, Executive Secretary of Ginling College at Shanghai on March 28th:

"Please accept united sympathy. You are authorized to draw on treasury for relief funds, whatever proves necessary including replacement of personal outfits."

In the opinion of the Ginling Committee the sum of - - - - dollars will be required for immediate relief needs. We are appealing to the friends of Ginling for this amount. Can you help us? No amount is too large or too small. Fill out the enclosed blank or sign your name or enclose your check in the return envelope.

We need your cooperation and confidently await your response.

Sincerely yours,

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

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

April 25th, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

The following account written by Miss Ruth Chester has come to the office today. I am sending it together with Mrs. Thurston's postscript.

THE SITUATION AT GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING

After learning on Wednesday afternoon, March 23, that the Southern Army had entered Nanking and the Northerners were retreating, we took in neighbors as refugees and kept watch all night for looters. All was quiet in our neighborhood and the first report in the morning was a reassuring one. But some time around nine o'clock came the news of Dr. Williams' death and of some holding up of foreigners. Our Chinese faculty and students immediately took charge and told all of the foreign faculty to stay in out of sight. They appointed representatives to stand at the gate and meet any soldiers there and deal with them as well as they could.

The first group of looters was headed by a few Huananese soldiers from the Southern Army and went into one or two of the academic buildings. The accompanying rabble took some hedding that had been used there the night before and four microscopes and a few other things, but stayed only a short time and did little damage. This crowd was subsequently met by someone with enough authority to make them drop what they had collected and part of it at least was piled into rickshas and returned. Then an officer in the Southern Army, a brother of one of our students, came over and talked with some of them and promised protection. But he was soon called away by a group of students from the University of Nanking bringing word that Dr. Bowen had been taken and his life was in danger. While our protector was gone another group of looters came. They took a few more things from one of the academic buildings and were about to demand the opening of the safe when they evidently became fearful that the officer was returning and they vanished. He did return, having been summoned by our servant who went after him on a bicycle, risking his own life as the soldiers were firing. The officer severely reprimanded three or four soldiers who had been bent on loot and after making them kneel and admit their guilt he went away leaving a small guard he had brought with him.

Soon another crowd of civilians began pouring over the hill toward a side gate. The guard fired a few shots into the air and the crowd fled. This reassured us and we thought the danger was over. The next arrivals were not so easily managed - a small group of soldiers tired and hungry and demanding to be taken to the foreigners. Food and discussion restrained them temporarily but soon they insisted on going through the buildings. The faculty and students took them to other buildings first which they were able to do because our residence is exactly like the student dormitories and does not stand out from the group, but finally felt they could hold them no longer and some of them rushed over to tell us to hide. It seemed impossible to leave the building without being seen so we went to the attic and waited there on the slight chance that two floors or loot might satisfy them. After a few moments of suspense news was brought in of a rescue party of Chinese students and faculty from the University of Nanking who conveyed us under the leadership of an officer up to Bailie Hall at the University of Nanking. As we approached this building we heard sounds of trouble within and were kept waiting outside while they went in to drive out a group of looting soldiers who had attacked the group of foreigners already gathered there for protection. This was about one o'clock Thursday afternoon. From then on until Friday afternoon we remained there under the protection of Southern soldiers and officers who allowed Chinese friends and servants to come and go and to provide us with some few necessities.

(2)

Friday afternoon a Chinese military escort was provided and the group of about 125 foreigners taken to Hsia Kwan and put aboard American and British boats. Up to the time we left for Hsia Kwan our residence had not been entered at all and the faculty and students brought to us a considerable number of things we wanted. Our whole experience was therefore a much less unpleasant one than most people had and we were deeply touched by the courage and loyalty of all our Chinese friends who certainly saved us from something much worse. Friday night we spent on various gunboats and cruisers anchored off Nanking and Saturday afternoon we were divided into three groups, for the trip down river. Two small freight vessels were sent under convoy of the British Cruiser Dauntless and the rest were taken on the U. S. gunboat Preston, which made a quicker trip. There were no proper passenger accommodations, but everything possible was done for us and such discomfort as we had was unavoidable.

After leaving Nanking, our greatest worry was for the safety of those we left behind who had done so much for us. For several days we had only rumors and some of them were very disquieting but Thursday the 31st brought very comforting news. They are safe, have taken in some girls from other schools which had been destroyed, and are even carrying on as much class work as the small number of faculty left can manage. A small group of soldiers is guarding the campus but the buildings are not occupied by soldiers, as we had heard. A representative has been up from here to confer with them and on his return we shall know more in detail of conditions there and whether it seems best to try to keep college open or not.

There are the events to date, but as to the future no one can say. Most of us will either go to Manila or Japan or Korea, or remain in Shanghai until we can see a little more clearly what it is going to mean. We are too close to it now to interpret all the conflicting elements in the situation. The way in which the Chinese faculty and the alumnae are showing their loyalty is a great encouragement. These are hard days for them and they are constantly in our thoughts.

The Ginling group has much cause to be thankful for we were almost the only foreigners in Nanking who had no direct contact with the soldiers. It is good to know that all of us have a few of our possessions with us and the rest are so far untouched in Nanking, (though things become relatively unimportant at such a time.)

P. S. If the friends of Ginling could only know how splendidly loyal the girls were - how hurt they were that it could have happened - how brave they are in their efforts to carry on and try to save Ginling for a happier future, they would pledge renewed support. We shall need extra money for emergency expenses of travel, etc. and for some salaries for teaching if Chinese teachers can be secured. I am sure there must be some happy issue out of all these troubles. M. C. T.

The following cable brought great relief to all of us who had felt great anxiety not only about the faculty but about our beautiful new buildings and equipment.

"Teacher's personal property, effects and college buildings have not suffered any harm. We are safe and well. Unable to express an opinion with regard to situation. Do not regard it as hopeless."

Gifts for the relief fund for Ginling are coming in to the office. Such gifts are most welcome. If you have an opportunity to present this appeal to Woman's Clubs, College Clubs, Colleges or Individuals, who would be interested, will you not do so.

Very sincerely yours,

Elizabeth R. Bender
Secretary

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

07

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

September 23rd, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

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

Very sincerely yours

Florence G. Tyler
Executive Secretary

August 2nd, 1927

Dear Miss Tyler:-

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

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

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

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

(2)

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

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

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

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

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

Yours very sincerely,
Ellen Y. T. Koo

59 07

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

October 11th, 1927

Dear Friends of Ginling:-

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

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

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

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

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

(2)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(3)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

FLORENCE G. TYLER
Executive Secretary

117

ACTIONS CONCERNING GINLING COLLEGE
IN THE UNIFIED REPORT OF DELIBERATIONS AND FINDINGS OF JOINT CON-
FERENCES ON THE CORRELATION OF CHRISTIAN HIGHER EDUCATION IN CHINA

February 23-24 and April 12-23, 1932, New York City

The Field of Undergraduate Education

East China:

1. That we believe that the program of undergraduate work for East China should be correlated into two centers, one at Nanking, and one in or near Shanghai.
2. That the following program be recommended for these two centers:

- a. In addition to this work in Agriculture and Forestry, we recognize the present College of Arts and Sciences at the University of Nanking, with its emphasis on Natural Sciences, but we request further information as to the practical objectives of these courses for the service of the church and the Chinese people. The student body in arts and sciences should not exceed 400.

Ginling should be a college of arts and sciences for women, emphasizing vocational courses in education and physical training. The student body should not exceed 300. It should cooperate in a thoroughgoing manner with the University of Nanking, so that advanced courses in each institution will be utilized by the students of both.

- b. Shanghai Group. Before taking final action upon this portion of the Correlated Program, we suggest that the University of Shanghai, St. John's University, Soochow University, and Hangchow Christian College study the possibility of differentiating their functions so as better to realize their ideals of service both to the Christian church and to the Chinese people; and request that after due consideration they share with us the results of these deliberations, and any other proposals they may care to make as to the more effective correlation of Christian higher education in the area represented by these four institutions.

Immediate Steps in the Direction of Correlation

The Conference recommended that the institutions should avoid overlapping of functions, overstaffing, and multiplication of courses; that no new schools or departments should be added before securing the approval of the Council of Higher Education; and that the correlation must be begun on the basis of present available resources.

The Conference raised with the field authorities of the institutions and with the Council of Higher Education "the question of the possible desirability of a joint conference between representatives of the Council of Higher Education and of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, for the purpose of further consideration of problems of the Correlated Program".

Request for Information

The Conference requested the Council of Higher Education to prepare and to place in the hands of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China not later than January 1st, 1933 a detailed report showing the scope of the work done in the several colleges, such as the courses of study offered, the content and objective of each, number of students taking each, teaching force, extra-curricular campus activities of faculty, and the like.

Recommendations from Committee on Financial Details

The Committee recommended a re-study of the details of the Program by the Council of Higher Education with a view to revision along the following lines:

1. All statistics and estimates should be brought up to date.
2. Budget data should present not only expenditures but anticipated income with sources and amounts from each indicated, in particular income from tuitions.
3. The standard faculty-student ratio should be uniformly and impartially applied or variations from the standard should be explained by a statement of facts justifying such variations.
4. The range of variation in the average cost per student in different institutions should be greatly reduced and any differentials in particular institutions due to higher local costs or to the peculiar character of the institution should be clearly set forth and dealt with on their merits.
5. A study should be made of faculty salaries with a view to establishing certain general standards which should be taken into account in figuring comparative instructional costs in different institutions and in recommending increases in budgets for instructional costs.
6. If institutions should secure increased resources on items in the Correlated Program before the launching of a joint financial campaign, an equitable adjustment of the askings of such institutions in the financial campaign should be arranged.

Individual Institutions

Nanking-Ginling

A schedule should be presented showing possible cooperation as to administration, faculty and students, and the financial savings involved.

[17]

JAN 23 1932

RECEIVED

COMMITTEE FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Linking Comm. held its annual meeting Jan. 16, 1932 and the individual members had not seen this action, although its chairman had.

January 23, 1932

To the Boards of Trustees or Founders,
The Constituent Mission Boards,
The Field Administrative Officers and Boards, and
The Council of Higher Education,
Of the Christian Colleges and Universities in China

Dear Friends,

Pursuant to action of the special Joint Meeting of the Governing Boards of various China Christian Colleges, held December 15th and 16th, 1931, and of the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China held on January 6th, 1932, the undersigned committee is reporting to you herewith the actions taken at the Joint Meeting in December relative to the proposed Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, and is requesting you to give early consideration to such matters in these proposals as call for your action.

Nature of December 15th and 16th Meeting. The Joint Meeting on December 15th and 16th, 1931, was held in the Prince George Hotel, New York City, and was called under the auspices of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China. This meeting was proposed by the Committee for Christian Colleges in China on November 2, 1931. Between that time and the date of the meeting, the governing boards of five colleges and universities (all that held meetings during this period) gave their approval to holding the meeting and urged their members to attend. Representatives of other boards which had not met during this period were present in a less official capacity, as were the representatives of certain of the mission boards supporting denominational colleges in China which do not have separate Boards of Trustees or Founders. Present at one or more sessions were 49 individuals, representing formally or informally 13 colleges and universities and 13 constituent Mission Boards. There was frank and full expression of opinion. Widely different viewpoints were presented and much of the time of the meeting was devoted to a search for a common basis of agreement.

Proposals for Correlation of Home Base Governing Boards of China Colleges. For several years various proposals have been made looking toward some form of closer correlation among the home base governing boards of the various China Colleges. As a concrete outgrowth of these suggestions, the Committee for Christian Colleges in China on November 2nd, 1931, (by actions #163 and 164) expressed itself as favoring a Joint Board for Christian Colleges in China, and later a committee was created to draft a document giving further information and explanations relative to this proposal. The document prepared by this committee was given wide distribution, and has been seen by most of you.

Between November 2nd and December 15th four College Boards and two Mission Boards gave approval in principle to the proposed Joint Board, one College Board discussed the proposal without taking action, and one Mission Board favored the formation of a less centralized joint body. At the meeting on December 15th and 16th it was considered undesirable to accept the proposal

for a Joint Board for Christian Colleges in China in the form recommended by the Committee for Christian Colleges in China and as elaborated by its special committee. Instead, after the discussion of various alternative suggestions, this meeting agreed to the proposal for The Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China described below.

The Preamble. As a preface to later actions dealing with the creation of some form of cooperating organization at the home base, the meeting agreed to the substance of the following explanatory statement which was then referred to the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, where its present form was adopted:-

"Inasmuch as Boards of Trustees in the West have transferred the direct administration of the several colleges to various Boards of Directors established in China and operating under Chinese law, it is highly desirable that Boards of Trustees in the West establish a representative organization in order to cooperate with the colleges in China acting through the Council of Higher Education in securing unified consideration of broad problems of policy and in taking united action to provide adequate financial support.

"For the same reason, the function of such a representative organization will be primarily to cooperate with the institutions in China and their Boards of Directors in the solution of problems coming to the Boards of Trustees which cannot adequately be solved by them separately, such as the establishment and maintenance of objectives and standards, the development of the highest academic efficiency, the correlation of resources and the division of labor, and the maintenance of close relationships with the Christian movement.

"The colleges concerned were established by Mission Boards as a part of the Christian movement. It shall therefore be the purpose of this representative organization to continue to maintain the distinctive Christian character of these colleges and the closest possible relationship to the churches and the Christian movement as a whole, as well as to develop the highest educational efficiency, so that these colleges may render their largest service to Christian Church, to the Christian movement generally, and to the Chinese people."

Needs which Require a Cooperative Organization at the Home Base.
The meeting then turned to a more detailed consideration of the specific needs at the home base which could best be served by some type of cooperative organization of the various Boards of Trustees. At the conclusion of this discussion the following action was adopted:-

SMGB-189 VOTED that we recognize the following needs as requiring a cooperative organization at the home base of the Governing Boards of the various China colleges:

1. There is an evident need for cooperation with the Council of Higher Education in China to secure coordination and correlation of effort in order to obtain greater educational efficiency and to maintain the Christian character of the colleges in China.
2. There is an urgent need for increased financial support for Christian colleges in China.

3. A united approach would undoubtedly strengthen the appeals to Western donors for the support of the Christian colleges in China. *(Particularly Foundations)*
4. There is a need for cooperative study, by the various Boards of Trustees, of the problems of Christian higher education in China which are common to all Christian higher educational institutions in China.
5. There is a need for cooperation among the various college boards in seeking for candidates for appointment to the teaching staffs of the various colleges.
6. There is a need for cooperation in the care and supervision of investments of the several colleges.
7. It is desirable that the several colleges cooperate in the cultivation of legacies.
8. Cooperation is desirable in order that, to such degree as the cooperating Boards of Founders or Trustees may endorse, the proposed joint organization may form an educational or membership corporation, to receive, distribute, or maintain such funds for the colleges in China as may be given to it; and to which, in such manner and such degree as such Boards may desire, their responsibilities and functions may be transferred; and to which the joint organization may commit such other functions as it may desire.

In taking this action, it was understood that such a cooperative organization would not necessarily seek to meet all the needs set forth above, and that a Board in approving the creation of such an organization would not thereby commit itself to placing in the hands of such an organization all the functions indicated in this enumeration of needs. It was recognized that the determination of the exact functions of such an organization would have to be made in future by the Boards of Trustees and their constituent Mission Boards, presumably to some extent on the basis of experience.

Creation of Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China. The meeting then made a study of the nature and composition of this proposed cooperative organization. The following action was taken:-

SMGB-190 VOTED that in view of the needs set forth in the above action, we recommend

1. That the Board of Trustees or Founders of the several Christian universities and colleges in China form a cooperative organization to be known tentatively as the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China;
2. That they constitute all members of their Boards as members of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China.
3. That the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China shall have an Executive Committee that shall be justly representative of the various participating institutions, and of the whole constituency of these institutions,

Procedure Leading to Organization of Associated Boards. In formulating a method of procedure for setting up the proposed Associated Boards, the meeting took the following actions:-

SMGB-193 VOTED that as soon as approval for the creation of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China shall be secured from at least six of the Boards of Trustees or Founders of the several universities and colleges in China, including at least four union institutions with three or more Mission Boards cooperating (Lingnan University also to be considered a union institution), but not prior to May 16, 1932, the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China be requested to call a meeting of the members of such Boards as have given this approval, for the purpose of organizing the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, and beginning the determination of powers and functions.

SMGB-195 VOTED to recommend that any other Boards of Trustees or Founders agreeing to participate in the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China prior to December 16, 1932 shall be considered charter members of the Associated Boards.

SMGB-196 VOTED to recommend that if at the time of the organization meeting of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, the Board of Trustees or Founders of any of the several colleges has not reached a decision as to its participation, that such Board be invited to participate in the organization meeting as an Associate Member.

Next Steps to be Taken. The meeting requested the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China to put these proposals in final form and to lay them before each of the College Boards and each of the constituent Mission Boards. This is being done by this present communication. The meeting asked that the following requests be transmitted to these Boards:-

Each College Board is asked to give early consideration to these proposals, and to notify the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China as promptly as possible of its action.

Each Mission Board is asked to give early consideration to this matter, and to report its action both to the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China and also to the Boards of Trustees or Founders of the institutions in which the Mission Board is cooperating.

International Aspects of Home Base Correlation. Since practically all those present at the meeting were representatives of North American Boards, the discussion and actions were directed chiefly to the creation of a cooperative organization of Boards of Trustees or Founders in North America. The hope was expressed, however, that some similar form of correlated organization might be created in Great Britain, which might either parallel the organization set up in America or else might follow somewhat different lines, as those in Great Britain may find most suitable to their needs. There was a warm desire for the fullest cooperation between such joint organizations in North America and in Great Britain, along whatever lines may be agreed upon in consultation between the two.

Relationships with the Field. The Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China was requested to inform each Christian university and college in China, as well as the Council of Higher Education of these proposals. This is being done by this present communication. All the Boards at the Home Base desire to be kept fully informed of the attitude of the colleges themselves, of the Council, and of the Chinese government and people, with regard to such matters as these.

May we urge that all Boards and institutions to which this communication is addressed give early and careful consideration to these matters, and that they send to the Executive Committee of the Committee for Christian Colleges in China, at as early a date as is consistent with full and unhurried consideration, the information requested above?

Faithfully yours

Executive Committee, C. C. C. C.

Per R. E. Speer
R. E. Diffendorfer
B. A. Garside

Sent to:
1/46

Ginling Com.

Com. on Women's Educ. of Plan. Com.

Planning Com. of A.B.
Office Staff

(Received in New York,
November 28, 1945)

E17

Comments from Ginling College, Chengtu, on the
Report of the Chinese Planning Commission for
Christian Higher Education in China

(Note: These comments have been written after thorough consultation with the Faculty Executive Committee and other members of the faculty, and represent faculty opinion as fully as any one statement can do for a group of people.)

I. GENERAL. See B of Section II of report on Education of Women.

This statement provides for (a) opportunities for study for women, (b) opportunities for women teachers (though it is very doubtful whether they will for some time to come have really equal opportunities in a coeducational system), and (c) some special consideration to be given to types of study especially suited to women. Even if these three can be made fully adequate in a coeducational system, there are at least two other needs which such a system cannot at present provide for as well as the independent women's college can do. These are (a) the training and developing of women leaders in all types of Christian and educational work. If there is no institution of higher education for women in the whole of China it means there is no place where women students can take the lead in student life and there is no place where women faculty can themselves plan and carry out and administer and thus grow in experience and leadership. We believe the history of the women's colleges so far bears out the contention that greater independence and leadership is thus secured. Moreover, it will be very difficult in the present conditions obtaining in China to have any coeducational set-up in which women have a really fair chance. The number of men is bound to be more than the number of women students, and on the faculty there will be an even greater predominance of men. This is unavoidable, even with the fullest desire to strengthen the women faculty, because there are not enough women qualified for college teaching to spread over all these institutions and have more than a small sprinkling in each place. It seems for the present much better to concentrate them in an institution where they will find full scope for their abilities and where the influence of women can make itself felt. (b) The other need which cannot be met as well in the coeducational system at present is character building and personal influence of faculty on students. In the main, this type of work for women students must be done by women faculty, and in the coeducational institution, their numbers are too small to allow sufficient opportunity for close personal contacts. Even with the men students, the larger universities have in many cases made very little use of the so-called "tutor system" (a personal faculty adviser for each student) and they could not do it adequately for women in any case. Every student at Ginling is one of a group of 12-15 with a faculty "tutor" or adviser, and is thus assured of this contact in addition to whatever others may come about through other relationships.

It is not only within the individual institutions that the influence of women will be largely lost, but also in the larger field of planning and policies of the Council of Higher Education. This body is envisaged as having more power and more responsibility in the future and if the education of women is to have proper attention in these plans, and the possible contributions of women to the whole field of Christian Higher Education is to be realized, there should certainly be some women on this Council. But the only women on the Council in the past, with the single exception of Miss Priest, have been those representing Hwa Nan and Ginling. With only three representatives altogether, one of whom is a member of the Board of Directors and one the President of the institution, there is no likelihood at all that any of the coeducational institutions will select a woman as its third representative. Women will not for a long time to come be holding important administrative positions in these institutions and it will mean that the whole program of higher education

will be planned and administered by men, with the possible exception of one or two co-opted women members.

The higher education of women in China has made great progress in the last thirty years, but it is still, numerically at least, far behind that of men. It was the Christian movement which pioneered in opening opportunities for women and it seems altogether suitable that we should continue to be pioneers in this field. If we do not maintain a separate institution for women there will not be even one in China, for this a field in which no one else shows any interest at present. It is true that in England there are no such independent women's colleges, but the English system is such that women's colleges at Oxford, Cambridge and London are genuinely academic as well as living units, and since most of their faculty members are women, it does insure that some women will be appointed to good academic positions and have some administrative influence on university life. Such independence and responsibility is not possible under the Chinese system where the living unit has no academic aspect and therefore the "Oxford plan" does not fit the Chinese system. It would be an interesting subject for research whether the opportunity afforded to women in the English and American types of education is not in some measure responsible for their active share in the nations' life. On the continent, so far as we know, there are no such special conditions.

II. COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC PLANS FOR GINLING IN SECTION IV.

A. Union with University of Nanking, as in first proposal.

Academically this plan removes from Ginling 6 of its present 10 departments, including the third, fourth and fifth in size. Also it divides sociology from social service. Sociology is our largest department and has been for many years, and is a regular sociology major, with emphasis on training for social service, and is much larger than the corresponding department at the University of Nanking. It is not clear how this separation would be worked out, nor what effect it would have on our department. What is left as a "woman's college" is academically just odds and ends with no relation to each other. To have colleges of Arts, Science, Agriculture and Women is illogical and it seems impossible to find any academic name for such an assortment as is left. This was doubtless done for the purpose of keeping the Ginling name and leaving a group of departments in which women faculty would predominate, and thus keep some continuity for the present Ginling. But it seems that very little of its character is maintained and that little at the expense of an arrangement which has little else to be said for it. The financial "independence" of the woman's college would simply mean that the financial assets of Ginling would be available for the support of the women's residences and women faculty for a greatly enlarged group of women, belonging to the University of Nanking. How much of the present support of Ginling would continue to be available for such an institution is a question.

In such a plan we should in all probability in actual practice have very little influence on the university as a whole. There would be one woman dean out of four, representing a "college" which would probably not have very high academic standing in the viewpoint of the other colleges. While in theory the Commission seems to envisage a union in which each group would have its share in the final arrangements, it seems unlikely that there would be much chance for Ginling ways and ideas to be accepted. The two institutions differ in a number of respects and past experience indicates that most of the adjustments would have to be made by Ginling.

The report as written seems to imply that when union is brought about, it is taken for granted that the university departments continue, with their department heads becoming the heads of the joint departments, and such of our faculty retained

as the university administration approves. This would be a most unfair basis of union. However, in conversation with Dr. Fenn it was found that this is not quite what the Commission had in mind, as this description refers to the working of the plan after the union has been completed, and they have not considered the method of bringing about the union. There should in theory be an equal opportunity for both departments in the composition of the new joint department, but again in practice this would be difficult to obtain.

B. The Alternative Plan.

This alternative, recommended by the Commission, seems to have nothing at all to be said for it. The independent women's college here pictured could not possibly maintain any prestige nor any real academic standards. It would soon degenerate into a small and unimportant finishing school. It could at most be recognized as one "Yuen" by the Ministry of Education and one Yuen by itself in the Chinese system would be an institution with no standing at all. Also the New York Regents would probably not continue their charter to such an institution, and its degree would have little value either in China or America. It would be far better and more dignified for Ginling to close entirely than to carry on that way.

III. OTHER CONSIDERATIONS.

This plan of the Commission was made with the idea that any worth-while degree of cooperation between independent institutions is impracticable and also that any sort of federation which leaves each unit intact is also impracticable. It is probably true that at the present time the degree of cooperation which can be obtained between the University of Nanking and Ginling is not very great. It is more possible in some departments than in others, but unless the two administrations push it very definitely it will not succeed very far. One of the difficulties in the past and which would almost surely continue into the future is that Ginling is, on the whole, more willing to cooperate than is the University. The result of this fact is that we definitely plan to send our students to the University for certain courses, while in the main they do not plan for it and do it only in emergencies, or for occasional electives that a few students happen to want. That in turn results in our sending a larger number of students to them than they send to us. In recent years, with the pressure of the war situation and the very large number of courses which must now be offered in each department to meet the requirements of the present curriculum, there has been a much greater degree of reciprocity in the exchange of students. In fact in the spring of 1945 they sent more students to us than we to them, though the number of courses in which they enrolled was fewer. The figures for that term are:

	No. of students	Courses	Credits
Ginling to U. of N.	119	35	312
U. of N. to Ginling	145	24	379

The fact that with three other universities on this campus to choose from, students from the University of Nanking registered in 24 different courses at Ginling in one term shows clearly that Ginling, even on its present depleted war-time program, is able to hold its own in a cooperative scheme and to offer courses, which both in variety and standard meet the needs of the university students. If something like this degree of cooperation could be continued, the saving in faculty would be considerable. These 59 courses in which we cooperated last term would represent the teaching time of something like 20 teachers. We do believe in the principle of this type of cooperation and if it could be tried with the full support of both administrations, including the deans of colleges, we believe it could be developed on a

permanent and mutually beneficial basis. On the other hand without the sincere support of the administrations, such cooperation will probably rapidly decrease if the funds available make it possible to build up separate and self-sufficient departments.

In any case, it should be possible to work out plans for cooperation on library and other equipment so that journals, advanced reference books and apparatus used for advanced or research work could be jointly used. We shall be in a good position to do that when both institutions are needing much new equipment, and at this time the financial pressure will probably be sufficient to force some degree of joint planning which will then probably be able to continue. At the very least we can count on a certain amount of cooperation which would benefit both institutions and reduce their expenses somewhat.

If it be admitted that the total amount of cooperation, at least for the immediate future is likely to be small, then the question to be faced is whether it is sufficiently important for the Christian educational program to maintain its leadership in the field of women's education to warrant the support of a separate institution for women. We believe it is. We are aware that there are at least two important difficulties to be reckoned with if such a plan is to succeed. One is that of financial support. If the larger coeducational institutions are to have first priority on all funds collected jointly, it is likely to mean that there will not be sufficient left to maintain a women's college that will be really strong. However, it should be remembered that a considerable part of Ginling's support in the past, and probably also that of Hwa Nan, has come from sources primarily interested in a women's institution and would probably fall off if these institutions were merged into coeducational ones. On the other hand, if the separate institution for women is continued it seems possible that other women's colleges in America and perhaps in England might be enlisted as supporters, and some other sources of support developed that are primarily interested in women's education. If this should occur, it would largely answer the financial part of the problem. The other main difficulty is in maintaining a strong faculty of women, with enough permanence to give character and stability to the college. This is, of course, always more difficult than in a men's institution, but should become easier as the number of Chinese women prepared for this kind of work increases.

In the meeting of the Council of Higher Education held here recently, the Ginling representatives felt that the whole question of women's higher education has not been sufficiently studied in China, and in particular that in the work of the three planning commissions in England, America and China, it has not received the attention it deserves. In particular, the thinking of all these groups seems to have been too much dominated by the fact that both the women's colleges now in existence happen to be located in the same city with a larger coeducational institution, and the whole question has been thought of more from the point of view of the relationship of these two pairs of institutions than from that of the place of women's education in the Christian educational program. Particularly in Nanking, the desire to make Nanking one of the main centers, and therefore to strengthen it, has quite naturally led to consideration of pooling all the resources in Nanking in that one institution. But this geographical accident should not obscure the larger question. We wonder, for example, whether any consideration has been given to the possibility of combining the two women's colleges into one strong one, instead of combining each of them with a men's institution. It has even been suggested that such an institution need not necessarily continue in Nanking, if it is felt unwise to have a smaller one under the shadow of the larger one.

To sum up, the main point which we wish to stress is that we feel a more thorough study should be made both in China and elsewhere, before the final decision is made. The Council of Higher Education agreed to this idea and voted to appoint a

Ginling College Comments

-5-

commission here in China to make this study and report a year later. We should therefore, in conclusion, like to urge that no final and irrevocable decision be made until there has been time for this study. It will not make any serious difference to any future plan if we return to Nanking and continue for another year as we are, and then whatever the final decision may be, everyone concerned will feel better satisfied that it has not been made too hastily.