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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Girling
Corres.
Thompson, Margaret 1927
Thomson, Margaret Cook 193-1940

0438

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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Girling
Corres.
Thompson, Margaret 1937
Thomson, Margaret Cook 1936-1940

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girling

Margaret Thompson

(Mrs. Fred Hillman)

1937

0439

Mrs. Fred Hillman
109 - 29th Street
St. Petersburg Florida

Name (maiden or married) by which you were known at Ginling Margaret Thompson

1935-1936 at Ginling. Work: to taught English

B.A. or B.S. Year 1926 School Indiana State Jr. College - Terre Haute, Ind.

M.A. or M.S. Year _____ School _____

Ph.D. Year _____ School _____

Other degrees _____ Year _____ School _____

_____ Year _____ School _____

Date of Marriage 1939 Husband's name Fred Hillman

Work and Travel (other than at Ginling)

Year(s) 1926-1927 Position Teacher of English & history

Place Pimento, Indiana

Year(s) 1927-1932 Position Teacher of English

Place St. Petersburg, Fla

Year(s) 1932-1935 Position Teacher of English

Place Ankara, Turkey

Year(s) 1935-1936 Position As Teacher of English

Place Ginling College

Year(s) 1936-1940 Position Teacher of English

Place St. Petersburg, Fla.

You can get in touch with the following people at the addresses indicated:

BERGER, Mrs. R. R.

GAILEY, Miss Helen

LAUCKS, Miss Blanche

MA, Mme. Yu-guiun

RUEFF, Frau Gese

VAIL, Miss

ZIMMERMAN, Frau

Sorry I don't know any of these people

Signed: Mrs. Fred Hillman

December 1940

0440

over

150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

November 16, 1937

Miss Margaret Thompson
2420 Burlington Avenue
St. Petersburg, Florida

My dear Miss Thompson:

I was so glad to hear from you this morning. It was Mrs. Thurston, I think, who sent us your name and address, and I am glad that you have been getting the letters about Ginling.

I, of course, know nothing of the financial arrangement which was made between you and those in China. It is not clear to me from your letter whether the money was loaned to you from Ginling College funds, or whether Elsie Priest loaned it personally, or whether Mrs. Thurston did. If the money came from College funds, under the present circumstances it would probably be best to send it to Mr. C. A. Evans, Room 903, 150 Fifth Avenue, and explain to him exactly what you have explained to me, and ask that it be turned over to the College. If the money was a personal loan from Elsie Priest, Mr. Evans possibly could tell you whether Elsie would prefer it here as I think she is partly responsible for her mother, or whether she would prefer to have it forwarded to her at Nanking University. Mr. Evans handles also the Nanking University funds.

If it was a personal loan from Mrs. Thurston, Mrs. Thurston can be reached at 10 Maple Road, Auburndale, Massachusetts. We have no confidence that our regular mail is going through, but we know that air mail has been going through because we have had answers to the letters which have gone by that method. It is, however, a very expensive procedure as it costs seventy cents for one half ounce. We write our letters on the thinnest possible paper and mail them in thin envelopes. This mail goes to Hong Kong, then by plane to Hankow, and down the river to Nanking.

If your money does have to go out to China, I should certainly not send it until I had consulted Mr. Evans about the best method. I too, the liberty of asking him this morning if he knew whether this was an

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Nov. 16, 1937

official loan, and he apparently knows nothing about it. You yourself may not know whether it is an official or personal loan, but I imagine Mrs. Thurston would. So it seems to me it would be a good thing to take the matter up with her and ask her just how this was handled in China.

I was overwhelmed today to find that Mrs. Thurston, in response to the Ginling-in-America to the Ginling-in-China appeal, has pledged ten months' of her furlough salary.

Yours sincerely,

Rebecca W. Griest

RWG:cs

0442

2420 Burlington Ave
St. Petersburg, Fla
Nov 11

Miss Rebecca Guest
150-75th Ave
New York, N.Y.

Dear Miss Guest -

I am most grateful to you for having sent me the letters from Dr Wu, Munnell, and Eva. My second bundle arrived today.

Aren't they a brave and cheerful lot?

I can just visualize the unit at Wu-chang from Eva's graphic description. What a far cry from the pleasant surroundings they had in Hanking.

I taught at Ganking during the year 1935-1936 without any remuneration and when I started making plans for my return home, I took steps to borrow on my Insurance to pay for my passage. When I asked Mrs. Thurston to sign my application as a witness of my signature she learned I was out of funds. She and Elsie Priest talked the matter over and offered to

Nov. 11 ⁽²⁾
loan me the desired amount so I wouldn't
have to pay the high interest charged by
the Insurance Company. I promised to pay
that sum back directly to Elsie. I wrote
her the middle of July and told her I was
now in a position to clear up my debt and
asked for advice as to how it should be
paid. I thought it might matter to her
whether I sent it as a check or a bank
draft and if the latter wanted to know
on what bank it should be drawn. I never
received an answer so wrote again the
last of September but still have had no
answer. Knowing the uncertainty of the
mails these days, I hesitate to send the
money by the same route I sent those
letters. How do you direct your snail to
them? If you so advise me, I shall send
it to Mr. Evans altho I would prefer to send
it directly to Elsie as I promised to do.]

Again let me express my deep appreciation
for having been placed on the Guelberg mailing
list.

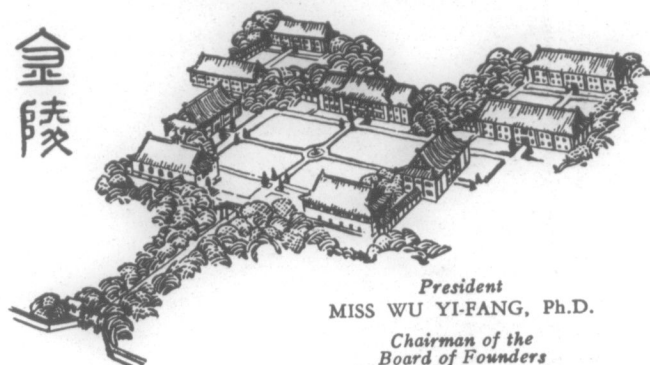
Sincerely yours,
Margaret Thompson

Margaret Cook Thomson
(Mrs. J. Claude Thompson)
1936 - 40

0445

GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

金陵



*Smith College Members on the
Board of Founders*

Professor S. Ralph Harlow
Vera Scott Cushman, 1898
Eva Adams Macmillan, 1915
Katharine Richards Rockwell, 1913
Mabel Milham Roys, 1900
Ruth Cowing Scott, 1907

*Smith Alumnae Committee
for Ginling College*

Marjorie Browning Leavens, 1910
Chairman
Helen A. Choate, 1904
Alice Wellington Lyman, 1905
Agnes Woodhull Raudenbush, 1928
Mary V. Thayer, 1890
Lucy W. Titcomb, 1913

President
MISS WU YI-FANG, Ph.D.
*Chairman of the
Board of Founders*
MISS MARGARET E. HODGE

Nanking

May 1, 1936

Dear, dear 1911:

Greetings to you everyone. I can't think of a more lovely, friendly, grand group of people than you were in 1931. If the five years since then have added a quarter as much again to your intelligent and gentlewomanly qualities, I wonder all the other classes don't turn a good odd green with envy.

There is so much that I'd love to say, but I dare take time for the one important thing only that lies on my heart!

Don't forget Ginling! It is because of our own Freddie that Ginling looks to Smith as her sister-college, and the relation of younger sister to elder is a very strong one in the East. Alas! Just at the present Ginling is a very hard-up sister, and the Smith alumnae instead of helping, have had to cut their annual gift \$600 gold dollars. Won't you help to make it up?

There is a certain magic in the thought of what your money can do, going as it does to the other side of the world to give girls you will never know the same joy and opportunity our years at college gave us. And what you do, does not stop there, for those girls will take that education out to pass it on in turn to generation after generation of Chinese girls. 1911's endless chain is nothing to it!

Greetings and love to you all, dear 1911, - and don't let Ginling down.

How I wish I could be with you.

Yours devotedly,

Margaret Cook Thomson

0446

C
O
P
Y

186 Kuling, Ki
August 27th, 1937

Dear Mrs. Cochran:

I came up here with the children the middle of July. Claude was with us for a week or two but left for Nanking when the war threatened that area. They had 19 air raids during the last seven days he was down there. The days were busy moving valuable apparatus to bomb proof places and work of that sort. Most of the Chinese have sent their wives and children to the country. The government officials and military men have been required to send their women out, and there has been a great exodus from the city. So far the bombs have fallen largely outside the city near the air field and military concentration points. The city is amazingly orderly. As it is vacation time there are few but local students there, and many of the faculty are away. The date set for re-opening is September 20th, but if things keep on as they are it will be impossible. That makes a great problem for the use of the buildings. There will be increasing pressure to use them for government purposes, in which case they may be bombed. It is all frightfully sad and has come very suddenly. You probably know more about the facts than we do. The Chinese seem to be holding their own better than any of us hoped would be possible. We have had Japanese planes over us two or three times but at present there is nothing worth bombing here. Kiukiang just below us, and Nanching to the southwest, have both been attacked several times by planes flying from Formosa. A good many have been brought down and some have had to come down because they were short of fuel. The captive Japanese aviators in Nanking have been treated so well--baths, food, allowed to write home, etc.--that one bore testimony to it over the radio in Japanese! That seems wonderful to us. The general policy seems to be to bomb aerodromes, machine shops, and military concentrations, but they fly very high to avoid the anti air craft guns and so the bombs drop pretty much anywhere. Pengpu, the railroad stations for Hwai Yuen, has been bombed. Bob McCandliss wrote they have four badly wounded men in their hospital. He, Helen Boughton and Miss Petchner, a nurse, are the only people there. The Murdochs boat went on to Japan without stopping at Shanghai, I hear.

We have no idea of the future. Claude is anxious to have them move the University work to Szechuen where he hopes they could carry on, but it will be a difficult job and unless it is done at once probably can't be done. The city populations scatter to their old homes in the country and it is very difficult to carry on any sort of work. We may all be sent out, in which case Claude may be able to do some work in the Philippines but nothing is in any way clear at present.

Nancy is to be at Geneva College for Women, Celiguy, this year. We have not heard from her for much more than a month and feel very isolated. She is in England now. I wonder about your Nancy and whether you get word out from her. We hear the people at Peitaho are safe, short of money and some luxuries, but not badly off, only unable so far to get away. Our government is trying to concentrate Americans here and has asked the Japanese to keep off, to which they have replied they will not do any "unnecessary bombing" here-- Reassuring?

I am reading Sabbatier's "Life of St. Francis" and was interested in his saying that "the ages of greatest terror are also the ages of greatest hope." I pray that may be so of this. Certainly prayer and the power of God

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AUG 27
1937

seem to mean constantly more. The works of man seem so desperately evil. It was the strangest thing to see three Japanese bombers flying through the heavenly sky of early dawn. We live in the sight of so much beauty and in the midst of it all man creates this horror of war and suffering. The Japanese are just doing what other races have done since early history, I suppose their economic problem is as bad as England's, certainly worse than Italy's--and Italy got away with Abyssinia. We know there are people who hate and deplore this war as much as any of us do. But the mills of God seem to grind very slowly against force. I do believe that right will work out from the chaos of this world, but I think it must be worked out to something resting on economic justice rather than on force or armaments. God send us leaders and the spirit of Christ to work in our day. Pray for it as we do.

I'll write you more. I have thought so often of you all through this spring and was planning a long letter to you about the year's work, but it has been hard to concentrate.

My love to each Plainfield friend,

Affectionately yours,

(Signed) Margaret Thomson

P.S. If you want a funny picture to illuminate this gloom, picture Claude and Plumer Mills and four or five other men eating ice-cream in Lossing Buck's dug-out during an air raid.

Claude came up after his work was done there bringing our winter things and trunks for half the Nankingites in Kuling. The Embassy is not willing to have us go down. We may be sent out to Manila via Hankow, and Canton. We'll do as we are told but we do long to stay. The best thing, next to going back to Nanking, will be to stay up here for the winter. We are not in danger, and probably shall not be. I am not half as scared of bombs as I am of American traffic.

0448

Letter from Margaret Cook Thomson, Smith 1911. Mrs. Thomson's husband is professor of Chemistry at the University of Nanking, in Nanking, China. Mrs. Thomson is a member of the Board of Directors in China of Ginling College.
Letter dated, Shanghai, January 25, 1938; received in New York February 19, 1938.

The children and I had the most beautiful autumn in Kuling, something we shall always look back on with thankfulness. We hoped the University might be able to move there when Nanking was no longer possible and Claude was sent up to make arrangements for that. When he returned to Nanking, the Japanese had landed in Hangchow Bay, the Chinese were in fairly disorderly retreat as the Japanese were behind them with tanks and motor units and over head with planes, and the University authorities had decided to move to Chengtu in Szechmen, a thousand miles or more west. The next days were busy ones getting off five hundred and more students and faculty, and their families, and hundreds and hundreds of pieces of luggage, boxes of chemicals, apparatus. The whole civilian population who could afford it were moving out and there was a mad rush for every form of conveyances, prices for transportation went sky-high and there was lots to do. When the last cases and people were on, Claude decided that his next piece of work was to get us out, as it would take months to move the University to Chengtu with the crowds that were surging out to west China, the small boats and falling water in the river. The University Chemistry staff members were fully adequate to make any decisions until he rejoined them. So he came up to Kuling and ten days later, the day after Christmas, helped arrange for the transportation of the 150 Americans to Hankow and from there to Hongkong.

We had hoped very much to be able to stay in Kuling, but our supply of coal was running out, the Chinese were planning to make a stand along the base of the mountain, so it was no place to keep children if it was not a necessity. We had finished a good first semester of school work, and had a lovely Christmas together before we began our long trip.

A Chinese minister who had brought his family to Kuling, held an Early Communion Service for us the day before Christmas. I went to it overwhelmed by the suffering I knew of all about us, and the black future. Then the words, "Yea, though I walk through the Valley of the Shadow of Death, I will fear no evil," seemed to be spoken in my heart. And the realization came to me, how blessed it is that the very foundations of our religion were laid in tragedy, and that Christianity triumphing after the Crucifixion makes it able to carry us through days like these, and know that God is there.

We went by river boat to Hankow and then down by the new railroad to Hongkong on an international train with 300 passengers, mostly Germans and Americans, with the flags of five nations covering the roofs of the coaches to indicate to the Japanese who we were--French, English, Americans, German and Russian--No bombs please. The whole trip was very well planned and as easy as it could be under crowded conditions. We took bedding and food for four days, which we cooked on charcoal stoves or pressure burners. The cars were not heated and there was some deadly flu germ about that hit us with various degrees of ferocity, but aside from that we did get along very well and reached Hongkong, or rather Kowloon, the city on the mainland in 48 hours. The next train back was wrecked and sixty people were killed and the train that followed us took seven days to make the same trip, so we were very fortunate to have no difficulties.

Hongkong with its yellow-sailed junks, blue water and wooded islands was as picturesque and beautiful as could be, and we found it full of friends from all over south China and from our dear Nanking. Two weeks later we were settled here at the American School where we refuged ten years ago.

Claude has been busy ever since we arrived. While we were still in customs he was carried off to a University of Nanking Board of Directors meeting to report on the group en route for Szechmen. They asked him to serve as University representative here to make a center for our students here in Shanghai in the joint Christian University that the universities in the war areas are forming. That is an interesting piece of work, but much more essential at the moment is the business of getting supplies in to Nanking, which Japanese red tape and obstructive psychology makes difficult. However, thanks to the co-operation of the British Navy people he has gotten off 1,000 pounds of cod liver oil and 250 pounds of cotton to our hospital, and now is busy working on some sure way to get several tons of beans into the city.

I hope you know something of the work of the group of foreigners who stayed in the city. Before the Japanese approach an international committee had been working to provide a safety zone or district into which the poor civilian population might come during the fighting. They had received rather grudging guarantees that it would be respected except in cases of military necessity. The city government gave rice and the food merchants brought their stores to sell. Of our over one million inhabitants, between 700,000 and 800,000 had left the city. Most of the remaining civilians moved into the Safety Zone. There were 12,000 women and children in the Ginling buildings, shophounded by Minnie Vantine, Mrs. Chen, Miss Wu (Blanche Wu of the Biology Department) Mary Twinlen and a few others. The head of the Zone Committee was a German business man. Three of our University foreigners were there, two American nurses at the Hospital, two American doctors and a business manager, Plumer Mills of the Presbyterian Mission, John Magee and Mr. Forster of the Episcopal Mission and a few others. They were responsible for the Zone, the Hospital and the thousands of civilian refugees.

The Chinese held for a few days, but retreated finally in disorder with fearful fighting at the city gates, and looting of food shops by soldiers. The people in charge looked for a return to order with the coming in of the Japanese. Instead there followed more than four weeks of most appalling evil--Hell is the word that comes in again and again in the letters that are beginning to come out. There was no attempt to restrain the soldiers and a perfect orgy of murder, rape and robbery filled the days and the nights. I am sending Dr. Moment some of the letters that have come out. A third of the city is destroyed, all of the shops, some of the beautiful buildings that were the pride of the New China. There has been systematic looting even of the buildings that carried Japanese Embassy notices published on their gates. The Japanese consular people are unable to touch it. Soldiers have torn off arm bands given by the Japanese embassy to our foreign men.

They are urging the people to leave the Safety Zone and return to their homes. Those who have tried it have been robbed and the women attacked. Most of the people have no homes to go to. The country between here and Nanking is desolate. Soochow and Wiusih have suffered as Nanking has. There are millions homeless. It is winter, their houses, crops, farm animals and farm implements are destroyed. A friend drove 20 miles down from Nanking and saw no living thing, dead farmers, dead animals, destroyed homes. The people at the Hospital take the ambulance and a coolie and go out into the country to dig out the winter cabbage and bring it in for the Hospital.

It is a state of disaster that one feels helpless in contemplating. Here in Shanghai there are thousands and thousands in refugee camps. The very best are those administered and organized by the Salvation Army. But they do not dare to return to their homes. Certainly this wind of war will increase into a whirl-wind of disorder and suffering. Banditry will be the only recourse of such desperate people and the restoration of order and prosperity will be more than Japan can achieve, I am afraid, even over a long period.

One of my friends who has just come from Japan says that there is great

mental suffering among the Christians there, but they are powerless to express their attitude. The Japanese civil officials, apologize and promise, but they are powerless to control or even influence the military men.

Pray for China that somehow good may finally work through and overcome this evil, that people may keep their faith in what seems to them the triumph of evil, and give as you can to help in the suffering that is so limitless.

file

150 Fifth Avenue
New York New York
10 February 1940

Dear Margaret:

It was perfectly splendid to have a beginning of a talk with you this week. May it be soon continued!

You will be glad to know that our study of the contributing history of the last four years in Ginling's designated gifts has been completed, and that Mr. Evans has approved the figure of \$10,000 as Assured annual income from the General and Smith Alumnae gifts. For the past four years we have counted \$2,000 only from the Smith Alumnae and this will be increased to \$4,000 in this new estimate, giving \$6000 as a conservative estimate of income from the general list. This means an increase of U.S.\$8000 to be counted as safely Assured in writing next year's budget over the sum given as Assured in the budgets of recent past years.

There are four requests which Ginling is about to make of you in this letter of mine, so take a deep breath.

First, we need a letter of appeal and statement of Ginling's needs to go out immediately to our Founders and our former faculty group. During the last three years Rebecca has written the letters to the former faculty, and either Rebecca or Miss Hodge have written to the Founders. With one voice they now suggest that you, as a member of the college family and recently arrived from China, can well write both of these letters, and it may be that the same wording can be used to both groups. You know how fine has been the loyal support from the members of the Board, in that they have led all other Boards in this administrative association in America in setting a 100 per cent record of annual contribution. As for the former faculty, they have risen nobly to word of the need of those on the faculty in China, and have, as you know, given generously from their own very modest incomes to relieve the situation of stress during the last three years. Can you not jot down what is in your heart to say to the members of these two groups as they write out their checks for 1939-40? Count this request as numbers 1 and 2 in the promised 4!

Thirdly, you have already heard from Ruth Cowing Scott with a frequently repeated request for a letter to the Founders and former faculty.

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Mrs. J. Claude Thomson

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10 February 1940

Fourthly, there is to be an important China College affair in Pleasantville on the evening of the 17th. This will either be an interdenominational evening meeting under the leadership of Mrs. Arthur O. Choate, or it may develop into a dinner with post-prandial speeches. Mrs. Choate has heard of your recent speeches in Hartford, and has just now telephoned to ask me to ask you to assist in the Pleasantville affair. Although the community directly affected is a very modest one in financial dimensions, Mrs. Choate and others really belong to the adjoining estates which represent very large resources, and your imagination will already have taken you to an appreciation of the value of helping Mrs. Choate to succeed in this plan for the 17th because of the necessity of holding her own loyalty and fine enthusiasm. I hope that you will feel that you can plan for both the 17th and 18th in this vicinity.

You will be amused to know of one thing that happened to me last night as I left the Metropolitan Opera House at the end of the Smith Club Benefit performance of "Tristan and Isolde". Just outside the main doors stood Eric Clarke, picking up China friends as fast as they came out. When he seized upon me, he told me that I was the fourth, and that he was having the time of his life. He and Ruth are at the Hotel Blackstone, 50 East 58th Street, for this month. It would be fun to see them, but I imagine that Ruth does not wholly share Eric's desire for ubiquitous fellowship, especially with less distinguished China connections. I knew you would be interested to hear of this incident, and that you would easily be able to hear Eric's excited tenor as he stood hailing his friends.

Affectionately yours,

EBM:e

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. J. Claude Thomson
54 Curtis Road
Wallingford Connecticut

0453

Dear Miss Hodge:

In this year of China's distress, it is with a quickening of the pulse that we realize that Ginling is serving China in each of the three different types of territory into which that land has been divided.

In the International Concession of Shanghai, an island of comparative safety in a sea of chaos, Ginling, in cooperation with the United Group of Christian Colleges and Universities, is giving special courses in Physical Education for girls. This is a field in which she has long made an important contribution to China's girlhood and educational leadership.

In occupied territory on the beautiful campus in Nanking there is being carried out an outstanding example of rehabilitation and education for high school girls and needy women. They are being most intelligently trained along simple lines for full and useful lives, lived perforce under the difficult conditions of Japanese control.

And on the West China campus in Chengtu, the long trek over, Ginling girls are taking their college training in the bracing air of free China. Not content, however, with obtaining their own education, they are undertaking educational, recreational, and health work among the less privileged members of the villages of that distant province. Here they are led by Dr. Wu, next to Madame Chiang Kai-shek perhaps the most widely known and highly respected woman in China. A Chinese faculty member writes of her: "Ginling surely has the sacrificial spirit of Dr. Wu down to the last girl".

Nothing that is done for Ginling stops with the girls who receive it. What you give carries your influence and ideals across the world to girls whose lives are enriched, by your cooperation. What they receive is passed on by them as a precious gift to others, spirit kindling spirit, whether in the Concession, in occupied territory, or in free China.

This is the time of year when we send our gifts to swell Ginling's contribution to the life of China. We know you will give generously. Won't you also give speedily, that the forward program planned by the college may be put into practice at an early date? Please send all contributions to Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. Claude Thomson

0454

Saturday!

Dear Eva -

I think the following would be nearer the facts! Claude has never been an intrepid truck driver and at present the Japanese have so successfully severed the life line that I am afraid he is steering in Haiphong with 8 tons of at-present-untransportable freight. But let's be optimistic and omit the most depressing aspects of his present calling, of No. 1. Transport Coolie.

He has always been most interested in cooperation with Quinip and finds there to Rust's amused irritation the "only place in Nanking where one gets a sense of leisure" — which means that when he ^{has} taught there he has had more elbow room than at The U. Jh.

Best wishes to you

Margaret.

Rearrange the facts as suits you best.

5

Margaret Cook Thouson (Mrs. J. ^[21]
Claude Thouson) Smith College 1911, is
now in this country on furlough.
Her husband is head of the ~~Chemistry~~
Department of Chemistry at the Uni-
versity of Hankow; from 1917 until
the beginning of the present conflict
they were resident in Hankow, where
Mrs. Thouson has served for many
years as Smith College representative
on the Ginling Board of Directors.
Her husband last year was with his
University in Cheung, Szechuen on the
campus which is at present host to
Ginling's academic program. He has
also taught at Ginling at various times
during the past years. At present he is
engaged in bringing in ^{essential} supplies from
the outside world to the colleges
and hospitals in ^{to Ginling among} Cheung. The
two Thouson daughters are at Smith.

back

Hotel Bellevue
Boston Massachusetts
9 April 1940

Dear Margaret:

Something tells me that the iron is hot for a hammer-stroke which only you can give. I do not know whether you ever heard (I hope you did) that Mrs. Morrow paid you a fine and friendly tribute when she spoke at the Sunday morning meeting at Smith in 1936, just after her return from Nanking. It was her reference to your comments on Ginling's financial needs, and the part it played in the fervor of her words to her Smith sisters. You may never have seen a copy of that speech, which we can send you as soon as I am back at the source of supplies. The point of this is that Mrs. Morrow has not yet rendered her decision on the acceptance of the Anniversary Chairmanship, and Miss Hodge and I have agreed that we should not express our desires to her in words of pleading which would define a burden too heavy to be attractive to her. We have tried to phrase the statements of the opportunity ^{in such a way as} in order to attract her through the very strength represented by Ginling devotion in this country.

On the other hand, I believe that you, better than anyone else, can speak a word to her at this time which would come out of her Ginling devotion as you saw it in China, out of your intimate knowledge of the needs of Ginling on the field, and your conviction that the Anniversary celebration is coming just at a time when Wu Yi-fang and the College need a very special evidence of our unfailing and practical devotion. This morning's European news is just another evidence of the difficulties which will face us in doing the task for Ginling in the near future. Europe is bound to pull at Mrs. Morrow as it will at the minds and hearts of all of us. If you could drop a note to Mrs. Morrow at once, saying whatever you are moved to say, and addressing it to her at Next Day Hill, Englewood, her good secretary there, Miss Sullivan, will see that it reaches her.

After I left you on Sunday, and turned on my car radio to the Lucia, I felt that there was a great deal in the world to be thankful for; the early morning concerts had been of Karl Muck records of Parsifal and the talk with you had been an unexpected joy. I remembered that I had not mentioned two things which you should know and which I had intended to report. The first is that your appeal letter is proving a very good one, and the second is that the Smith Club announcement of your talk on

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Mrs. J. Claude Thomson

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9 April 1940

the eighteenth, in the club bulletin, has the first place and is about half a column long. I stupidly filed my copy in New York when I should have sent it up to you. A postal card from you to the Club Office at 34 West 50th will bring you a bulletin by return mail.

Affectionately yours,

EBM:e

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan

Mrs. J. Claude Thomson
54 Curtis Avenue
Wallingford Connecticut

0458