

156 2978

UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
RG 11

Gintling  
Publicity / reports  
"Gintling Vignettes" 1922

**GINLING COLLEGE.**  
**January 1922.**

The Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers has been changed from January to November to be held in connection with Founders Day. The exercises on Founders Day last November were very interesting. Dr. T.H.P. Sailer, with other distinguished guests, was present. President Wooley of Mt. Holyoke gave the English address. Mr. Carter was expected to visit the college August 30th. At the meeting of the Board of Control, Miss Vautrin was appointed Dean. Mrs. Thurston has been made a member of the Commission on Education which has recently been investigating educational problems in China.

Definite hopes of cooperation on the part of the Episcopal Church were expressed. There are representatives of this church among the faculty and students.

For the first time in the history of the college, all five of the cooperating Boards are represented on the faculty. The following are the students' statistics of the year:

No. of students enrolled	College	60	
	Special English	<u>10</u>	70

**Church Members**

Baptists, North	4
" South	3
Disciples	5
Methodists, North	18
" South	4
Presbyterian	6
Congregational	1
Episcopal	4
Reformed	2
C. I. M.	3
Anglican	1
Others	3

The Building Committee consisting of Mrs. Thurston, Miss Vautrin, Miss Tang, Mr. Small and Mr. Kelsey, are at work on plans for building. On July 4th the contract was signed with Ah Hong of Shanghai. The following buildings are included in the contract: Recitation, Science, Social and Athletic, three Dormitories, two Kitchens, two Bath Buildings. The total cost will be \$300,000 gold including Taels 348,877 for which the contract was signed. One dormitory can be omitted if there is not sufficient money for the whole group. The contract calls for the completion of the buildings in twenty-three months. It is estimated that between \$17,000 and \$30,000 will be needed for equipment. Allowing for normal growth it is expected that in order to complete a group for 200 students, one other dormitory and a faculty residence will be needed about 1925.

	<i>Gold</i>	
Recitation Building	44,300	Kitchens + Bath houses (2)
Science	47,400	<u>12,800</u>
Social + Athletic Building	47,800	262,500
Dormitory A	36,700	Contingent Fund
" B	36,700	<u>37,500</u>
" C	<u>36,700</u>	300,000

JAN 1922

The Physics Department received a grant of \$5000 gold from the China Medical Board for the equipment of the department. The China Medical Board also made a grant a few years ago of the salary of the professor in charge of this department, this grant covering a period of five years and beginning with the term of Miss Helen Yule McCoy.

① The Physical Welfare Department in charge of Dr. Merrow has received find commendation from Dr. John B. Grant of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. After a visit to the college he said: "I want to congratulate you on the way constructive work is being done in this Department. In no college I have visited have I seen as good work being done. Your Hygiene Course, covering what you have outlined to me, - courses in First Aid and Home Nursing, Mothercraft and Sanitation are excellent. A teaching clinic should be established in every College in China. Call it, if you please, A Physical Welfare Department and from it grow to a strong Public Health work, than which no greater work is needed in China."

② (St. John's University, Nanking University and Government Schools might well look into and profit by the work you are doing in establishing the same thing in their own institutions.") He also said: "Make out a budget for your department and grow unhampered in this work. I would be glad to know how large a budget you need."

GINLING COLLEGE

Jan. 1922

The exercises on Founders Day last November were especially interesting. President Wooley of Mt. Holyoke, who gave the English address, Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, and other distinguished guests were present.

Miss Minnie Vautrin has been appointed Dean of the college and, with the loyal cooperation of the Faculty, successfully carried the responsibilities of the college during the time that Mrs. Thurston was serving on the Commission on Education which has recently been investigating educational problems in China.

The number of students enrolled at the beginning of the year was 70, representing eleven denominations and more than twenty preparatory schools.

The Physical Welfare Department in charge of Dr. Merrow has received fine commendation from Dr. John B. Grant of the International Health Board of the Rockefeller Foundation. After a visit to the college he said: "I want to congratulate you on the way constructive work is being done in this Department. In no college I have visited have I seen as good work being done. Your Hygiene Course, covering what you have outlined to me, - courses in First Aid and Home Nursing, Mothercraft and Sanitation are excellent. A teaching clinic should be established in every college in China. Call it, if you please, a Physical Welfare Department and from it grow to a strong Public Health work, than which no greater work is needed in China." He also said: "Make out a budget for your department and grow unhampered in this work. I would be glad to know how large a budget you need."

JAN 1922

The college is cooperating in an interesting and successful way with other educational institutions in Nanking. Miss Vautrin supervises teaching in two grades of the government normal school and at the Y.W.C.A. English classes. Dr. Merrow acts as faculty physician in the government normal school and in five mission schools.

Ginling gave to famine relief a total of \$3,000, including \$759 raised in December by the presentation of Herman Hagedorn's "The Heart of Youth."

The Ginling alumnae are doing gratifying work along many lines. One is studying medicine in America and a large number are teaching, some in government schools and others in mission schools; some are engaged in Y.W.C.A. work. The Alumnae are organized for help in the campaign for new buildings and hope to raise money for a dormitory.

The item of special interest at this time is the beginning of the building project on the beautiful new campus. Mrs. Thurston writes: "If you could visit the new campus it would be easy to let your imagination picture the finished group and people the campus with college students. These 'more stately mansions' will make possible a larger life in the college. Here we are cramped and confined, shut in by high walls. There we shall be able to lift up our eyes to the hills. There has been a friendly intimacy here between faculty and students but we are sure it will not be lost in the new college home."

A brief description of the three buildings in the academic quadrangle may be of interest. The quadrangle opens to the east, looking directly toward Purple Mountain, with the roofs of the University of Nanking, about half a mile away, in the near distance. From the Social and Athletic Building we get this familiar Nanking

view. The Recitation Building stands on the north side of the quadrangle and the Science Building faces it on the south. The Social and Athletic Building is, <sup>thought by some to be</sup> ~~in my humble opinion~~, the best example of Chinese style in architecture adapted to modern uses which has yet been planned. The quadrangle will measure 320 feet across.

For no members of the College will the change to the new campus bring greater rejoicing than to these long suffering science teachers and students who have worked for seven years under very adverse conditions, doing good work nevertheless. Professor Monroe bore very gratifying testimony to this in his report on science teaching before the Educational Commission.

*Mrs. Thurston writes:*  
"We have a not very distant future when the buildings of the Second Group will be needed. A strong tide in favor of higher education of women is moving here in China. Our preparatory schools have doubled their enrollment since 1915. Government schools are opening to women and mission colleges for men are responding to a popular demand in favor of co-education. More and more young women will be wanting a college education and one-fourth of all the possible college women of the world are here in China. We know that we can give them some things here in Ginling which the Government Universities cannot give, and things better suited to the special needs of women students than can be offered through co-education, even in Christian colleges for men whose first thought must inevitably be for their men students. We know also that we can give them a better training for service in China than the best colleges abroad; the record of our twenty-two alumnae will bear comparison with the record of any equal number of returned students. Our chief embarrassment is that at the end of each school year, we have graduates to fill only about



one-fifth of the positions for which college trained women are wanted, and Ginling graduates in special demand."

MAR 1922

Mrs. Thurston

There are more students in Nanking studying by the old memorizing method and studying only the Classics than there are in all the new schools, Christian and government.

Here, as in our Christian work, the big outstanding need seems to be not money but personality,- men and women trained for the work and with the missionary spirit. Everywhere we went we asked this question: "What is the function of the Christian school?" And this interesting answer was given by one young Chinese teacher: "The Christian schools teach service and sacrifice, and China needs that to provide leaders. Government schools unconsciously teach these too, showing the influence of the past fifty years of Christian schools. China will need this teaching for fifty to one hundred years more."

The place of the girls' school in the whole system is not as large as it should be. In the Christian system it is better than in the government system, but even in our Christian schools we have two boys for every girl in elementary, six boys for every girl in secondary, and ten boys for every girl in higher education. This does not seem like a fair division of opportunity. To meet the pressing demand within and without the Christian community for educated women, and to take advantage of and hold the large opportunity of helping in the work of general education, and of expanding the Christian influence through the service of educated Christian women in government schools, there should be advance all along the line of education of girls and women. The schools for girls under the Christian system exist side by side with government schools which are free. The idea of paying for the education of girls needs to be cultivated even in Christian families, and large revenues from student fees cannot be counted upon.



MAR

1922

GINLING COLLEGE

Mrs. Thurston

There are more students in Nanking studying by the old memorizing method and studying only the Classics than there are in all the new schools, Christian and government.

Here, as in our Christian work, the big outstanding need seems to be not money but personality,- men and women trained for the work and with the missionary spirit. Everywhere we went we asked this question: "What is the function of the Christian school?" And this interesting answer was given by one young Chinese teacher: "The Christian schools teach service and sacrifice, and China needs that to provide leaders. Government schools unconsciously teach these too, showing the influence of the past fifty years of Christian schools. China will need this teaching for fifty to one hundred years more."

The place of the girls' school in the whole system is not as large as it should be. In the Christian system it is better than in the government system, but even in our Christian schools we have two boys for every girl in elementary, six boys for every girl in secondary, and ten boys for every girl in higher education. This does not seem like a fair division of opportunity. To meet the pressing demand within and without the Christian community for educated women, and to take advantage of and hold the large opportunity of helping in the work of general education, and of expanding the Christian influence through the service of educated Christian women in government schools, there should be advance all along the line of education of girls and women. The schools for girls under the Christian system exist side by side with government schools which are free. The idea of paying for the education of girls needs to be cultivated even in Christian families, and large revenues from student fees cannot be counted upon.

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

(also in  
set printed form)

Building

1 March 1922

Greetings from Ginling:-

A year has passed since my return to China. What is its record of progress toward the goal of the new buildings - the goal which becomes more and more desirable as the walls bulge and the floors rot and the roofs leak in our present home? The summer of 1921 was a flood season, and I am sure a visitor then would have realized that college life in this tumbling house had difficulties not fully compensated by moon doorways and picturesque vistas. Two years looked like a long time to wait for airy, sunny rooms and wider spaces for work and play.

The contract was signed on July 4th for six buildings, three in the academic group and three dormitories. In the summer of 1923 now we hope to be opening college with a Science Building, a Recitation Building, a Social and Athletic Building, and three dormitories - one of the latter to be used temporarily as a faculty residence. We expect to begin life on the new campus with one hundred students. With a 25% annual increase (a reasonable expectation), we shall need to be building another dormitory and a faculty residence about 1925. This will be the full group for two hundred students asked for in our appeal.

There were times during the first six months when I was ready to conclude that the easiest part of the whole project of building in China was getting the money - this in spite of my discouragement two years ago when our campaign ship struck rough weather and the financial typhoon threatened to swamp us. Part of the trouble may be traced to that delay, for letters as late as December 1920 could

MAR 1 1922

-2-

give no hope of building the following spring and it seemed useless to continue to get estimates and make final plans. When I got back in March we tried to make up for lost time, but China is still "the East" and Kipling's warning came often to mind. The branch road to our new property had to be put in repair, unwilling graves waited for the actual upheaval of earth around them, and the heavens poured down rain preventing work on the road, on the moving of graves, and on foundations.

The buildings are costing more in local currency than they would have cost a year earlier. This increase is balanced in part by a better rate of exchange. In 1920 \$1.00 gold brought \$1.00 Mex. We exchanged in April 1921 at \$2.10. The Building Program, based now on the contract for six buildings and careful, detailed estimates of extras outside the contract, such as heating, plumbing, electrical wiring, and hardware, is as follows:

	Gold
Recitation Building	\$44,300
Science Building	47,400
Social and Athletic Building	47,800
Dormitory, A.	36,700
Dormitory, B.	36,700
Dormitory, C.	36,700
Kitchens and Bath Houses (2)	<u>12,800</u>
	262,500
Contingent Fund	<u>37,500</u>
	\$300,000

MAR 1 1922

-3-

To this must be added the cost of equipment and furnishings for which there is some margin in the funds on hand. We are given courage to face all our difficulties by the glad gratitude that our friends have made all this possible.

Today if you could visit the new campus you would see six buildings rising and it would be easy to let your imagination picture the finished group and people the campus with college students. These "more stately mansions" will make possible a larger life in the college. Here we are ~~xx~~ cramped and confined, shut in by high walls. There we shall be able to lift up our eyes to the hills. There has been a friendly intimacy here between faculty and students but we are sure it will not be lost in the new college home. / (4)

Resuming the story of the new buildings we are obliged to report September as a month of waiting. The contractor did not wait for the road on which he had planned to use motor trucks, but invested in donkeys and brought sand and gravel, stones and bricks, by the slow and more expensive methods. Materials were piled high on the center of the future quadrangle, matsheds built to protect workmen and materials, buildings staked out, and every thing ready for work on foundations. Weather conditions were favorable. Work was held up for another forty days - by feng-shui, the full meaning of which you must get from books on ancient superstitions.

The story is too long to tell here. When the land account was settled in 1919 everything was arranged - or we thought it was - for the removal of graves from the building sites. To make it easy

MAR 1 1922

-4-

and gradual the first group of buildings was staked out. Why the graves were not moved two years ago, or at sometime between March and September of last year; why even then it should have required much discussion and involved so much delay when all that needed to be done could have been done recently and in order in a few days, and at a cost of a few tens of dollars; to give all the reasons would be to explain the eternal difference between the Old East and the Young West. Even in the west the desire to hold up public projects for private gain is not unheard of in city annals. During September Miss Vautrin and I were in the wholesale ~~undertaking~~ <sup>undertaking</sup> business, unburying people, and by the tenth of October work on the foundations of four buildings had begun. One grave still remains, a solemn heap, closed in by the rising walls of the Recitation Building. Others linger on the hillsides waiting for Tsing Ming, a festival about the first of April, and a lucky time for the moving of graves.

Weather conditions favored us, for the cold weather did not come to interfere at all with work until late in January, just before Chinese New Year. Work had proceeded rapidly so that it was ahead of schedule time. In February there has been some bad weather but in spite of this, and in spite of the fact that the road built for us by the city has had to be torn up, widened and re-built, at our expense, to ensure a road that would stand the traffic, four buildings are up to the second story and two others are rising.

MAR 1 1929

-5-

Such a big piece of work has required expert supervision. A temporary bungalow was erected for Mr. Kingsley who has been constantly on the ground <sup>to</sup> see that the contractor lives up to his contract and follows the plans. At this stage amateur knowledge of building has very little value. We are fortunate in having on the Building Committee Mr. Small, who has supervised all the work for the University of Nanking, and Mr. Kelsey, of the Y. M. C. A., who has had training in engineering and a good deal of experience in China, looking after building. Contracts have been signed for heating and plumbing and electrical wiring. Mr. Small is studying out a water system and plans for an independent lighting plant are under consideration. There is no city water system and the city dynamos are so <sup>over</sup> unloaded that the light is poor and the current is not available by day. In spite of this the charge is more than four times what it would cost as to supply our own current. In the long run the private water and power plant will certainly be an economy.

We shall have in this group of buildings three dormitories, and three academic buildings planned as part of a group for four hundred students. The Chapel and Library buildings of this group are still on paper. Somewhere in the buildings now going up these ~~important~~ important parts of the College work will find temporary quarters. The permanent <sup>provi</sup> ~~possession~~ for administration and for the music department is also in the Library and Chapel buildings.



MAR 1 1922

-6-

③ A brief description of the three buildings in the Academic quadrangle may be of interest. The quadrangle opens to the east, looking directly toward Purple Mountain, with the roofs of the University of Nanking, about half a mile away, in the near distance. From the Social and Athletic Building we get this familiar Nanking view. The Recitation Building stands on the north side of the quadrangle and the Science Building faces it on the south. The Social and Athletic Building is, in my humble opinion, the best example of Chinese style in architecture adapted to modern uses which has yet been planned. The quadrangle will measure 320 feet across. / ⑥

The Recitation Building has 16 class rooms, and a studio, 5 offices and rest room. The Social and Athletic Building on the first floor has a large Guest Hall, a Reception Room, rooms for student organizations, offices, etc. The second floor has the gymnasium, dressing rooms and rooms for the department of Physical Education. The Science Building has Biological class rooms and laboratories and a Science Lecture Room on the first floor, Chemistry and Physics laboratories and class rooms on the second floor. ⑦ (For no members of the College will the change to the new campus bring greater rejoicing than to these long suffering science teachers and students who have worked for seven years under very adverse conditions, doing good work nevertheless. (Prof. Monroe bore very gratifying testimony to this on his report on science teaching before the Educational Commission.) These three academic buildings are to have heat, electric light, and running water. ⑧

MAR 1 1922

-7-

The unit dormitory is planned for fifty students, two in a room. Each group has a Social Room and Dining Room, one kitchen serving two dormitories. The Social Room and a group of dressing rooms are to be heated, and running water, hot and cold, is brought into the dressing rooms from the bath building adjoining. After the primitive arrangements here it will seem like luxury to have running water and electric light but life will be ~~much~~ enormously simplified and as wages increase we shall very soon find that it really makes for economy.

We need to keep in mind that this is only a part of the first group necessary to provide for 200 students, to complete which two additional buildings must be erected. <sup>(9)</sup> And we have a not very distant future when the buildings of the Second Group will be needed. A strong tide in favor of higher education of women ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> moving here in China. Our preparatory schools have doubled their enrollment since 1916. Government schools are opening to women and mission colleges for men are responding to a popular demand in favor of co-education. More and more young women will be wanting a college education and one-fourth of all the possible college women of the world are ~~here~~ here in China. We know that we can give them some things here in Ginling which the Government Universities cannot give, and things better suited to the special needs of women students than can be offered through co-education, even in Christian colleges for men whose first thought must inevitably be for their men students. We know also that we can give them a better training for service in China than the best colleges abroad; the record of our twenty-two alumnae will bear comparison with the record of any equal number of returned students. Our chief em-

MAR 1

1922

-8-

barassment is that, at the end of each school year, we have graduates to fill only about one-fifth of the positions for which college trained women are wanted, and Ginling graduates in special demand. / 10

Ginling College  
Nanking, China

Matilda C. Thurston

MAR 1 1922

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

March 4, 1922.

Dear Miss Bender,

Will the enclosed general letter be better than nothing as a report on progress in building? I hope so. I realize what a bad correspondent I have been this year. While I was with the Commission I could do nothing else. I have put off writing since I came back - the end of January, hoping week by week that I was to have a secretary. I am still hoping. Miss Florence Angell, who was a very superior candidate on my list two years ago is coming on to China at her own expense from Honolulu & will help out for the rest of this year anyway.

Your letter reporting on the meeting of the Committee is here but minutes have not come. I will write again when they arrive, and as this letter goes now without waiting. It is good to be back at college - or will be when I begin to feel caught up. I wonder if I ever shall?

Very cordially yours,  
(Mrs Lawrence) or Ethel C. Thurston

Nanking, China.  
March 18, 1922.

## Educational Commission

Since I came back to China my days have been so full that it does not seem possible to find time for personal letters, and yet the things I have been doing have been so interesting that I have longed to share with you the experiences. I am writing a report letter which tells the story of the year in the progress of the new buildings, which are actually rising. Another story yet remains to be told of the work which it was my pleasure to do as a member of the China Educational Commission.

The printed report of the Commission will give at some length the account of work done and conclusions reached, wise or otherwise, as to future plans for Christian education in China. It was my privilege to have a part in this study and to work since the middle of September with the splendid group of men and women from America, China, and England, who were appointed to this big task of surveying the field and planning for the advance movements of the forces in Christian education in China. I had the honor and the responsibility of representing work for women and girls in the Mandarin speaking sections of China. Miss Lambert of Foochow and Miss Law of Canton were the other women representing China. Dr. Mary E. Wodlley, President of Mt. Holyoke College, and Miss Margaret E. Burton of the Y.W.C.A. were the foreign members of the Commission. While we may have specialized in the problems connected with women, we had the interest and help of the men and we had also the opportunity to study boys' schools and compare them with those we knew more intimately. It has been for me a very

MAR 18 1922

stimulating experience, and I am sure the College will gain in the end more than she has lost in my absence for most of the semester. The faculty have carried on most successfully, and the term has been a period of quiet, happy work. Miss Vautrin was elected Dean at the meeting of the Board of Control in November, and in addition to her regular work she has had extra responsibilities which would have been mine to carry had I been here. I was absent with the full approval of the faculty and the Board of Control.

The first stage of the work of the Commission was done in Peking during the week which was also the opening of the Peking Union Medical College. Invitations to that event had come to me as president of a College in China, and Miss Woolley and I marched together in the big procession of the opening day. The ceremony was beautifully planned and carried out, and the exercises had brought together a most unusual group of distinguished men and a few women from abroad. The Commission met in daily session and spent a good deal of time in planning the whole work of the months that followed. China was too big to make it possible for every member of the Commission to study work in all sections of the country. In fact, the thing proposed was almost appalling in its bigness; and it was only as we limited ourselves to what could be done in the brief time by visiting places which should accumulatively form a picture of the whole, coming together again to compare notes and discuss the problems, which had been revealed, as preparation for the final report, that work could be attempted. We were in Peking for about eighteen days, and, leaving Peking, divided into two groups. One party visited Shansi, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan, and came down the Yangtse River to Shanghai. The other party came down through Shantung, went down the coast to Canton, via Manila, and returned to Shanghai by way of Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow. I was a member of this second party. It



MAR 18 1922

(3)

just happened that I had visited Shansi and knew somewhat intimately from five years residence in Changsha the situation in the central part of China.

It was not possible for me to do all the travelling which the foreign members of the party did. I had to cut out some of the places visited in Shantung in order to get back for work at the College before leaving for the southern trip. In 1915 before the College opened I had made a short visit in Tsinan, and felt that I knew the Shantung background well enough to understand problems which should be discovered by those who made the more careful study. Canton was all new and intensely interesting. We were a week there, and I think I realized during that week in a place which was so new to me, how very bewildering the situation must have been for the members of the Commission to whom the whole of China was new. The side trip to Manila gave a very interesting glimpse into an educational system which has very much in it that we out here ought to study. We were given every opportunity to make the most of our short stay, visited schools in Manila and in the Provinces, talked with members of the Bureau of Education, and got a fair picture of what the United States has done and is doing, - one which decidedly increased my admiration for the men who have in twenty years given a new language and a splendid system of popular education to this interesting and attractive people. I did not dare risk stopping at Foochow on the way back from Canton, and I had spent two weeks in Foochow three years ago.

Our Founders' Day on November 14th called me back to the College. We had planned for the first time a meeting of the Board of Control in connection with Founders' Day, and I had to be back in time to write a report and make final arrangements for that meeting. The two parties of the Commission met in Nanking on November 14th, and

MAR 18 1922

a number of them were able to attend the banquet that evening and get a glimpse of the play side of life at Ginling. We had the very great pleasure of having Miss Woolley give the English address at the exercises in the morning, and she was our guest during the week of the visit of the Commission to Nanking. Miss Yau Tsit Law of Canton was also our guest during this week. She is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke. (Three of the four women members of the Commission were from Mt. Holyoke.) The week following was doubly strenuous for me trying at the same time to carry on some of my neglected work at the College and serve with the Commission in the study of the very large work carried on in the Christian and government schools of the city. For the Commission tried in every city visited to get some idea of the work done by the government in order to be able to make comparisons and to learn from these schools things that would come as helpful suggestions in the final report.

The night of Thanksgiving Day I went down to Shanghai to sit with the Commission for the work of drawing up the report, and for two months our only break was three days including Christmas. The College by this time had learned to get on very well without me, and I was near enough to be able to come back for any emergency. It was a period of most intensively interesting work. We had to bring together observations of different sections of the country, made by a group of people of very differing points of view. It goes without saying that the final report does not represent at every point the opinion of every separate member of the Commission. But it is not a compromise report. The result of the discussion was a certain unanimity as to general principles, and outstanding problems, and final proposals, which made the signing of the report possible even where individuals might have stated their particular conclusions in some other way. There was the most delightful comradeship and liberating

MAR 18 1922 7 copies

frankness. Every member of the Commission turned homeward with a feeling of real regret at the breaking up of the circle of friends.

During the last ten days of my stay in Shanghai, while smaller committees were editing the report, I had the privilege of sitting with some of the commissions preparing for the National Christian Conference to be held in May. Very great things are hoped from this Conference along the line of Chinese leadership in the Christian movement. It is very hard for some of us to let go, and I think we cling more to organizations and methods than we do to ideas. We have all long accepted the idea that we are in China to prepare the way for an independent Chinese church which shall in the end be sufficient to the task of winning China for Christ. But we let go very unwillingly in our station and mission organizations, and we are very slow to accept a new method of work in place of the old and tried methods with which we began. The China we are in today is an absolutely different country from the China to which I came twenty years ago. One thing which stood out in the educational survey was the fact that not only Christianity, but western education, is still in the missionary stage of development. There are more students in Nanking studying by the old memorizing method and studying only the Classics than there are in all the new schools, Christian and government. One of the government educators said that if they had the money spent by people for this old style teaching - for which they are paying - they would have all the money they could use for new style schools until they had trained a very much larger number of teachers than are at present available. Here, as in our Christian work, the big outstanding need seems to be not money but personality, - men and women trained for the work and with the missionary spirit. Everywhere we went we asked this question: "What is the function of the Christian school?" And this interesting answer was given by one young Chinese

MAR 18 1922

teacher: "The Christian schools teach service and sacrifice, and China needs that to provide leaders. Government schools unconsciously teach these too, showing the influence of the past fifty years of Christian schools. China will need this teaching for fifty to one hundred years more." It stood out very clearly that Christian schools in China were fulfilling the purpose which the private school in America and in England has served. They are not in competition with the government schools, but are complementary to them; and our opportunity, if only we can make our schools models in helping in this huge task of bringing China into touch with the world in which she must live, and giving her the best we have, is the biggest opportunity what has challenged the Christian church in any century of her life.

I cannot begin to tell you in any detail about the problems which were revealed and the proposals which were made. You will read these for yourself in the printed report. My interest very naturally was strong in the field of the education of women. The place of the girls' school in the whole system is not as large as it should be. In the Christian system it is better than in the government system, but even in our Christian schools we have two boys for every girl in elementary, six boys for every girl in secondary, and ten boys for every girl in higher education. This does not seem like a fair division of opportunity. To meet the pressing demand within and without the Christian community for educated women, and to take advantage of and hold the large opportunity of helping in the work of general education, and of expanding the Christian influence through the service of educated Christian women in government schools, there should be advance all along the line of education of girls and women. The schools for girls under the Christian system exist side by side with government schools which are free. The idea of paying for the education of girls needs to be cultivated even in

MAR 18 1922

Christian families, and large revenues from student fees cannot be counted upon. (6)

In our girls middle schools the first step should be an increase in the teaching staff, and for the present this means more teachers from abroad. For the enlarged curriculum in the new program in the middle schools, for the widening of the influence of the schools in the community, for the personal work with students which is necessary in moral and religious training, every girls' school in China needs a larger staff of teachers, - and they must be teachers who are after the pattern of the Great Teacher.

APR 1947

### What Faults Do You See in the Church?

1. Lack of Christian brotherhood.
2. Lack of reverence in general church service.
3. Women are not treated equally.
4. Many members and even some preachers believe what the Bible says too literally and so they neglect the deeper truth of Jesus' teachings.
5. The Chinese preachers are only little educated and their minds are too narrow, so most of the clear-minded people always hate to listen to their preaching.
6. The church members have the spirit of exclusion of the non-Christians.
7. The Chinese preachers depend on the missionaries and are afraid of them.
8. The different denominations make people envy and despise each other.
9. The church members are slothful.
10. Some churches want only to have many members so they cannot make them pure and they do not know the real meaning of Christianity.
11. Churches rarely put responsibility on students so cannot make them do their best for the Church.
12. Taking up a collection in church is misunderstood and turns people away from the church.
13. Most of the pastors are not inspired with the Holy Spirit and the officers of the church quarrel.
14. Leaders want to get fame and power but want gratitude from their members. These two faults came from the church in choosing leaders.
  - (a) They give too low salary, therefore they cannot get the best man.
  - (b) They do not see the right wages for living.
15. Some members are not true Christians.



APR 1922

(What faults do you see in the Church?--2)

16. The doctrines which the preachers give are merely theory rather than applications to life.
17. Church seems established only for non-Christians.
18. Lack of understanding between young and old people.
19. ~~Class distinction~~--Church does not expel a wrong doer who can offer ~~small~~ money to support church.
20. Lack of women's place or work in the church.

(Answers to a questionnaire on Students and the Church by  
Sinling College Christian students.)

April, 1922.

APR 1922

return 922

(Statement to accompany answers to questionnaire on Students and the Church--Fining College, April, 1922.)

Fining College students come almost entirely from Christian schools and we have never had more than 1/5 non-Christian students--our present proportion. This is due to a group in a special English class coming from non-Christian schools, most of them under the Government.

While they are in college <sup>the student</sup> the students help the churches in Hanking in Sunday Schools and besides they conduct a neighborhood school week-days and Sunday, and a mothers' meeting. During vacation a number of them are doing work similar to the Vacation Bible School program. Last year we estimated that 60% were doing something on Sunday for the church and allowing for about 20% who do not easily use Mandarin, and a proportion whose health makes them need to "rest on the Sabbath day", the record is not one to be ashamed of.

I think the churches do not get all they might from the college students, men or women. They do not offer a large enough program for volunteer workers. This applies while they are in college and after. Replying to the question, "What can the church do to attract students?" this answer is characteristic. "In order to attract students the church must feel that students can do something, and ask their opinions in everything;" this also in reply to "What should be the place of women in the church?" "The responsibility in the church must be divided equally, men take half and women take half, either locally or nationally." If the church is to hold the educated women it will have to reform itself in the place given to women and live up to the ideal, "In Christ..... neither male nor female."

Sixty students have gone out from Fining after one year or longer (twenty-three have graduated). Of these 60 there are 25 who are teaching and 20 of them in Christian schools. The five in government schools are in places of large opportunity and they are, in most instances, counting for Christ in influencing non-Christian students. Twenty of those who have left us are studying elsewhere, 15 in America. Eight are married, and all of them are Christians, making Christian homes and training children for the church.

About one-third of our students come from non-Christian homes and in these homes they are doing evangelistic work where the church cannot go. Many of these homes are upper-class homes into which a Bible woman would not be welcomed--conservative old Chinese families where it is not easy to be a Christian. In one such family in Hanking more than twenty are now church members as the result of the work of a

APR 1

1922

-2-

High Middle School girl (not a college girl) who became a Christian while at school. One of our seniors is a member of such a family and is working in this large family group to which she belongs to win others for Christ. "The school is the preaching chapel of the future" was said by a Manchurian missionary (speaking before the Educational Commission), and surely our Christian schools and colleges for girls are reaching into wide circles through the students won to Christ while with us.

M. C. H.

S.P.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER RECEIVED FROM EDITH FREDERICKS  
From Kiukiang, China, June 15, 1922

"A short time ago Miss Pittman and I returned from the Hwang Mei District attending the District Conference and the dedication of the new building that has been recently finished at Tai Hu, the Harriet Adams Stephens School (Higher Primary). We were just delighted over the work that is being done there by Miss Cheo, a Ginling graduate. She is certainly a treasure and we need all we can get like her. Rulishn has two Ginling girls and we have this one and we are proud of them. Now that we have some girls from our Christian Colleges here and people see the type of girls they are putting out, they seem more eager to have the graduate of the college here than to have the returned students, which does my heart good, because so many of us have stood for this for so long, and we can have girls put through college here for so much less and they seem more fitted for the work. There isn't that period of adjustment that the returned student has in coming back after years in America.

Now to return to Tai Hu. Miss Cheo has ten girls boarding there now and more are going to enter in the fall. She has high ideals and high standards for the school and she is determined that it shall be the very best kind of a higher primary school for girls. At the reception to Bishop Birney and others at the District Conference there, she surprised us all with the singing and the exercises given by the girls after just this short time. Then at one of the sessions she was to give a talk on "Education" and you know how tired people get at the end of a second day when meetings have been on from 8:00 A.M. until sometime after 9:00 P.M. Well Miss Cheo was the last on the program the afternoon of the second day and when she came to the platform to speak it was already past the closing time and the preachers and everyone were tired and it was most discouraging to go to the platform under those conditions to give a talk on "Education" but Miss Cheo was called on and full of enthusiasm she went to the platform and before very long everyone in the room was sitting up listening as though it was one of the first things on the program, and they were held by her winning personality as well as by her enthusiasm and the splendid message she gave, which was well planned for the occasion.

Miss Cheo has not had an easy year. She has been in charge of that unit of day schools and has done so well with it and has great plans for the future in making the day schools come up to the standard in that section and keeping her standard high for her own school so that girls finishing there can go right into Kulison High School without a preparatory year at Kulison, and there is no reason why they should not if she has good teachers to help.

Another thing, Miss Cheo has been looking after the finishing of the building and she says she has learned many new things each day. She has been most economical in every way, has watched the carpenters and the masons and we are proud of the work she has done. Bishop Birney is delighted with her. I did so want to get some pictures while we were there but it rained all the time and the day of the dedication it just poured and then we had to leave to get back to Kiukiang. Now the building is finished as far as we can go. It still is in need of drains and furnishings, etc., and there ought to be screens because

JUN 15 1922

the mosquitoes there are perfectly awful and many of them are the kind that give malaria. You remember we have no doctor nearer than Kiukian and we must take care of our girls there. We have sent a nurse for which we have no appropriation, but we are carrying her salary until we can get an appropriation.

The present building will not hold more than 30 girls so we will have to plan for another building in a few years, but out there it is impossible to get carpenters who can build large buildings and made them strong, so it is economy to build the smaller ones as we need them. Miss Ida Belle Lewis is very happy over the plan and the work done.

Recd from Mrs. Thurston June 22, 1922  
1 credit = about 3 hours work

JUN 22 1922

Art.	1cr.	Rawles.
Biology	3 cr. 3cr. 1cr. 1 Sp.Prob.	Reeves.
Chemistry	4 cr. 4 cr. 3 cr.	Chester.
Chinese	no cr.      5 Mrs. 3 cr.      " 3 cr.      " 3 cr.      " 3 cr.      " 3cr.      "	Djang
Education	3cr. 3cr.	Vautrin
English	3 cr. in two sections with different work 5 cr. 2 cr. 1 cr. 3 cr. 3 cr.	Robbins X X ?
History	3 cr. 3 cr. 3 cr. 2 cr.	Watkins
French	3 cr.	X
Mathematics	4 cr. 3 cr. special for weak freshman	McCoy ? 4 cr. Vautrin x cr?
Music	2 cr. Piano pupils Chorus Glee Club	Graybill
Psychology	3 cr. 3 cr. Prin. of Study for Freshmen	Butler
Physics	4 cr. 4 cr.	McCoy
Religion	3 cr. 3 cr. 3 cr.	X
Sociology	3 cr.	X



JUN 22 1922

Butler two 3 cr. courses , 1 hr. course with freshmen.  
some free time.

Chester three courses, two 4 cr., one 3 cr.  
no free time.

McCoy two 4 cr. courses (Phys.) and a math. 3 or 4 cr.  
no free time.

Rawles. one 2 cr. Hygiene, one 1 cr. Art, all Phys.Ed.  
no free time.

Robbins three or four English courses  
no free time.

Reeves ~~two~~ 3 cr., one 1 cr. 1 spec. course.  
no free time

Vautrin two 3 cr. Ed. and a math course? Many duties as dean.  
no free time. Needs aid.

Watkins three 3 cr. and one 2 cr. courses.  
no free time. Needs aid.

Graybill one 2 cr. Harmony with chorus, piano pupils, etc.  
probably no free time.

English X full time, if only one.

Religion X ~~three~~ 3 cr. courses. Full time.

Sociology X one 3 cr. course. Could take a hist. course, perhaps.

French X " " "

Medical  
Business

JUN 22

1922

To Ginling Alumnae and Former Students,  
Greetings:

The end of the year approaches and desire is strong to have you all share in the reunion which becomes a larger and larger part of the Commencement joy as the College grows. This is our Fourth Commencement and it may be the last in the old College home. Do you all realize that the pioneer days are so nearly over? We are not so far behind our prophet who saw the vision of the new Ginling dated 1922. Before the year ends roofs will rise and a year from now it will be time to move. One college generation will have passed through the moon doorways when the class of 1922 goes out to join you.

The money for our new buildings comes to us from three sources. A little over one third of it comes from the five Mission Boards which unite to support Ginling - the gift of Christian friends in America, many of whom are denying themselves to give us a new home. Another third comes from a fund called the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund, set aside by Mr. Rockefeller out of his great abundance in memory of his wife who was very greatly interested in Christian work for women and girls. For every two dollars from other sources we get an additional dollar from this fund. A little less than one-third is the result of special efforts in a joint campaign for seven Oriental Colleges and of my personal efforts to get money while I was at home. Two large gifts from individuals, one from Mr. Edward S. Harkness of \$25,000 gold, and one from Mrs. Willard Straight of \$10,000 gold, came in response to my personal appeal. Neither of these people had ever heard of Ginling before, although they both

JUN 22 1922

(2)

both were interested in China. One gift of \$500 came in reply to a letter, almost by return mail. All over America women, connected with Christian churches, have been working hard to interest people in the Women's Colleges, like Ginling, in China, India and Japan, and to get money needed by them all for better buildings.

Smith College alumnae are raising the money for our central building, although they have just finished raising a large sum for their own endowment and for new buildings greatly needed for their large student body of over 2,000. Our whole group of buildings is planned for 400. When Smith opened in 1875 there were only 14 students. We are sure Ginling will grow, and some day her alumnae will raise the money she needs for buildings and for the endowment every college must have in one form or other. Our endowment at present is in the form of annual gifts from the five Boards and Smith College. This year Smith College students are giving us \$3,000 gold. An annual gift to the College of \$100 towards current expenses is equal to \$2,000 given to endowment. The college is going to need a larger income when we grow, for every student costs the college five times what is covered by fees. This is true of the best colleges in America, and alumnae, realizing this, are taking a larger share in helping the college, giving or raising the money needed.

The contract for the new buildings was signed on July 4th with Ah Hong, a Shanghai contractor who has handled large jobs and whose final bid was the lowest. The buildings are costing more than we first calculated, but we want them to be beautiful and well built, so that they will endure, and in the end the cost will be justified. The buildings are fire-proof, and have heat, electric light, and running water. We were very fortunate in the exchange on our gold

JUN 22

1922

(3)

last April. Six buildings are going up at one time, and they will cost over \$500,000 Mexican.

You know we have planned to have the new buildings in Chinese style. Our architect, Mr. Murphy, is very enthusiastic about it. He says it is one of the great styles, worthy of a place beside the Greek and the Gothic. You have not always shared the enthusiasm of some of our visitors for this old building; but I am sure you will be glad to have Ginling throw her influence on the side of preserving what is good in your own architecture. The Ginling buildings are more than Chinese roofs on foreign buildings. Walls and windows are carefully planned in harmony, and our central building is the best thing which has been done in the way of adapting Chinese ideas to modern needs.

Three academic buildings form a quadrangle, open to the east, facing Purple Mountain. The Recitation Building, on the north side of the quadrangle, has sixteen classrooms and a studio, with offices and rest room. The central building has the official guest hall, smaller reception rooms and offices on the first floor, and on the second floor the gymnasium and rooms for physical education. The Science Building has on the first floor Biology classrooms and laboratories and a lecture room capable of seating 135; Chemistry and Physics classrooms and laboratories are on the second floor.

We shall have also three dormitories, one of them to be used temporarily as a faculty residence. The unit dormitory is planned for fifty students, two in a room. It has a social room and dining room, one kitchen serving two dormitories. The social room and a group of dressing rooms are to be heated, and running water, hot and cold, is brought into the dressing rooms from the

JUN 22 1922

bath building adjoining. After the primitive arrangements here it will seem like luxury to have running water and electric light, but life will be enormously simplified, and as wages increase we shall very soon find that it really makes for economy.

Until we add the Chapel and Library buildings we shall have to find temporary place for these. Probably part of the large guest hall will be used as a chapel and three adjoining rooms in the Recitation Building will serve as library. The permanent provision for administration and for the music department is also in the Library and Chapel buildings. We expect to have 100 students when we go into these buildings, and very soon another dormitory will be needed. This will give you a chance to work for your Alma Mater.

You are helping now to make Ginling known but you can help more in this than you perhaps realize. It is not necessary to launch a big campaign. You can make people feel that the education of women is important, and that Ginling is a good place to get a training that will prepare for service that will count. Our new buildings will make possible better work than we have done here, especially in science. We need students now to take advantage of these improved opportunities, and we count upon you to send girls to Ginling.

This year the faculty numbers twenty, and we hope for additions next year. We know that Miss Grabill is coming for Music. The official diplomas have come from America, and the number of Ginling graduates with the B. A. degree will soon be over thirty. About ten women return each year from America, not all with degrees, so Ginling is the largest single contributor to the ranks of Chinese college women.

JUN 22 1922

(5)

3 | One feature of college life this spring has been the large number of foreign visitors, some of them interesting as the first representatives of a strange country. India and the Philippines sent women to the World's Christian Student Federation Conference in Peking, and the students here heard them gladly. A number of English visitors, chief among them Dr. and Mrs. Henry T. Hodgkin, have brought us into touch with Europe as well. Our hospitality to these visitors is helping toward world friendship, and our college outlook is widened by these glimpses of other countries. Ginling was well represented at Peking and at the National Christian Conference in Shanghai. At both of these conferences there were reunions; in Shanghai Ginling and Yenching got together for a dinner with Mrs. Avann and Miss Hodge, two American friends of the two colleges who were delegates to Shanghai.

From the Peking reunion came in some very helpful suggestions and criticisms which we are always glad to have from alumnae and former students. We want Ginling to do more every year for the students who come. This letter is a beginning in one line suggested. We plan from now on to keep you informed about the college, and we hope you will let us hear from you.

Nanking.  
June 16, 1922.

Matilda C. Thurston

JUN 28 1922

To Mrs. McDowell

June 28/22

GINLING COLLEGE

copy for  
Boards

While the students are in college they help the churches in Nanking in Sunday Schools, and besides they conduct a neighborhood school week days and Sunday, and a mothers' meeting. During vacation a number of them are doing work similar to the Vacation Bible School program. Last year we estimated that 60% were doing something on Sunday for the church, and allowing for about 25% who do not easily use Mandarin, and a proportion whose health makes them need to "rest on the Sabbath Day," the record is not one to be ashamed of.

Sixty students have gone out from Ginling after one year or longer (twenty-three have graduated). Of these sixty, there are twenty-five who are teaching and twenty of them in Christian schools. The five in government schools are in places of large opportunity and they are, in most instances, counting for Christ in influencing non-Christian students. Twenty of those who have left us are studying elsewhere, fifteen in America. Eight are married, and all of them are Christians, making Christian homes and training children for the church.

About one-third of our students come from non-Christian homes and in those homes they are doing evangelistic work where the church cannot go. Many of these homes are upperclass homes into which a Bible woman would not be welcomed--conservative old Chinese families where it is not easy to be a Christian. In one such family in Nanking, more than twenty are now church members as the result of the work of a middle school girl (not a college girl) who became a Christian while at school. One of our seniors is a member of such a family and is working in this large family group to which she belongs to win others for Christ. "The school is the preaching chapel of the future" was said by a Manchurian missionary (speaking before the Educational Commission), and surely our Christian schools and colleges for girls are reaching into wide circles through the students won to Christ while with us.

One-half of the girls in Christian Middle Schools in China today are in Methodist schools. "They are wiser in their policies than we (Pres.) are and are reaping the results in a strong group of Yn women and in larger influence in the student class."

Robt  
Munford  
Scott



## GINLING COLLEGE

During the year 1921-22 seventy students were enrolled. September 1922 brought a student body of eighty-one, representing eleven provinces and forty-five preparatory schools, eight of which sent representatives to Ginling for the first time. Last year's entire graduating class of a mission school in Shanghai is in the college <sup>Freshman</sup> ~~entering~~ class of this year.

Founders Day in November 1921 was marked by the visit of the Educational Commission. President Wooley made the address at the meeting of the Board of Control which was held on that day.

Ginling was well represented at the Student Christian Federation Meeting in Peking by alumnae, students and faculty, and had a similar share in the National Christian Conference in Shanghai.

In May the students cooperated with the Young Women's Christian Association and Southeastern University in a Health Week Program, and under the direction of Dr. Merrow, the college physician, gave a Child Welfare Exhibit. The record daily attendance was 3000 and it is estimated that 10,000 people heard the lectures and demonstrations given by the faculty and students.

The student activities of the year have followed the usual lines. The evangelistic spirit in the college and among the girls has expressed itself in gratifying ways. On Easter morning a beautiful baptismal service was held in the garden, when one of the senior class, long a Christian in thought and action, but denied public profession by her family, received the sacred rite of baptism with her family's consent.

## GINLING COLLEGE

During the year 1921-22 seventy students were enrolled. September 1922 brought a student body of eighty-one, representing eleven provinces and forty-five preparatory schools, eight of which sent representatives to Ginling for the first time. Last year's entire graduating class of a mission school in Shanghai is in the college <sup>Freshman</sup> ~~entering~~ class of this year.

Founders Day in November 1921 was marked by the visit of the Educational Commission. President Wooley made the address at the meeting of the Board of Control which was held on that day.

Ginling was well represented at the Student Christian Federation Meeting in Peking by alumnae, students and faculty, and had a similar share in the National Christian Conference in Shanghai.

In May the students cooperated with the Young Women's Christian Association and Southeastern University in a Health Week Program, and under the direction of Dr. Merrow, the college physician, gave a Child Welfare Exhibit. The record daily attendance was 3000 and it is estimated that 10,000 people heard the lectures and demonstrations given by the faculty and students.

The student activities of the year have followed the usual lines. The evangelistic spirit in the college and among the girls has expressed itself in gratifying ways. On Easter morning a beautiful baptismal service was held in the garden, when one of the senior class, long a Christian in thought and action, but denied public profession by her family, received the sacred rite of baptism with her family's consent.

Five Boards cooperate in the support of Ginling College. The student body in September 1922 represented eight denominations, one quarter of the young women being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church and forming the largest group of any one denomination. The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at present has but one representative on the faculty, Dr. Cora D. Reeves, who ably heads the Department of Biology.

The past year has seen six buildings rise on the new campus from foundation to roof. The college will be in possession of its new home in September 1923.

With the class of ten who were graduated in June 1921 a college generation passed through the Moon Doorways and went out to face life's lessons and take a part in the world's tasks. Of the thirty-one alumnae, more than half are engaged in distinctly Christian work, which, taking in consideration those who are engaged in further study and have married, points to a strong influence in the college toward Christian service. Special mention is made of the fine work of one of the 1921 graduates, Miss Cheo, who is in charge of an educational unit in the Kiangsi Conference, with center at Taihu. One of the missionaries in writing of her says, "Now that we have some girls from our Christian colleges and people see the type of girls that are being produced, they are eager to have the graduates of our college in China."

*Miss Hodge*

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

*Published*

[1]

October 12, 1922.

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender,  
150 Fifth Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Miss Bender,

I have been asked to tell you the various things that have been occurring at Ginling this fall and I am very glad to do it. It is a pleasure to write about the things in which we are all interested, and I hope that I shall tell you the things that you wish to know.

When we separated last June it was agreed that our first faculty meeting should be held on the fifteenth of September, nearly a week before the opening of college. As housekeeper for the family I hoped that by arriving on the ninth I should have a week to get the house in order for the year before many of the others were back. But we were all so eager that with one exception we were all here ahead of time. Summer

Summer vacations had been spent in various places. Ruth Chester, Katharine Rawles, Ella Hanawalt, Mrs. Thurston <sup>and several others</sup> were in Kuling for part or all of the summer. Mrs. Thurston had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Hodge and her sister in her cottage there. Miss Watkins spent the summer in Shanghai where the library kept her busy preparing her courses for this semester. She is most enthusiastic about Shanghai as a summer resort, for there are all the comforts of civilization there and with them one can keep cool in spite of the heat. Dr. Reeves made a flying visit to America on account of the illness of an aunt. It was hard for her to return for the aunt was still very ill. Helen McCoy and I were with a group of Nanking friends at Chefoo in Shantung and we enjoyed the sea bathing to the fullest. During the summer we are not meeting classes but work does not stop. Some time is spent in reading for the courses that we are to offer in the fall. Other hours are devoted to the outlining of these courses. Some people do a great deal of official correspondence for the college. This summer I spent many hours writing to girls who were eager to enter college this autumn. While these weeks away from the college are not all spent in resting we do return to the college refreshed and eager to begin the year's work.

There were only a small number of us, nine, left from the group of sixteen that had closed the year in June. No word had come of any appointments of new people. We were expecting Miss Grabill but were all waiting eagerly for news of any others. We knew that the English work could not all be done unless some one, or better two, came. What relief we all felt when we heard that Miss Ewing had said she would come, and then later we were told that we were promised Miss Stendel. They are both here.

Marion Ewing is assistant librarian at Pomona College and is having her sabbatical year. She had been wanting to visit China and when she met Miss Chadbourne who was going home from China after spending a year and a half teaching in a girl's school out

OCT 12 1922 [2]

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

here, she asked Miss Chadbourne if there would be any opportunity for her to do the kind of work she was fitted for out here in a college. Miss Chadbourne had been a boat companion of mine and had visited us on the way home, so she gave Miss Ewing my name and Miss Ewing wrote to us. She mentioned things that she had done and could do that were just the things we were needing so that we were very much interested in her and hoped that she could and would come. Fortunately Mrs. Thurston's letter reached her before a letter from Foochow College did, for the Congregational Board were wanting her to go there. She wrote us that she would come. Her arrival was one of the interesting events of the fall. She wrote from Japan very definitely about the train by which she would arrive, but her boat was late and she could not get that train. We knew that she could not get through customs that evening and so we were expecting her Saturday night and were looking for a telegram telling when she would come. She had been met by one of our good friends in Shanghai who would see that she got off all right. Imagine the surprise of Lillian Robbins when she met a strange lady in the front court Saturday morning and was told that the stranger was Marion Ewing. She had left her trunks for her friends to look after and had come up on the night train so that she would not lose any more time than necessary. Half an hour after she arrived she was at work, and she has fitted into the life of the college and the family as if she had been here for many months. She is a graduate of Olivet College, received her Master of Arts degree from Boston University, and took her library training at Simmons College. Here she is taking full charge of the library, doing some of the work of the Registrar and teaching Oral Composition.

Miss Dorothy Stendel has come to China to see if she would like to spend many years here. We heard of her thru a friend who had agreed to try to find her a position. This is an easy task if the person has ability and training. Miss Stendel is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and has her Master of Arts degree from that institution. She has been teaching English in Honolulu to Chinese for five years and then returned to the States and has spent the past year in Columbia University doing more graduate study in English. She traveled to China thru Europe and the Suez. She arrived a week after college had opened but this only made her welcome greater. She is very fond of the Chinese with whom she has worked and is glad to get acquainted with the Chinese in China. Her previous experience makes it easy for her to teach the course in Freshman English. Then she has Senior Rhetoric and the French that must be given for the pre-medical students. She has taken her place very easily and acceptably as one of our group.

Miss Grabill was here before any one arrived this fall except Mrs. Thurston. When I came up from Shanghai, I was very hot and dusty and hated to meet a new member of the faculty while I looked so disreputable. Mrs. Thurston and Ella Hanawalt greeted me and then I said "Where is Miss Grabill?" and learned that she was in the hospital with amoebic dysentery. Some place on her journey to us she had acquired a large dose of bacteria, but after ten days in the hospital here she came back and has had no return of the trouble. We hope that she will have none. We assure her and she agrees that since she was to have this trouble she could not have chosen

[3]  
OCT 12 1922

a better time for she had come early and so was well and strong enough for work when college opened.

Miss Grabill has relieved the president of a course in Religion and is teaching the sophomore course in Old Testament. She is much interested in it for during her term in China with the Y. Y.W.C.A. she taught this subject to a class of non-Christian girls and she is glad to do it for Christian girls. She has the glee club started on its winter's work and the choral club meets every week to learn college songs, hymns for special occasions, such as Founders' Day, and other things that we wish the entire school to sing. A class in Appreciation of Music is attracting the attention of many students and the regular piano and harmony classes are running as usual. It is fine to know that Miss Grabill is here to stay and that she is a member of our faculty. Her previous experience in China makes her adjustment a simple matter, for she knows China and Chinese.

With these three new people on the faculty and with Mrs. Thurston carrying more work than she should do, for she is teaching two courses in Religion in addition to all the other work that falls to the president of an institution, especially when building is going on, we felt that we could get thru the year if we could find some one for Sociology. Dr. Coulter of Sociology department of Western Reserve University is in Nanking assisting during his sabbatical year at the University of Nanking. We paid court to him and to his wife. We had them come over to a party and meet some of the girls we wished him to teach. At last he said that against his better judgment he would consent to teach the course as a seminar with a double period of work once a week. Every Wednesday afternoon he and Mrs. Coulter come over for this course and then stay for dinner with us afterward. In this way we are getting acquainted with him and are more pleased than ever that he is giving a course to our girls.

So much for the faculty who are here. You may know about those who are at home. They are often spoken of and we miss them very much. I do not need to tell you that. With all the teachers supplied there was one lack that we still had and it is so partially filled that I almost forgot to mention it. Dr. Merrow is in America. What a gap that makes in a number of schools out here, for she is a very important person in the life and health of several schools. We were unable to get a doctor to live with us and the doctors in the city have more than they can do. We heard that there were two new doctors for the West Gate Hospital in Shanghai and that they were to be here in Language School. They were invited to become members of our family but the hospital authorities thought they had better not. But they did come and spend several days at the opening of college giving medical examinations to the students. Since Language School has opened they have agreed to come two days a week, Dr. Brown on Tuesday and Dr. King on Friday, late in the afternoon and then any girl or member of the faculty is free to consult them. If a girl cannot postpone getting sick until those days, Miss Rawles cares for her and decides whether there is need to summon a doctor or not. We hope that we shall all be very healthy all winter.

OCT 12 1922 [4]

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

All of three pages and nothing definite about the students. I wish you could see them for they are a fine looking group of girls. Some of the faculty think that this new freshman class is one of the brightest looking classes that we have ever had. I hope they prove as bright as they look, for I have some of the responsibility for the entrance examinations and so I should like to be sure that the tests are good.

Last spring we admitted a large group and there were three vacancies before college closed so we thought there would be more as the weeks passed. We had a number of applications from very good students, and decided that we would give the tests again on the nineteenth of September. I had the correspondence with these students, and I wrote very discouragingly to them for there were many applicants and few places. No more of those who were admitted dropped out and we had very little space in class rooms. In spite of my letters there were a number of girls who said that they were coming. At the end, part of them tried the tests at the Baptist College in Shanghai and are there. Some of those who failed to try our tests are girls who were afraid that they might not be among the lucky three to be admitted here. When the day for tests came there were nine applicants for regular freshman standing and two who were teaching at the government normal and wished to take some courses here. Of these we failed two. They were a highly selected group, for I had not admitted any of the tests who were doubtful and all of the weaker ones of those who were admitted went to other places. In the meantime we had discussed the possibility of admitting a larger freshman class than we had thought possible. Since the faculty is a smaller group we were able to give up half of the "foreign" house to students and so could increase the number of those whom we could admit. It was a joy to be allowed to go from the faculty meeting on Wednesday evening after the tests and the day before college opened and to tell the girls that they were all going to be allowed to stay. One of the girls who failed is not a resident here for she is one of the teachers of the normal school, so she was not in the impatient group. The other girl who failed was not really as keen to enter college as she had thought, and did not mind being refused. But the joy on the faces of the others when they found that they could all stay.

In this group of new girls there are seven who make up the whole graduating class of last June from Mary Farnham School in Shanghai. This is one of the old Presbyterian schools but they have not had a class to graduate from middle school before. The whole class has come to college and all to Ginling. That is a real item of news and an unusual record, it seems to me.

The new students represent twenty schools and of these eight have students here for the first time. There are students in this group from fourteen mission and six government or private schools. They come from seven provinces.

The entire student body has been considered in the following statistics.



學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

OCT 12 1922  
[5]

Total number of students	81
Former students	48
new students	33

Students by classes

Freshmen	37
Sophomores	17
Juniors	11
Seniors	10
Post graduate	1
Specials	2
Unclassified	2

Students by churchmembership	Former	New	Total
Non-church members	9	7	16
Church members	39	26	65
Baptists	7	4	11
Disciples	5	1	6
Congregationalists	4	0	4
Anglican(including Am.Epis)	5	1	6
Methodist	13	7	20
Presbyterian	3	12	15
Dutch Reformed	1	0	1
China Inland Mission	2	0	2

Provinces represented	11
Schools represented	35

College opened on Thursday with a chapel service lead by Mrs. Thurston. This came early in the morning and the rest of the day was spent in arranging scheduled and paying fees. In the intervals the girls unpacked and settled themselves in their rooms. Some of the faculty who were already settled in the rooms that we had decided to give to the students had to unsettle and get the rooms ready for student occupation. Classes began Friday afternoon with a schedule that would work. Miss Chester and Miss Autrin had spent many hours and much effort evolving a schedule that would permit the girls to take the courses they wished and yet would get all the teaching done in the hours between eight and six. It sounds very much simpler than it is. When we have enough faculty to make two sections of a class possible the schedule will be a much less difficult piece of work.

Saturday afternoon the faculty entertained all the student body. The purpose of this opening faculty reception is to drive away homesickness and to get all the group acquainted as much as possible. This party was a success and the success is at least partly due to the fact that each one of us was working for it as hard as we could. Games had been planned that would break the stiffness at the very beginning. It was a hot day so we served punch, cakes and peanuts. The girls came to the table themselves and were served. Perhaps you may not realize that that is not the way that things

OCT 12 1922

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

[6]

are usually done in China, but we wished to make the party as in formal as possible and also to teach the girls how we do such things in America, so that if they are ever where they need the knowledge it may be ready.

The following Saturday the Sophomores entertained in honor of the new students and faculty. The program began with some musical numbers and a play came later. Five of the sophomores made the modern version of the Three Bears very real. We could hear the automobile horn and see the way in which bears do live in Story Book World. Games and refreshments followed and we were kept very busily occupied until time for leaving came. This is gracefully indicated by singing college songs and ending with Goodnight Ladies.

Moon Festival is one of the three big feats of the Chinese year. It is one that we do not observe with a holiday, but a party was planned for the hours from half past six to eight in the evening when the big round moon was rising. The garden was festive with red lanterns, and the fruits that are served at moon festivals were arranged on the tables. These later formed the refreshments of the evening, - pears, pomegranates and moon cakes. These cakes are a kind of mince pie, for the center is filled with ground fruit and meat and the whole thing is a very rich concoction. After the students slipped away the servants had a party with the same refreshments and music from the victrola. This year Moon Festival, the fifteenth of the eighth Chinese month, came on October fifth.

Friday is the day that the Ginling faculty are supposed to beat home to their friends. We are so far from the most of the foreign community that they are glad to know when they may expect to find us free to receive calls. So we have decided that we should stay in for callers from four to six on Fridays. This year we had three new people to introduce to the friends in Nanking. We were glad to invite them to meet Misses Grabill, Ewing and Stendel on the afternoon of October sixth. The receiving line stood in the grass near the summer house in the garden and tea was served in the garden house. Missionary communities have a charming habit of lingering over the tescups when they an afternoon party together for such gatherings furnish opportunities for visiting the friends they do not see often.

Republic Day, October tenth, is one of the college holidays. This year all the students of the city were in a parade during the morning. All Ginling joined in a prayer service in the chapel at half past eight that morning. It is splendid to see the love that the students have for their young Republic. Since the girls were too occupied with their parade to be able to do things with us, several of the faculty went for walks out on the mountain. We are so fond of Purple Mountain that there is not another mountain around so far as we are concerned. As a matter of fact there are others. In the evening all the college ate mien (Noodles, the customary dish for birthdays) in the student dining room. After this we had fireworks and games in the garden.

Saturday, October 15, the Juniors invited the freshman students and teachers to tea on the new campus. At two o'clock several carri-

OCT 12 1922

學大子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA

[7]

ages full of happy girls and teachers started for the trip that to some was to give the first glimpse of the "promised land". How thrilled they were. It is really thrilling to go to the new campus these days for the roofs are being finished on all of the six buildings, and the curious figures that add to the Chinese character of them are being put on. Refreshments were served in the to-be chemistry laboratory. Then there were games and later in the evening a happy crowd returned to "Old Ginling". There will be many things in the new buildings that will add to the comfort and efficiency of our work, but this house has a charm that will surely be missed.

These accounts of festivities sound as if we did nothing but play. I hope I have not left that impression. There are not the many outside social interests for the girls here in college and so the college parties form much of the play life of the students. It is hard sometimes to tear the girls away from their books. The call of library is very strong on Saturday afternoon and we see girls there working because they have no time for play. I wish you could peep in there some evening when every one is hard at work. It is crowded but every one seems happy. Girls who go to college in China have a real ambition and are eager to realize it. There are times when we would like to redirect their aims, but it is a pleasure to work with and for them.

A glance at our guest book shows that we have had some interesting visitors this fall. Dr. Foulkes of the Presbyterian New Era Movement, Miss Edna Cole, the principal of a girls' school in Bangkok Siam, Dr. W. A. McCall of the Education Department of Columbia University, Mrs. Mary Russell Do Little of Milwaukee, Mrs. Alice Chapman of Knoxville Tennessee, Mrs. Frank Moore of St. Joseph, Mo. are some of the names. There are many more of Chinese friends and people who are in Missionary work in China. We are not having quite as many visitors this year as last, it seems. Perhaps there are no Commissioners coming our way this fall.

But I have covered many pages and I am not sure that I have told you the things that you wish to know. I hope that I have. I am sure there are mistakes in the typing for I am not expert as you see. I have rushed these last pages in order to catch the boat that leaves Tuesday. That is Confucius Birthday and another holiday. You see we have more of these in the fall than we do in the spring. You should receive this about the fourteenth of November and you can think of us at that time celebrating Founders Day.

Very sincerely yours,

Alice L. Butler

GINLING COLLEGE  
Eighth Annual Founders' Day  
November 14, 1922

Processional	March in C - Costa
Invocation	
Hymn 318	
Scripture Reading	Zechariah 8
Founders' Day Hymn	
Address	Rev. S. Peter Chuan
Anthem - O Lord most Holy	Abt
Address	<del>Mr.</del> Rev. Y. C. James Yen
Announcements	
Hymn 306	
Benediction	
Recessional	Festal March
	Verdi

Ginling College, Nanking, China.  
November 17, 1922.

Several years ago on the fourteenth of November a group of people who were interested in the college education of women in China, met and formally organized the Board of Control of the institution that is as now known as Ginling College. There had been some earlier meetings completing the preliminary arrangements for the organization, but the date of November 14 has been that one observed as Founders' Day. If these women ever found an other college they will be careful to select a day in warmer season, for it is apt to be fairly cold at this time in Nanking.

For two years it has been planned to have the meeting of the Board of Control at the time of Founders' Day. This year Founders' Day came on Tuesday and the Executive Committee had a meeting on Monday and the Board met on Wednesday. This made a very full week for some of the faculty but it was one that was very profitable. The Board of Control is composed of three persons, women for the most part, from each of the five contributing boards, a member of the college alumnae and co-opted members who represent Smith College and other groups whom it seems well to have on the Board. Six of these are chosen for the Executive Committee which carries on the ad interim business of the Board and arranges the docket for the meeting of the Board.

This year the College asked all of the Committee people to be guests of the college over Sunday and all of the Board was ~~asked~~ asked to be here for Tuesday with its celebration, the last Founders' Day in the old building. A number of them accepted the invitation by arranging to be with friends in the city over Sunday. They know that in times past they have been rather cold at Ginling and so are not enthusiastic about staying in the college as we might wish. The Executive Committee met and transacted business most of the day Monday and completed their work in the afternoon of Tuesday.

Tuesday was a surprise, for we have always had days with at least the absence of rain for our celebrations at Ginling, but this time there was rain, and it was a question whether we could have the procession as we had planned it, but fortunately it did not rain as hard as it might have done and we did not need to alter our plans. The chapel was decorated with chrysanthemums and the flags of China and America, the two nations concerned in the founding of the college. At ten o'clock the procession started, led by the Freshmen and ending with the faculty and the speakers of the day. The Seniors wear their caps and gowns for the first time on this occasion.

It has been the custom to have two speakers, a Chinese and a foreigner. This year we had tried to get the foreign speaker but we had not succeeded, for the person whom we invited did not get the letter until very late and then when we received her regrets it was quite too late to get another. But fortune we were successful in getting two very fine Chinese speakers and from the standpoint

NOV 17 1922

of the morning service we are all agreed that it was the best Founders' Day ever. Rev. Peter Chuan is a returned student and is now one of the secretaries of the newly organized National Christian Council. He spoke on the topic of Hsiang Fuh and Dzao Fuh, - enjoying happiness and creating happiness and showed the duty of college women to create happiness, not merely to enjoy it. His address was in rather high Chinese and a little harder to understand. He urged the need of selection in the use of foreign styles and the danger there was today of the newly emancipated women of China being carried away by the new freedom that she has into all the excesses of the western women.

Mr. James Yen's address was a very fine companion to Mr. Chuan's. He is one of the secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. and is a Yale man. He urged the need of the right kind of College spirit and the fact that the present student body would be responsible for the spirit of Ginling when we went to the new buildings. He told of the Yale spirit as exemplified in the lives of Nathan Hale, Lawrence Thurston, and Horace Pitkin. Each college woman in China is one in two hundred thousand women and girls in China and so is responsible to them for the advancement of China. Perhaps girls in America may be able to simply enjoy happiness for there are more of them and so they have fewer who are depending on them and less responsibility to the mass, but the college women of China cannot simply decide to enjoy happiness without sacrificing these other women who are depending on her. He gave a resume of his speech in English and it was certainly a most earnest appeal to the girls to realize their responsibilities. It was a rare privilege that we could have two such speakers in one day. Our friends who were our guests were very grateful for the opportunity of hearing them.

They were no special things planned for the afternoon. Some of the faculty and the girls were busy getting ready for the banquet that was scheduled for seven o'clock. But there is always the chance for the unexpected to occur and it occurred. About four-thirty a message came that the culture that had been taken from the throat of a girl who was ill on Monday had proved to be Diphtheria and the doctors were soon to come to give her antitoxin. It was decided to send word to all the guests invited to the banquet telling them not to come. The girls who had sore throats were asked to meet the doctors and were given their banquet in another room. Those of us who were well and some of the house guests went ahead and had a good time at the banquet.

Founders' Day is a birthday occasion and so the chapel was decorated as a guest hall in a big Chinese home would be on such occasion. One of the good homes of the city had very graciously lent us the hangings and lanterns that were needed to make the chapel a birthday feast hall. The hangings were very beautiful red satin with gorgeous embroideries. The roof in this room is very high but came all the way down the end wall. They were cut to make a big arch and in the space there hung the three beautiful red birthday scrolls. Six big lanterns made of thin red horn, and with the characters for long life, were hung from the ceiling. The tables for the speakers were on the platform at the end of the room where the hangings were. Then there were sixteen other tables each with its pairs of red candles and its

NOV 17 1922

combination place card and program of speeches. These were in the form of booklets with the characters for Ginling in the college color over the cover: and the name inside was the program of speeches.

The feast was ordered from outside so that there was not the extra work by our servants for preparing it. Everything was very nice. During the intervals of the serving there were stunts by the classes and the faculty. Then colleges came in for their share of the fun. When the eating and drinking was over we had the toasts. Some of the Board of Control members did to come to the banquet and so they had their food served in our dining room. This upset the arrangements for the after dinner speeches a bit as Miss Kelly was to be the toast mistress and she felt it unwise to attend. Mrs. Thurston took her place and the speeches were made, though three of them were made quite impromptu, by people who were secured on the spot. The program was

Reminiscences  
Chronicler Miss Kelly  
Out of Bondage Miss Cogdal  
Sojourn in the Wilderness  
Class of 1919  
Class of 1920  
Class of 1921  
Class of 1922  
The Promised Land Mrs. Thurston

The 1919 class had no representative for the speaker at the last minute decided not to come to the banquet. 1920 had a sister who made her speech. A member of 1921 was present and on the program. A member of 1922 was also present. So in spite of the absence of a number there was a program. Everybody said the chapel had never been more effectively decorated for such an event and that the entire day had been a great success from all view points.

Board of Control meeting went off as scheduled and all the desired business was transacted. This meeting was a very important one for it is the last regular one before moving into our new buildings and that means that all the enlarged budget had to be made and the final approval of the buildings had to be given. These are coming along in fine shape and our spirit rise whenever we go over to the new campus. Of course we shall leave this place with real regret for the other group is an imposing one and it gives such of us a feeling of inadequacy in ourselves; we wonder what right we really have to be doing the work that we are privileged to do out here in this college for women in China.

Alice L. Butler



S.P.

DEC 1922

S.P.

return to  
E.H.B.

## GINLING COLLEGE - The Seventh Year

A review report covering the first six years of the College was made to the Board of Control in November 1921. The Record of Growth includes statistics for the seventh year, and is as follows:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Students	9	17	36	52	70	52	70
Christians	8	16	34	58	62	48	54
Schools	6	9	16	20	27	29	37
Provinces	4	6	8	9	11	11	12

Increase is seen in numbers both of students and faculty, and a wider sphere of influence in schools and provinces. A province in China is equivalent in area and population, and in some degree in language variation, to a country of Europe. Bringing together students from all parts of this great republic, Ginling is helping to unify the new China.

Faculty increase over last year was three, Miss Watkins for History, Miss Hanawalt for Education, and Miss Rawles for Physical Education. Miss Chester returned after a year of study at Columbi and the Chemistry Laboratory opened on an overtime schedule. Language study appears on the weekly program for eight of the sixteen foreign teachers, but Miss Hanawalt alone has had full time for Chinese. The President was absent for work with the Educational Commission during most of the first semester. Miss Rachel Brooks of the Y. W. C. A. was in residence the second semester assisting in the Department of Religion. Faculty organization has been effected and the business divided among a small number of standing committees, saving time for the group as a whole.

An experiment was made this year in a Special English class of thirteen admitted for one year, largely from government schools. They were prepared in other subjects for college work, but their English was insufficient, and it was hoped that a year given wholly to English might bring them up to entrance standards. The experiment has been worth making, and will be repeated at intervals. The enrollment for next year of regular candidates is so large that the Special English work is not offered.

The calendar of the year shows some special features. Founders' Day was marked by the meeting of the Board of Control and by the visit of the Educational Commission, President Woolley of Mt. Holyoke giving the English address. At Christmas Dr. and Mrs. Henry T. Hodgkin of London, were guests of the college for about three weeks, endearing themselves to us all and bringing most helpful messages of "peace on earth, good will to men" to all students in Nanking.

In May Ginling cooperated with the Y. M. C. A. and Southeastern University in a Health Week Program. The exhibitions and demonstrations were seen by thousands, the record daily attendance being 3,000.

DEC

1922

-2-

In April and May two great conferences widened our interests and brought many friendly visitors. Ginling sent two students and one faculty delegate to Peking for the World's Student Christian Federation, and we had the same share in the National Christian Conference in Shanghai. Some very interesting foreign visitors from India and the Philippines, Oriental women, appealed to the students more than average visitors do, enlarging their vision of the world and strengthening their sense of world fellowship. The Shanghai Conference gave a vision of China for Christ in whom alone is the hope of China and of the world for peace and friendly living.

It was a delightful feature of our Fourth Commencement to have as our guest a member of the Ginling Committee, Miss Margaret E. Hodge. We wish it might be a regular custom to have the Trustees represented. Regular work is not in evidence at Commencement; but college spirit is very much alive. This year the ten seniors, assisted by other students, presented The Antigone of Sophocles. It was done well enough to deserve praise, and there seemed a particular appropriateness both in its classic quality and in its picture of the woman brave enough to stand alone against law and ancient custom.

The year has seen six buildings rise from foundations to roof line. A special letter giving report of building progress has been quite widely circulated. Before winter all the roofs will be on and a year from now we shall be taking possession, leaving with mingled regret and rejoicing, the old home. A college generation has passed through the moon doorways and gone out to face life and to learn lessons which college cannot teach. The motto of the Class of 1922 is "Wu Wei" which being interpreted means, "Not regarding appearance". China needs service inspired by desire to please Him who regards not the outward appearance.