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UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
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Gintling  
Corres.  
Luce, Henry W 1937  
Luh Ging-wei 1945-1947  
Luh Sin-tsing 1947  
Luh Tsung 1938  
Luh An-mei 1947

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Qinling

Henry W. Luce

1937

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Permanent Address:  
Haverford, Pa., January 1, 1937

Dear Friends:

I have recently returned from a fine trip around the world. Unlike many travellers I carried no typewriter, took few notes, wrote few letters, so much so that I have been "lost" to many of my home-friends for the period of the journey. But now I have thought I might jot down, in a note like this, some items of general interest which otherwise one might merely repeat in individual letters.

Sailing from San Francisco May 17th, 1935, I was away fourteen months spending five of these months in China which included the summer rainy season. From Hongkong I went to Saigon and through Cambodia to Siam and thence to Colombo where began a two-months' visit to India. The rest of the time the route took me from Karnak (on the upper Nile in Egypt) to Istanbul, a week in Athens, a month in Italy, France, Belgium and Holland, and three weeks in England and Scotland. This gives a birds-eye view of the happy journey.

Perhaps you would like to know why the journey was undertaken. As some of you know I went out to China in 1897. During the following twenty years I had a part in the development of Cheeloo University, in earlier days known as Shantung University. Then, for two years, I was Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association centering at Shanghai. In 1919 I was called to cooperate in establishing Yenching University at Peiping (formerly Peking).

For several years I have been teaching "China, Japan and Russia" in the Kennedy School of Missions, one of the Departments of the Hartford Seminary Foundation. Becoming emeritus there, and since I had never seen the completed campus at Yenching, it seemed the normal thing to do to go out and see some of "the dreams" that had "come true." (And true and lovely beyond words were they found to be!) This being accomplished the return by continuing on the westward route was the natural corollary.

It would try your patience too much even to repeat my schedule, and far too much to go into many details. While my itinerary was planned with some care I had as few fixed dates as possible; and (travelling alone as I was much of the time) the schedule was so flexible that instant change in detail could be made; and once a change in a major item occurred. You see, I was travelling as "a minister without portfolio." It was interesting to find that if one were to leave San Francisco about Sept. 1st, and take nine or ten months for such a journey, he is likely to find the best possible climate all the way. Also, and happily for a poor sailor such as I, I met no storm or typhoon, and saw no real waves, nothing more than a few white caps, in all the ocean part of the journey. Nor did I meet with any revolutions, though I left the troubled area in Palestine only a few days before rioting broke out. The lovely traditional parting words of one's Chinese friends came true: "E-loo-ping-ahn." (all the way, peace). In the end I found out once more, what is doubtless the experience of many travellers, that what you see depends much on "what you went out for to see," and that you "get" almost in proportion as your eyes and mind and heart have been prepared to receive.

As I crossed the continent to San Francisco I stopped briefly at several points, and later broke the journey to Japan by a very interesting day in Honolulu. In Japan I made Tokyo and Kyoto my main centers and was especially

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interested in brief—all too brief—visits to some educational institutions in Tokyo, three Christian Colleges, two for men and one for women (the latter with a beautiful new campus); and in Kyoto, the famous Doshisha University. Perhaps the most striking item in my visit to Japan was a journey to the famous Buddhist pilgrimage mountain, Koya-san.

One main objective was to reach Yenching in time for the June Commencement; and after that to spend the Summer in and near Peiping, and in the Fall visit all the other Christian Universities and Colleges in China (thirteen in all). Much of September was spent in Peiping in order to be present at the opening days of Yenching and also to re-visit the alluring places in and around Peiping, especially the Altar and Temple of Heaven (recently reconditioned) and the extensive areas of the old Imperial Palaces in the "Forbidden City," now no longer forbidden. This in itself was a big sightseeing task.

Beginning in the latter part of September the following Christian Colleges and Universities were visited and in this order, starting at the North: *Yenching University* (where Yenching Women's College cooperates as an integral part of the University); *Cheeloo University*, at Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province; *University of Nanking* and *Ginling (Women's) College*, both at Nanking; *Soochow University*, not far from Nanking; *Hua Chung College*, at Wu Chang in central China; *St. John's University* and *Shanghai University*, both in Shanghai; *Hangchow College*, not far from Shanghai; *Fukien University* and *Hua Nan (Women's) College* both in Foochow; the capital of Fukien Province; and *Lingnan University* at Canton. One of my major disappointments was in being compelled to omit a visit to the fine West China University in the far-western Province of Szechwan; but the time that this would have required would have necessitated my leaving out several places where the new and important experiments in "Rural Reconstruction" are going on and, in addition, a long-hoped for visit to the famous Buddhist pilgrimage-center, the Island of Pu-too (a night and day steamer ride skirting the ocean from Shanghai southward). On this island there are some one hundred and seventy-five Buddhist Temples, Monasteries and Shrines, sacred to the Goddess of Mercy, Kuan Yin.

Few things surprised me more than the development of the Chinese Government Universities which I was able to visit on my way. In the midst of the turmoil and conflicts which have characterized most years of this century in China, the developments at several points were little short of marvelous, especially at Wuchang and Canton. Often we have been criticised for planning extensive sites and erecting beautiful buildings for our Christian Colleges in China. Often I replied that, given a breathing spell from her distress, China would more than duplicate what we had done. And now we see that, even without the breathing spell, she is forging ahead as somehow, amidst her numberless difficulties, she always seems to do. We were happy to note that in these government institutions they are using the beautiful Chinese architectural lines, the modern use of which some of our Christian Colleges in China went to so much care and expense to develop.

Everywhere one found the missionaries and their national colleagues facing new and trying problems, always with courage and, for the most part, with wisdom; and I think I saw nothing that cheered me more than the way our Christian higher educational institutions in China (as indeed in other lands) were meeting the testing issues.

On December third I sailed from Hongkong for Saigon where four of us—chance steamer acquaintances of three nationalities—linked up for the auto-ride across Cambodia to visit the city of Pnom Penh and, on beyond, the famous and mysterious Angkor Wat (Temple) and a square mile or more of similar temples

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and shrines scattered through a thick jungle. Then we pressed on for a delightful and interesting two weeks in Siam, especially in Bangkok and (twenty hours northward by train) at Chieng Mai. Then via Singapore and Penang to Colombo where I began the journey in India. During two months (always carrying one's bed-roll and often travelling at night) I went from Ceylon to Khyber Pass and from Calcutta to Bombay. A matter of constant interest were the Hindu Temples and Mohammedan Mosques, many of them being very beautiful indeed. In some of the Hindu Temples, in spite of such beautiful architecture, one would at times become a bit depressed, deeply so if it were not for the Christian Churches, schools, colleges, universities, hospitals, agricultural and industrial institutes and also some signs of other indigenous reforms which one could see all along the way. I often wondered what happened to the minds and hearts of those travellers (and I met many of them) who do not have these "antidotes" to their thinking, not seeing the wonderful brighter side.

Again it was a great joy to visit the Christian colleges and universities (beginning at South) at Majura, Madras, Bangalore, Nagpur, Serampur, Allahabad (Ewing College and Agricultural Institute), Lucknow (one men's and one women's college), Agra and Lahore. Each one of these institutions, as also those I visited later in other countries, is bearing a real part, some of them an exceedingly important part, in harmonizing the best the West and the East has to offer; and a long and interesting and vital story could be written about each one of them. Of particular interest were the visits to Poona (south of Bombay) and to some of the stations grouped around Miraj (south of Poona), where is the famous Presbyterian hospital so widely known in the United States. Having taught Chinese Buddhism at Hartford I was especially interested in visiting in India, its home-land, the original historic spots, the ancient monuments and extensive excavations where Buddha lived and preached and where Buddhism had its beginning. One will long remember the wondrously beautiful frescoes in the Ajanta and the Ellura Caves near Bombay.

The ten days sail from Bombay to Suez gave a very pleasant and restful breathing-spell which prepared one for ten days in Egypt, the same length of time in Palestine, then up through Syria and Turkey to Istanbul. A wonderful week in Istanbul was followed by an equally wonderful one in Athens. As was my wont I visited the American Colleges at Cairo and Asiut in Egypt; Beirut and Aleppo in Syria; Tarsus, and the two colleges (one for men and one for women) at Istanbul. All these are strategically located and doing a great work for the present day and for the coming days as well; and each playing its part in living history.

Then on to Italy and France. In Italy I heard Mussolini speak from the balcony in Victor Emmanuel Square. In both countries one's attention was of course always directed towards the cathedrals and art galleries. Reaching England by way of Belgium and Holland, three weeks were spent in England and Scotland with our chief interest centered in the cathedrals and the universities and in a few places of historical and literary interest. And then, after a smooth sea sail, there was no anti-climax as we came up New York's magnificent bay and harbor, passing the Statue of Liberty and all the time having in sight the loftiest man-made sky-line in the world. On that bright afternoon seasoned travellers said they had never seen the sunlight play on these lofty towers in such perfect beauty; while what had seemed in the distance an unformed mass of stone and cement gradually turned into lines of great grace and symmetry, with a certain feeling of unity about them, in spite of startling variety, which almost hinted that they had sprung forth from a single mind. And so we came to the homeland.

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With a strange and haunting persistence, there clung to the imagination the statue of the Goddess of Liberty holding aloft and steadily, year after year, the symbolic torch of a liberty which should enlighten the world. I thought of some nations through which I had passed where lack of freedom, in almost every sense, was a dominant note; nor did we fail to recall that no land had hardly as yet glimpsed what perfect freedom might possibly be. Never had it seemed more urgent that believing men rededicate themselves to the service of the God of all Truth, searching to know more deeply, to state more clearly and to share more eagerly that Truth which shall make all men free. In all the journey the thought-provoking motto of Yenching University arose in my heart again and again: "Freedom through Truth for Service."

In my earlier days I had some share in interpreting the West to the East. In the coming days I look forward to having a share in the growingly important task of interpreting the East to the West. It is quite clear that from almost any point of view the nations and peoples of the East are moving out into new alignments. It is now quite as important for us to know the Orient as it is Europe. In many respects from now on it is likely to be more important. Many old methods and attitudes have become outmoded; clearly new issues are forcing us to rethink and restate the essential items covering almost all the relationships in living. This, as it seems to me after these months of observation, is markedly true in the area of religion. During the next few decades the failures and successes of the Christian movement will vary as we have leaders in all lands who are open-minded enough to see and state the issues clearly and to be good enough and great enough to formulate adequate measures to meet them. The possibilities of a new Dark Age or a new Era of Enlightenment are before us.

For some years, urged on by my own religious needs as well as the teaching-demands in my classes on "China, Japan and Russia," I had devoted much time and study to the question of what the "Christian Message" really is and how we might state it for our modern and greatly confused age in such universal terms as to make our approaches to our own historical conceptions and those of other religions more effective. (In the few weeks I have been at home I have noted as never before that a large number of our best minds are thinking in this direction). The item I had most at heart in all my journey was to endeavor to make as thorough and open-minded test of my main conclusions as I could. Out of the informal discussions with individuals and groups here and there, the results have been at least to me illuminating and convincing.

During all the journey until Italy was reached I found many old missionary friends; and these in turn passed me on to places where I was not known with cordial introductions to their missionary and other friends. Personally one of the most memorable joys of the trip is to recall the limitless kindness of these welcoming friends and their national colleagues. As I write, name after name, face after face arises before me and it is only with great restraint that I do not attempt the pleasant but almost impossible task of recording many a name and friendly incident which brightened all the way.

I look forward to greeting you again—you into whose hands this letter should chance to come.

Ever in the best of bonds,

*A. M. Luce*

*over*

Dr. Luce

Suite 905  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City  
June 4, 1937

My dear Dr. Luce:

I do not think that I have ever really thanked you for sharing with me your delightful letter published during the winter telling of your trip around the world. It made me realize even more than my previous conversation with you, what a great opportunity you had in that trip and what a rich heritage you bring to all the work of the China colleges.

I think too that I never adequately explained and apologized about my failure to cooperate with you about Ginling names for your trip in February. This year has been a very difficult one for me because it has involved setting up so much mechanical matter. Our files are not yet in the condition they should be but I trust that next year if such an opportunity should offer I will be able to put my hand upon the information and the names that would be helpful. I am certainly bending every energy toward putting the Ginling end of this work in such form that it will be really a cooperating unit in the Associated Boards enterprise.

I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Emily Case when she was in New York several weeks ago and she told me of your visit in Cleveland. While she is an ex-member of the Ginling staff I had no idea that she was secretary of the China Colleges Committee in Cleveland, or in fact that there was a committee there. It would have been so easy had I realized this, to have sent a note to her about your visit in Cleveland. I have told Mr. Hedrick since Miss Case's visit to New York, of this slip up on the part of all of us here and I am sure that there is going to be a more complete clearance of information so that this situation will not occur again.

I was very much interested at the Associated Boards Annual Meeting to hear you say that you had never heard of any able history person at the University of Hanking. May I call your attention to Mr. Bates, who has for many years been the wonder of the Hanking community and who ranks, I presume, at the top of the American history men in China? He is a Rhodes scholar with an Oxford degree. He came to China in 1919 and has taken more recently his Ph.D. degree from Yale in history. He is well known by able history men here such as Professor Shotwell and by some of the members at Harvard as well as at Yale. He is not only extremely able in his field but he is widely trusted

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Mr. Luce - page 2

June 4, 1937

as an adviser by Chinese of importance in Hanking and has, both this year and last year, made several trips to Japan on missions which it would have been difficult for a Chinese to have performed under present conditions.

There is also in the University of Hanking history department a very able Chinese by the name of Mr. Ma. He was, I think, originally trained by Mr. Bates, but he has done graduate work in this country and his work at the University is of very high quality.

I am, of course, quite aware of the able work which is done at Yenching and I hope you will forgive me for calling your attention to Mr. Bates and the excellent work which is done at the University of Hanking.

Sincerely yours,

RG:GS

Dr. Henry W. Luce  
Haverford  
Pennsylvania

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741 MILLBROOK LANE  
HAVERFORD, PENNA.

June 8/37

My dear Miss Griest:

Thank you for your good letter of June 4th. Yes I had a wonderful trip, wherein I had opportunity to test out some earlier opinions and, in the light of new facts, integrate my thinking a good deal, both on religion in general and missions in particular.

As to the work of the China Colleges after Christmas I was constantly confused all the time I was "on the road" <sup>in February</sup> and later. My impression is that it was mainly if not entirely due to the fact that we did not quite understand what Mr. Hedrick's exact relationship to the work was. Apparently the general promotion committee had arranged with him to be an "Advisor". I thought that he was ~~the~~ the "Director". I really do not see why the committee made that arrangement, for in my estimation such a thing could never work. Well, I believe that has been changed now and things ought to work much better hereafter. It is absolutely necessary that we have some central direction on the part of some one who daily has the <sup>whole</sup> situation before him and who can say to us "Go here" and we go, "Go there" and we go.

That does not mean necessarily that we have a dictator at the center but a manager who can carry out and direct after the general plan has been decided upon. I am in hopes that they will carry out the plan I suggested, namely, that soon after Labor Day we meet at some quiet spot for two or three days to consider in detail the whole plan for the fall and as far as possible into the spring.

As to the matter of history teaching at Nanking I do not recall in just what connection I mentioned the matter. One should be very careful in making a statement like that without knowing all the facts. However I only said what was true in my case. It is still true however, that while I had heard of two or three departments at Nanking were outstanding, I do not recall that I have heard any one mention the History department. Until this last trip I had been out of China a good deal, for several years, and one ought to check up constantly on such items if they are to keep in touch with the details of all of these Colleges. Often topics arise quickly and some hasty

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statements are made. The proper way to approach such a question is to first ask what the basis was for the question arising and then in the light of that discuss and decide the question. I am glad you called my attention to the matter.

I am indeed glad that you are doing the invaluable work for Ginling; one could wish that all of our twelve colleges could have some one who would give such undivided attention as you are doing. But we ought to take great heart ~~that~~ much has been accomplished by making an associated center for each one of the colleges whereby unitedly we can go on to greater things. I look forward with keen interest to our going ahead this coming year in stronger form than ever before. Outside of some reading and study I want to do, the China Colleges will continue to have my main interest; up to the limit of my power and experience I would like to help them collectively and individually as far as may be possible. I seem to see increasingly many reasons for continuing to believe that the individual colleges (even the strongest of them) will profit more in the long run by cooperative effort than they would by going along on the old way. Some of our colleagues have been slow to see it but I see evidence that some of them are coming around.

Most cordially yours,

*A. W. Luce*

741 MILLBROOK LANE  
HAVERFORD, PENNA.

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Luh Ging-wei

1945. 47

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(1945) Another letter from a graduate of this past summer, Luh Ging-wei, Sociology major. She seemed to be the outstanding graduate in that subject and when the call came for graduates to go to begin doing rehabilitation work in occupied areas - a two year project, to get to work at the important work of reconstruction even during wartime, she was the Ginling student urged to go. We had no notion then that the war would end in August.

Sept. 6, 1945  
South Kweichow Field Office,  
CNRRA, Tushan, Kweichow

Dear Dr. Kirk,

I arrived here three weeks ago. I regret that I am negligent in writing to you. How are you? I imagine that you are very busy in dealing those things which are for a new semester. Is it right?

I am ashamed of my poor English letter. You will laugh that a graduated student's English letter is so poor like this. I had missed so many chances to practise my conversation and composition. Chance will never come back again. I try to keep it from now on. I must be brave in speaking and writing, otherwise I cannot improve my poor English. I know there will be many mistakes within this letter. I beg your pardon.

Now I like to tell you something concerning my task and environment. I began to work on the date of thirteenth of August. My first impression of this new governmental institution is quite good. It is better than others. There are more than two thousand refugees staying in Tushan. You cannot imagine how poor and pitiful they are. They have no room to live, no work to do, no food to eat, and also nothing to wear on.

All the houses of this city were burnt by the Japanese troops when they invaded last year. We couldn't find out a better good house or a beautiful house here. The scene is like a desert. It is impossible to walk on the street without rubber shoes during rainy weather.

The field office where I work is being controlled by CNRRA (Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration). It also co-operates with UNRRA. The main tasks which we have done here are a Refugee Camp, a Rice Camp, and a Rice Kitchen. Refugees who get the certificate from the field office may come here to eat soft rice twice a day or get 20 ounces of rice every day. There are 321 refugees living in the Refugee Camp. Because we have not enough beds, so we only received the widows, orphans, the dumb, lame and sick.

I am responsible for some Child Welfare work. I go to the Refugee Camp every day to interview the women and children. I also try to plan some group work too. Although there are some problems which hinder my work, I try to do my best. I must fight for the glory of Ginling and women. I am the only woman worker here.

The refugees tell me all the happenings when they met the Japanese. They cry bitterly as they recall this, and it makes me sad too. Everyone has his own sad story. How can I help them?

The field office will move to Liuchow before the end of September. We have started the same type of work there. I shall go there and wait for the order of the government. Probably I can continue my job in my native province; then I can go home soon.

I hope you will be kind enough to send me a letter soon. I am longing and waiting for it.

May God bless you!

Sincerely yours,  
Luh Gin-wei (1945)

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1947 "Copy sent USC" with other  
files records  
Request of Mrs. Edwards

NAME: Luh Ging-wei

SEX: Female

AGE: 25

NATIVE PLACE: Kwantung

MAJOR COURSES:

1. Child Welfare Problems,
2. Social Case Work
3. Social Group Work
4. Social Psychology
5. Child Psychology
6. Child Development
7. Nursery School
8. Management of Children's Institutions
9. Children's Case Work
10. Thesis on "Parents' Attitude and Children's Life"
11. Field Work in Child Welfare

PRACTICE CENTER:

1. Sin Gin Warphanage  
(Full-time, summer, 1943)
2. Pei Yu Nursery School of Ginling  
(3 hrs. a week, fall term, 1943)
3. Child Welfare Center, Ginling  
(3 hrs. a week, 1944-45)
4. Child Guidance Clinic, under Joint auspices of West China Medical  
College and Ginling College.

DATE OF GRADUATION: June, 1945

WORKING PLACE:

1. Name of agency; Child Welfare Canton Section, CNRRA.
2. Address: Canton
3. Type of Service: Office Work

CHANGE OF OCCUPATION/SERVICE

1. Name of address of agency: Lingnan Nursery School
2. Reason for Change: CNRRA is planing to close up its work this year.
3. Date: Fall term, 1947
4. Type of service: Nursery school teacher

DID SHE RECEIVE SCHOLARSHIP OR AID BEFORE?

Yes, she received a scholarship in 1943-45.

PRESENT ADDRESS: Lingnan University, Canton

PRESENT WORK: Teaching in the Nursery School

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Jinling

Luh Sin-tsing

1947

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1947

"Copy sent to USC" with other files' records  
Request of Mr Edwards

NAME: Luh Sin-tsing

SEX: Female

AGE: 25

NATIVE PLACE: Honan

MAJOR COURSES:

1. Child Welfare Problems
2. Social Case Work
3. Social Group Work
4. Child Guidance
5. Social Psychology
6. Child Psychology
7. Child Welfare Field Work
8. Thesis: "Methods of Treatment and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency in U. S. A. "

PRACTICE CENTER:

1. Child Welfare Center  
(3 hrs. a week, a term)
2. Child Guidance Clinic  
(3 hrs. a week, a term)
3. Szechwan Provincial Experimental Primary School  
(Full summer, 1945)
- 4.

DATE OF GRADUATION: Summer, 1946

WORKING PLACE:

1. Name of agency: Red Cross
2. Address: Nanking
3. Type of Service: A Social Worker

CHANGE OF OCCUPATION:

No change.

DID SHE RECIEVE SCHOLARSHIP OR AID BEFORE?

Yes, she recieved scholarship.

PRESENT ADDRESS: Nanking

PRESENT WORK: A Social Worker of Red Cross

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Qinling

Luh tsung

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DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION  
MARY HEMENWAY HALL  
WELLESLEY COLLEGE  
WELLESLEY, MASSACHUSETTS

November 17, 1938.

Miss Rebecca W. Griest,  
Suite 903,  
150 Fifth Ave.,  
New York, N. Y.

My dear Miss Griest:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 5 with the copy of Hwang Li ming's letter. Miss Truedley had let me read her copy of this letter the night before yours arrived. I was, however, pleased to have a copy for my files.

I was informed of Mrs. Lin's death by Lu, Hui Ching early in the fall. It was a great shock to the members of the staff who knew her. We have received from China a folder, "The Late Mrs. D. Y. Lin. An Appreciation", which sets forth her unusual accomplishments in a very interesting way. Did you see the article in the Wellesley College Magazine about Mrs. Lin?

We are enjoying Fang Chi with us this year. She is planning to complete our requirements in three years. Miss Loh Tsung, a graduate of Ginling, is contemplating applying for a graduate fellowship for work in this department beginning next fall. If you know this student personally, I would very much appreciate having a statement from you regarding her qualifications for graduate work in this department

(Luh)

Sincerely yours,



Chairman

E/A

0188

150 Fifth Avenue  
New York, N. Y.  
18 November 1938

To Miss Ruth Elliott,  
Department of Hygiene and Physical Education,  
Wellesley College,  
Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Miss. Luh Tsung

Luh Tsung graduated from Ginling College in 1932 with a major in Physical Education. I have no record of her grades available but know she was always a satisfactory student. Since her graduation she has been teaching Physical Education at the University of Shanghai. She is a girl of fine character and I consider her qualified to do graduate work in Physical Education, and feel sure she will make good use of such an opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

RMC:am

Ruth M. Chester  
Department of Chemistry  
Ginling College

Jinling

Lui An-mei

1947

院學理文子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING CHINA

Lui An-mei

1947

April 4, 1947

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Miss Lui An-mei has completed seven semesters of work at Ginling College and will graduate in June, 1947, with a B. S. degree.

Miss Lui is considered as an average student in her class. She is conscientious, and keenly interested in her major field, biology. She has good English, and I am sure she will be able to do advanced study.

Sincerely yours,

ZNL:hp

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Zung-nyi Loh  
Acting Dean of Studies