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COLLEGE FILES
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Ginling
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New, Mrs. Way-sung
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Madame New graduated from Gilling's first class in 1919, took her graduate work at Columbia University.



was the Dean of Women in the first co-educational experiment in central China and has been very active in all phases of educational and welfare work.

At present, she is making a tour of colleges in the United States to study the educational methods and interests of young Americans.

During her week's stay on campus, Madame New will occupy the guest suite in first floor Hop Alley, St. Clair Hall. She is to be entertained by many different groups at receptions, teas and informal discussions to enable the students to know her and her to know them in a friendly, every-day way. A full program has been planned so that as many students as possible may get to know Madame New.

When she arrives on Saturday, a reception committee of Hazel Collier, Betty Gill and a college official will greet her, after which she will grant an interview to the press.

On Sunday morning, the Campus Corps will conduct a tour of the campus, showing Mme. New points of interest. She will have dinner with Dr. and Mrs. Miller and from three to five, Miss Habein will entertain her and the War Board with a tea in Missouri Hall parlors.

Monday night Phi Theta Kappa, Tri Beta, and Delta Eta Chi will have an informal tea and discussion in Hughes Hall parlors.

Tuesday at one, under the sponsorship of the College League, Madame New will speak to the student body in the chapel, and at four she will hold a tea-room meeting with the War Board.

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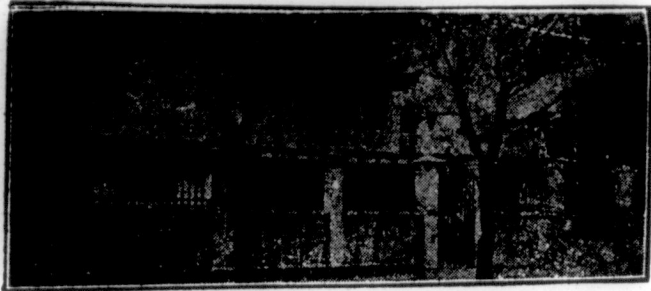
MRS. WAY-SUNG NEW

Mrs. Yuh Tsing Zee New, Ginling 1919, member of Ginling's first graduating class; graduate study, Columbia University. Wife of the late Dr. Way-sung New, an orthopedic surgeon of international repute. Dean of Women in the first co-educational experiment in Central China.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Some of the other positions Mrs. New has held are as follows: President of the Ginling College Alumnae Association, Chairman of the Ginling Board of Directors, Chairman of the first Ginling Promotional Committee in China, Chairman of the Board of Directors for Methodist Girls Schools in China, Executive Member of the Chinese Women's Club, Chairman of the School Problems Committee of the Chinese Women's Club, Executive Member of the National Welfare Organization, Chairman of the Child Welfare Homes, Lecturer to the Elementary School Teachers, Chairman of the Child Relief Committee, Welfare Director of the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai and the Crippled Children's Work in Hangchow, Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai New Life Movement (Women's Corps), and Director of the Rural Social Service for Woman and Children.

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The Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai
852 Route de Ji Ka Wei
Shanghai

Feb. 10 1916

Dec. 31st, 1916.

Miss Rebecca Griest,
156, Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U. S. A.

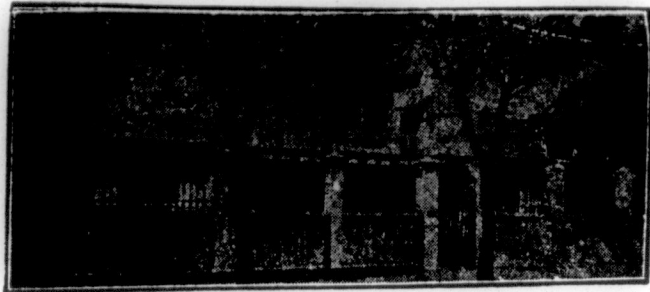
Letter to Miss Griest from Mrs. W.S. New
B.F.
July, 1919. Mrs. New has been president
of the Alumnae Association, member
of the Board of Directors and has acted
as chairman of the Board of Directors.

My dear Miss Griest:-

Ever since your good letter came, I have been wishing to write you a full reply to show my deep appreciation. But the last two months were full of sad events, the loss of Dr. New's sister, followed by my husband's serious illness. Therefore my letter to you has been postponed again and again. (Your Christmas card and greetings came yesterday, which reminded me that I must not let this year pass without writing to you.)

I wish to thank you for giving our Promotional Committee many wise suggestions as to how to make your promotional work over there most effective at the same time productive. Miss Kao ^(Alumnae Secretary) has begun to make trips for investigations into the alumnae's work. Of all persons, I can indeed sympathize with you most in the difficulties now confronting you. For the last two years the Ginling Board has elected a Promotional Committee of five members with me as the chairman. It was rather nominal. I absolutely objected to the proposition, and refused to serve, because I saw that there was no use of having promotional meetings once in a while without one person at the helm directing all the time, and with the other one, who could be an executive secretary to push the scheme and to set the wheel going 24 hours of the day, every day until the goal was reached. Well, I must not write too much on this subject, be-

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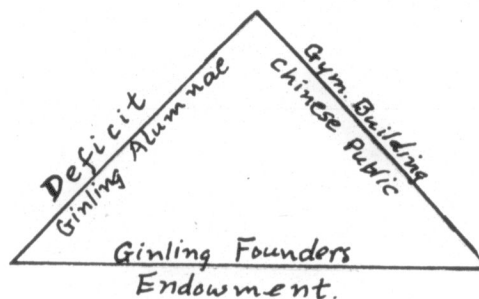


Tel. 70216

Dec. 31st, 1936

cause I am afraid I shall be letting off too much steam before the engine starts. Now that we have an alumnae secretary, I am willing to cooperate.

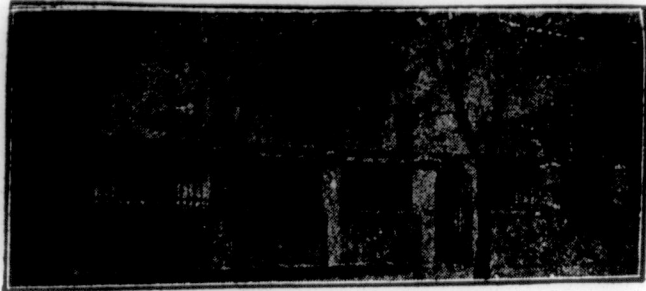
At present the scheme of Promotional work is triangular:-



The Proposition for \$300,000 U. S. Gold to be fulfilled within three years is a splendid program. I am overwhelmed with it and I do feel that the endowment best comes from our original source-- our Founders, who have given Ginling a purpose which she must uphold. Too much outside interests from the secular body here, is apt to deviate our aim and may cause complication in the future. We must avoid misconception of ideals.

(2) The deficit for the present three years at least, during the time when Endowment is uncertain, should be made up by the Alumnae. This is a real test of loyalty from our alumnae and also their financial strength. Thru this campaign we learn a good deal about our alumnae's attitude towards their alma mater. There are disappointments as well as encouragements. At present, we have already achieved half of what we wish to secure. But the morale of building up a wholesome and loyal alumnae body to support the cause which Ginling stands for, is invaluable and it goes beyond what money can exchange for-- a priceless and limitless influence

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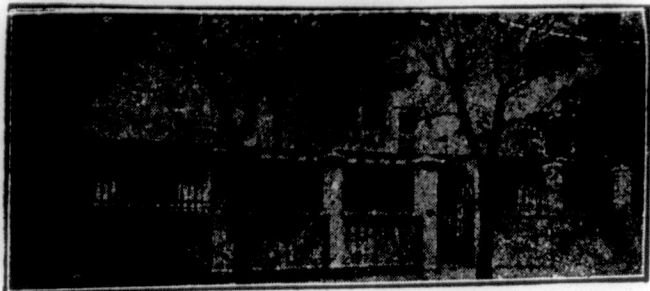
for a better Ginling.

(3) The Public interest in China for Ginling is a source yet untapped. Here, we feel that Dr. Wu has to be the chief magician to wave her magic wand. We do wish that in our next Board meeting, the resolution will be to release, at least, half of her time to cultivate this interest. It is not easy to arouse public interest for Ginling, because we have many coeducational Colleges where modern girls love to go. Our faculty is not so strong that we can attract students. Merely speaking of our being the only standard women's college, is not much of an appeal, we create, instead, a kind of antagonism--One very popular Social Leader (woman) made a remark about Ginling in her speech saying that, "We do not want our girls to be developed in such a narrow and conventional way as Ginling is doing". So the only effective measure is to have Dr. Wu move about as much as possible in the public so that the purpose of Ginling can be understood more clearly.

Her recent speech in the Rotary Club in ~~Nanking~~ has made the audience very enthusiastic about Ginling College. Those who heard her were high officials and professional men. My brother who was there said "Dr. Wu this time made a stronger impression than she did a year ago. The trip has broadened her view point". He again said "That's the comment of the public. She was called a remarkable genius"! So we want her to move about, and to change men's viewpoint about our college standard.

There is a pet theory of mine which I wish to share with you, that is Ginling must have a good dean capable of discharging

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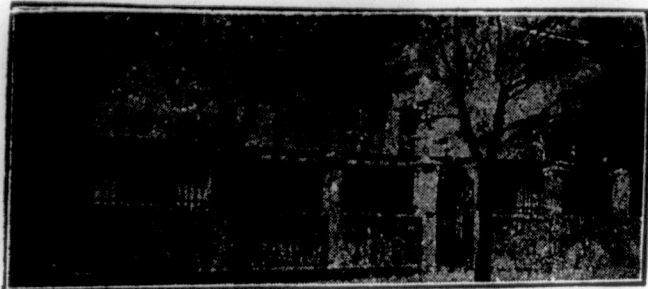


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internal administration while Dr. Wu is away. Ginling cannot perpetuate her history if she cannot produce more leaders similar to Dr. Wu's type. Certain members with high scholarship and strong personality should be intensively trained and given chance to establish their prestige in making public speeches to the student body in representing Dr. Wu, both outside and inside. Dr. Wu has already chiseled her own niche in this world by her own accomplishments, in other words, her leadership has been established. But Dr. Wu alone, would not do for Chinese womanhood, or for the future of Ginling. Some more presidents must be trained to step in to catch her spirit and influence, so that the future of Ginling can be depended upon. There should be formed a nucleus body like that of Harvard Fellows, who could choose the right dean and the right acting successor in case Dr. Wu is away for world conference, or for National Affairs. We want her to become a world figure, so that Ginling has contributed a woman not only for China but for the world. However, Ginling's internal administration should be directed by some competent members during her absence. I fully agree that Dr. Wu should come to the States in 1938 to round up the campaign for endowment. I feel that Dr. Wu has already outgrown the Ginling Campus. Can't we propose (1) to have a dean right away-- it's one of Dr. Wu's desires, too, (2) to have another definite Chinese permanent member of the faculty to be trained as acting President in case of Dr. Wu's absence. I wish you would sound our Founders' opinion. A Committee of Three for administration is not a satisfactory arrangement!

Kindly excuse me for my very frank opinion about the Ginling Status Quo. Ginling evolution is very important for the next twenty



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years! I often laugh when I hear that the buildings are to stand for 300 years and yet internal policy and administrative leadership are not provided for even 3 years ahead. What's the use of maintaining a group of buildings without insuring the transmissibility of leadership in administration. We Alumnae wish to see a wholesome organic body growing steadfastly in a genuinely spiritual and cultural environment for the faithful service of our Lord Jesus Christ in this age of our National Reconstruction.

I wish to thank you for your patience in accepting this letter. (You can be assured of our esteem and deep gratitude for what you have been doing for Ginling.)

Please give my best regards to Mrs. Mac, Millan. Dr. New joins me to wish her the best of health in the New Year of 1937.)

~~I am,~~

~~Yours cordially,~~

Y. T. Zee New

Y. T. Zee New.

June 24, 1937.

The Woman's Page

SKETCHES OF TWO SHANGHAI
PIONEERED FEMINISTS

By Wu

A BRAVE WIDOW CARRIES ON WORK

What will become of the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai of which the late Dr. Way-sung New was the founder and main pillar?

What is his widow's design for future living, devoted wife and perfect partner that she was?

Many have asked these questions, since Dr. New passed away on May 4. For the Orthopedic Hospital is the only institution of its kind in the Far East, and Mrs. New is its administrator. Her friends, who are legion, knowing her capabilities and fine qualities and how wonderfully she complemented her husband in his splendid work, also expect her to achieve in further fields of endeavour.

The answers are:

The Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai is to be transferred to the



William's

CARRIES ON

Mrs. W. S. New, the widow of Dr. New, is seeing that her husband's ideas are carried out. She plans to re-educate herself in Europe.

Crippled Children's Ward, Kwangchi Hospital, Hangchow, with which it will be amalgamated.

Mrs. New will dedicate her life to Chinese womanhood, especially the young girl, so that through proper guidance and training, she may develop and find her rightful place in the scheme of things.

These answers the writer was able to gather in an exclusive interview which Mrs. New graciously granted yesterday afternoon.

It took place in the living room of her residence situated at the back of the Orthopedic Hospital in Route de Zikawei. The peaceful atmosphere, some favourite and well-thumbed books on a table by the comfortable couch, a grey and blue carpet whose tones were mellowed by use—all these spoke of a home that had really been lived in and loved. As Mrs. New talked, her manner was that of utter repose—but somehow one sensed the quiet strength behind it and came away with the indelible impression of a vital and gifted personality whom no disaster could overcome because of its dauntless courage and faith.

Her Son a Comfort

In this hour of her great bereavement, she spoke of her 9-year old son Peter. "He is a great source of comfort to me these days," said Mrs. New. "Just after his father left us, he told me that he was so afraid of losing his home and getting no education. The boys at school had told him that this was what would happen—but I told him not to worry as he would be well looked after. He was not reassured, but three days later, I noticed that his fear had fallen away from him like a cloak. The reason? He had read about the Generalissimo in 'Who's Who.' 'I am not afraid any longer, mother,' he said. 'Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's father died when he was only eight and look what a great man he has become! And I am nine years old now.'"

Since her husband's death, Mrs. New has carried on with an indomitable spirit, winding up his unfinished affairs and attending to the immediate adjustment of the Orthopedic Hospital. She has compiled and published a booklet, "In Memoriam," a moving tribute to the memory of Dr. New, which she will present to relatives and immediate friends. At the same time, she has gathered together her late husband's unfinished biography which it is hoped will come out next year.

Always actively associated with her beloved alma mater, Ginling College, she was prevailed upon by the President, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, her closest friend, to attend the recent executive meeting of the Board, of which she is chairman. Steeped in grief as she was, nevertheless she went. She also presided over the Methodist Girls' School Board, of which McTyeire Girls School is a number.

Memorial Fund

Another thing that has kept her occupied was the memorial fund which to date amounts to \$8,000. It will go towards the memorial building for crippled children on Pine Tree Hill, Hangchow, as Dr. New desired. And each of the 1,500 people who sent flowers, money, expressions of sympathy, etc., has received a letter of thanks from Mrs. New. "I am deeply grateful for, and greatly

encouraged, by these tokens of friendship," she said. "From all over the world messages came which showed how much my husband was loved."

She has also been busy with packing the medical supplies and equipment of the Orthopedic Hospital, which were transported to Hangchow last Saturday. They include the ambulance and anatomical specimens which were previously donated by the Hongkong Medical Association and Dr. New's own professional car, which is in the nature of a gift to his successor.

JUNE 24, 1937

It is being planned that the taking-over should be in the form of a simple ceremony at Hangchow on June 26. In addition to Mrs. New and others, Dr. Li Ting-an, Commissioner of Public Health, will attend and present the original signboard to the Kwangchi Hospital as an outward symbol of its continuance of Dr. New's life work. The latter's honour tablets, the history and important documents of the Orthopedic Hospital will also be given at the same time.

If Mrs. New's suggestion is carried out, tablets will in future be replaced by the founders' portraits: Dr. Way-sung New, Mrs. Z. F. How (mother of Mr. Bang How), Mrs. Y. D. Zee, Mrs. T. Y. Ying, Mr. S. T. Chen and Mr. W. J. Hawkings.

And as the "father of orthopedics in China" wished, his permanent plan for crippled children and an Orthopedic Chair will gradually be brought to realization. This work will be Mrs. New's living monument to her famous husband.

As for the immediate future, "I shall give up my old home which recalls only emptiness now. While living here, I keep busy with the carrying on of my husband's work until it is safely taken over by other institutions," said Mrs. New. "Then I shall go to Unzen with my son for a month before returning 'home' to the beautiful campus of my beloved Ginling. On September 19, I shall be in Shanghai to attend the memorial service, public burial and unvailing of a tablet in memory of Dr. New's life which eight public bodies are preparing."

A Re-Education

"And afterwards?" she was asked. "I shall leave Shanghai for a year to re-educate myself—to give my own mind some training in concentration. Because of my love for music, which I gave up on my marriage in order to work together with my husband, and literature, I shall seek the academic environment of one of America's seats of learning."

Then the thought of young Peter obtruded itself. "He needs me most now because he is reaching the age of adolescence, so of course I shall take him with me. But my sixteen committees, loyal as I am to them, I have to leave them."

Leaves 16 Committees

When speaking of her future work, Mrs. New said, "Honoured as I have been by various institutions, especially Ginling, I have no intention of being tied down to any particular one, as I feel it would limit my scope. I would like to make a research study of the aptitudes which combine to make up those who fail or succeed as marriageable women."

"Young girls full of possibilities to do great things fascinate me," she continued. "They refresh and enliven my spirit. At the same time, I can fill the gap in their needs. I love girls, especially when they have not found themselves; unconscious of their blunders, yet groping for a higher aim."

"Life is a drama, each girl is a theme of a drama, as I see it. The acts will follow according to the theme. There are tragedies, comedies and also melodramas. By the way girls spend their college life, I can see to where they are leading themselves."

According to Mrs. New, many friends wonder why she does not take up her husband's work. This is her explanation: "It would be irrelevant for me, not being a medical person, to step into his shoes. We were so different in preparation and in heritage."

Help Women Leaders

"I feel that the call for me is to help produce a group of selected women leaders, steady and heroic women capable of shouldering heavy responsibilities. We are supposed to be weak and most of us like to be spoon-fed and spoiled. Some men may care for that type, yet many are held down by such "clinging vines." My own husband could never tolerate a woman who could not stand on her own feet, nor could he sympathize with a petty and selfish woman, however intellectual."

In conclusion Mrs. New said, "If my life can be of any use, I would like to cast my lot in helping to develop unselfish mothers, reasonable wives and agreeable leaders. I may be staking my life on a big gamble, but I am willing to do it for my country."

A brave, bright figure in her aloneness, her parting words were, "What I have told you about my life plan is my 'certainty in the midst of uncertainties.'"

Mrs New-Gurling 1919

Widow of Dr. Way-Sung New - Orthopedic Surgeon

By Mrs. Way-Sung New

Please Return to Mrs. New
File Mrs. New

[1]

Chinese Medical Association,
41 Tsze Pang Road,
Shanghai,
December 14, 1937

Members of the Chinese Women's Club, first of all, let me thank you for the confidence you have placed in me in thus electing me to be on the Executive Committee of the Shanghai International Red Cross. I feel very incompetent to be your representative, but I know that your election means your whole-hearted support.

When you are called upon to meet an emergency, there is no time to stop to argue nor to idealize, but you must respond with quick action. Well, to-day there is an emergency to be met. I cannot talk to-day about theories and much less about ideals, but I shall give you a graphic picture (as well as figures and statistics) of what has been done by the Clothing Department Committee in the past two months. We wish to thank you for your gift of \$200.00 to our Clothing Committee. With this money it has been possible to have tailors alter 4,000 garments at 5 cents each. We wish you would grant us more aid.

Then I shall begin to tell the story of how three of us started in a little room to sort out dirty clothes, the first 71 bags from Hengkeng. ~~(REPORT)~~ It started with a gift of three pieces of clothing to a person by the name of Lee, and now we handle and distribute two thousand garments a day. The highest record was last Saturday when we sent out 6,400. If you face

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a request for 750 suits(250 for women, 250 for men, 250 for children) and for 300 quilts, how will you be able to respond? To give everything needed for one camp means spending a sum of \$2,400. Yet we have a waiting list of 9 camps per day; that means that on the average you are called to serve over 3,000 refugees a day. If all the camps should have money to buy your products, you would be able to do a business of \$10,000. a day. The question remains to be answered, how can the Clothing Committee meet such tremendous need? Up to the present the Hongkong Women's Relief Association gave us six consignments of goods - summer clothes, old shoes, old stockings. One American lady while paring the socks said, "Mrs. New, I wonder if they contain Hongkong Foot inside!" There are shoes that cannot be matched, and muslin dresses that cannot be used. However, it was a great fortune with which the Clothing Committee was entrusted and you will be surprised how many useful garments we have been able to evolve... 1,700.

I wish you would come to visit one headquarters at the C.M.A. Building and another at the Sacred Heart Primary School. Thousands of new cotton garments are produced a day for the Jacquinet Zone. The whole project is to make 20,000 padded garments (8,000 for men, 8,000 for women and 4,000 for children.)

The thing we wish to see is that our students would be willing to sew for the refugees. We have two schools which are doing that, and a few large families have volunteered to sew children's garments. We have also begun to ask the refugees to sew for themselves, but that requires supervision. Because of measles,

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and other kinds of diseases, we dare not ask refugees in one camp to sew for those in other camps yet.

The Salvation Army is very efficient in using what we would call trash. They have a good sewing-room and manage to produce wearable garments for their own refugees. This is the ideal situation.

We have six groups of volunteers working for the Clothing Committee ... Executive heads, stenographers, recording and corresponding secretaries, sewing-room supervisors, and people who sort out things. Intelligence is needed even in sorting out clothes: one lady who has been a professor for many years is helping with that; I never knew before that even in sorting out rags a first class brain is needed. That is very true. Now can you guess how many co-operate in this Clothing Supply and Distribution Service? There are over 200 workers in the Tailoring Department, over 100 in both the Visiting and Clothing Committees. We can hardly rest; some of our ladies work even on Sunday. This is, indeed, a good experience in learning how to deal with the mass and their needs.

This is a great time for us women to learn how to mobilize woman power. We have so much to learn in doing things systematically, and efficiently. We are known as a people who cannot organize; our people are competent to take care of their own little business, but in tackling the big problem, we are lacking in co-operation. You probably have heard of our using "co-ordination" and "correlation." These are two words often

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used in educational work; one is not to overlap, the other is to bring all the parts into their proper relation, to give a sense of proportion. There are 181 camps supported by over 20 societies. Then, if each of the 181 camps can go to 20 odd societies for garments, rice and funds, that will result in a very corrupt system. But if all the societies know that camp "A" has been given so much funds, so much rice and so much clothing, that camp will ask for no further supplies from the other societies. But if camp "B" has not enough clothing, although it is supported by the same society which managed camp "A", it can appeal to another Society like the International Red Cross Clothing Committee which will be very glad to give. Only, we must see that there is no cheating and no duplication.

For the next two months, we would like to collect 75,000 cotton padded garments and 40,000 quilts for the most needy refugees. Will you help us by sending cotton and cloth? We have more than enough old clothes from Hongkong. We need new cloth and padding cotton.

The noble life is the life that loves, that gives, that loses itself, that overflows, and irrigates the great fields of human anxiety.

Mrs. W.S. New / 20/11/37

Mrs. W.S. New

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Mrs. W. S. New
THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL OF SHANGHAI
852 ROUTE DE ZI KAI WEI
SHANGHAI.

Return to R W G [17]
File - Mrs. New

December 22, 1937

To the Delegates from the Chinese Women's Club to the International
Convention for Women, Australia:

To-day I wish that our President, Mrs. Yang, or the past president, Mrs. Mei, were here to speak on behalf of the Club on this occasion. I feel honored to be asked to give the send-off message to our delegates who are leaving at a time when the women of China are having to meet a crisis which taxes all our strength. We are proud to have such distinguished delegates as Mrs. Fabien Chow, and Mrs. Elsie Sung; they are more than qualified to speak for the women of China at the International Convention for Women, and we send them to Australia with our heartiest good wishes for the success of their mission to tell other women about what we feel and think, and we hope they will, in turn, bring us inspiration from other women of the world who are concerned with the most vital problems ~~of the world~~ to-day.

The main purpose of sending delegates is to represent Chinese womanhood. All through the ages there have been two ~~virtues~~ virtues that represented the highest in Chinese womanhood: dignity and endurance. These great virtues have stood the test of centuries. To-day, however, they are not sufficient. In this modern age we must add to them the virtues of courage and conviction. When our nation's fate is at stake, nothing less will meet the crisis than dignity and ~~endurance~~ *added to courage and conviction*. When abroad you will hear of the corruption and vice of Chinese officials. We hate these things, but now

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we must take thought for the cause of such things. It is customary for us to condemn these vices as if they were something quite apart from ourselves, but we women must remember that we may play an important rôle in establishing the proper sense of values in China. It may be that if we ourselves had in this modern age realized our high place, we might have righted this mistaken lack of proportion in using money and position. It is we who are, finally, to blame. I want to tell you a story in illustration.

At our hospital there was the wife of a general as a patient. Her husband used to visit her, and we were distressed to see how she quarrelled with him. One day he brought her money, a roll of it, about \$400. She was so angry that the sum was so small that in her passion she tore to pieces the bills, and put them in the waste basket. We knew that man could not be good, because he had a greedy woman goading him to supply her with large sums of money.

My husband often said to me that a man is judged by the kind of wife he takes. He told me that one time he was returning from Nanking when he observed a man whom he had considered putting in quite a responsible position. When he saw the flippant wife of this man he thought to himself that he dared not engage for this post a man with such a wife. So you can see how important a role women may play.

I shall not forget the Korean girl who attended as a delegate the Pan-Pacific Institute in 1927. At that time her country was subdued by Japan. When she rose to speak to the Conference she said she could not speak much. She spoke simply and only attempted to bring to the conference her nation's call for justice and fair-play. Afterwards a man said, "She did not say much, but we know what she stands

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Mrs. W. S. New
THE ORTHOPEDIC HOSPITAL OF SHANGHAI
852 ROUTE DE ZI KAI WEI
SHANGHAI.

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for, for her country, Korea." So in this critical time, there is no need for us to tell how great our country is, no need to brag, no need to say over and over that we shall fight to the last. There is something better to do. We can do the most effective publicity without bragging. One of my friends has said that publicity means keeping the public properly and correctly informed. Whatever is said must be backed by facts and reason. Sincerity and restraint will make what is said effective. Whatever statement is said must stand the test of clear reason.

Our ultimate goal is not just that we shall win the victory, but we should keep before us a far higher ideal - to attain to justice and fair play. You cannot attain these two ends without going in the right direction to-day. We can never right a wrong by wrongdoing. Only through our own rightdoing to-day can we give to our country the high ideals that matter far more for China's final position among the nations of the world than immediate victory.

In conclusion, I want to say that if China can keep alive the vital spark that has withstood for centuries many invaders and aggressors, she will have finally the finest victory of all. This vital spark consists of two great central truths: Love for Humanity, and Care for Civilization. A couple weeks ago, one Saturday a missionary went to see what damage had been done to the Presbyterian Compound at South Gate. His house was intact. When he went back a few days later, his house had been burnt to the ground, and only the bricks heaped up witnessed to the location of the place he had called home. In a nearby

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deserted house a piano was being played. It was a Japanese soldier who played, and he was playing "Home, Sweet Home." If that soldier had really had a love for humanity, he could not have destroyed the homes of others while he longed for his own. We have too often had the individual viewpoint, and whatever concerned ourselves, our families, our immediate friends, was of paramount importance; what happened to other people mattered little. We need to love, not just ourselves, but Humanity. We must no longer look inside ourselves for our own interests, but we must widen our horizon to include all China and the world beyond our borders. In these days we do not want to relate atrocities; all the world knows what atrocities are sure to follow in the path of war, and they learned in 1914 to discount many atrocit~~ies~~ stories which were the result of propaganda. Now we must appeal to reason. We must not speak ill of others, but relate deeds of bravery and how courageous women are facing these times of terrible catastrophe. It is not hate, but love, that we must be filled with.

"When the tomb of the ancient Tut-Ankh-Amen was opened it was known that he had been dead a very long time; he could never again produce life or beget it, but when the kernels of grain, that are always found in the tombs of the ancient Egyptian mummies, were planted in the ground they grew, showing that during all these thousands of years they had retained this vital spark that can beget life."

Dr. Wu's conviction as she left Nanking....

"Finally justice and fair play will win"

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These kindly Mrs. New wants
me to tell you how beautifully her
reports and speeches are prepared.
She is a very busy person, her
day filled to the brim with
committees, conferences, matters
of policy, and practical affairs.
All the more, I know you will
appreciate the copies of these things,
for they represent Mrs. New as she
looks at the world in these
difficult days.

Yours,
Joseph H. Kirk

Dec. 20 /37

Return to R W
File Mrs New

Handwritten [17]
Wang
not Boston

A LETTER FROM MISS FLORENCE KIRK
MEMBER OF THE FACULTY OF GINLING COLLEGE
AND NOW TEACHING IN THE GINLING COLLEGE UNIT IN SHANGHAI

Written on December 6, 1937
Received in New York December 31, 1937

Editor's Note. Mrs. Way-sung New was a member, with President Wu Yi-fang of Ginling's first class, 1919. Her husband, an orthopedic surgeon of international repute, died in May, 1937. She has served as President of the Ginling College Alumnae Association and as Chairman of the Ginling Board of Directors, and is well known for unusual ability in constructive philanthropic organization.

I want to tell you of the quite wonderful work that our Ginling Alumnae are doing here in Shanghai to help relief. Mrs. New, '19, with her genius for organization, her eagerness to cooperate, has been the prime mover, and whenever we see her, she is full of her work and the interesting aspects which develop. It seems that when there is a responsible post to be filled, she is chosen, for everyone knows her and trusts her judgment.

The work began on Friday, August 13th, the "bloody" or "dark" Saturday, as it is called. That morning Mrs. New telephoned Dju Gioh-fang telling her that the first Emergency Hospital had been established on Kiaochow Road; she had heard that they were short of supplies, and she thought that they ought to visit it to see if there was any way they personally or the Ginling Alumnae as a group might cooperate. The Ginling College Alumnae had met the previous Monday to consider what they might do if war broke out, and they were to meet in a week's time, so Dju Gioh-fang might report to them the need. They decided to go at 2 P.M., and three other Ginling College graduates, were asked to accompany them: Liu Yung-sz; Mrs. Hung (Liu Yei-djen) both '25, and Ong Hwei-lan, '35, who happened to be in Shanghai at the time. They started just at the time the anti-aircraft guns burst out in such a frightening way but they knew nothing of

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the terrible bombing at Thibet and Avenue Edward VII and Nanking Road which killed about 1,300 people. They stopped their car, and looked out; Gih-fang says the gunfire was really beautiful, for a gigantic column of smoke ascended only to break into several smaller columns. Aeroplanes circled overhead, and there was machine-gunning from them. They held a meeting in the car. To go or not to go? They decided to go ahead. The guns grew more terrible and they stopped again, and again decided to go on. This happened three or four times before they reached the Emergency Hospital...their first "baptism by fire." Dju Gih-fang says, "Never had we had any experience like that. It was our first impression of modern warfare. There were already fifty wounded soldiers at the hospital, the result of the first hostilities; they slept on bare beds covered with only a mattress, very hard for the seriously wounded. There were also other deficiencies. We promised to supply the needs as well as we could. Li Yung-dji and Li Ai-yung went to their homes and literally begged in their neighborhood for mattresses. In two days they delivered 100 mattresses. So far as I remember, we, under the name of the Ginling Alumnae Association, sent to the China Red Cross Association the following:

Quilts: more than 100. Towels: 18 dozen. Basins: 9 dozen. Soap, Brushes (teeth), Cigarettes, etc. \$32 to employ two coolies for two months.
Volunteer Help: Miss Dju Yueh-shan '36, worked at the Emergency Hospital as social secretary for more than a month. She went to and from work on a bicycle. Her family did not like the idea of her going out on the streets in such dangerous times, but she persisted. The day of the Sincere Store bombing, August 23, her family forbade her to go, and took the bicycle license, saying that she must stop this work. Yueh-Shan did stay in one day, but the next morning about 6:30 she slipped out quietly, rode the bicycle without a license, and when she had reached the hospital, telephoned back asking them to send over to her the bicycle license.

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"We also participated in the refugee camp organized by the Y.W.C.A. and the C.W.C. ^(Chinese Women's Club) By personal efforts we supplied the far greater part of the fund needed. The camp was started on August 23rd at 420 Route de Sieyes, the compound of the second primary ^{grades} school of McTyeire, ^{School.} Miss Liu Yu-sha, '29, was the chairman. Other names which appeared on the list of volunteer workers were: Mrs. New, '19, who supplied all kitchen supplies; Den Yu-tze, '25; Shi Bao-djen and Bi Hao-ying '32; Dju Gioh-fang '34; Dju Mei-sien, '37; Sien Wen-mei, '31; Dju Yueh-shan, '37. This No. 93 camp was considered the best organized and managed under the sponsorship of the Shanghai Relief Committee. McTyeire was, however, scheduled to open on the 20th of October. After a desperate hunt for vacant houses, we were obliged to give up the camp. The 300 refugees were sent to other camps in groups. How they shed bitter tears for having to leave our sincere protection. The camp was closed on October 11th, with Chairman, Liu Yu-sha and me still on the staff." (Dju Gioh-fang)

About the middle of October 71 bags of old clothes were sent from the Hongkong branch of the National Women's Relief Association, and Mrs. New was asked if she would organize a group to see about the distribution. She thought this might be done by the Ginling Alumnae, so she solicited volunteer aid. Dju Gioh-fang has been indispensable for she has given untiringly of time, thought and energy. Hwang Li-ming has been so absorbed with the attempt ~~to~~ ~~try~~ to answer the daily increasing needs of refugees that this week she has had to go to bed, to stay there a couple of weeks.

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She says, "The need is so great; I felt I just could not stop." So the group of a dozen Ginling Alumnae and others met, donned hospital gowns, masks, gloves, and sorted out the old clothes - into three bundles, for men, women and children. There were 175 shoes to match in the first consignment. Miss Agnes Sung was secretary; one man, Mr. Y.T. Zung, investigated need and distributed. From October 18-31, 6787 garments were distributed to 21 groups of people, to such organizations as Salvation Army Refugee Camp, Shanghai Baptist Evacuees, Leprosarium, Children's Hospital, Chapei Policeman's Families, A college professor and students, Kiaochow Refugee Camp, etc.

This piece of work was so successfully carried out, that when the Nantao Refugee Neutral Zone was organized under Rev. Father Jacquinot, Mrs. New was asked if she would serve as leader of the Clothing committee, under the International Red Cross. So now she is tackling a much bigger piece of work, again with the help of the Ginling Alumnae. Contributions keep coming from Hongkong- 4000 bags have come already- also Shanghai people are generously giving old and new clothing, money, etc. The 250,000 refugees in Nantao, the 150,000 in the two foreign areas, represent a need so overwhelming that it staggers the imagination, Winter weather has arrived, and warm padded garments, padded comforters, etc. are so badly needed. Mrs. New ^{keeps} ~~keeps~~ the sorters at work, and they ^{have} hit on the plan of taking two summer garments (sent from Singapore, Ceylon, and the Malay States) and placing cotton between for padding. Seamstresses who are themselves refugees are hired

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to do this work, at 25 cents a day! One merchant in Shanghai contributed \$50,000.00 woolen material, and \$30,000.00 cotton material. When Mrs. New was asked by Father Jacquinet to see to the transportation of this, she figured the cost of transportation would be \$750. and she then asked the men on the committee to deliver it to her, and then she would take charge. An expert cutter has been found who cuts 200 suits a day, he has developed his own technique of mass production, and cuts 20 suits a day, but works with cloth ten layers thick. When the garments are cut, they are given to tailors who work at the rate of 18 cents a garment. Just think of it! Their usual charge is 20 cents. Father Jacquinet has ordered 30,000 padded garments at once! He wants six or seven thousand delivered a week! Just what work this involves is hard to imagine until one visits the places where this work is being done.

At the Chinese Medical Association, Ginling College girls come to sort clothes ~~at~~, fill orders, attend to correspondence, etc. Mrs. New insists that everything be done in a business-like way. Sie Yuen-ying, '27, has recently become a full time secretary. When I went last week to help one morning, I was put at letters, letters acknowledging receipt of hundreds of yards of shirting, warm men's overcoats and vests, another bale from Hongkong, etc. The Clothing Committee has been asked to investigate some removal of quilts from a camp, but the reply we sent out was that we were only a distribution center, and this did not come within our province. Mrs. New reported to Hongkong and asked that no more summer clothes be sent, but instead, if there were

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available money, we needed to buy more cotton and to pay seamstresses. She asked that no more soldier's padded vests be sent, for now that we are virtually cut off from the interior it is impossible to get them to the soldiers. Those garments on hand are being converted into civilians' top garments, by using one garment to make sleeves to insert into the sleeveless vest, and oversewing the distinguishing stamp. The seamstresses charge 5 cents for doing one garment. Such is the ingenuity of these warm-hearted women! Mrs. New is there every morning and some afternoons; Dju Gieh-fang and Hwang Li-ming are also untiring.

At the Sacred Heart Convent the large part of the cutting is being done, but again this needs supervision. Hwang Li-ming took over a responsible piece of work in connection with the aged in camps. And still the need grows. There are those who urgently need warm clothing; others who need medical care; others who must have special diets if they are to survive; children to be taught, etc. The women in the camps are sewing, but you can see that this requires careful supervision. The Red Cross is now making a drive, and our attention is drawn to the placards in buses, appeals posted in shop-windows and everywhere we are reminded of the want of this year. One placard says, "Three dollars will feed a refugee for a month!" Seventy-two camps to plan for! One of the evils in the train of war! But Ginling in these dark days is doing a piece of work of which we have every reason to be proud.

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Please Return
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The Problem of Clothing Refugees
in Shanghai

1937

by

Mrs. W.S. New

The problem of providing warm clothes and bedding for all the refugees in Shanghai has been by no means an easy task. When last October I was asked by the Chinese Medical Association to take charge of the donations of old clothes and see that they were distributed to the poor people who had had to evacuate their homes, I had no idea of the proportions to which the project was to grow.

The Clothing Committee grew out of that request. It began with three women - Miss G.F. Dju, Mrs. Li-Ming Hwang Chen, and myself - sorting over old clothes in a small back room of the Chinese Medical Association on Tsepang Road. Now we have more than two hundred workers, besides those who help us by taking bundles of sewing to do at home.

We three began on October 18. Anyone would think that sorting out old clothes does not require brains, that anyone can do it. Instead, we found that it required first-class intelligence. The help of the Ginling Alumnae was enlisted. I am a graduate of Ginling College and I know the thoroughgoing training given at that college. The institution stands for high ideals of social service. Its students are taught to solve social problems according to existing realities, and not

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to pauperize those benefitted - to help them to do things for themselves and not to make beggars out of them. This is the modern scientific approach to social work. The women of the Clothing Committee and the Volunteer Workers include noted graduates of Ginling College, each distinguished in her own line, including those who ~~were~~ before the hostilities began were professors, writers, educators and administrators. The majority of them possess M.A. degrees from well-known universities. Each member of the Committee is a personality.

At first when we began there was no system, no precedent. From Hongkeng had come 71 bags of old clothes, and we set to work sorting these into piles of wearable clothing. We were hospital gowns and masks for much of the clothing was dirty and had to be washed before it could be distributed. The Hongkeng ladies requested a statement of how their first consignment had been disposed of. The Clothing Committee sent them an exact report, with many more actual receipts than they had expected. They were pleased to see efficient workers in charge, and immediately dispatched six more consignments. Singapore people followed suit, and thousands of bags of clothing were sent here for the refugees. Not all these have yet been used. Some people, knowing how much easier it is to make up new material, have asked the Clothing Committee to appeal for new material, and leave the old clothes. We do not approve of this plan, for the new material must be bought by someone, and it is not fair to tax the public when old clothes can be used. We feel it is wrong

to keep public gifts unused. No hoarding up is necessary. Hence we are eager to open any boxes and bags as soon as they are delivered to us.

What did we do with that first Hongkong consignment and all the consignments which followed? Most of the bags contained thin summer garments which were not suitable to be given to the refugees. It was decided to use two garments of the same size to make one padded garment, or to patch together several to make one warm padded garment. This matching and sorting called for keen intelligence and judgment so that nothing was wasted, and so that the garments were pleasing in appearance. We wanted to cheer the refugees a little. Poor people, they had left their homes, and the belongings they treasured; now they were crowded together in camps, and most uncomfortable, and naturally despondent. If they could have some prettier clothes- especially the children - they would be encouraged to look after themselves, and brighten a little corner in the congested rooms. Bright printed veiles and other gay materials were used to make quilt covers for cotton padded quilts. The American Women's Club helped us to sew these, and took time and patience to make them pretty. To me, these patched quilt covers are invaluable and full of meaning, because they are hand-made by kind-hearted women. They express love for the suffering people.

When we used old material, we tried to put first quality cotton padding inside, so that next year if the outer covering wears out,

the cotton padding will still be good, and only cloth to recover the garment need be bought. When the outer material was new, we used second quality cotton, because we could not afford to use first quality for both covering and lining.

When we began padding clothes, it became necessary to employ sewing women. The Chinese Women's Club gave us \$200. and we used this money to buy cotton for padding, and to pay some sewing women. It was not possible to ask women in one refugee camp to sew for those in other camps because of the danger of spreading disease. The women we employed were really refugees but were living in houses with friends or relatives. They receive only a very nominal sum for their work. The Ming Hwa Thread Company allowed their staff of factory women to help us pad garments. The Y.W.C.A. Refugee Camp co-operated with our Committee splendidly by making use of their Labor project to complete garments for our supply.

Later on, we were appointed as a sub-committee of the Shanghai International Red Cross instead of being under the Chinese Medical Association, and I was appointed a member of the Shanghai Relief Committee. Father Jaquinet, Chairman of this Committee, persuaded me to take over responsibility for providing refugees in the Nantao Refugee Zone with clothing. Although the Committee did the planning and directing of this work, Mrs. Chen- the sole responsible lady in charge of the Zone requisition- Mrs. Tsao, and the Sisters at the Sacred Heart primary school were in charge of the actual making of these garments. We owe to them our hearty thanks for their co-operation.

It developed that individual members of the Committee were competent to take care of different phases of the work, and I had only to start a thing going, then delegate it to a competent person. Miss G.F. Dju, chairman of the Shanghai Ginling Alumnae Association, also an author on economic problems, has given her full time unstintedly, day and night, Saturday and Sunday, Christmas and New Year's Day, without any stop at all. To her the Committee owes a great deal of gratitude. She has been the treasurer and handles the finances well. Another instance of this is connected with the distribution. Miss H.L. Chang is in charge of this department. Formerly, Miss Chang was a specialist in Physical Education at Ginling College, then at Central University, and later at the Hopei Women's Normal College. She is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin. When Miss Chang began working, there was no set system of distribution. When the Committee began its exhaustive investigations, there was found to be overlapping and waste. At the suggestion of Mr. Doodha, chairman of the Visiting Committee, she introduced and prepared for the guidance of the Clothing Committee, charts for managers of camps and their supporting organizations to fill in. All requisition forms were carefully examined by the Visiting Committee which sent members to inspect conditions personally, and check the itemized statements of camp managers. Miss F.A. Kirk, of the Ginling College faculty, has contributed time to the Committee, doing secretarial work, which left the ^{me} Chairman time in which to solicit gifts for an increase of supply to answer the pressing needs

Mr. W.D. Boone and Mr. L.B. Lee are ~~chairman and vice-chairman~~ ^{secretaries of the Distribution} ~~respectively~~ ^{Dept.} of this Committee. Working under them is a squad of twenty Boy Scouts under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A. Here I wish to pay a tribute to these two gentlemen whose strenuous efforts have made it possible to carry out the project of discriminate distribution which the Committee has insisted upon. Each refugee has a number, hence it is easy to check actual requirements when itemized requisitions are presented, but the work is tedious and exacting. This part of the work is most important if overlapping and waste are to be prevented. Besides itemized statements, total amounts are checked on separate sheets, and from these the Distribution Department allots garments.

Under the chart system now in use, it is possible to tell at a glance how many garments have been distributed at any time, where they went, and on what dates. This indicates method and order, without which our work would be impossible.

It is the policy of the Clothing Committee to consider more than just making and providing garments and bedding for refugees. They also consider the public coeket which is already strained to the limit. Business conditions in Shanghai are not too good, and the generosity of the people must not be overtaxed. Funds for food must continue to be provided. We realize that our Clothing Committee is only a part of the enormous responsibility which the International Red Cross is bearing. Whatever we can save means economizing for the whole movement. Therefore we wish to make good use of what has been entrusted to us. Charity means the

application of humanitarian principles to business men and donors as well as to receivers. All things must be taken into consideration, and the right people must be given the right things in the right spirit. Intelligence and integrity of character should be persistently exercised in Red Cross work. If only our Clothing Committee can succeed in emphasizing a pure motive of humanitarian interest in this Red Cross work, its work and labour will be worthwhile.

There is another point about this Clothing Committee I want to mention. The system we have worked out, though the system of trial and error, may serve at some future time for a precedent and example. It is inevitable that there will be at some time other disasters in which thousands of people need to be cared for. The people in charge of that problem may remember that in 1937-1938 in the crisis in Shanghai a system was worked out, and it will be valuable for reference. Thus it is important that the fundamental principles and system be sound at every point. Now the Committee is not at all sure whether in the end its work may be considered successful or not, but it would like to leave on record a piece of relief work that will stand the test of time.

This project is very small in comparison with the relief work of the whole city, just as one camp is small in comparison with the camps considered together. For that reason, it is better for a city organization like to Y.W.C.A. to mobilize all the women to help in this temporary yet necessary relief. This is one factor which contributed to our decision to change our

headquarters to the Y.W.C.A. when we had to give up our previous headquarters at the Chinese Medical Association. Miss Tsoo-Yi Zia is new vice-chairman and she will help in carrying on our work in the setting where it properly belongs.

To summarize the whole procedure of the Clothing Committee's work, we have listed the steps as follows:

1. Keynote of work: Discriminate Distribution, that is, considering individual needs, and attempting to avoid duplication.

2. Steps involved in Centralizing the Supply

- a. Sorting of old clothes
- b. Classified storing
- c. Padding garments
- d. Making of new suits from donated ~~woolen~~ and cotton cloth
- e. Receiving donated garments - new
- f. Receiving donated old garments
- g. Selecting different types of clothes to fit different groups of people
- h. Purchasing or exchange

3. Steps involved in Centralizing the Distribution

- a. Requisition
- b. Investigation
- c. Verification
- d. Preparation
- e. Distribution

Herewith we give a summary of the work done in figures:

1. Clothing distributed from the Hongkong consignments, Oct. 8-Dec. 7	94,676 pieces
2. New and old cotton garments made locally and distributed, Dec. 7-Jan. 10	16,554
	Nantao Zone Settlement	20,000 suits 16,554 garments
3. Quilts made and distributed, Dec. 7-Jan. 10		

4. Contributions in Cash, Oct. 18-Jan. 10..	\$1,051.00
5. Contributions other than cash, Oct. 18 Jan. 10	
3,954 pcs. clothing
	612 pairs trousers
	117 quilts
	379 quilt covers
	28 blankets
 1,150 piculs cotton
6. From Ren Chi Tan	
7,700 lbs. cotton
	20,000 cotton jackets
	2,730 belts of cloth

We expect to complete our ~~clothing~~ ^{clothing refugees} by the end of January. After all, a man eats and then must go on eating every day; but once he has a warm suit of clothing it will last a whole season, and the same is true with a padded quilt. That is why we are concentrating our efforts in an attempt to finish our task by the end of this month, so that we can turn our attention to other things. The problem of ^{refugees} clothing, once it is solved, should not absorb the time and energy of our talented women who are well equipped to do another piece of humanitarian work more permanent in nature. "No charity is inexhaustible."

The Complete list of the Clothing Committee follows:

CHAIRMAN: MRS. W.S. NEW
 GENERAL SECRETARY : MISS DJU GIOH FANG
 SECRETARY : MISS ZIA YUEN YING
 TREASURER : MISS BJU GIOH FANG
 BUSINESS MANAGER : MR. R.C. HENRY
 ASSISTANT MANAGER : MR. JACKSON
 INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT:
 CHAIRMAN: MR. W.D. BOONE
 VICE CHAIRMAN: MR. L.B. LEE
 DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT
 CHAIRMAN: MISS CHANG HWEI LAN
 SOCIAL DEPARTMENT:
 CHAIRMAN : MRS. L.M. HWANG CHEN
 STOREROOM MANAGERS: MRS. ~~Yang~~, MRS. CHEN

Secretaries: { Mrs. Stamps
 Miss Kirk

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Description, B
Mrs. Wang Sung-Now

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Describe Mrs Wang Sung-Now

Ginling Alumnae In Time Of Peace

by Li Kwan-yuen

Friends of Ginling College: As it takes an expert to make a composite picture, so it requires an expert to give you a composite picture of the lives of the Ginling alumnae ^{in time of peace}. Since I am no expert, it is rather difficult for me to undertake such a task. However, I know an alumna whose life is quite representative of the rest of the alumnae. I hope that hearing of her life, ^{on} will give you a perspective ~~of~~ the rest of the lives of the alumnae.

She was a member of the first class that graduated from Ginling. As a student in college, she came in close contact of a classmate of hers. While she was a Christian herself, her friend was definitely not. In fact, her classmate adopted a defensive attitude toward Confucius' teachings, and an agnostic attitude toward Christianity. Any argument with her was of no avail. One summer, she invited her friend to her home. There the guest was so struck by the great zeal the mother had for life and the happy, congenial atmosphere in the home that she finally said, "If this is what Christianity means, I should like to become a Christian too". Through her quiet yet powerful influence, her friend did become a Christian in a short time, and is now the president of our college and one of the few leading women in China to-day.

After having completed her education in the United States, she became the wife of a doctor - a bone specialist. They had a hospital of their own. She helped to train the nurses. One day a missionary came to the hospital seriously ill. After examination of the patient, her husband said to her, "I cannot possibly cure the patient, unless you promise to take care of the diet". Her first thought was to refuse the responsibility, for on one hand, cooking had no attraction for her, while on the other hand, there were many other more attractive duties waiting for her. Suddenly she realized that the missionary had no money. It was simply cruel to turn her out, so she promised to accept the full responsibility. Through her patient care and her husband's skill,

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the patient finally got well.

Beside the daily duties of the immediate surroundings - home and the hospital - many calls ^{came} from the community. Simultaneously she served on many committees, both local and national. Of her present contribution to the war relief, in Shanghai, I shall leave to my schoolmate, the next speaker, to tell you, presently.

Not only did she serve her community in spectacular ways, but also, quietly, she took care of the needs of the poor. During her husband's serious illness, she and her husband came in contact with the lives of the peasants, with whom they spent their week-ends. When they learned that many of the old men and old women in their neighborhood were left alone without proper care, they built a house for the neglected. Thus instead of with the customary family celebration, they commemorated the seventieth birthday of her husband's mother.

She was interested not only in the collective life of the community, but also in the lives of individuals as well. During our conversation one day, I happened to mention another alumna whom I knew, who was coming back from the United States after her three years of study in Child Psychology. As soon as this alumna arrived, at Shanghai, she took her around, visiting various institutions, and after a month or two, she succeeded in securing a position for her as the superintendent of five institutions of the National Child Welfare Association. The wonderful work which the other alumna accomplished, is another story which I shall have to leave for some other occasion.

The most inspiring of all was her whole-hearted, unsparing loyalty to her alma mater. She was almost always present at every alumnae meeting, even during the serious illness of her husband. Merely her presence and her zest set many of us on fire. Only last year, when our college was in the direst financial need, I heard that she had already contributed \$10,000 to her alma mater during the past years - a sum of money which she saved in part by the strictest economies, for example: wearing garments made of cotton instead of silk and mended

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stockings.

These are only a few of the things which I can mention to-day. The influence of her life has been felt on all sides - in school, at home, and in the community.

As the influence of one alumna has been great, so much greater can be the influence of the alumnae at large. Madame Chiang Kai-shek once said, " I can fully trust my workers if they are Ginling graduates". The foundations of Ginling were laid in 1915, only 23 years ago, and more than 400 women have graduated. How much the college and her alumnae have already accomplished - in that short time!

During the present time of trial, we seemed to hear the still, whispering voice of our college ideal, expressed in the words of the college motto: "More Abundant Life". A more abundant life, not only material, but spiritual; not only for the daughters of Ginling, but eventually, may we hope, for all the people of China.

It is you who have made possible the realization of the ideal in the lives of the daughters of Ginling College. It is you who have reenforced the ringing of the ideal in the ears of her daughters. China at present is desperately in need of lives such as these. I trust that you will continue your effort in helping to produce more such lives for the future of China. Let me, in closing, take this opportunity, on behalf of our alumnae, to express our deepest appreciation of your generous help in the past.

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GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

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Letter from Mrs. Way-sung New, Ginling B. A. 1919. Mrs. New is chairman of the Clothing Committee of the relief project in the Nantao section of Shanghai. Written in Shanghai January 6, 1938; received in New York, February 16, 1938

I have been wishing for some time to write you a detailed Christmas letter to tell you what our Ginling girls are doing in connection with relief activities.

The gift which you sent has come in very handy. The situation was this. Some of our Ginling girls who are doing full time work for this Clothing Service Committee were in financial need. We debated whether these girls should be paid out of the International Relief Fund or not. We wanted our girls to do this work, yet we did not want to have the Community feel that they are working for money. Actually it involved quite a small amount, just \$20 Shanghai Currency (\$5. gold) a month for each full-time worker. I was feeling that we should not take even this amount from the International Relief Fund, hoping that some way we would manage to arrange for it. When your money came, we were so happy, for our problem was solved. We have used your gift for our Refugee Office expenses - sufficient for two months.

With reference to the Refugee Clothing Project in which our girls are working, I have a complete set of reports which I shall forward to you later. During this crisis it has been my great consolation to see Miss Chester and Miss Kirk residing here in this great suffering city, and to be able to get help in so many ways. I often felt that after my husband's death, I had nobody to turn to, but now I feel much happier to have Ginling people near by, where I can reach them easily for consultation whenever doubts arise. There is nothing which binds people together like working towards a common purpose and trying to uphold the same ideals. The group of Ginling alumnae working with me perfectly understand the ideals Ginling stands for, and I feel they have eliminated fear and pessimism from their view of the future. To be busily occupied every moment with relieving the sufferings of refugees has been like a tonic to their starving souls. I have two letters from Miss Chu, who has taken charge of your gift, telling you of the need. Later when time permits, I hope I can write descriptions of some of the alumnae as I have known them, some character sketches of them as they appeared in my contacts with them.

Lately I have been elected as an Executive member of the International Red Cross which now handles the whole Shanghai City Refugee problem, 150,000 destitute people. This society supplies food, clothing, living quarters, and looks after their health, as well as providing for future repatriation. It is an enormous piece of work. I have not yet attended any meeting of the Executive Committee because of the constant demands of the Clothing Committee, but next month I may be able to.

The interesting thing I have found is that my deep sorrow has not yet blurred my mind for thinking. One hour of devotion in the morning and another hour at night help to release me from the human side of affairs. We cannot be optimistic yet, but our assurance of God and eternity form the foundation of our hope.

Now we are planning a Wartime Reunion for the Ginling faculty this next Sunday at my house. We want it to be a spiritual and social reunion, when together we may take stock of our Christian resources, and prepare ourselves for the work of the future. There will be eleven faculty and four Board Members present, we hope. From 11 to 12 we shall have a service together, and afterwards lunch and social fellowship. We are hoping for renewed hope and confidence from our meeting together. I do hope that Ginling College friends in America will not be too much discouraged at the whole state of affairs. In the light of the Kingdom of God, this situation is but a transitory thing in the evolution towards the highest purpose. You good friends are helping us bear this burden and give us courage to face this calamity. I want to be remembered especially to Miss Hodge, Mrs. Macmillan and Miss Bender. Many thanks.

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GINLING ALUMNAE IN TIME OF PEACE

Gwan-yuen Li

S. C. A. C. W. Meeting - June 19, 1938.

Friends of Ginling College:

As it takes an expert to make a composite picture, so it requires an expert to give you a composite picture of the lives of the Ginling alumnae in time of peace. Since I am no expert, it is rather difficult for me to undertake such a task. However, I know an alumna whose life is quite representative of the rest of the alumnae. I hope that hearing of her life will give you a perspective on the rest of the lives of the alumnae.

She was a member of the first class that graduated from Ginling. As a student in college, she came in close contact of a classmate of hers. While she was a Christian herself, her friend was definitely not. In fact her classmate adopted a defensive attitude toward Confucius' teachings and an agnostic attitude toward Christianity. Any argument with her was of no avail. One summer, she invited her friend to her home. There the guest was so struck by the great zeal the mother had for life and the happy, congenial atmosphere in the home that she finally said, "If this is what Christianity means, I should like to become a Christian too." In a short time through her quiet yet powerful influence, her friend did become a Christian, and is now president of our college and one of the few leading women in China today.

After having completed her education in the United States, she became the wife of a doctor - a bone specialist. They had a hospital of their own. She helped to train the nurses. One day a missionary came to the hospital seriously ill. After examination of the patient, her husband said to her, "I cannot possibly cure the patient, unless you promise to take care of the diet." Her first thought was to refuse the responsibility, for on one hand,

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cooking had no attraction for her, while on the other hand, there were many other more attractive duties waiting for her. Suddenly she realized that the missionary had no money. It was simply cruel to turn her out, so she promised to accept the full responsibility. Through her patient care and her husband's skill, the patient finally got well.

Beside the daily duties of the immediate surroundings - home and the hospital - many calls came from the community. Simultaneously she served on many committees - both local and national. Of her present contribution to the war relief in Shanghai, I shall leave to my school mate, the next speaker, to tell you presently.

Not only did she serve her community in spectacular ways, but also, quietly, she took care of the needs of the poor. During her husband's serious illness, she and her husband came in contact with the lives of the peasants, with whom they spent their week-ends. When they learned that many of the old men and old women in their neighborhood were left alone without proper care, they built a house for the neglected. Thus instead of with the customary family celebration, they commemorated the seventieth birthday of her husband's mother.

She was interested not only in the collective life of the community, but also in the lives of individuals as well. During our conversation one day, I happened to mention another alumna whom I knew, who was coming back from the United States after her three years of study in Child Psychology. As soon as this alumna arrived at Shanghai, she took her around, visiting various institutions, and after a month or two, she succeeded in securing a position for her as the superintendent of five institutions of the National Child's Welfare Association. The wonderful work which the other alumna accomplished, is another story which I shall have to leave for some other occasion.

The most inspiring of all was her whole-hearted, unsparing loyalty

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to her alma mater. She was almost always present at every alumnae meeting, even during the serious illness of her husband. Merely her presence and her zest set many of us on fire. Only last year, when our college was in the direst financial need, I heard that she had already contributed \$10,000 to her alma mater during the past years - a sum of money which she had saved in part by the strictest economies, for example: wearing garments of cotton instead of silk, and mended stockings.

These are only a few of the things which I can mention today. The influence of her life has been felt on all sides - in school, at home, and in the community.

As the influence of one alumna has been great, so much greater can be the influence of the alumnae at large. Madame Chiang Kai-shek once said, "I can fully trust my workers if they are Ginling graduates." The foundations of Ginling were laid in 1915, only 23 years ago, and more than 400 women have graduated. How much the college and her alumnae have already accomplished - in that short time!

During the present time of trial, we seemed to hear the still, whispering voice of our college ideal, expressed in the words of the college motto: "More Abundant Life." A more abundant life, not only material, but spiritual; not only for the daughters of Ginling, but eventually, may we hope, for all the people of China.

It is you who have made possible the realization of the ideal in the lives of the daughters of Ginling College. It is you who have reenforced the ringing of the ideal in the ears of her daughters. China at present is desperately in need of lives such as these. I trust that you will continue your effort in helping to produce more such lives for the future of China. Let me, in closing, take this opportunity, on behalf of our alumnae, to express our deepest appreciation of your generous help in the past.

0706

St. Stephen's College.

TELEPHONE NO.

26264

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"STEPHENCOL"

STANLEY

HONGKONG, March 31st 1939

My dear Mrs. Macmillan: -

I take great pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the generous gift of Smith College in the form of one box of clothing for Ginling College.

It is now in the hands of Dr. J. C.

Thomson who will see that it is delivered safely at Chengtu. Please send the enclosed letter with snapshots to Miss Alice

Byman and the two enclosed cards for Mr. Evans + Mr. Henry of the Board of Foreign Missions. Please also send the enclosed letter to Miss Rebecca Grist.

I am getting a better in health and gradually work a little bit for relief etc.

All of your good letters have been received.
Yours gratefully
J. C. Thomson

P.S. Please put into Miss Byman's envelope + see if you have those pictures before you send.

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St. Stephen's College.

MAR 31

1939

TELEPHONE No.

26264

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS

"STEPHENCOL"

STANLEY

HONGKONG,.....

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P.S.

I must acknowledge the receipt of your most recent bulletin about Girling in America and our new project in Chengtu. I am very much impressed by them. The material is certainly well-chosen. I have given my copies to the chairman of the Hongkong

Alumni.

When you are asking me about suggestions for the use of these bulletins, I think of one or two, you may have already done them. Have you sent to each of those girls in U.S. whose pictures you had published? They would be very glad to see them. I remember once you had ten of us older generation in one of the early pamphlets. Now you had got me until I saw it in Dr. M's office. Then I asked for a few and sent personally to those whom you mentioned. They were so glad about it.

0708

MAR 31 1939

In fact, it pleased me ^{greatly} who thought she was neglected and ever afterwards she was enthusiastic about Guilford. There is the human weakness for recognition. Sometimes, we take too much granted that people do not care, but they do care for little remarks of recognition. Another suggestion I have is, ^{sent} if you have more left, please send a few to me so that I can keep some of our leading Alumnae to know how our New York Office has worked to keep up the college interest in U.S. thus helping to finance us and encourage us. It is not easy. When they see how you do it, they may like to do likewise here, supplying you with materials of the Alumnae activities here. I am glad that Mrs. Thurston is going to have Alumnae as one of her activities. Yours cordially
Y. J. Zeeb

0709

(Received in New York
7 December 1939)

St. Stephen's College
Stanley, Hongkong
November 9, 1939

Dear Mrs. Macmillan:

Your letter of October 24 vis "Clipper" has come to hand. I've sent off your enclosed letters to S. F. Huang and Deaconess Clarke on that very day I received them. I enjoyed reading the news you gave about Mrs. Morrow and the new President of Smith College. I hope he will influence the girls to take active interest in their sister college just as President Neilson had always done.

Please do not at all be bothered by my letter concerning Dr. Wu's health. I am merely pointing out the fact of her need to take care of herself. If she would not, then some of us needs to take that in hand. I am much relieved to receive the actions taken in June 5th meeting, and Miss Griest's letter. It was a keen understanding of the situation which made our Board of Founders realize the importance of sponsoring such a move as to the advisability of providing a vice-President to Ginling so that Dr. Wu can be relieved to a certain extent. Almost 50% of her time and energy is taken by our Government and Madame Chiang, although she feels that she is compelled to do it, and she owes 100% allegiance to Ginling. But we feel this is absolutely right; - she represents Ginling in contributing to the greatest need. Madame Chiang still needs quite a few, and we only regret that our college has not yet time to produce more substantial women who can be counted on for our country to use.

I am sending you two pictures of the same girl who is one of our Physical Education graduates. She has taught in St. Paul's Girl's College for three years and was married in July. Last year in July and August she came to keep me company three afternoons a week. She was the Chairman of the local branch of the Ginling alumnae. Mr. Frank Kwoh, who is an English-returned student, a solicitor and belongs to a very well-known family, met Miss Wong in my place and became interested in her. The result was a happy marriage. It was a very popular social wedding. Bishop Hall officiated at St. John's Cathedral because Frank is an active board member. About one thousand guests came to the wedding. The Bride was such a pretty girl. She stood up and gave a speech. She certainly made a name for Ginling College; the next day the Morning Post published her education at Ginling. Now she has a very sweet home in Kowloon. Frank Kwoh comes to whatever Ginling gathering we have. I hope both of them will do a lot for Ginling as days go by.

Miss Wong was one of our loan students. It is a great satisfaction to me to see how she has been blessed with abundant life. But for her to bless others as she has received would need more spiritual deepening.

We had a Founders' Day meeting at Mrs. Mei's home. A group of 18 alumnae came. I was asked to give a talk, and I used the chance to tell them about how Ginling started and how she had overcome difficulties. We had a very delightful time together. I received two telegrams, one from Dr. Wu and the other from Li Ming, congratulating me on the twentieth anniversary of the Class of 1919.

Yours affectionately,

Y. T. Zee New

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF SMITH-GINLING RELATIONSHIP

I. The Unique Place of Ginling College in China.

It was in the year 1912, upon the founding of the Chinese Republic, that the first consciousness of an urgent need for a Union Women's College dawned upon the minds of a few principals of mission high schools for girls in China. Our government was then eager to reform, to construct railways and to organize big industrial enterprises. In order to have men, our Ministry of Education hastened to open colleges and universities to do rush work in producing scientists and social leaders to combat social vices and corruption left by the downfall of the Manchu regime. But nothing was provided for the equal development of women which was just as necessary for the rise of the nation as a whole.

The immediate problem arising on the mission field was from where would come the next generation of teachers, social workers and church workers in the five provinces of the Yangtze River Valley? It was to answer that need that the five women's foreign missionary boards united in the plan for a Union Women's College, later called Ginling College in Nanking.

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, of the Presbyterian Mission, was elected the first President of Ginling College. She is a woman of high scholarship and of deep Christian faith. To her, Ginling owes a great deal in its past achievement and in its present growth. She and her early faculty tried to give Ginling an education equal in collegiate standing to that of the Eastern Women's Colleges of America. The advantages of having our girls trained at home was to have them become familiar with the needs of their own country and to face the realities of their own conditions of life. In the light of a new understanding of Western science there would be cultivated a deeper sympathy and a greater desire to work for the general welfare of women and children. Along with the modern knowledge of social and natural sciences, Ginling also taught us to see the importance of working towards a universal standard of the fundamental truths with regard to the dignity of life, soundness of personality, and human liberty, justice and righteousness, as revealed in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

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Without the grasp of these truths and their permanent hold on our daughters, the missionary support and your support would have been labor lost. I can say this feelingly from my years of observation on the subject of the justification of foreign support in educational work in China.

Most of you here have heard and read of the present activities of Ginling. If I had the facilities of television, I would like to show you a procession of 472 alumnae who have walked through the covered corridors to the central social hall erected by a gift of yours in 1922, on our Hanking campus. They are a group of simple women with eyes full of eagerness to learn and hearts ever burning with the desire of saving their country. You will notice walking in the front, eleven leaders with Ph.D.'s, then a group of 22 M.D.'s, 54 Master, 171 mothers and 207 professional women in educational and social institutions. Our alumnae body is more widely dispersed than before 1937. The largest group is behind the lines, 211 are with the dispersion, the next group is serving the refugees and war children in the invaded areas.

The leaders of this procession is Dr. Wu Yi-fang, a graduate of our first class, who for twelve years has been president of Ginling College. During the years of her presidency she has worked successfully toward a combination of the best in Chinese civilization with the best in Western civilization. East and West are held together by the family spirit, one family under heaven, as the Chinese say. Her own unique contribution to our national crisis has awakened our students to a new sense of responsibility. Each of us must pay our own price for the freedom of our nation; our revolutionary men and women have paid theirs for our Republic, and now it is our duty to shoulder that same responsibility of preserving that Republic by resistance to the end.

To review the Smith-Ginling relationship in its historical sense, it started as early as 1901 when your S.C.A.C.W. sent Miss Delia Leavens, the first college missionary to Tungchu, China. At the end of her service in China, she felt that Smith interest in an institution rather than an individual would be a more promising investment for the future. That was a great discovery she had made. She was your "Columbus". Then my first

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English teacher, Miss Frederica Mead, came back to enthuse your ~~first~~ committee of undergraduates and alumnae and your first campus contribution was made in 1916, designated for the department of English. Since that time up to the present, there has been a steady increase of interest on the part of the undergraduates by making larger gifts and later in 1923, the alumnae body took an interest in this project of contributing to Ginling College. Your official sanction of contributions from Smith Clubs for Ginling has given the Ginling Board of Founders a strengthening hand by your becoming one of the eight cooperating units which are responsible for our current budgets.

II. The Meaning of This Smith-Ginling Relationship

Time does not allow me to mention the names of many individual persons or specific gifts which have been important in strengthening the relationship between Ginling and Smith. Not only has there been generous financial support which has come as the result of the personal interest of our many Smith friends, but there has also been a constant supply of fine, scholastic talent through Smith representation on the Ginling faculty. In addition to all this, provision has been made for scholarships for Ginling alumnae. These seem to me like the beads in the rosary and as I meditate upon them they represent noble needs which as they continue will give us hope and courage for the future. God only knows how deeply grateful we are and He will bless you for your many gracious acts. We feel not only great pride, but deep reverence in having such a magnificent sister college so faithful and devoted to sponsor us, especially during our national crisis. It was your perseverance and constancy in friendship, that kind of friendship which Ginling could count upon and feel confident to have, that forced us to reestablish ourselves after the long and weary trek of 2500 miles to the free but undeveloped China to find our soul again in a war-torn body. At this significant event of our Silver Anniversary I hear a clear bugle call for us to pause before the Almighty to offer our gratitude to Him first, and then to our missionary founders and to you Smith College Alumnae who have faithfully supported our college during the last twenty-five years, so as to make it possible

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for us to play an important part today in this era of resistance and reconstruction.

President Wu has again and again emphasized in her letters to me since I came that the Smith-Ginling relationship should be strengthened. I wish she could be present today. It would have been a greater satisfaction for all to have her come personally to convey warm greetings from all of us and her deep gratitude to Smith College.

But may I today offer my thanks in a very humble way to Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Mrs. Harold Hoskins, and their 25th Anniversary Committee? On behalf of the Ginling College Board of Directors and of our president, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the 25th Anniversary Committee for their wonderful efforts and achievements in making Ginling known to thousands of thinking women from the Western coast to the Eastern cultural centers of your great continent. Words are inadequate but hearts are sincere in assuring you that our success is yours and our future progress depends upon your continuous friendship.

To reach the goal of a sane and humane world, let us march on with courage!

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