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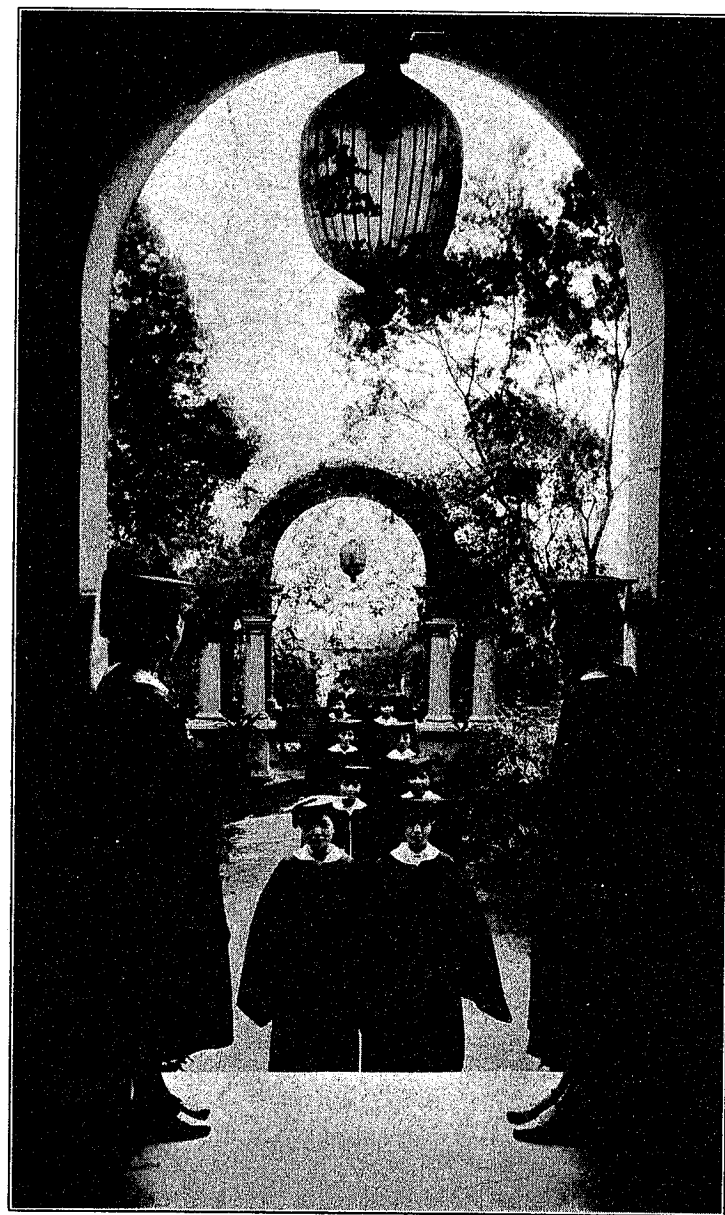
UBCHEA ARCHIVES  
COLLEGE FILES  
PG 11

Hwa Nan  
Publicity/reports  
Brochures 1928 - 1939

Hwa  
Nan  
College

Foochow  
China

Class of  
1928



華南女子學院

# HWA NAN COLLEGE

*founded by*

THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

## MILESTONES

In 1921 the first college class of three young women was graduated.

On September 28th, 1922, a provisional charter was granted to Hwa Nan College by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. This charter being retro-active, the first class also received their B.A. degrees through the University of the State of New York.

Immediately after the granting of this charter, Vice-Chancellor Moot wrote a congratulatory letter to Miss Katherine Willis, who had represented the College and the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, on the occasion of the presentation to the Board of Regents of the application from Hwa Nan College for a charter. (Excerpts from Dr. Moot's letter follow.)

"Congratulations to you and your associates of the Faculty, upon the incorporation of the Woman's College of South China: Hwa Nan.

"From this letter, you will learn that officially, in due time, in due form of law, you will receive your college charter. . . . I am glad that each member of the Board of Regents who heard you last June, and who received your formal application and read the communications of yourself and your associates to Dr. Downing, independently reached the conclusion that this charter should be granted, because they felt that you had done, were doing, and would do, an educational work of the very highest quality; a work much needed by the young women of China. Looking over your course of study and hearing what you personally had to say about your work, they felt, as I felt, that, because you are conservative and wish to have the young women of China trained in a woman's college, you are not the less progressive in the type of physical, intellectual and spiritual training that you wish them to receive. Here, we are glad to find, even in your course of study, that you are broadly far-seeing and progressive. As we read the evidence, you are not seeking to make the young women of China think as you think, but you are seeking to make them think for themselves upon all the great problems that must confront the progressive leaders among women in China, in the future.

"Your work is a noble work. You and your associates are ambassadors of light. Such colleges are the best possible ambassadors that America can have in any country." . . .

In 1932 a class of thirty-two young women was graduated.

In June, 1933, Hwa Nan College was registered with the Ministry of Education in China.

Current comments upon this event:

"The registration of Hwa Nan College, established by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is an important event in current educational history in China. . . . Registration was necessary if the college were to continue. The Chinese Government is forcing all schools to conform to its regulations or close their doors. Students are not attracted to non-registered institutions. Many privileges, both academic and political, are granted to the graduates of registered schools.

"The situation for Hwa Nan College seemed almost hopeless. The Government was likely to order it to close its doors if it did not register. Other similar schools had registered earlier when the requirements of the Government were not so high. . . . Facing this crisis, President Wang set out to accomplish the impossible. . . . She spent many weeks in Nanking, the capital, and elsewhere, quietly presenting the needs of a woman's college for the educational system of China, and Hwa Nan College in particular, to people in responsible positions. By the middle of June they were convinced that Hwa Nan should continue as a separate college for women.

"What has been achieved in June, 1933, in securing registration for Hwa Nan College is a fine contribution to Chinese educational policies. It is comparable to similar achievements for women's colleges in America at periods when their very existence was in peril. It is highly significant that Hwa Nan, which has maintained a remarkably strong Christian spirit and influence, has qualified in the eyes of the Chinese Government for continued life as a separate institution. Registration, under what seemed to well-informed observers to be impossible conditions, is a fine tribute to the quality and stability of the work of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society and a personal achievement of the first order in school administration by President Lucy Wang."—From

"A Woman Wins," by Dr. Ralph Ward, as published by *Zion's Herald*.

→ On September 21st, 1934, the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York granted an absolute charter to Hwa Nan College, with power in its own right to confer B.A. and B.S. degrees.

According to the regulations of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, an institution holding a provisional charter must in due time apply for an absolute charter to replace the provisional charter. In May, 1934, the Board of Trustees of Hwa Nan College voted to make application for an absolute charter, delegating Mrs. Dorr Diefendorf, of the Trustees, and Miss L. Ethel Wallace, of the College Faculty, to represent them in Albany.

Following the granting of the absolute charter, Dr. Horner, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, wrote the following letter of congratulation to Miss Wallace:

"Now that Hwa Nan College has secured an absolute charter from the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York and is authorized to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science in its own right, I should be glad to have you convey to President Wang and your entire faculty my congratulations upon the new estate of the College and my very best wishes for its continued success.

"In the course of my inquiries preliminary to my final recommendation to the Regents that the absolute charter should be granted I was much impressed by the interest exhibited in the institution by your Trustees and the American educators familiar with the College whom I consulted. This interest was in no sense perfunctory and seemed to me to carry with it a cordial good will and hearty approval of an unusual character. The Board of Trustees and the officers of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church seem to me to be profoundly interested in Hwa Nan College. That interest constitutes an endowment which cannot be measured in material terms. The letters I received from Graduate Schools in America indicate that Hwa Nan College even in her short history has already won favorable notice in this country. The opportunity for the College in the future seems splendid. Please be assured that this Department will watch with interest its future career and will be glad to be of any possible service to it."



## HWA NAN'S THREE PRESIDENTS



(Left)  
MISS IDA BELLE LEWIS,  
Ph.D.,  
1926-27

(Right)  
MISS LUCY WANG,  
B.A., M.A.,  
1928—

(Center)  
MISS LYDIA TRIMBLE,  
B.A., M.A.,  
First President

Miss Wang is a member of an illustrious family. She is a granddaughter of the great scholar, Wang Jun Keng, who was an official at the Court of the Empress Dowager.

On the day of Miss Wang's inauguration as President of Hwa Nan College, Dr. John Edwards, representing the Methodist Episcopal Church, commissioned her with the following words:

"To you, Miss Lucy Wang, lady of noble birthright through gentle Chinese ancestry, of unusual talent, of excellent training, and of a second birthright into a newer civilization, is today entrusted the guidance of this important institution. You yourself have come to be known in the West as well as in the East as a representative of the best in this new civilization. It is a great honor to you to be called to serve as chief officer in this your Alma Mater. It is likewise a great compliment to the School that it has been able to produce fruitage of the kind you exemplify. . . .

"The hopes of the years are fulfilled in this moment when one of China's distinguished daughters takes the helm of Hwa Nan. Lucy Wang, Apostle of the New Freedom, by the Grace of God and with the confidence of your colleagues and the trustees of this institution, you 'have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this.' With faith in your ability, with appreciation of your willingness to serve and with prayers for your unbounded success, we commit to you the treasures and responsibilities of this noble office."

Excerpts from Miss Wang's response:

"You all know the struggles through which the College has passed and the way it has grown in spite of them. We cannot but be grateful to our friends of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society who have made this achievement possible. . . . .

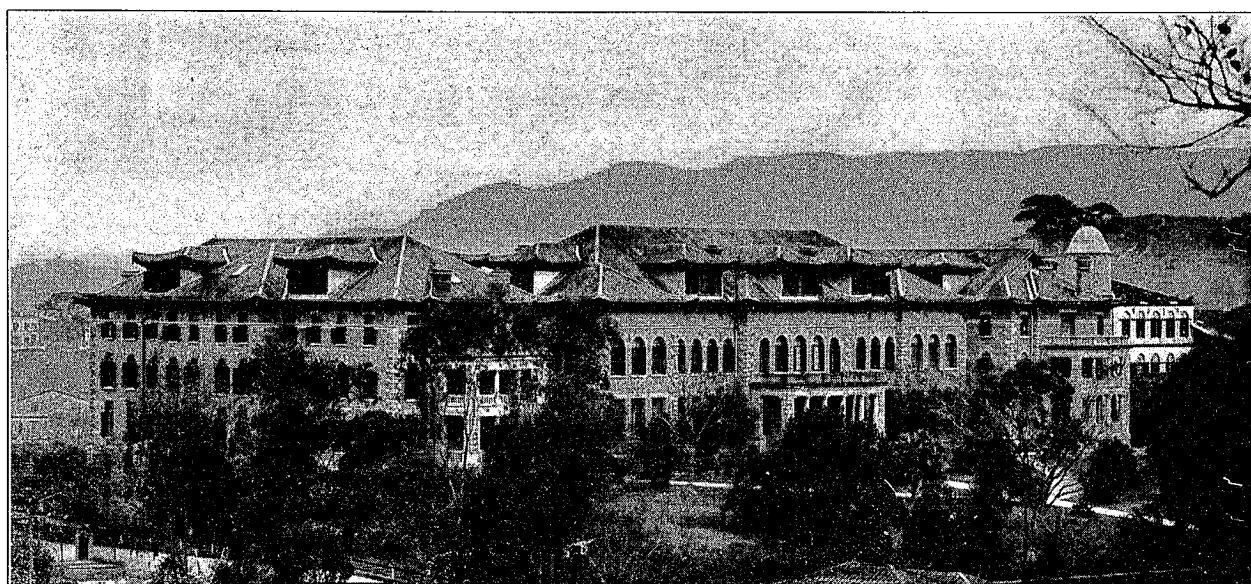
"The College motto, 'Having received, I ought to give,' is taken from the teaching of the one whom we worship and adore, Jesus Christ. We must use His personality and character as our example and must follow His spirit of love, service and sacrifice, in everything we do if we are to be called Christians. All who have ever studied at Hwa Nan must remember that in ourselves we are nothing. Everything we know we have learned from those who have gone before us, and now it is our privilege to pass on everything that we have gained to those who are coming after us. We may not be selfish if we are to practice the teaching of Christ; or to show our loyalty to Hwa Nan; or, lastly, to realize the ideals of a complete college education. For the sake of the womanhood of China, I dare not refuse this place of responsibility. . . . .

"I ask for your constant encouragement and support. The greater part of the work of this institution depends upon you. I have only a small part."

Miss Wang completed her Freshman and Sophomore years in Hwa Nan College. She then had the opportunity to come to America, where she made a very brilliant record both as an undergraduate and graduate student. She took her Junior and Senior years in Morningside College. She received her Master's degree from Michigan University and, after some years of service, had the honor to be the first Chinese woman who was awarded a Barbour Fellowship at Michigan University.

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF SOUTH CHINA

HWA NAN



Payne Hall is the main administration building.

Cranston Hall and Trimble Hall are large, six-story dormitories.

In architectural design, these buildings are a happy combination of the East and West, so that the Chinese have given them the name, "The Christian Temple of Heaven." They are built so well that they withstand the severe typhoons that sweep over College Hill and show very little deterioration after twenty years of use.

A Dean of Women in a large University in America was heard to say that among all of the Woman's Colleges in the East and West, Hwa Nan ranked second for beauty of site.

ENDORSEMENTS OF THE WORK OF HWA NAN COLLEGE  
LETTER FROM MINISTER SZE—

November 6, 1934.

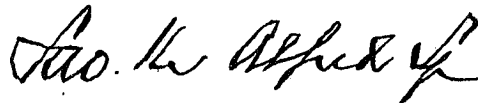
Miss Lucie Wang, President Hwa Nan College,  
Foochow, Fukien Province, China.

*My dear Miss Wang:*

I have learned with deep interest of the work you have done in your College and your plans for its future expansion. Within a comparatively short period of time you have made your College known throughout South China as an established institution of learning for women. We need increased educational facilities for women in China and I agree with you that we must give the same facilities for education to women as we do to men.

I wish you and your associates great success in the execution of the plan you have mapped out for Hwa Nan.

Yours sincerely,



SAO-KE ALFRED SZE.

EXCERPTS FROM A LETTER WRITTEN BY HONORABLE KOLIANG YIH,  
CONSUL GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA, NEW YORK  
CITY, N. Y.—

"As I am a Foochow man, I am fully aware of the fact that the College has done a great deal in training many deserving young women for educational work. I know your President, Miss Wang, and her sister very well. The latter was in this country two years ago and she told me that she had received much American support, both material and moral, during her visit here. I have not the slightest doubt that you will have similar encouraging support from the sympathetic American public in your campaign for further contributions.

"You may show this letter to our American friends as my testimonial for the standing of the College."

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF FUKIEN  
BUREAU OF EDUCATION  
FOOCHOW, CHINA

August 21, 1934.

*To The Friends Of Hwa Nan College:*

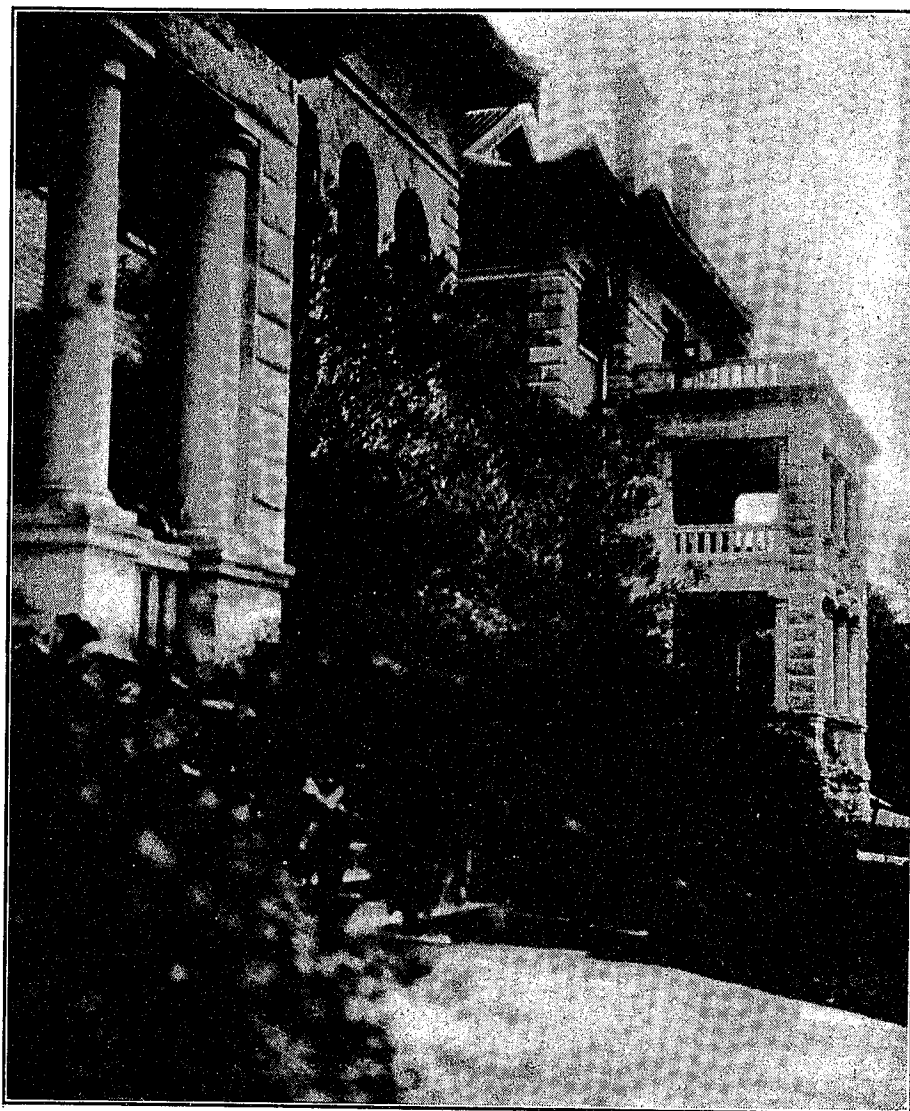
During my administration it has been my privilege to come in close relationship with Hwa Nan College. I wish to express my appreciation of the contribution which Hwa Nan College is making to higher education in South China. As the only woman's college in this part of the country, it holds a unique place in the training of women leaders of high character and scholarship. Many Hwa Nan graduates are holding positions of responsibility as principals and deans of secondary schools. Others, who have become homemakers, are establishing homes of high ideals, which are the foundation of a country.

I have the highest respect and admiration for the President and Staff in their untiring efforts to maintain this institution at its present high standard.

(Signed) C. W. CHENG,  
*Commissioner of Education for Fukien Province.*

Corner  
of  
Payne  
Hall  
and  
North  
Portico  
of  
Trimble  
Hall

Come to Foochow, the Capital City of beautiful Fukhien, surrounded like Rome by its seven hills, with a teeming population of one million. Join the students of Hwa Nan as they stand entranced on these porticos at the evening hour watching the setting sun trace its path of gold on the broad expanse of the Min River. In the vast region south of the Yangtse River, Hwa Nan is the only Woman's College.





Wisteria  
Arbor  
and  
Rear  
Campus

This quadrangle has been the stage for many delightful events: Campus sings (step singing) when the moon was full; May fetes; banquets and garden parties.

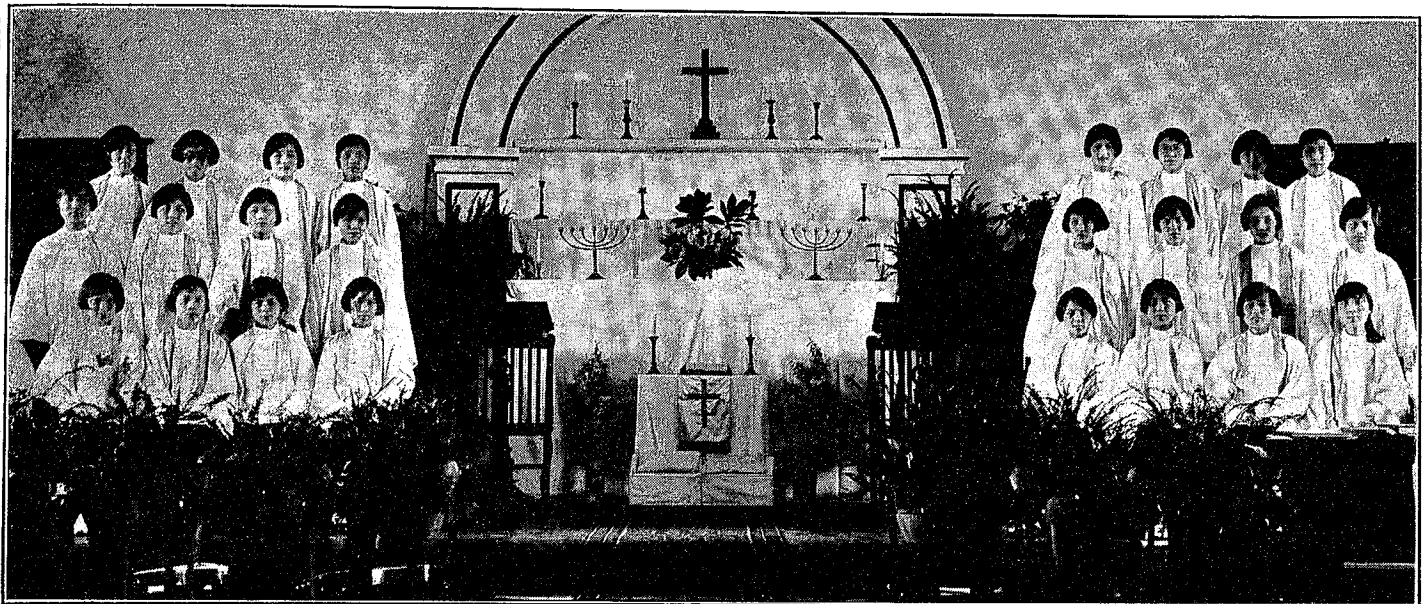
From the arbor, two broad flights of stone steps lead to a lower terrace. Here are the tennis courts and the outdoor gymnasium.



*EUROPEAN FOLK DANCE*

(Given at a Hwa Nan May Fete)

The May Fetes given at Hwa Nan have been such finished exhibitions of grace and beauty that they have greatly stimulated the physical education work in the Province. The College has won a number of trophies at the athletic meets planned by the Chinese Provincial Bureau of Education, in which there are contests in tennis, basketball, folk dancing, and other forms of field events.



#### THE COLLEGE CHOIR

The Choir and Glee Club give annual concerts, sacred and secular, to a most appreciative community. Chinese and foreign residents fill the auditorium to the limit of its capacity. The Choir also ministers in a ritual chapel service which has contributed greatly to the spiritual life of Hwa Nan College. Carol singing by the Choir constitutes the greater part of the Christmas Pageant, which has grown in beauty from year to year and has brought its eternal message to hundreds of people.

*The Glory of Hwa Nan is in her  
Alumnæ, whom she has fashioned,  
that in the New China they  
"may be as corner stones pol-  
ished after the similitude  
of a palace."*



A HWA NAN ALUMNA AND HER FAMILY  
(*"Children are a heritage of the Lord"*)

THE SPIRIT OF HWA NAN MANIFEST IN THE LIVES  
OF HER ALUMNÆ

A MOTHER—

"God is with us. We always have our Father as our guest in our home. We fix an altar for His daily worship."

✦ ✦

AN EDUCATOR—

A young woman sent to act as principal of a school in a most difficult center, where there was temporarily keen opposition to Christianity, met everything in the spirit of a brave pioneer, saying: "I am thankful God has brought me into His testing-room."

✦ ✦

A RURAL MISSIONARY—

One of the Hwa Nan Alumnæ, who was appointed to a rural district where travel is fraught with danger, said as she left her Alma Mater: "I am not afraid of the bandits. If they catch me, I will preach to them." Footsore and weary she was, many times as she traveled over this country district; but she felt the joy of having a share in the uplift of Chinese womanhood more than compensated for physical danger or weariness.

✦ ✦

A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE—

"Many times I get much disappointed in the world and in the profession of medicine as practised by many. Here I am at the end of my student life and I am totally convinced that a physician apart from Christ can do nothing. He or she may appear successful. I wish you would pray for me that I may not heal or administer without Christ."

CLASS OF NINETEEN THIRTY



*p* Where My Caravan Has Rested. E. Teschemacher.

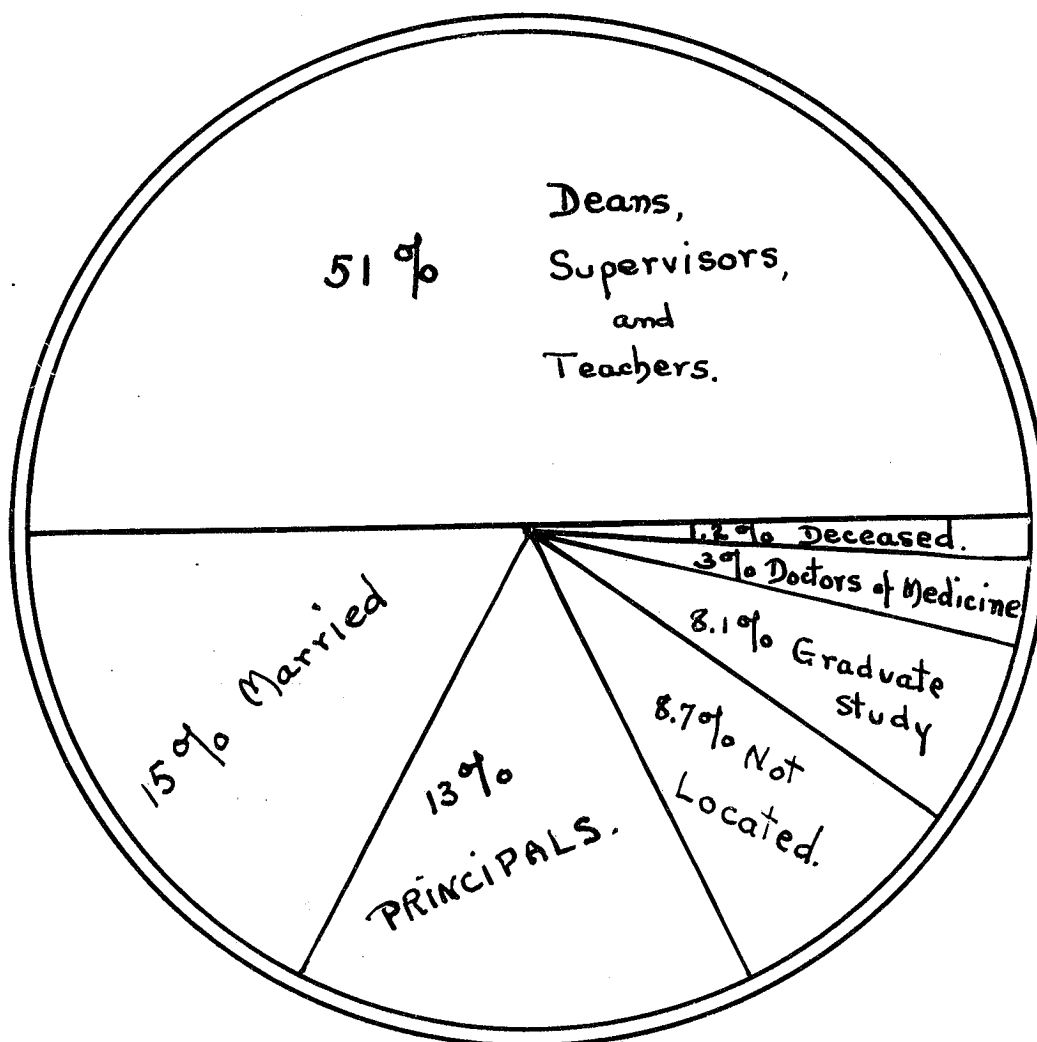
Alumne Song

Through the lanes of Southern China, there are  
lights along the way—  
From your torch of truth, they, in radiant youth,  
Lit their lamps and silently have gone away;  
But, Hwa Nan, thy gleam still doth light their dream,  
As they bring the glad new day.

And wher'er their light is falling, flowers upspring  
beside the way;  
Living waters flow; gardens fairer grow;  
And the song of birds doth fill the gladsome day;  
So, Hwa Nan, thy power helps to strike the hour  
That brings in the glad new day.

—KATHARINE H. WILLIS.

1933



SOME OF THE 51% AND 13% ARE MARRIED

The Ministry of Education in China gave the College unusual recognition at the time of its application for registration, referring to the unique position which Hwa Nan occupies among all institutions in China for the high percentage of her Alumnae giving themselves in service to their country.

SOME DOCUMENTS TREASURED IN THE HWA NAN  
ARCHIVES

MRS. WILLIAM FRASER McDOWELL—

"If there is anything more important to the establishment of the Kingdom of our Lord Jesus Christ here upon earth at the present time than the Christian education of Chinese Women, I do not know what it is. We must make Hwa Nan a thoroughly equipped college on a solid foundation. The work it has done merits this, and the situation in South China demands it. May the Christian people both of China and America be awake and responsive to the needs and the opportunity which this splendid College affords."

MRS. THOMAS NICHOLSON—

"The Board of Trustees rejoices in the development of Hwa Nan College and in the record of its alumnæ. It has justified the high hopes entertained for it, and the investment of personality and treasure made in its behalf."

BISHOP KEENEY—

"While Resident Bishop in China in 1920-24, and on my return 1929-30, my headquarters were in Foochow and my residence was only a short distance from the College. As President of the Board of Trustees and Chairman of the Executive Committee, I had opportunity to observe intimately the spirit of the institution and become conversant with the quality of work being done. It was also my responsibility to appoint the graduates who went out as teachers or principals of our schools throughout South China. . . . I have never found higher standards anywhere in America than are maintained in Hwa Nan. I have never seen as great enthusiasm in any group of students in the prosecution of their work. I have never known as large a percentage of graduates to register 100% in administrative work and in uplifting personal contacts with their students. I have never seen in America as sacrificial a group of teachers or a faculty averaging as high in ability and adaptability, from the efficient President, Miss Lucy C. Wang, M.A. University of Michigan, through the entire group to the more recent acquisitions."

### *RATING OF HWA NAN ALUMNÆ IN GRADUATE SCHOOLS*

Many of the Alumnæ of Hwa Nan College have entered the graduate schools of American Universities in Boston, Chicago, Michigan, Syracuse, and other places. The record which these students have made has been exceedingly gratifying.

#### *UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—*

Dean G. Carl Huber, of the Graduate School, University of Michigan, writing of the work done by five of the Hwa Nan Alumnæ who have worked in their Graduate School, said: "I can approve, without hesitation, of the qualifications of these alumnæ of Hwa Nan College. They have held their own with records and in accomplishments with other students of the Graduate School."

#### *UNIVERSITY OF SYRACUSE—*

Speaking of the Hwa Nan Alumnæ who entered the Graduate School of Syracuse a few years ago, Dr. Bray, Dean of the Graduate School, said: "We had several who were distinctly superior in both personality and training."

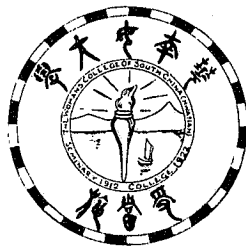
#### *A MEDICAL COLLEGE IN CHINA—*

A doctor on the staff of one of the medical schools in China, referring to one of the Hwa Nan Alumnæ who took her medical course in this college, said: "She will make an expert diagnostician. She has a scientific mind and an eye for detail."

#### *A FACULTY MEMBER SPEAKS—*

A member of the Hwa Nan College Faculty, who has had experience on the staff of a large university in America, said of one of her students of Hwa Nan College: "She is perhaps the most brilliant student I have ever taught in either China or America."

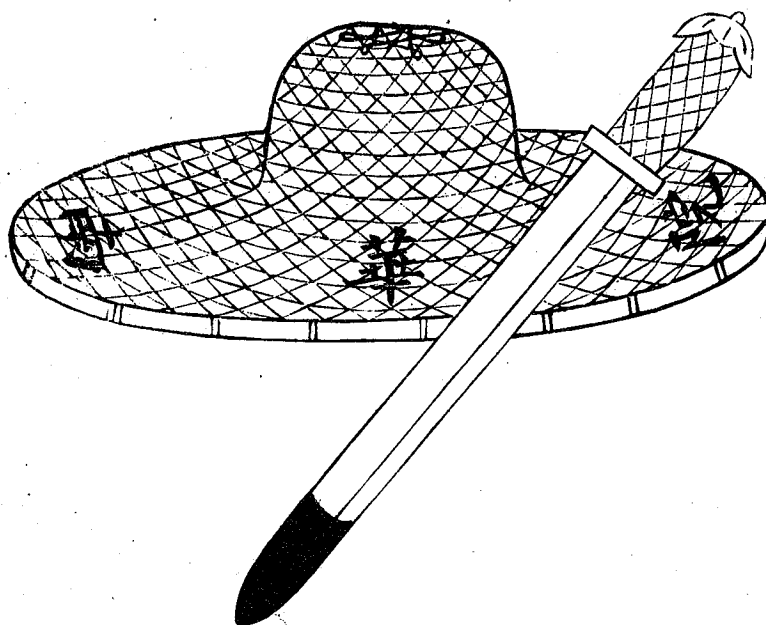
A certain wealthy man who had made liberal contributions to a Christian College shared the fate of many others in these days of depression when he found himself stripped of his wealth. With deep satisfaction he said: "They cannot take away from me what I invested in that college."



COLLEGE MOTTO

1937(2)

***Kwa Nan College  
Students  
in***



***Emergency Campaign***

( 1 )

## **STUDENTS DO THEIR "BIT" AS CHINA WAGES HER WAR OF DEFENSE**

Perhaps in no country have the students taken a more vital part in the life of their country than in China. Illiteracy has been so great that even young students have felt the responsibility for leadership of the less favored masses of the people. Of the part they have played in these last three decades there is no more thrilling chapter than the one now being written by the young men and women from Colleges and High Schools who are travelling on foot, by bus or by boat through the districts of Fukien Province spreading the light of information where there had been the darkness of ignorance, and arousing the sleeping population to the sense of China's peril.

### **THE FUKIEN STUDENT TRAINING CAMP**

By way of preparation for this mission to the rural population hundreds of the youth of the Province from both Christian and Government schools were summoned into the city during the first week of 1938 for a period of training which lasted about three weeks. The second floor of the Government Experimental Primary School was turned into a dormitory for the girls. The ordinary school furniture was removed, the floor served as beds, straw mats as mattresses, - forty-five in one room - fifteen in each row with narrow aisles between. Chairs were almost an unknown luxury. Not far away is what was formerly the East Lake Military barracks with its large drill grounds. There the boys were housed.

( 2 )

The daily schedule was most strenuous. The rising hour was five-thirty; at six o'clock the girls had to march at a brisk pace to East Lake for the flag raising ceremony. There they had to stand at attention for perhaps an hour, listening to a lecture. Back again to the Experimental School the girls marched at seven o'clock for their breakfast with appetites keenly whetted by exercise in the fresh morning air.

Throughout the day there was a program of drill, lectures, and training in first aid. (In the latter our students were held up as models for the others as they had already received expert training at Hwa Nan during the term). The lectures were partly informational on such subjects as real conditions in Japan, partly instructional, preparing the students for the work of organizing and helping the masses of the people whom they were going out to serve. The only time for relaxation came after lunch, when for about an hour they were free to do what they pleased within the grounds. In the evening, they met in separate discussion groups for an hour and a half, each electing its own student leader. Two of the Hwa Nan Seniors were joint leaders of one of these groups. The retiring hour was eight-thirty. During the whole period of training they were under very strict discipline from which they were released for a few hours on certain days so that those who had homes in the City could go there while others could return to their own schools for their much desired bath as it was impossible to provide such facilities in their temporary quarters.

( 3 )

There were grave misgivings about the effect of the hard discipline and daily exposure to wind and weather on the health of the students, so you can imagine the relief we experienced when we found that, although a few succumbed to coughs and colds for a short time, many of them gained in weight and took on that healthy tan of which all campers are proud. Their uniform was a plain short blue coat and black skirt. No umbrellas were allowed, instead they carried strapped on their backs a large conical shaped bamboo hat with a broad brim to be used in rainy weather. The day after the training began was one of record fridity, the temperature being lower than on any day in 1937. The students suffered at first from chilblains on their hands and feet. Later the authorities provided white cotton gloves which served as slight protection.

As the training generated endurance, co-operation, and adaptability, so the climactic ceremonies launched them with enthusiasm for the great common task which challenged them.

### THE CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE TRAINING CAMP

As we entered the great gate to the East Lake barracks we had first to pass the military guard. The exercises were held in the great mat-covered shed. The guests stood throughout the long program on a very high plat-

form in front of which was Dr. Sun's picture. Then hundreds upon hundreds of students who had been in training came in at a brisk running pace following military orders. When they stood below us in close mass formation, a sea of eager young faces, it was a thrilling sight.

After the Sun Yat Sen Memorial Service which is observed before every public function, a number of

speeches were given by Provincial officials, the Governor, the Commissioner of Education, Commissioner of Finance, and the Chief Secretary of the Provincial Government. The Commissioner of Education used the bamboo hats which the young men and women had strapped on their backs and the swords which they were about to be awarded, to point the lesson which he wished to teach. He said, "The bamboo of which these hats are made is a product of Fukien Province and wearing this particular kind of hat is also peculiar to this Province. As such, it will remind you of home and native land which you are to protect. This hat protects from the wind, rain, and sun. Now all China and her people are being driven about in a storm of wind and rain. Japan is trying to destroy us. Wearing this hat will signify to you resistance to the sun of Japanese Imperialism. The sword has also special connections with Fukien. History tells us of the man who in early times made the sword in Foochow. The wearing of the sword signifies fighting for righteousness with all one's might. It also means protection from harm."

*"In what spirit should you wear this hat?"* First, it should arouse within you the desire for simplicity in dress. It is worn by farmers; you are going to work among the people, you must dress like them, get on a common footing with them. Thus your work will have results. Formerly, students aspired to the wearing of caps which are the symbol of the B. A., M. A., and Ph. D. degrees or perhaps to wearing the official "high hat" as a mark of great success. That is not what you should be concentrating your thoughts upon, because these things cannot save China in her hour of distress. How can you save her? You must get among the people, have the same simplicity, remove all sign of luxury. Second, this hat should remind you that you must develop the habit of industry. Farmers are the most industrious class. In winter's cold and summer's heat they labor under their bamboo hats. Now as you go among the farmers you must learn their habits of industrious labor if you wish to succeed. Formerly students often had lazy habits. These must be overcome. You must learn to labor patiently and to bear hardship. When you wear this hat let it remind you of all these things.

*"In what spirit should you wear the sword?"* First he who wears the sword must have a spirit of dignity. Formerly, not only soldiers but scholars also carried the sword; therefore, students may carry it. If you do not aspire to high and noble character you are not worthy to carry it. You must renounce all wild deeds and no longer think unworthy thoughts. Second, he who would wear the sword must stand for righteousness and truth. The sword cuts asunder injustice and makes way for the reveal-

ing of righteousness. Now we are witnessing the rule of might, not of right. Therefore students who carry the sword must have the spirit of justice. All evil and self-seeking must be put away as though it were cut out by the sword so that high personality standing for truth and righteousness may emerge. Third, he who would wear the sword must be courageous. Our nation is weak because our people lack bravery. Many have become traitors. When you take the sword you must have truth and righteousness "in your inward parts" so that you will have courage to destroy the enemy without, and the traitors within. Therefore the wearing of this hat and sword is replete with meaning and I hope that all who wear them may become great and noble citizens having the virtues of simplicity, industry, dignity, uprightness and courage. I also hope that through the experience which will be yours as you wear this hat and sword there may be developed among you a fine student spirit. It is true that customs have their origin with a few individuals. If the student class can achieve a noble spirit such as is symbolized by the hat and the sword it may be in society as leaven which some day will leaven the whole lump. In these three months may you fulfill the expectations of the Government in awakening the masses of the people."

The meeting closed with the awarding of medals and short swords made especially for this occasion. These swords bore the name of the Governor, the date Awards commemorating their period of training and the slogan "Protect Our Country". In receiving this sword of justice the students gave their pledge that they would be faithful to the high trust confided in them.

One of the most impressive parts of the whole ceremony was this pledge of loyalty given by the students. One of the student heads led, phrase by phrase; and when that mass of Chinese youth stood with white-gloved right hand raised high, repeating this pledge, there was such a volume of sound one could imagine one heard the roar of white caps breaking on the seashore: "I take this solemn pledge to believe with the deepest sincerity in the Three Principles, to be obedient to the commands of rulers, to sacrifice all I am and have to save my country from destruction, to support our leaders, to resist to the end. If I break this pledge I am willing to receive the most severe punishment. I respectfully take the oath."

### THE CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

In this Patriotic Extension work, which consists mainly of house to house visiting, training classes in first aid, drill and public performances, the Hwa Nan students are working in three different regiments. The Foochow speaking girls were assigned to the regions where their dialect is spoken, going in three successive months to Ingtai, to Futsing, and to Yenping. The girls speaking the Hinghwa dialect have worked in that region, while the Amoy students also have worked in their own area. The work of the Ingtai group is in many ways typical of the work in all the other sections.

### WORK IN INGTAI

The campaign had a most auspicious beginning in Ingtai, the county seat, with three ambitious programs given in the large town theater before audiences of two thousand on three successive days beginning on Chinese New Year's

Day. Then this regiment of forty-five girls separated into three groups who were appointed to different centers from which they carried on their work. The local magistrates planned where they should go and were supposed to plan for transportation to distant places, for places to sleep, and for food arrangements. They often failed and many times the students had to find their own accommodations after they got to a place. There were many discouraging details which faced the girls, crowded quarters - fifteen sleeping on the floor in an ordinary room, walking miles in the rain.

How would you like to come in, after a day's work in a village, soaked to the skin, with your only other suit not yet dry after its early morning washing? The matter of getting their clothes dry without any fire was one of the most difficult problems during this rainy season. The teachers bought little charcoal fire baskets and over these, article after article of clothing was painstakingly dried. The big hats were not enough protection in a driving rain. Bathing when one lived in a room with fifteen others was also a very difficult matter. Sometimes they had the unpleasant experience of spending a night in a house or temple in some outlying village where there were troublesome "small inhabitants." There were minor accidents on the slippery, muddy roads. They were reduced at times to wearing the ordinary straw sandals used by coolies as all their shoes were water soaked. In one place they even appeared on the stage clad in such sandals. However, the students, undaunted, carried on in the face of all adverse and distressing circumstances, giving *themselves* in this work till it is difficult to say to whom the highest discipline and training came, to those who gave or to those who received.



Back Row. Miss Ruth Ciu, President Lucy C. Wang, Misses Mae Chen and Elsie Reik.  
Front Row Hwa Nan Students on Ing Tai Campaign.

( 9 )

## PRESIDENT LUCY WANG AND TEACHERS VISIT ING TAI

Mary Nind Lacy writes to her American friends describing this visit.

"After our welcome with firecrackers we spent a drizzly, rainy day lolling around with the girls on their bunks—sixteen of them spread out on the floor in one little room about the size of our dorm rooms. We talked voluminously, cracked watermelon seeds and ate cookies, and talked some more. They were the gayest, peppiest lot for all they had to put up with. But as they said—the more they did this sort of work, the more they felt the need of it, and the happier they were to be doing it.

"One day, in spite of a pouring torrent, the girls tried to make one of their assigned villages, but on finding a bridge out and a terrific flood on they decided not to venture further and came dripping in several hours later soaked to the skin. Undaunted by the damp penetrating cold, they made some sort of change and proceeded to practise for the program which they were planning for the eve of the Fifteenth of the First Moon—the most important of Chinese festivals. During intervals, they told me that on some of their visits into the homes the women couldn't understand where they'd left their children. 'What! You aren't married!' they'd exclaim, and then when the girls informed them they weren't even betrothed, the women thought they were headed the wrong way, sure!

"But the eve of the Fifteenth dawned bright and clear and by the light of the Dragon moon we made our way

across the swollen river to a little village tucked away in the hills. All their programs were given in temples. For these people, drama is very closely related to their religion, much as the mystery plays, I imagine, and consequently every temple has its stage, built on the order of the Elizabethan Theatres, though ever so much more quaint and artistic. In this atmosphere our girls taught the eager crowds to sing 'Down with Japan,' 'clean out the traitors,' 'China forever!' Here the men, women, and children who had never followed a tune, now lustily re-echoed the songs.

"Not content with visiting this group alone, three of us took a twenty-five-mile hike farther inland, to a tiny village not much bigger than a 'toy one.' There was one little street hemmed in on either end by a magistrate's yamen and the church-school - post office, and stitched along the sides with tiny food shops, pickle vats, and straw sandal shops.

"The girls here, though sleeping in more spacious quarters, were utterly isolated. We were the first bit of civilization to them for weeks, making them feel more like 'back numbers,' for they'd even started to take on the brogue of these country people! Here they had the comforts of sleeping on tables, so out came my bedding-roll and with the help of a couple of Freshmen, I was well perched on four school tables! From then on my sleeping adventures began. We had more fun after 'lights-out' (snuffed candles? brought from Foochow) cutting up far into the night. The girls finally confessed to being horribly discouraged, at times, and often they were miser

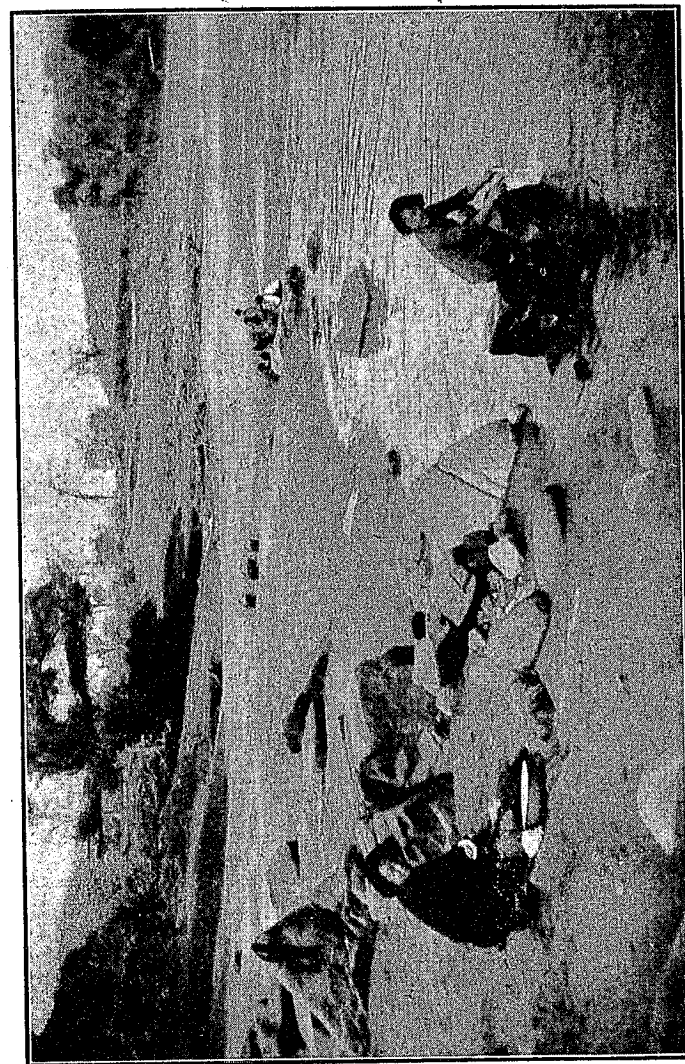
able to the point of tears, yet at the same time they were so impressed with the poverty of the people, their eagerness to hear, and their total ignorance of things vital that the girls felt they couldn't give too much to those people. Far more is being accomplished than just propaganda, for the people are quite impressed by the fact that an educated person would ever come to their 'forgotten paradise'—so to speak—to live and talk with them. So was I! Some of those college girls, I know, have never had to lift a finger for themselves, and yet now—they waded out into the river and wash their clothes, along with the rest of the village women, on the rocks, or, they go back into the dark hovels to show some mother how to be more sanitary with her tea cups—they are always so cordial and so full of hospitality that one hates to refuse their tea!

"During the work in one of these villages, I went with the girls into the courtyards and into the kitchens of the homes. It is the woman-to-woman contact that makes the visits really worth while for they are all so eager to hear and it adds the personal touch which makes for a more lasting impression. Before the girls could begin with their talk they had first to ask the question, "Do you know what country you belong to?" and one woman after another had no idea. It was enough for her to know that she belonged to Ing-tai County! Not until they had explained what China was and that they were all Chinese alike—could they begin to tell about Japan and what Japan was doing to their country, about one-half of which was really comprehended though they did make the effort and asked numerous questions. The girls then sandwiched in health talks, child care, and agricultural suggestions and left the poor folk quite bewildered, but more alert.

"I couldn't begin to tell you everything that happened for every day had a new adventure and every village was a new stage for these thrills. I slept on everything from tables to bed-boards, to rattan beds, to the floor, and then elevated to the comforts of a canvas cot—and I still bear the trade marks of many of those 'snoozes!' We slept in everything from church attics (reserved for 'church mice' only) to school rooms, to the post office where the men strolled in for their tea and gossip regardless of the stage of one's toilette! We saw any number of plays and acted as 'stooges' in the crowds when the farmers seemed not to grasp the technique of singing. You'd just have popped to have seen me lustily singing, 'Down with Japan' and 'China forever'—etc. trying to convince some old grandfather who gaped in awe and amusement! As stage properties were scarce I took the very clothes off my back to supply, first—a wealthy 'gal' who sacrifices all for her country and then—a poor refugee who wails her tale of servitude to Japan." (*Excerpts*)

#### "MA OF THE 100 STRATEGIES"

Perhaps you would like to know the story of one of the plays. One, entitled "Ma of the 100 Strategies" tells of how the Japanese tried to compel Officer Ma to reveal a hidden passageway to the city, but as he had already suffered much physical cruelty at the hands of the Japanese he fearlessly refused to divulge the secret. One more card the enemy played—they captured his son, a student in a Shanghai University, and threatened not death—that would have been easy—but slow torture unless the officer would reveal the passageway. Ma remained adamant but discovered a way to administer poison to his



Hwa Nan Students Live the Simple Life.

beloved son in order to release him from the pains of slow torture.

Perhaps you would also like to know how these plays were received. In one village a play about refugees was given. People in the audience were greatly moved, some of them weeping outright. One of the boy students in the audience cried out, 'This is not merely a play; there are really people who are suffering like this.' He threw a few coppers on the stage; the audience followed suit until there were over 200 coppers to send to the refugees. Again and again during later performances the stage was strewn with money—in coppers or in larger denominations—until the total made quite a contribution for war sufferers.

For the closing public program in the town of Yuchi which is a bus stop on the new Amoy-Hinghua-

Foochow highway, a temporary stage  
**A Market Place** was erected in the open Market Place.

**Performance** Sheets of old cotton and fadedingham marked off a dressing room which offered but partial privacy. What a sight it was! A motley throng of all classes, men, women, and children filling the space in the foreground and swarming around three sides and even onto the stage, women of "good fortune" dressed in their brilliant red costumes holding babes in their arms, students, soldiers, irrepressible boys scaling the highest available framework, street vendors to whose noisy tinkle the performers must play, a young girl with a bright calendula in her hair and a huge load of brushwood on her shoulders making her way along the out-

skirts, a donkey laden with a pack wandering around back stage!!

To this heterogeneous mass the students gave of their best in a really superb performance of speech, song, and drama. The young men of the village who had been enlisted were about to leave for Foochow so a farewell to them was included in the program. With consummate skill the students pictured a home where the Mother at first was willing to resort to any subterfuge rather than let her boy go to the front, but later had a change of heart. Vividly they portrayed the havoc wrought by the enemy in a rural hamlet. In all, there was a cumulative effect of warning, of imminent peril, and a clarion call to defense of home and native land.

In the Southern campaign in the environs of Futsing, one unit of fifteen Hwa Nan students was sent to Lung

Tien for several weeks work and from there was transferred to Hai Kou  
**Presence of** there was transferred to Hai Kou  
**Mind in a Panic** ( Mouth of the Sea ). In the pouring rain they trudged those weary miles while young men who had been enlisted for military training carried their luggage. They arrived at Hai Kou drenched by the rain which had even penetrated through the wrappings on their bedding rolls. They found Hai Kou in the throes of tense anxiety as they feared a landing of the Japanese at this point. To prevent this they had decided to sacrifice their harbor which they had partially destroyed.

On the last night of the work there, a public program had been planned and the students as well as the populace

had an unforgettable experience. It was an open air performance given before an audience of between two and three thousand. Immediately after the opening number, a song, the cry went up "air planes." A panic ensued, the crowd flowed out over a neighboring vegetable garden trampling it flat. Fortunately no one was hurt. One of our students had her coat torn—another, in the darkness, thinking she was clinging tightly to her classmate's hand was shocked to suddenly discover it was a strange man's instead. However, most of the group "stood by" calmly guarding the borrowed stage properties and later asked the local official if they should continue the program. His verdict was to proceed—that there were no enemy planes in sight, that the rumor had probably been started by some traitor who wished to defeat the purpose of this patriotic performance. He announced that a search was being made and that a cordon of soldiers would protect the audience. Many of the women and children did not return but the students continued playing before a large audience which listened in absolute silence with rapt attention till well-nigh midnight.

#### TRAINING CAMPS FOR WOMEN

One of the outstanding features of the patriotic extension work done by the Hwa Nan College students in the Hinghwa and Yenping areas is the continuous training for five days given to representative women from rural areas. These regions already have for various purposes an organization, a ten-family-unit. Each of these units sent one or more women to receive this five days' training. At

first more or less pressure from the authorities had to be exercised in order to induce them to send representatives. After the training began, however, it was entered into whole-heartedly. For three hours each day, they were given much needed enlightenment through lectures, talks, training in first aid, health and sanitation, citizenship, status of war with Japan and assurances of China's final victory. It is safe to predict that these women will in turn impart valuable information to their neighbors when they return.

#### NOTES BY THE WAY

In a letter from one of the students, received during their first week of work in Ing-tai, she says, "From February the fourth to the eighth we visited 682 families in the city. Although the people are ignorant and uneducated, they are polite and serve us tea and peanuts. They are happy to have us visit them and tell them about the present situation. In the village of Tai Nguong we visited 122 families in one morning."

In this government-planned program there was naturally no provision for cessation of work on Sunday, but one group of students won the privilege of keeping Sunday by working till a late hour Saturday night. They were responsible for covering two villages on Saturday and one on Sunday so they decided to finish the work in the third place on Saturday evening. This they succeeded in doing, but on their way home, passing through a village, they found the children from the Primary School all lined up waiting to have the college girls from Foochow teach them "words of wisdom". Late though it was, they could not find it in

their hearts to disappoint these eager children and as a result they were so delayed that people from headquarters started out with flashlights to search for them. On Sunday they had the privilege of worshipping with the Anglican friends who had been their kind hostesses.

The students in the Amoy group had to cope with some special difficulties peculiar to that region and in addition a few of them had to carry double burdens as so many of the group could not speak the Amoy dialect. A letter from a Hwa Nan Senior who was one of the leader, in the Amoy group tells of their Easter experience. "Yesterday was Easter. Thinking of our happy celebration last year we at first planned to have a meeting here. To our great disappointment we had to leave for work before eight o'clock. We came home for a hurried lunch and started out to another new place, not returning till after seven o'clock. We were very weary so we had no meeting but on our way back we all sang in chorus some Easter songs so in our hearts we remembered the Resurrection of our Lord."

Following the shock which came to some of our students when they saw for the first time the utter ignorance of the people in certain regions—villages with no churches—no schools, no knowledge of health or sanitation, it was a happy surprise to find the vivid contrast in the Southern districts where they worked out from Futsing as a base—here the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ was so wide spread that in almost every village Christians welcomed them. Here in a number of rural centers they also found Hwa Nan Alumnae at work and something seems to have

happened in their hearts as they saw these young women out on the front lines, serving. One of the Freshmen in an overflowing burst of enthusiasm said, "We never loved Hwa Nan so much before".

Some of us will never forget the glowing face and the eager flow of words, as a certain student, who had formerly been bound by an unfortunate self-consciousness, related her experiences during the first days of her work. She had found a great release from self and personal worries as she faced the desperate need of her people. Later we had the opportunity of watching this girl as she threw herself with absolute abandon into that part of the campaign work for which she was responsible. We can, to this day, see this girl standing before that audience of untaught men and women leading them with such feeling in the song "I Love China," that they responded in a most amazing way in truly heart-felt song, even though a bit too noisy and imperfect in harmony. Another picture is indelibly imprinted on our memory—one of the most timid and retiring of the college girls was in a group on a river bank where a recalcitrant recruit taking military training under one of the men students had mutinied and used his boxing skill to attack a group of some twenty and injure the young leader—this wild ex-bandit had been arrested and with amazement we listened to this shy college girl lifting her voice to give him friendly advice, "Why don't you use your skill to fight the enemy?"

One can truly say that new links of sympathy and understanding have been forged between the student class and the uneducated masses. These college women

have gained a new insight into the lives of these country women and the latter in turn have been so charmed by the simplicity and friendliness of the girls that in one case a woman in an isolated village wanted to call one of the girls her own daughter. Another country woman said to a group of Hwa Nan students, "If every woman in China were like you, our country would certainly be strong".

Perhaps no greater tribute could be paid to the Christian patience, kindness, and humility with which the Hwa Nan students served those less fortunate, than to paint for you two contrasting pictures of the arrival and the departure of the Hwa Nan students from Lung Tien. When the Hwa Nan students arrived the women fled to hide from them as they had been misled into believing that the students would make them bob their hair and take military training. Again and again, they visited the homes, slowly they won their confidence and love, patiently they gave them lessons in first aid and imparted to them other needed information. When the day came for the Hwa Nan students to say farewell they were sent on their way as honored guests; pictures were taken which will commemorate the time of fellowship together; complimentary banners were presented with words of praise on a background of satin; the people followed them to the outskirts of the village setting off the proverbial fire crackers — the women were so sad over the departure of their new-found friends that they were weeping. The Hwa Nan students had lived their motto — "Having Received, I ought to give."

**DR. DORIS HSU, DEAN OF HWA NAN COLLEGE,  
BROADCASTS ON PATRIOTIC EXTENSION  
WORK**

In conclusion let me give you my impressions on this patriotic extension work. Since it is new, breaking the records of history in China, there are naturally some inevitable shortcomings and mistakes; nevertheless, on the whole it has been very successful. Both students and the masses of the people, especially women, have been greatly benefitted by it. Aside from the helpful knowledge the country women obtained, the deep impression of the personality of these College students will be even more worthwhile since that will remain as an effective influence throughout their lives. Moreover, there will be a real link of sympathy between the cultural class of people and the mass of uneducated people. The barrier of class distinction has been torn down by this work, and the stronghold of patriotism has been established. The unity of all the citizens of China is approaching the goal of realization.

As far as the students are concerned, the practical knowledge of country life, and many varied experiences can never be obtained from academic education. These experiences have been priceless. One will never realize the need of the mass of people until one goes and lives with them, sees with one's own eyes, and hears their outcry for help with one's own ears. There will be no burning desire to meet their needs or to reform social conditions, until the heart has been touched by the really pathetic living

conditions. Besides, there is a great opportunity for the cultivation of the spirit of cooperation with others, the spirit of patience and bravery, endurance of hardships and difficulties, and most of all the sacrificial spirit to render service to others and loyalty to their country. Such experiences can never be obtained from their ordinary living and environment.

I believe that this patriotic extension work is by no means to be ended in the near future. It is simply beginning and we should continue it during the time of crisis and during the time of peace. Every one of us, especially we who have received higher education, should take every possible opportunity to be with the mass of uneducated people to understand them, to help them, to educate them, and to meet their needs. A great vision is before us. Why should we let it pass by and not bring it to realization? A constant call for help comes from our fellow-women. Why should we deafen our ears, and let things just take their course? If every one of us is sincere about our duty and earnest about our responsibility as citizens of China, China will certainly be unified in a strong spirit, and then the final victory will surely be ours. *This* is a great challenge for us, women of China. Rise, do your share in saving our country! Rise, women of China!

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STATISTICS FOR ONE OF THE THREE  
CAMPAIGNS ( FUTSING )

Number of families visited.....	7500
Number of public performances.....	14
(each time 2 or 3 plays given)	
Number of people in attendance.....	16500
Number of women in first aid class.....	100
Number of training classes held.....	4

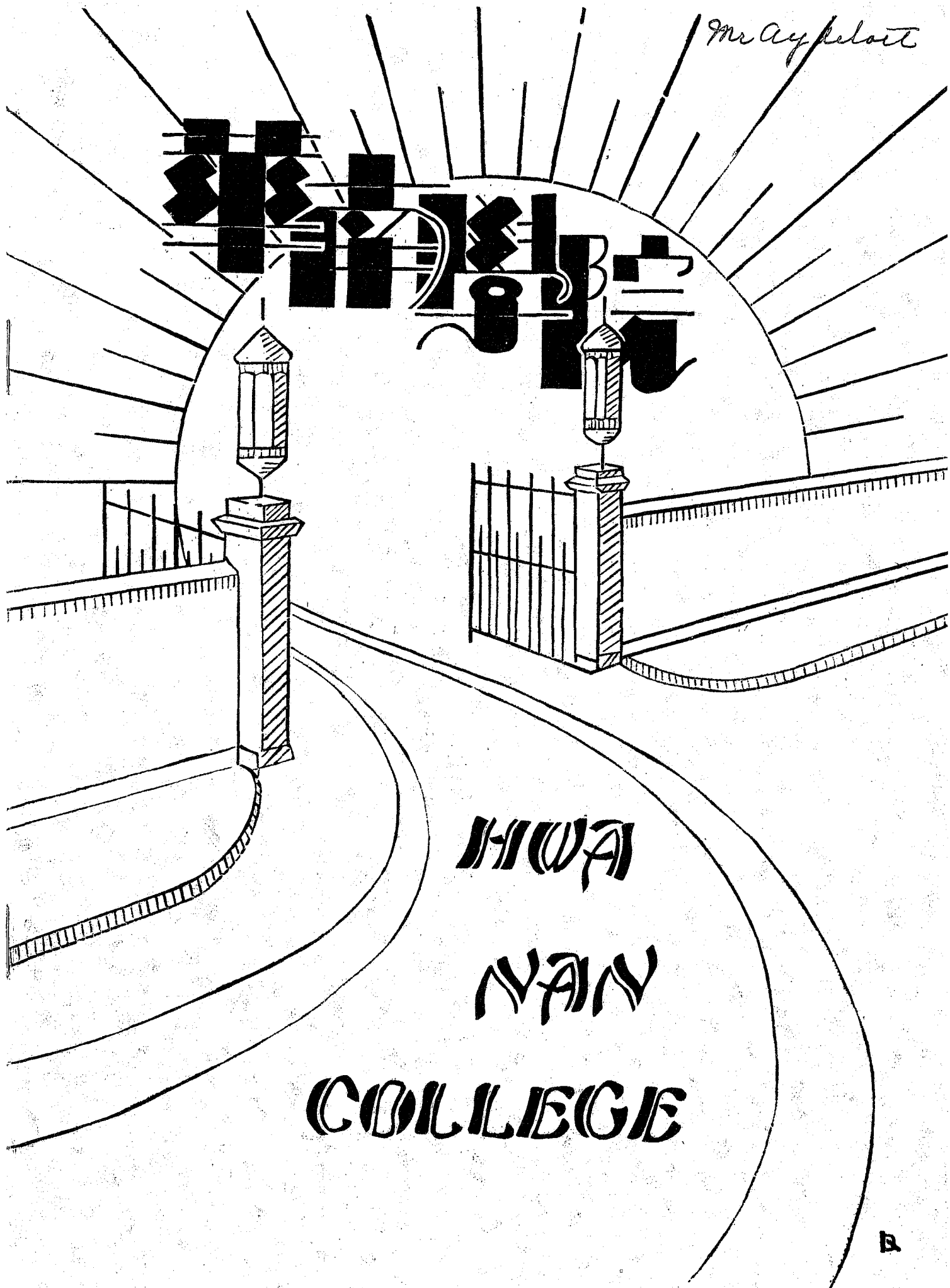
The Hwa Nan students have been true to their motto-  
"HAVING RECEIVED, I OUGHT TO GIVE"



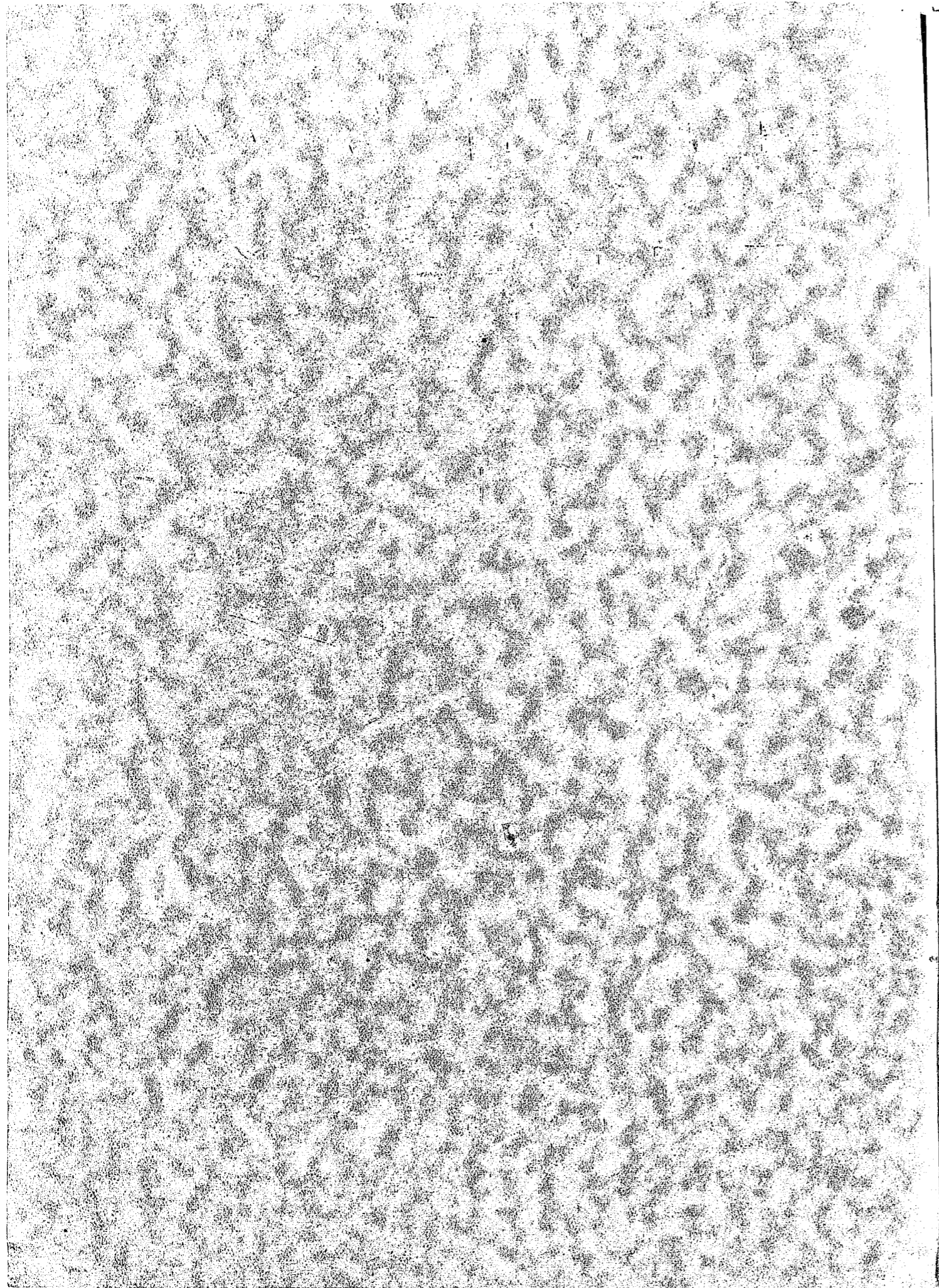
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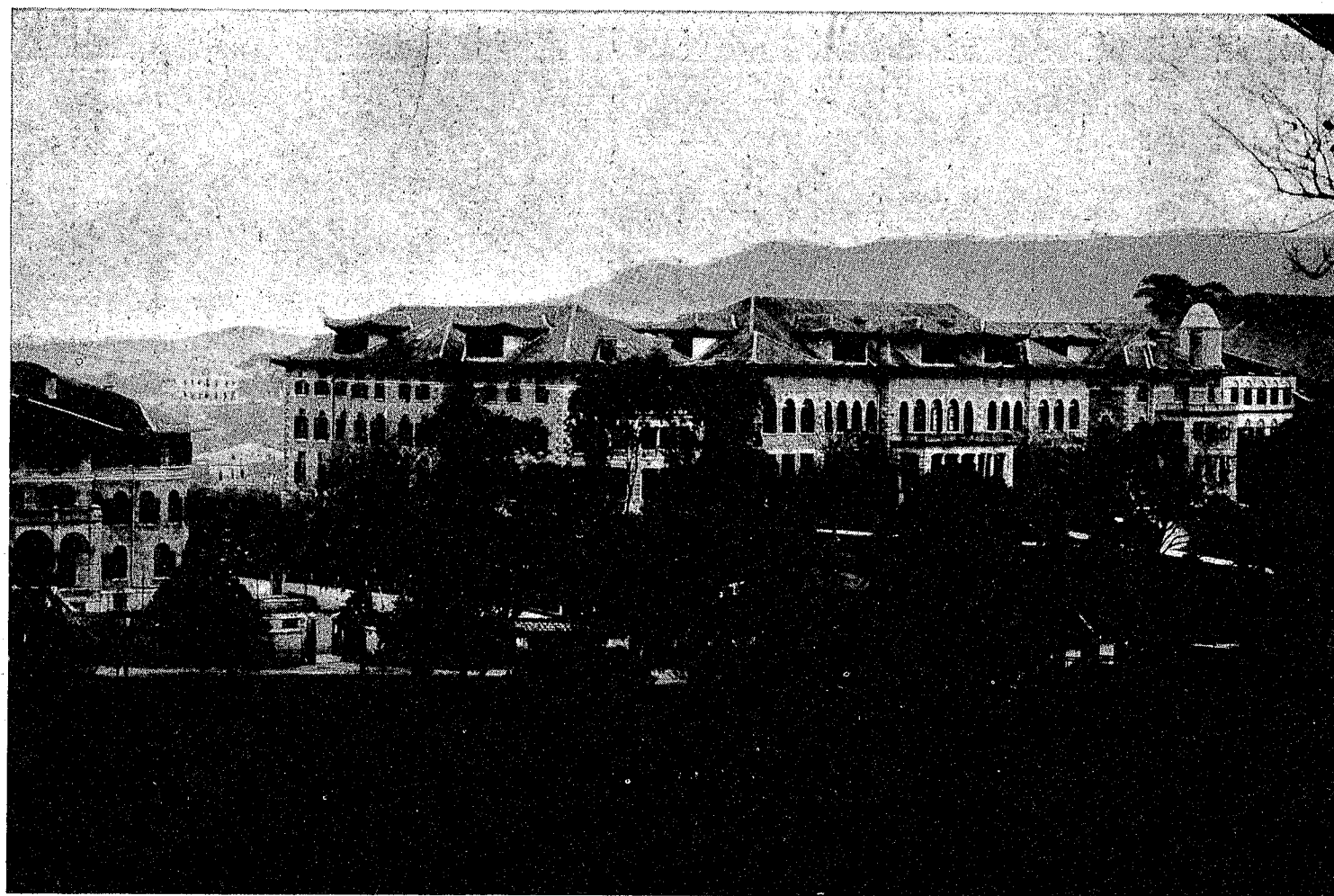
Mr. Appleton

華南學院



HWA  
NAN  
COLLEGE





校舍正面圖  
Front View of the Campus

## 校 史

本校發軔於民國紀元前七年。最初由美國美以美女佈道會指派委員三人，來閩調查，從福州地理上與文化上之觀察，均認有設立高級女校提高女子教育之必要。於是先組織籌備委員會，並起草簡章，逐漸推行，而院址亦隨即選定。旋於紀元前四年，成立正式董事部，並將簡章修改，取得美國理事部之認可。

紀元前三年推舉程呂底亞女士為校長。其時僅租賃校舍，開設學院預科，規模非常狹小。民國元年，第一座校舍行奠基禮。民國三年，始定本科一二年級之學程，學生入學者僅五人。同年彭氏大樓，及谷蓮堂宿舍均將竣工，乃將預科本科同時遷入。民國四年，兩校舍落成。民國六年，續定本科三四年級之學程。民國十年，本科首班學生畢業者三人。蓋前後經營。歷時十餘載，至是始規模粗具焉。

民國十一年，美國紐約省大學特發證書，許本校有授與畢業生以學士學位之權；首班畢業生乃取得學位。民國十四年立雪樓宿舍落成。是年春，程氏辭校長之職，旋舉盧愛德女士充任，盧於十五年正月就職。十六年六月，盧復引退，將校務交與中國人自辦。於是組織管理委員會，以陳叔圭為委員長，王世靜以委員兼學院教務長，黃惠珍以委員兼中學主任，黃惠珠以委員兼秘書，李美德以委員兼庶務。十七年六月，取消委員制，選任王世靜女士為校長；王於十九年一月十八日就職。數年以來，整理學程，補充設備，並積

極辦理立案手續；廿二年六月二十日，奉教育部命令，暫准立案，原有課程亦奉部令歸併為文科四學系—曰國文，曰英文，曰教育，曰史地；理科三學系—曰化學，曰生物，曰數理；二十三年八月，奉准添設家事專修科。廿五年四月，復奉部令，准予正式立案。此校史之大略也。至於校舍：本院位於福州城南倉前山之嶺后山麓，佔地四十餘畝。校舍已成者有四：一，彭氏大樓，為三層樓之辦公室，並兼充教室之用，可容學生三百人，生物學及化學實驗室亦附設其中，該室係彭氏捐貲一萬五千金元，以紀念其女公子者也。二，谷蓮堂宿舍，內可容學生一百五十人，屋頂第五層樓為廣大之國文圖書館，藏書可二萬數千卷。三，立雪樓宿舍，式與谷蓮堂同；於民國十四年落成，以紀念程校長者。建築費中，有國幣二萬元，為學生及校友所募集。英文圖書館亦附設焉。四，家事實習室，於民國二十三年落成，專為家事科學生實習之用。其正在計劃建築者有五：一，科學館；二，圖書館；三，禮堂；四，學生宿舍；五，教員宿舍。離校不遠，尚有教員住宅二所，亦本校之校產也。此外則與本校為鄰之協和醫院，亦已指定為本校校舍之一。將來該醫院遷往新地時，該屋宇即可騰出，以供本校之用。至於校中設備，有自來水塔，有雨蓋體育場，有網球場，有藍球場，而實驗室所用之科學儀器，除最初由美國姊妹校陸續贈與者外，最近三年蒙中華文化教育基金董事會及教育部之補助，增加頗為不少。圖書館有英漢文書籍共三萬數千卷，而報章雜誌則不下百餘種。此設備之大略也。

## HISTORY

Hwa Nan College is located in Foochow, the capital of Fukien Province. It is one of the great educational centers of China and also one of the first cities in which Christian schools were established. Hwa Nan is the only woman's college in the region of South China.

For beauty and attractiveness of situation, the site of Hwa Nan College could hardly be excelled. The buildings are located on an elevation of ground which commands a wide and extensive view both to the North and to the South. To the North the view stretches out over the beautiful Min River to the green covered mountains lying in the distance. To the South the out-look is also one of charming beauty. In this direction one looks out over a large and fertile area of cultivated plains and valleys, with here and there some wooded hills, and in the background towering mountains. Knowing the difficulties that must be encountered and overcome in acquiring land in this part of China, we consider that Hwa Nan College is fortunate indeed in possessing such a rare and choice location. The purchasing of this ground extended over a long period of time, the first piece having been bought about ten years prior to the erection of the buildings.

The most vital force in the uplift and transformation of society is the Christian spirit of self-sacrificing service. It is with the consciousness of this fact and with the conviction that the womanhood of China is worthy of the highest type of Christian education that this institution for higher learning has been established to develop trained leadership and to foster a spirit of willingness to serve China.

In October, 1904, a committee of three was appointed by the Reference Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to investigate the feasibility of founding a woman's college in Foochow. Then a tentative Board of Directors was appointed with Bishop J. W. Bashford as president; a tentative constitution was adopted by the Board of Directors; and the site chosen.

In May, 1907, the constitution was revised and adopted by the Executive Committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. In the same year, by vote of the Foochow and Hinghwa missionaries the first regular Board of Directors was nominated and confirmed by the Board of Trustees.

In January, 1908, Miss Lydia A. Trimble was appointed president. While plans were slowly developing for further purchase of land necessary for the erection of the building, we were strengthening our College Preparatory department was being strengthened in small rented quarters. Until 1914, College Preparatory courses only were offered.

In 1911 the corner stone of the first building was laid.

In 1914 the Freshman and Sophomore years of College work were offered and in February of this year the first college class of five girls was received. During this year the College moved into our new buildings, the Marian Payne Hall and Cranston Hall.

In 1915 these two beautiful buildings were fully completed.

In 1917 four years of College work were offered.

In January, 1921, the our first college class of three girls was graduated.

In 1922 a Provisional Charter was granted to Hwa Nan by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. This Charter being retroactive, the first class also received their B.A. degrees through the University of the State of New York.

In 1925 Trimble Hall was completed.

In the Spring of 1925, Miss Trimble resigned, and in January, 1926, Dr. Ida Belle Lewis was inaugurated as President of Hwa Nan College.

In June, 1927, Dr. Lewis resigned to turn the institution over to Chinese leadership.

An Administrative Commission was appointed. The members of the Commission were as follows: Chairman, Shu Kwei Carol Chen; Dean of College, Lucy C. Wang; Dean of Middle School, Grace Wong; Secretary of Commission, Pearl H. Wong; and Business Manager, Mi Daik Li.

In July, 1928, Miss Lucy C. Wang was elected President.

On January 18, 1930, Miss Lucy C. Wang was inaugurated as President of the College.

In June, 1933, Hwa Nan College was temporarily registered with the Ministry of Education of China.

On September 21, 1933, an Absolute Charter was granted to Hwa Nan College by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, giving the right to grant degrees directly to the graduates of the college without referring the names of graduates to the Board of Regents for their approval.

On Charter Day, September 21, 1935, the new Home Economics Practice House was dedicated as an integral part of the Hwa Nan program.

In March, 1936, Hwa Nan College was granted permanent registration by the Ministry of Education of China.

# 校 歌

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蔚日輔 成受世 女當匡 師施時 猗懿淵 歟哉乎 我我我 華華華 南南南

丕令有 顯則守 丕令有 某儀爲

1. In every heart there blooms a flower  
That sweeter grows with every hour;  
Its perfume rare will linger on,  
Its name is Love for dear Hwa Nan.
2. In every heart there lives a song,  
'Tis soft and sweet, yet lasting long,  
Its melody so full and strong,  
Its name is Praise for dear Hwa Nan.
3. In every heart there glows a light,  
It shineth strong, by day, by night  
Its flaming ray burns bright and long.  
'Tis loyalty to dear Hwa Nan.



陳芝美博士  
董事長  
Dr. James L. Ding  
Chairman of the Board of  
Directors.



程呂底亞女士  
第一任校長  
Miss Lydia A. Trimble  
*First President*



盧愛德博士  
第二任校長  
Dr. Idabelle Lewis Main  
*Second President*



王世靜博士  
校長  
Dr. Lucy C. Wang  
*President*



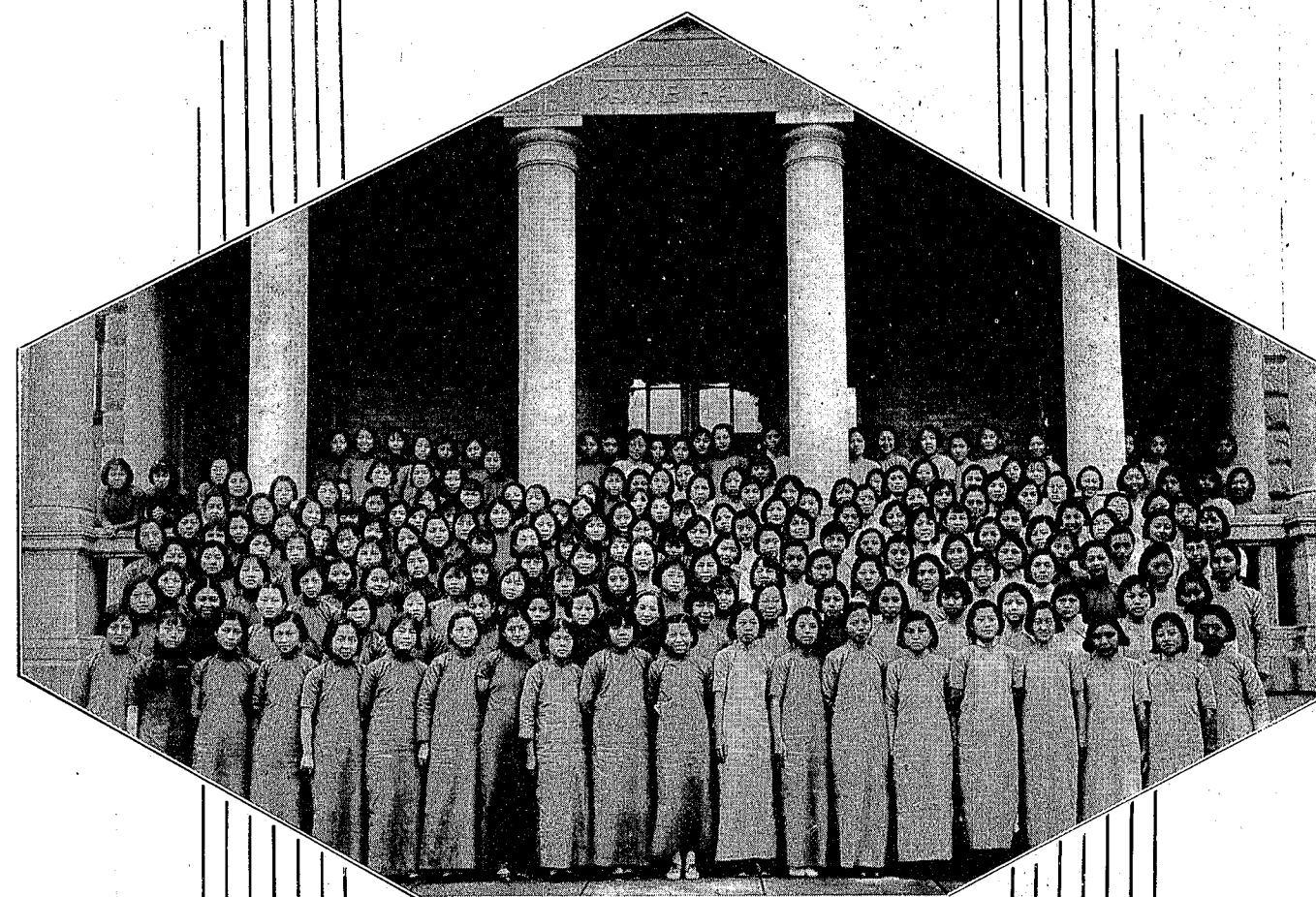
鄭惠璧女士  
附中教務長  
Miss Dang Hie-Pek  
Dean of Middle School



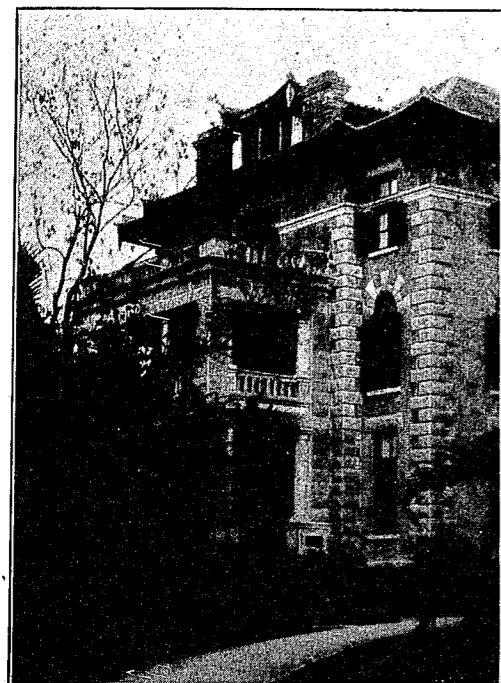
許引明博士  
學院教務長  
Dr. Hsu Ing-Ming  
Dean of College



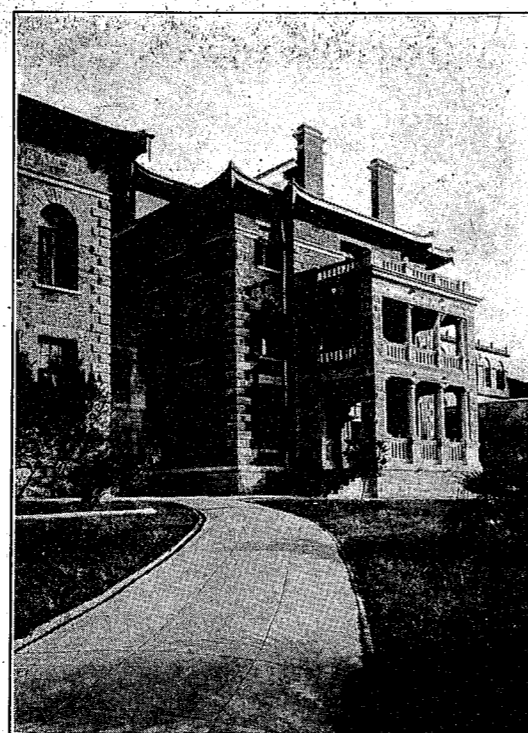
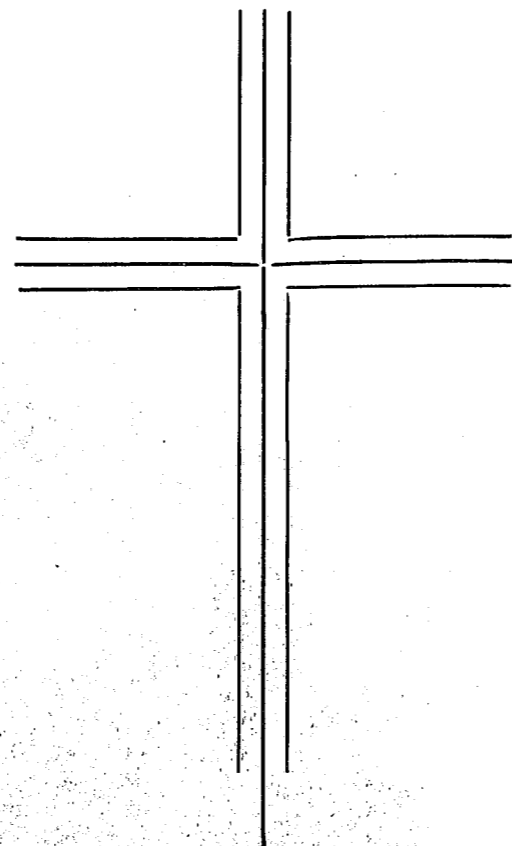
教職員全體  
Faculty



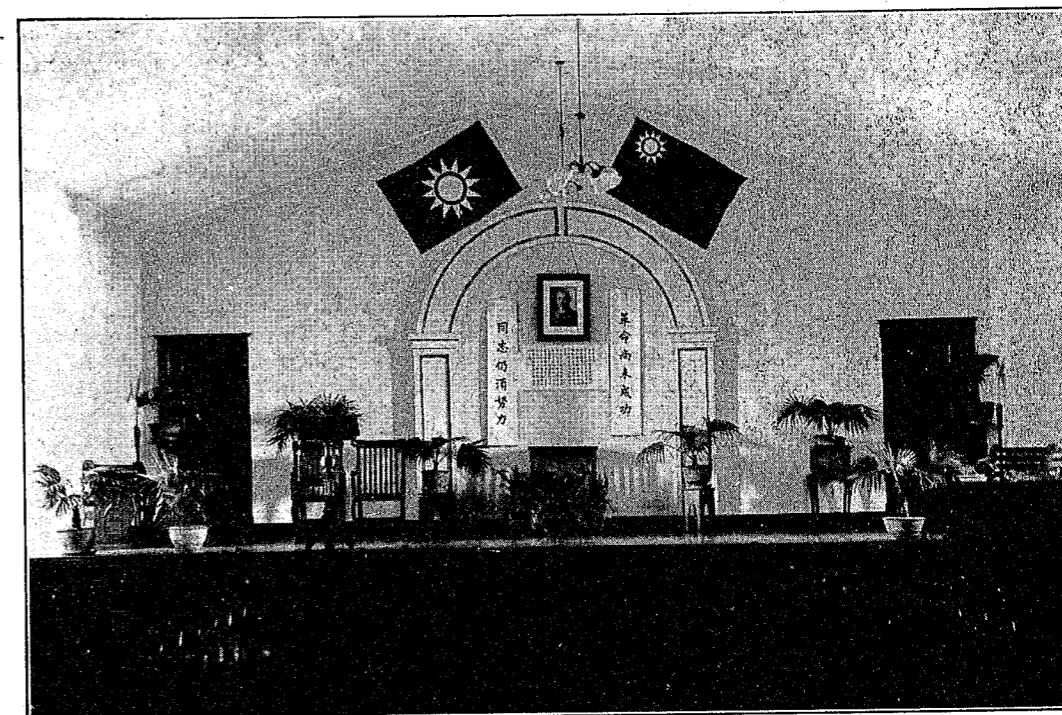
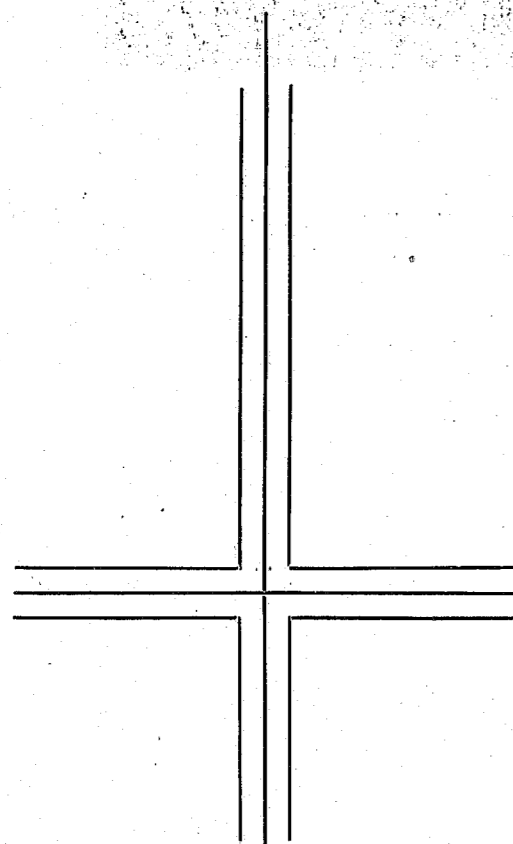
學生全體  
Student Body



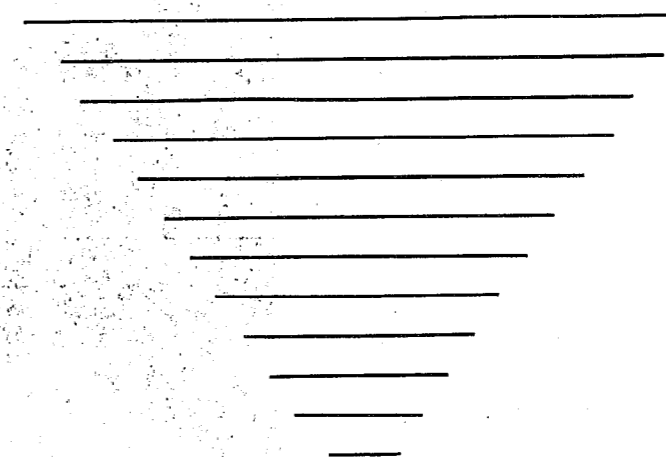
谷 蓮 堂  
Cranston Hall



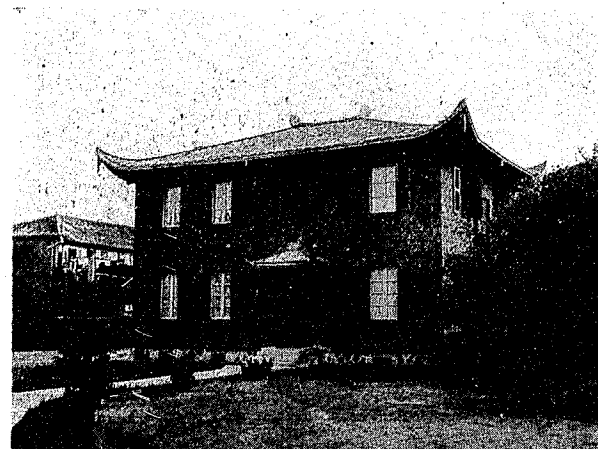
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Trimble Hall



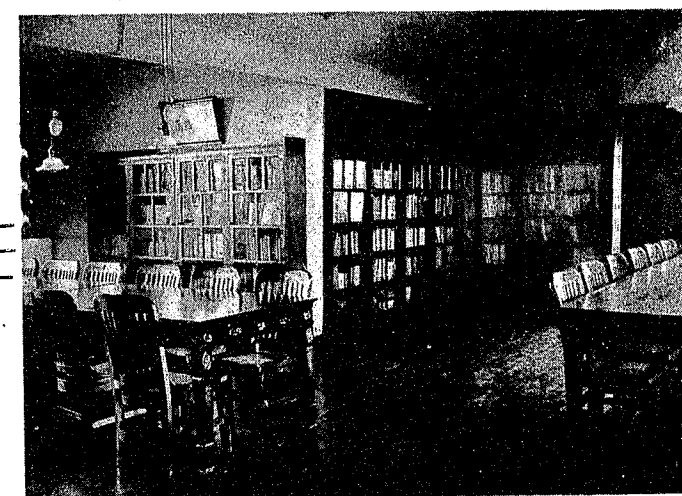
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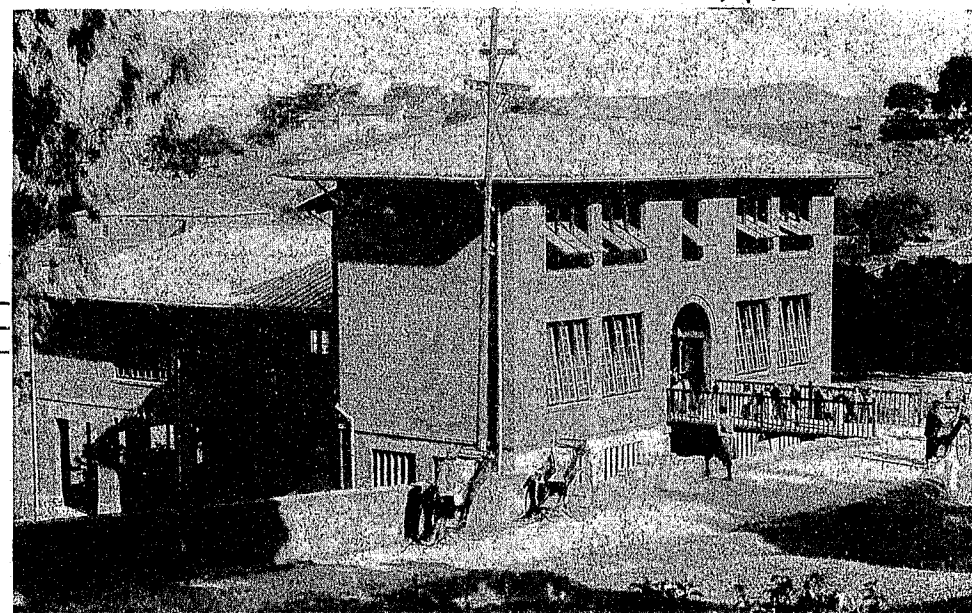
AUDITORIUM



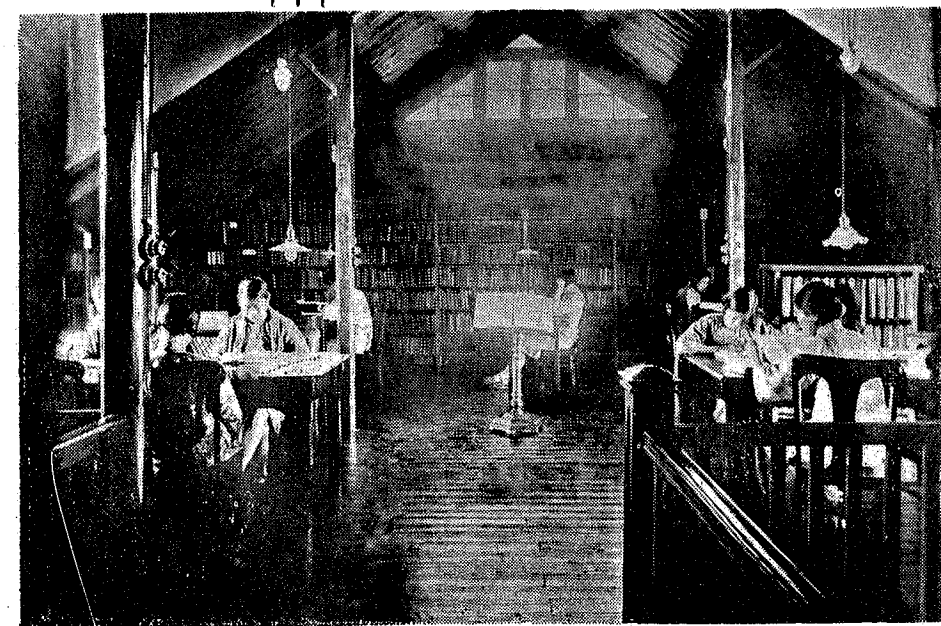
家事實習室  
Home Management House



中文圖書館  
Chinese Library



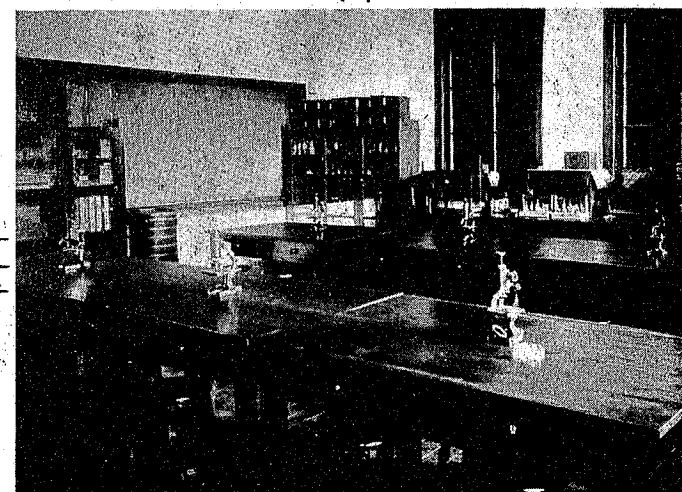
社會服務部  
Social Service Center



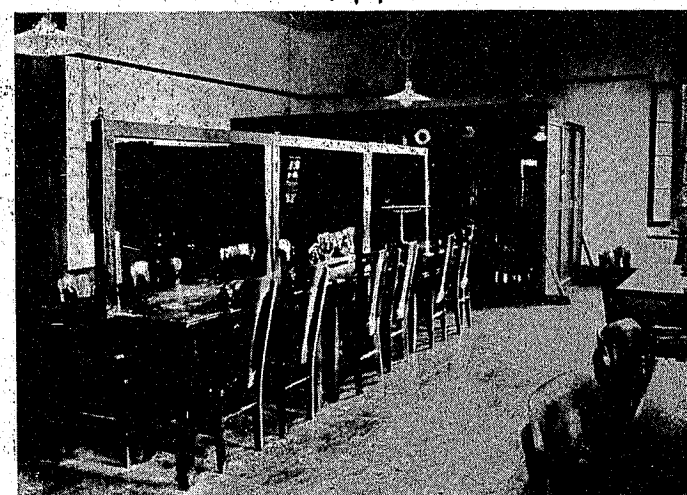
英文圖書館  
English Library



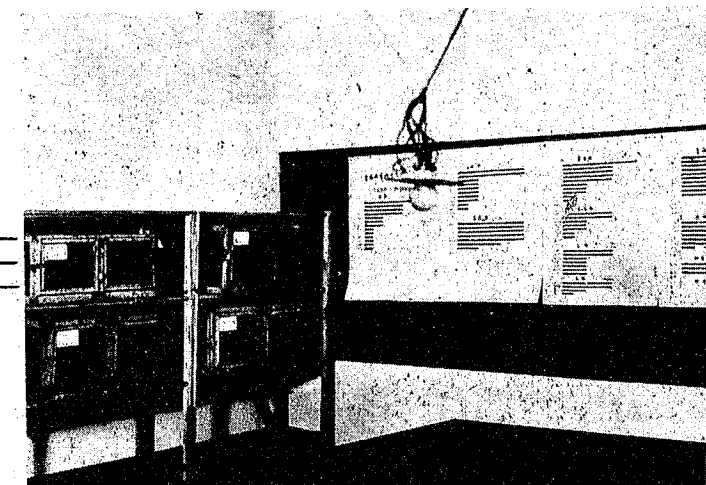
化學實驗室  
Chemistry Laboratory



生物實驗室  
Biology Laboratory



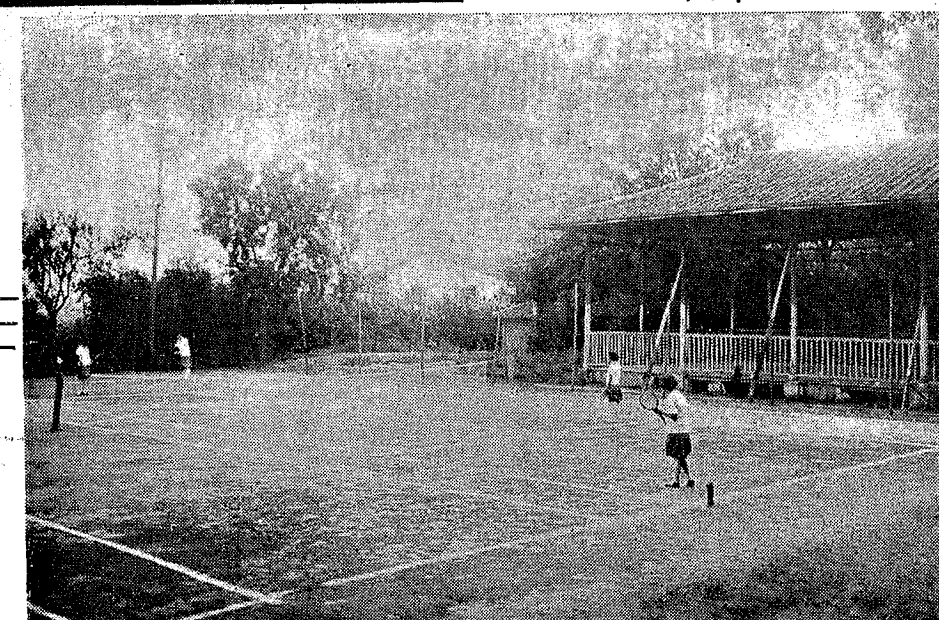
物理實驗室  
Physics Laboratory



營養實驗室  
Nutrition Laboratory



編輯家政週報  
Getting the News for  
the Weekly Bulletin



球場  
Tennis Court



2



1



3

1. 學生自治會職員
2. 時事討論會
3. 大學女生問題討論會
4. 「傀儡家庭」演員及導演
5. 援綏工作——衛生包
6. 學生青年會職員
7. 春令會
8. 夏令會



4



5

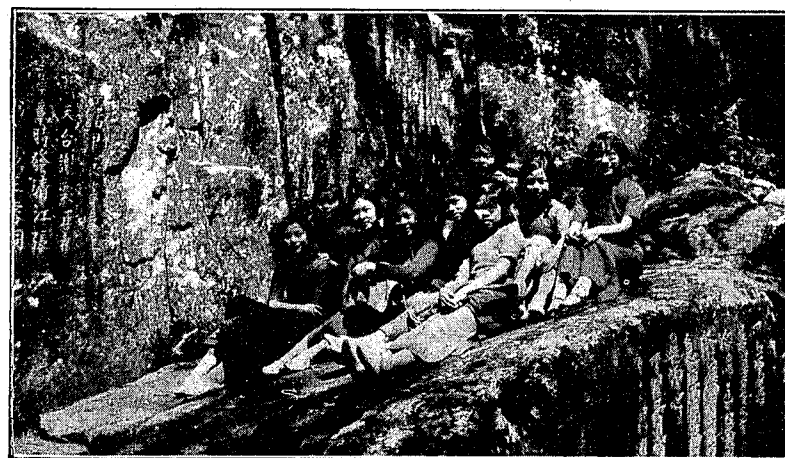


6

1. Student Government Council
2. Current Events Club
3. College Problems Club
4. Actors and Directors of Ibsen's "A Doll's House"
5. First Aid Work for Suiyan Army
6. Y. M. C. A. Cabinet
7. Student Conference at Sharp Peak
8. Summer Camp



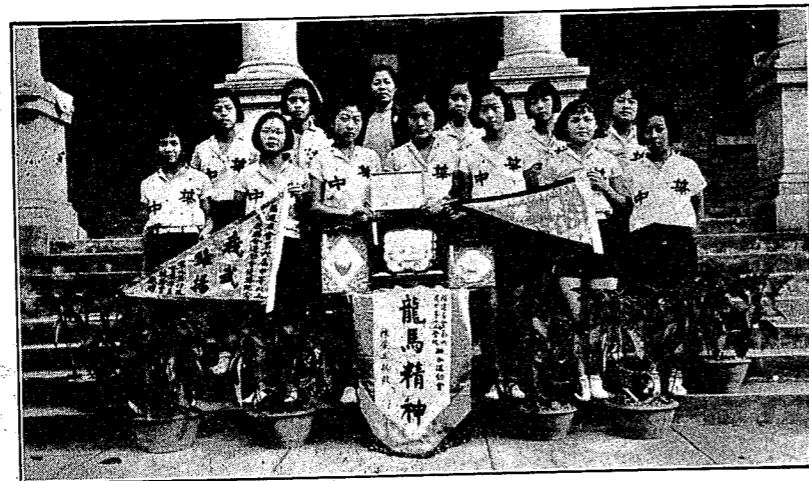
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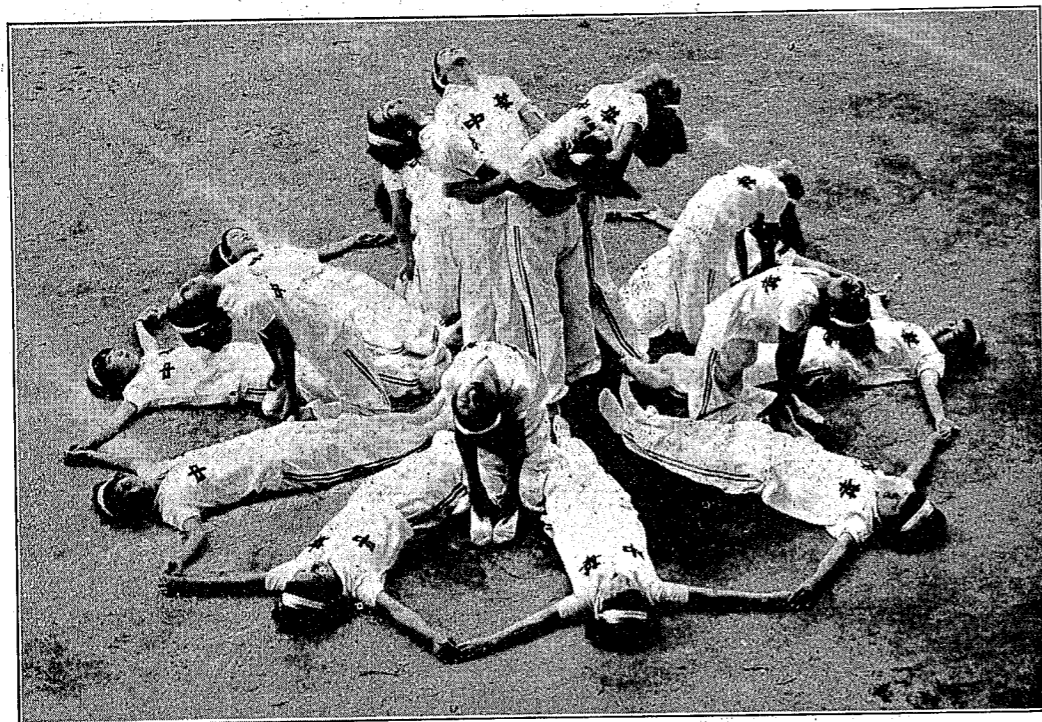
8

福建省第六屆運動會優勝  
The Sixth Fukien Provincial Athletic Meet

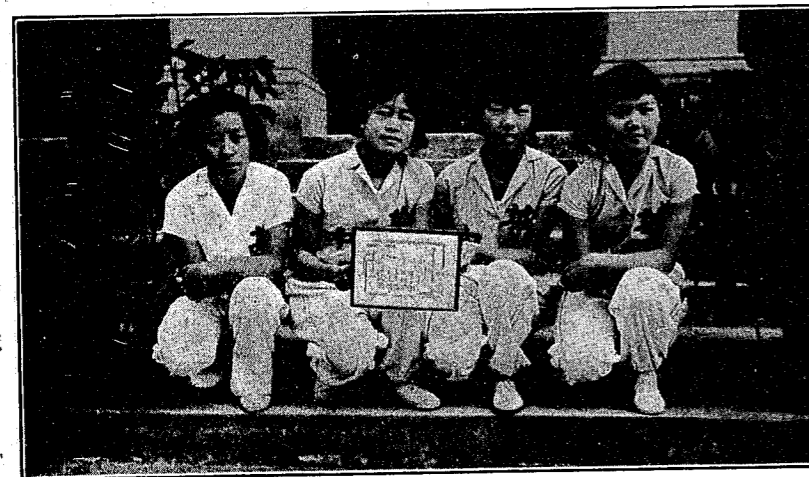
參加比賽運動員  
合影  
Hwa Nan Contestants



革命花優勝



NATIONAL FLOWER



四百咪接力  
優勝  
400 Meter Relay Race

李美容  
鐵球優勝  
Prizes won in Shot Put



江美英  
壘球優勝  
Prizes won in Base Ball



林靜微  
跳高優勝  
Prizes won in High Jump



鐵餅優勝

藍惠忠

Prizes won in

THROWING DISC



低欄優勝

吳馥珍

Prizes won in Shot Put



李寶璋

鐵球優勝



邱麗瓊



吹澈天籟

Harmonica Club

Glee Club

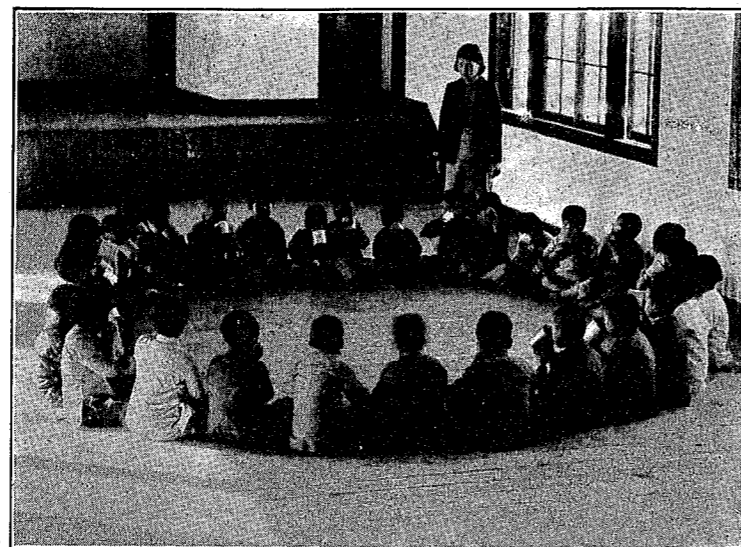


絃外有音

Mandolin Club

社會服務部民衆教育一班  
A Glimpse of Social Center Activities

飲漿  
Serving Bean Milk

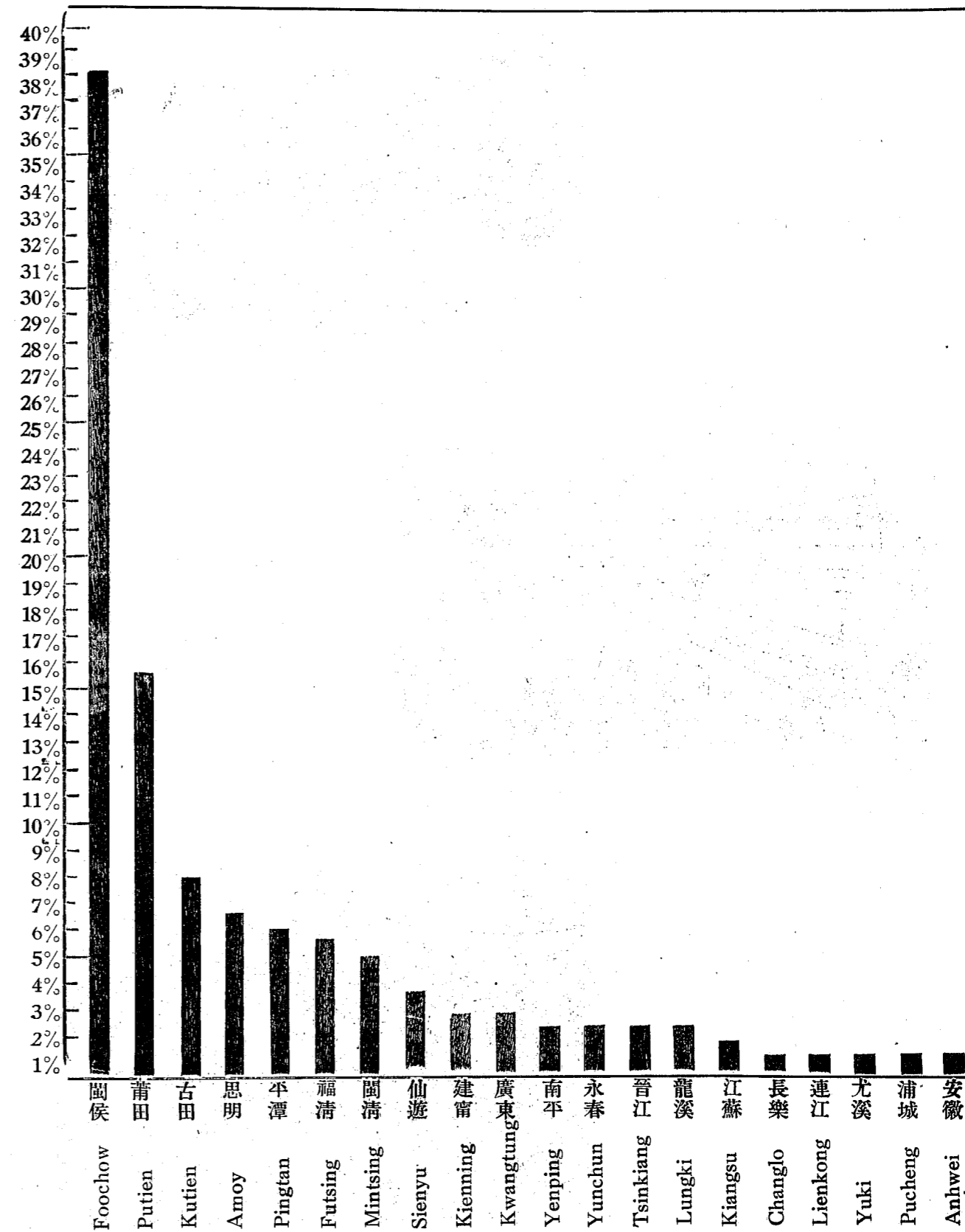


裁縫  
Sewing

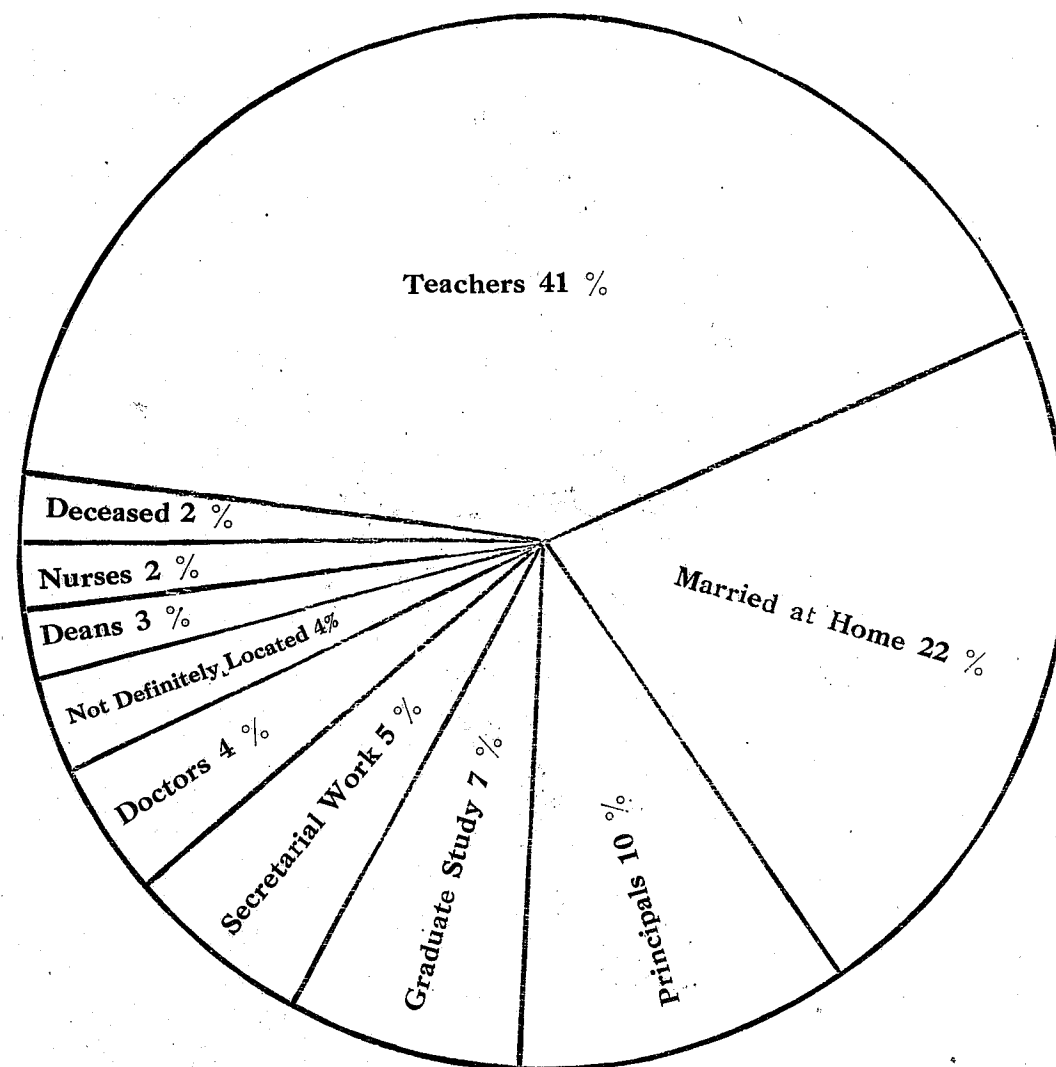
園藝  
Gardening



華南女子文理學院畢業生籍貫比較圖  
Native Provinces or Cities of Hua Nan College Alumnae



1936

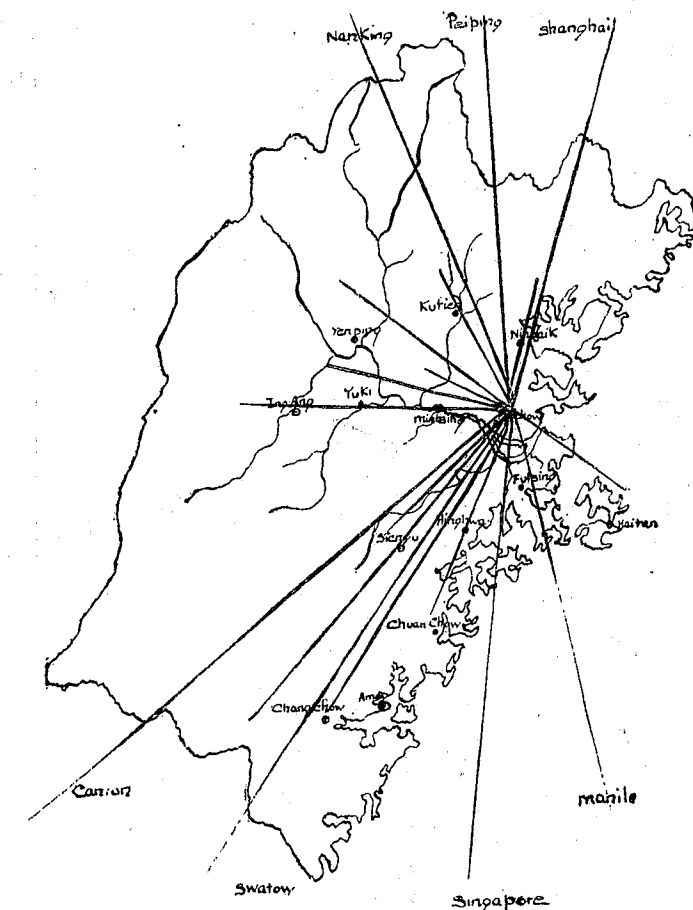


校友職業比較表

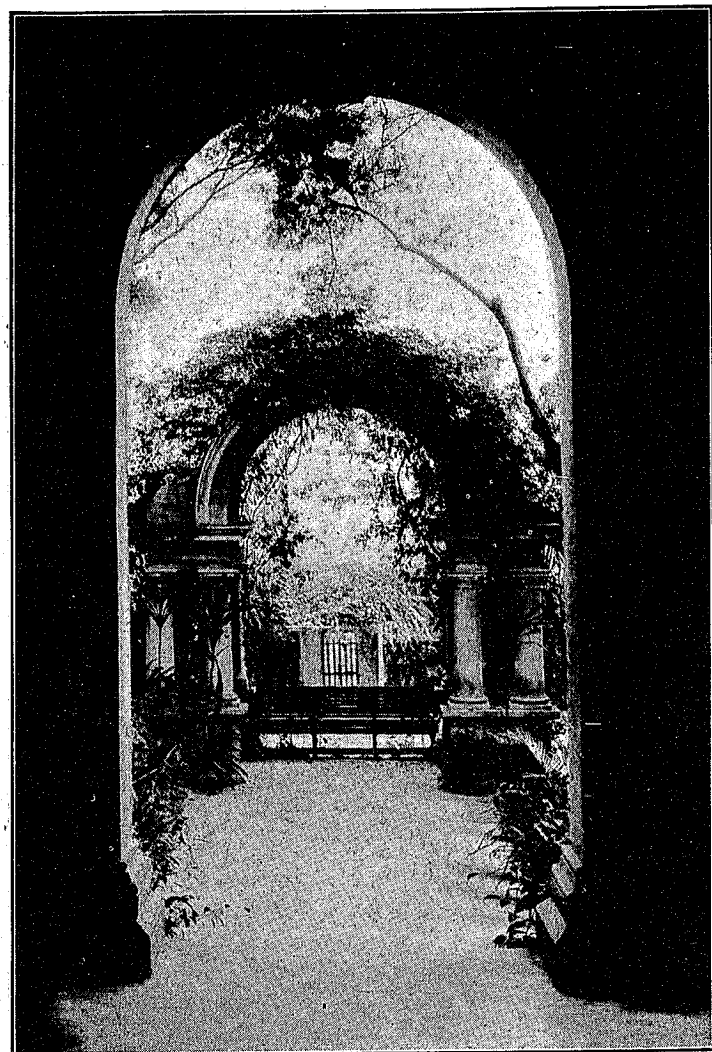
Percentage of Hwa Nan College Alumnae in Various Types of Work.

“受當施”

“Having Received I Ought to Give”



A map of Fukien Province and other centers where the 195 graduates of Hwa Nan College are rendering service as principals, deans, supervisors, teachers, Y.W.C.A. Secretaries, doctors, nurses, and home-builders.



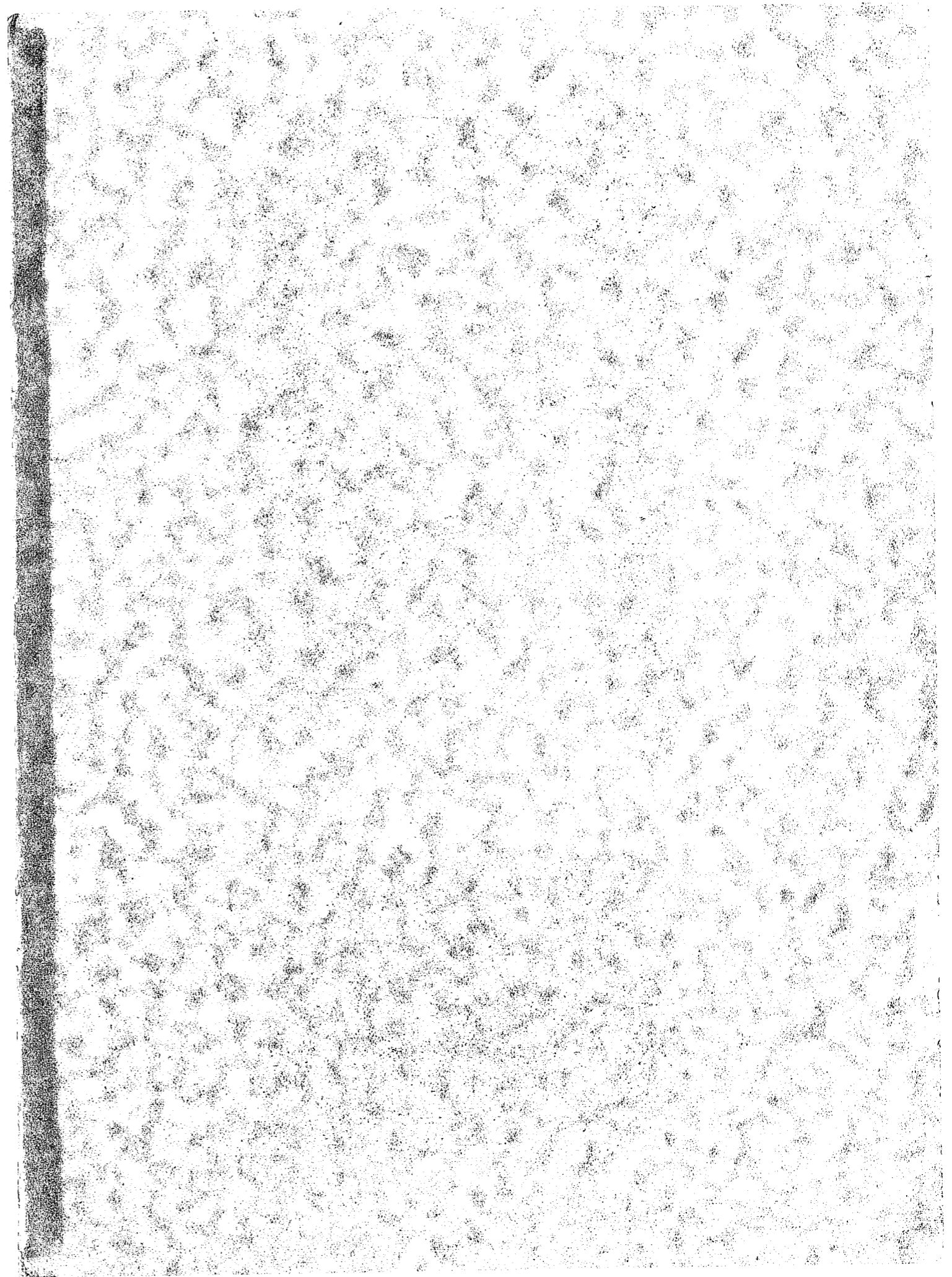
紫 藤 亭

Wisteria Arbor

音 ——— 妙  
 播 ——— 廣



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FOOCHOW, CHINA  
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1939

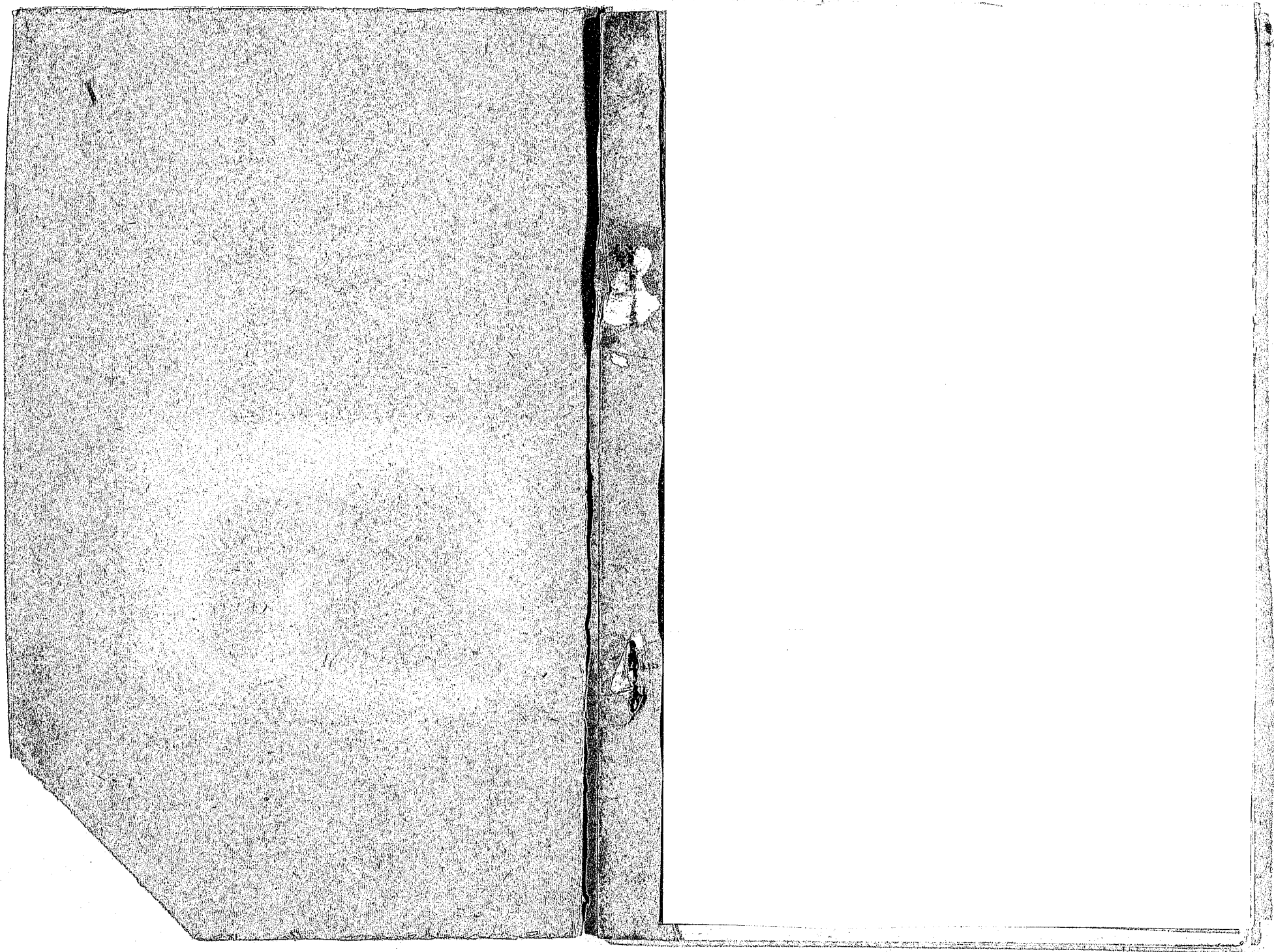
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**HWA NAN'S CELEBRATION  
OF  
LYDIA A. TRIMBLE'S  
JUBILEE**



**LYDIA A. TRIMBLE**

**LUCY C. WANG**



## FIFTY JOYOUS YEARS

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1. An Appreciation *President Lucy C. Wang*
2. Pentecost and Julilee *Mamie F. Glassburner*
3. A Tribute from the Alumnae—"A Modern Apostle" *Esther P. C. Ling*
4. The Fiftieth Mile-Stone in Retrospect *Lydia A. Trimble*
5. The Celebration *Arthur S. Y. Chen*

( 1 )

## AN APPRECIATION

by

*Lucy C. Wang*

It is a privilege that we all welcome, to give honor on this twenty-sixth day of December to Miss Trimble and to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of her first leaving America for her work in China. We consider ourselves most fortunate that Miss Trimble was able to come to us this Christmas season and we want to thank her for so graciously accepting our most importunate invitations.

It has been my pleasure and good fortune to know Miss Trimble for many years of my life. I was her student. I taught on her staff and later have had the advantage of her counsel and advice during these years when I have acted as administrator of the College that she founded. We are sorry not to be able to celebrate this occasion on the actual anniversary day, but it is most fitting that we can have our celebration during the Christmas season for Miss Trimble's coming to us fifty years ago at this time with the immortal message of "good news" well symbolizes for us, the first coming of that "good news" almost two thousand years ago.

Today is indeed a day of commemoration, but it is more than just commemoration. It is a day of thanksgiving. Thanksgiving that Hwa Nan is. Thanksgiving that in spite of war conditions and in spite of our moving inland that Miss Trimble is here with us today. Thanksgiving for her vision of a college for women in South China. Thanksgiving for her deep faith that in very truth "sub-

duced kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises" and out of the weakness of China's womanhood made strength that is permeating all parts of this Province and even reaching to the far hinterland of China. Wherever the Alumnae of this school have gone and have set up the standards on which she founded the college and on which it has grown and waxed strong—there too, is thanksgiving for her vision and for her faith.

It is permissible and even fitting that on this anniversary we look back at Hwa Nan's history and forward to her future in the hope that she will continue to justify the wealth of love, service, and consecration that has been poured out for her in the lives of her Alumnae, her Staff, her friends and her founder.

Miss Trimble's first years in China were spent doing evangelistic work in the country districts and it was while doing this work that the conviction of the deep necessity for trained leadership grew in Miss Trimble's mind and heart until it became the driving factor of her life. She saw then what others began to see a score of years later, that an indigenous Church in China must be built on enlightened, educated young men and women. The work for men was already taken care of, so Miss Trimble took up the cudgels for Chinese womanhood and behold what she hath wrought! From small beginnings—there were thirteen students in that first class—only four of whom graduated from the Preparatory department of this college in 1912. Today there are more than eight hundred graduates from this department and the College proper claims two hundred and fifty-three Alumnae. Of

these college graduates thirty-six have held principalships in Primary and Secondary schools. There are fifteen doctors and nurses. Twelve are deans of either Primary or Secondary Schools. Eighty-seven are teachers and supervisors. About 30% of them are building strong foundations for our nation in that most basic of all arts—the Christian Home.

Some of us who have grown up under Miss Trimble are just now realizing that the real expression of true and ideal patriotism is in doing something constructive for the nation rather than standing aloof or participating in student strikes as was the tendency in 1919 and the following years. I recall one instance in 1919 in which Hwa Nan students had joined the nation-wide strike. When we came back after a demonstration Miss Trimble scolded us and said that she had been a Chinese longer than any of us (she always claimed to be a Chinese even in her own country) that she had loved China longer than we had and she told us that the method of "strikes" would never help our country. She urged us to DO SOMETHING! National policy today carries out her injunctions. Our students do not strike—they carry on Mass Education and allied projects. The "Something" that she urged us to do then, found expression in the Hwa Nan Village Sunday Schools, another piece of fine work, the beginnings of which she encouraged.

Today we are giving Miss Trimble flowers and are trying to honor her in every way we know to show her how much we appreciate the lovely gift of service and devotion that she has poured into the girlhood of this Province and land. How can we more deeply show our

love and gratitude? Only by carrying on with utter devotion the work that she so clearly saw, so deeply loved, and so valiantly served. Her life challenges every one of us to harder work and greater loyalty in serving the girlhood of this land and through them, the dear Christ whose Spirit led Miss Trimble to us here fifty years ago.

### PENTECOST AND JUBILEE

by

Mamie Glassburner

It is my privilege to represent Miss Trimble's friends including the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society in bringing tribute to her on this happy occasion. For the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, I will say only that they have long regarded Miss Trimble as a great pioneer, a great evangelist, a great educator and a great organizer; and I will spend the rest of the time allotted to me speaking for her personal friends.

Since my own debt to Miss Trimble is typical, it may be fittingly spoken of here. Miss Trimble's prayers are in large measure responsible for my being in China. In 1901 she went to America for her second furlough with a burden for four missionaries for the Futsing and Bingtang work on her heart. We had never met, but she was constantly praying that God would call young women to this field. For years I had had a strong desire to be a missionary, but had no call to any particular field when it gradually became clear that my work was to be in China. When I was accepted by the candidate committee, one Secretary exclaimed—"Lydia Trimble prayed her out." I wonder how many of us here today have been influenced

in our choice of life work by Miss Trimble's prayers. Miss Trimble brought me with her to China when she came back. As a young Missionary she comforted me when sad, encouraged me when discouraged, counselled me when in perplexity, and rebuked me when wrong. At the end of my first year in China, the language examiner inquired how I had contracted such a heavy Futsing brogue. At that time a brogue was considered a great handicap and disgrace, and I worried about the matter until Miss Trimble in exasperation said that if I did not desist, she would not love me any more! Miss Trimble's love then as now, I counted a great boon and I decided that brogue or no brogue, I would go ahead and speak to the best of my ability.

Miss Trimble had been in China fifteen years before I came but others have told me some of the earlier impressions made by her life on those with whom she worked. They felt that Miss Trimble came to China with a vital experience of Christ which manifested itself in overflowing energy and joy. Miss Trimble had not only received the Gift Unspeakable before she came to China, but was untiring in her effort to share it with others, and soon suggested the establishment of the Class Meeting system for the nourishment of the spiritual life of the students, through careful instruction and Christian fellowship, encouraging them to witness to their group what Christ meant to them. There were objections on the part of her colleagues. "It cannot be done," they said. "Chinese girls are too reticent: they will never speak to others of their deeper experiences." Miss Trimble's characteristic reply was, "Given a lark, and a June day: result

a song!" She was right. The girls found Christ in a new way and learned to witness fearlessly and freely for Him, and for many years the Class Meeting was a prominent feature in the religious life of every Methodist Girls' School in our Fukien area.

After a year of language study and school work, Miss Trimble was given her first evangelistic appointment which included all the territory now comprised in the Yenping, Foochow, and Hinghwa conferences. Her earliest itinerary lasted three months. The language was still new and difficult for her and the effort to get the message across, both in public address and private interview was such a nervous strain that one morning she awoke unable to speak a word of either English or Fukienese. Her Chinese co-workers were greatly alarmed, but after a day's rest, she was able to go on and continue her itinerary to the end. She suffered much privation and hardship on these long itineraries. The trip to Haitang was no pleasure trip to her as it has been to some of us, because she was subject to deathly sea-sickness; but this never deterred her and she made the crossing scores of times before her work there was completed.

From the beginning Miss Trimble felt that the work of evangelism and education must go hand in hand. She signed the diplomas for the first graduating class from the Sienyu Woman's School. She opened in Futsing the first training school for Bible Women, the Girls' School there, and later the Bible Women's Training School in Haitang. She soon felt that Haitang girls must have an opportunity for education and on her second furlough

this need was heavy upon her heart. She returned as her District Superintendent said "with the Haitang King's Heralds Girls' School upon her shoulders." At that time she had already caught the vision of higher training for Chinese women so that they might take the leadership in winning their country for Christ, and she labored and prayed for this object until Hwa Nan College became an accomplished fact. It is characteristic of Miss Trimble that she started all these enterprises and then turned them over to others, while she went on to new conquests: but today they are all hers; and she is "Mother" to the entire Foochow area.

Her achievements were not accomplished without struggle and opposition. Her first District superintendent in the Futsing field was a tall fine-looking man of great ability and commanding appearance. The first time I met him I said, "Pastor Huong is fit to be a Bishop" and Miss Trimble said, "Indeed he is." However, when Miss Trimble first met Pastor Huong, he was most conservative in his opinion concerning a woman's ability and her place in the home and church. Miss Trimble with consummate wisdom shared all of her plans and perplexities with him. Constantly she came to him for advice: "What will be the best site for the new Girls' School building?" "How shall we approach the present owners of the property?" "To whom shall we let the contract for building?" "Will you make out a suggestive Course of Study in Chinese Classics?" "Who shall be our head teacher?"—Slowly but surely Pastor Huong began to feel that the Girls' School was his own. He gave years of part

time service as a member of its Faculty and the day came when in a public address he said, "I formerly thought women could do nothing, that their mentality was not equal to that of men, but I have been compelled to change my mind because of what I have seen them do."

Today every one approves of and loves Hwa Nan College, but when Miss Trimble began to work for its establishment, she had to contend with much conservatism. Thirty years ago, a man, whom we all know and honor, said before a large committee, that he felt the time for a college for Chinese women had not yet come. Today this man is one of Hwa Nan's best friends.

Miss Trimble's example has been an inspiration to all of her friends, her deep prayer life, her ability to overlook faults and see the good in people, her way of forgetting failures and mistakes and of loving to the end are characteristics in which we all long to be like her.

We are today celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Miss Trimble's service in China. To Christians, the number fifty has precious significance, seven times seven plus one. The Old Testament speaks often of the fiftieth day. The Feast of the Passover, celebrating Israel's deliverance from Egyptian bondage, was their first great National festival. "On the morrow, after the first Sabbath after the Passover" they held their Feast of First Fruits. On this day they presented a sheaf of the first ripe barley to the Lord as a symbol that the whole harvest was to be His. After that came seven weeks of cultivation and care culminating in the Feast of Pentecost when there was an

offering of fine flour made into baked wheat loaves symbolizing the completed harvest made into food for the nation. Today is Miss Trimble's Day of Pentecost. Fifty years ago she began to lead Chinese women and girls out of the bondage of darkness of sin and superstition into the marvellous light and freedom of Christ's gospel, and to present them as First Fruits unto her Lord. Not content with that she has carried on intensive cultivation through seven times seven years and today she offers unto the Lord the finished product of her labor: for President Lucy Wang and Dean Esther Ling who are on this platform are representatives of a great host of young women who have gone out from Hwa Nan College, deeply cultured and highly trained to meet the world's need and ready for any service in the Kingdom of God.

The Fiftieth year has a still deeper significance. Every seventh year was a year of rest, but after seven sabbatic years had passed the following year was celebrated not only as a year of further rest, but also as a year of Jubilee. All slaves were freed. All lost inheritances were restored. The social and economic regulations concerning the fiftieth year surpass all Utopias ever pictured by man. This fiftieth year—the year of Jubilee can only point toward the "New earth wherein dwelleth righteousness" which is the goal toward which Miss Trimble has worked through these fifty years, and while she now enjoys her year of Jubilee, yet with her prayers, her sympathy and her clear vision, she continues to make a tremendous contribution to the better social order for which she has given so many years of service. May it be

the part of us, her friends and students, by deeper surrender of ourselves to Christ, to carry forward the task she has so marvellously begun and to make her dream come true.

—•—•—•—•—•—•—

**"A MODERN APOSTLE"**

*A tribute from the alumnae*

*By Esther Ling*

Representing the alumnae, I wish to speak of three of Miss Trimble's outstanding qualities.

Miss Trimble has the faith of Abraham! From the time she decided to come to China, to found a school for girls, she has had the same unshaken faith and determination as Abraham. Through many untold difficulties, under her leadership, the old Foochow Conference Seminary grew into Hwa Nan High School, which later developed into Hwa Nan College. Great numbers of Hwa Nan alumnae have gone out with their B.A. degrees and are now rendering service in every walk of life, throughout China.

Miss Trimble has the wisdom of Solomon. She is neither conservative nor tiresome. She has great wisdom. Twenty years ago, I received the baptism of her wisdom. Each time I received her instruction, I felt the breadth and height of her thoughts. Still when I talk with her, I feel the refreshing of her spirit. Whether it was in classroom instruction, discussion of personal problems, national affairs, or religious beliefs, we students were profoundly influenced by her intellectual guidance. Her progressive mind and great vision not only never

weary those with whom she talks, but strongly stimulate them to higher levels of thought. I recall that when I was in Hwa Nan High School, Miss Trimble taught Physics, Geography, Botany, and English. Nowadays Doctors of Philosophy or Science specialize in one field only, but our former President was master of many subjects. Can we not say her wisdom was like Solomon's?

In connection with her great vision, I remember what she taught in the college courses in religion. From her I received great teaching and revelation of the truth. For example, in her exposition of certain parables, I learned deep lessons about the value of personality, about Christ's insight into the need of each individual, and of the responsibility which each must carry in proportion to talents bestowed. In all her teaching she emphasized the practical side of religion.

This semester I have been teaching a course in religion in Senior High School, Second and Third years. I have selected as a text Stanley Jones' recently published book, "Christ and the World Today." When we came to the application of the principles of the Kingdom of God, I used some of the parables through which Miss Trimble had vividly interpreted to us Christ's Teachings, to elaborate the points. (1) The need of each person. (2) The necessity of doing one's best. These two classes of students understood thoroughly, and remarked, "A religion like this is what we would like to learn and spread." Does this not show the indirect influence of Miss Trimble's understanding of the Gospel Truth?

Miss Trimble was patient in labor like Paul! I wander back in memory to the time when Miss Trimble had one small room in the house rented by Hwa Nan. This room, with no windows and only one door which opened on the public passageway, served not only as bedroom, but as receptionroom, office, study; in fact, it was everthing but a kitchen. She had to go elsewhere for her meals.

She presided at daily chapel services and organized a Training Class for those who taught in the village Sunday Schools. She herself was responsible for the most distant village Sunday School which she attended personally regardless of wind or rain. Among the students, the few who were somewhat indifferent, seeing her untiring labor and power to endure hardship with a smiling face, were greatly influenced by her example. As Paul says, "For your sakes I will gladly spend my all, and be spent myself." In everything she did for the students, she was like Paul, who said, "Beloved, it is all with a view to your up-building." Her own personal difficulties were set aside. Does this not show the patience and fortitude of Paul?

Miss Trimble was inspired by the love of Jesus. When she saw the old customs which bound China, she longed to spread the truth which would set people free. When I graduated from College, Miss Trimble sent for me for an interview, in which she expressed the desire to send me to Yuki. Knowing that the Yuki people were so ignorant, the environment so difficult, the local authorities so unreasonable, I refused to go. Miss Trimble's eyes widened in anger. She pounded the table and said, "If you don't go to Yuki to help your people, I will return to America." The challenge of that look on her face, and

the sound of her voice were hard to bear; yet love was mingled with the anger. Love for whom? Love for Yuki people, and love for China. Because of her love for people, although in righteous anger she reproved me, I did not hold it against her. Instead, I was deeply touched and answered softly, "I will go." From that day on, my heart was enriched in courage and power, and I finally went to Yuki where I stayed five years. In time of hardship Miss Trimble showed her love for Chinese people. Should we not spread the Gospel of Salvation?

### THE FIFTIETH MILE-STONE

*in Retrospect*

*By Lydia Trimble*

Yes, it was a great day—Usually, I strenuously object to these celebrations, *if* they are for me, but this time I loved every minute of it.—Indeed, so good-natured was I over and through the whole performance that one of my fellow-missionaries commented on it.

It is cause for great gratitude to have been privileged to serve in China for fifty precious years, and to have been encompassed round about by children, grand children, and a host of friends, as on that day, one could not have been otherwise than happy, *happy, HAPPY.*

The baskets of flowers brought to the platform, seven of them, by representatives of teachers, alumnae, students (College and High School), sons-in-law, children of graduates, and friends, till the platform was like fairy land! One wondered if all Yenping had contributed to produce so many in December. No wonder we felt enfolded in love and beauty!

But in the speeches made by President Wang, Miss Glassburner, and Miss Esther Ling—about a certain young woman they knew, who had done this, that, or the other—I told them I was not acquainted with this young woman whom they had been visualizing. But of my own coming to China fifty years ago, all stood out very vividly—and all the way in which God had so graciously led me ever since. It had been my greatest joy to know and love the land of my adoption and its people. By the end of my second year, I had decided that so far as the girls and young women were concerned, there was nothing they could not do, and I was fond of teaching them five little words: "I can, and I will." Then the query came,—Why aren't these girls having a college education even as the young men are?—and the great desire was born, to see a college for women in Foochow, where Chinese girls would have just as complete a college education as can an American girl in America. By the efforts of many, the desire was realized and the dream came true, as evidenced by that wonderful congregation before me. And this "can" and "will" has been confirmed, hundreds of times, not only by the young women, but by the young men as well, through these terrible years of war, from Peiping to Canton, and through the Southland. I agree absolutely with what Mr. Munson of the Y.M.C.A. said a short time before he left us for the Homeland above,—  
"These people are unbeatable."

In conclusion, I said "We rejoice with great gratitude for the way in which our girls are filling places of leadership, and proving their allegiance to the Lord Christ. Did I hear some one say something about being a millionaire? What is this—in comparison with the riches we feel in our girls? But the battle is not won, and we need some

message to put courage into our hearts, and iron into our blood. I believe I have a word that will help. It has been a blessing to me. It is from Rupert Brooks, "Now God be thanked who matched us with this hour." It is glorious to be alive at this hour. And does it not fill us with courage—that knowing us altogether, still He trusts us and so has "matched us with this hour?" And does it not inspire us to pray that prayer of Wylie's?—

"My Lord, adjudge my strength and set me where  
I bear a little more than I can bear."

And to put heart into us for the hard knocks ahead, let us often sing the following chorus (we are not going to just "grin and bear it"), for we know whence cometh our strength, hence,

"I sing because I'm happy,  
I sing because I'm free,  
For His eye is on the sparrow,  
And I know He cares for me."

As Goethe said "Are not adversity and hardship mallet and chisel which shape the strong life into beauty?"

Thank you, Hwa Nan, for the beautiful celebration!

### THE CELEBRATION

Arthur S. Y. Chen

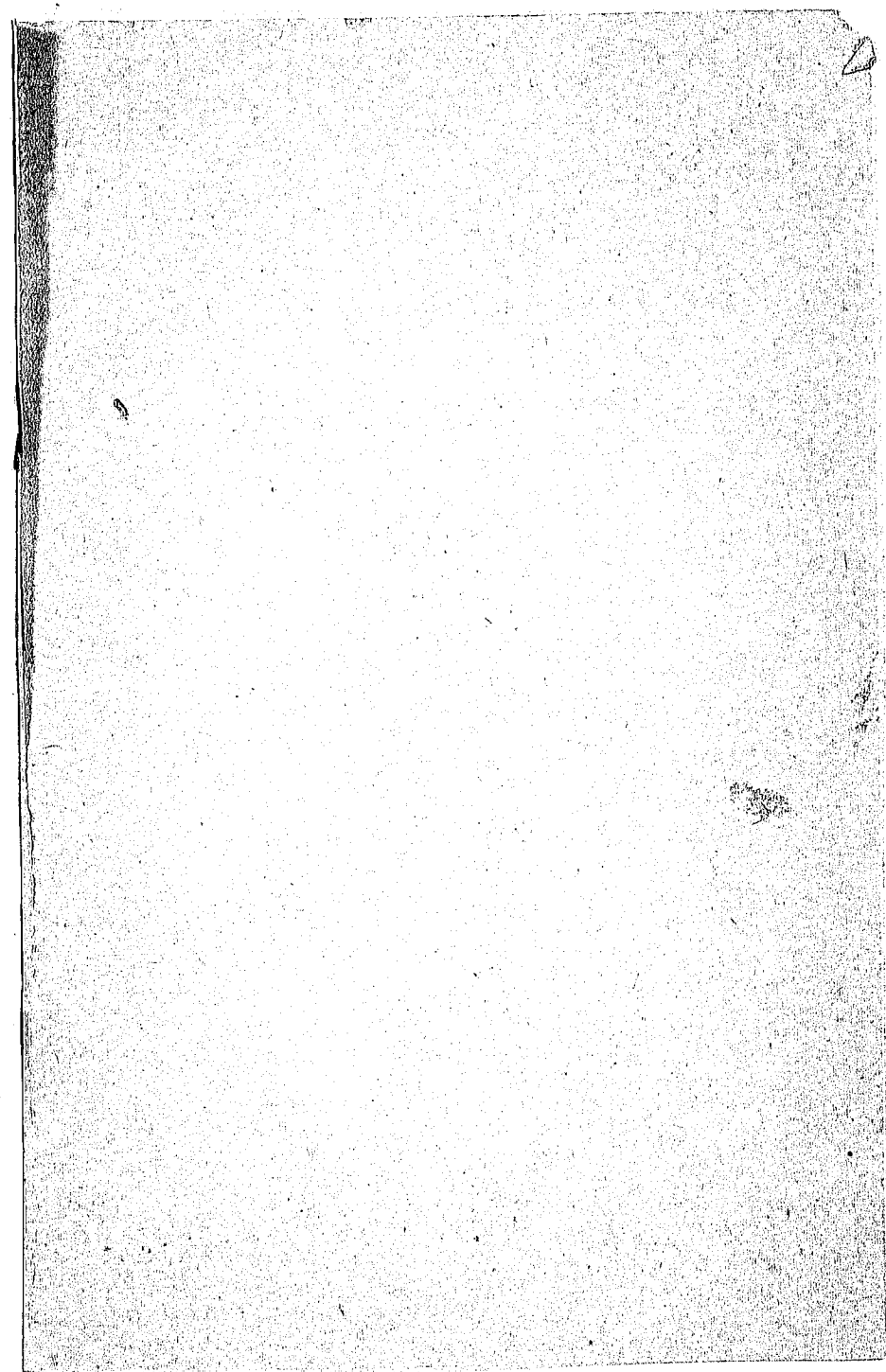
On December 19, 1889, a courageous young college graduate, who answered the call to be a missionary, left her home town in Iowa, for changing, needy China. This young woman was none other than Miss Lydia A. Trimble, who, with a broad vision, later founded and became the first president of Hwa Nan College.

The fiftieth anniversary of Miss Trimble's arrival and splendid service in China was commemorated on December 26, 1939, in the Chien Chin Middle School auditorium, Yenping, Fukien. Though the actual anniversary was not on that date, yet the College deemed it appropriate to include in our Christmas celebration a day of thanksgiving for what Hwa Nan is to-day. Being on a borrowed campus, the event was not celebrated with pomp. It was just a wonderful congregation of intellectual children, grand-children, and friends, who gathered together to do honor to "a great pioneer, a great evangelist, a great educator, and a great organizer."

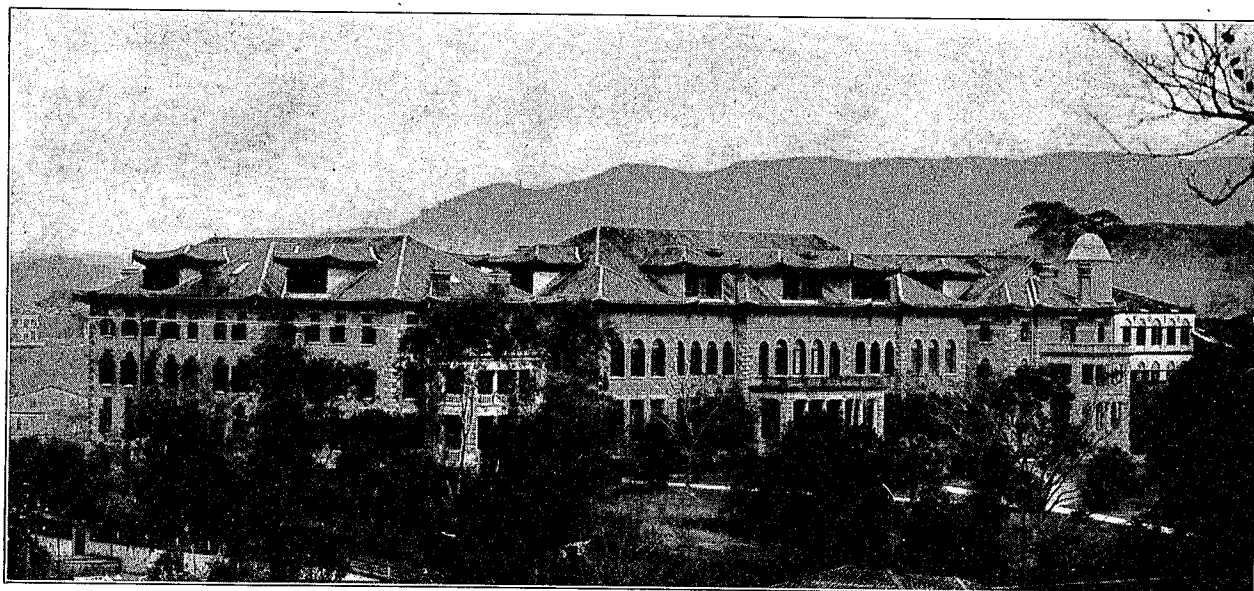
On the central wall of the auditorium above the platform there were eighteen large Chinese characters in red announcing the occasion for the happy celebration. In spite of the bitterly cold winter weather, seven exquisitely beautiful baskets of roses and chrysanthemums lent much color to the foreground of the platform; while fifty lighted red candles glowed in the background, a fitting symbol of the warmth of feeling in the audience.

Between two long files of students and faculty members and amidst the snapping of fire-crackers, Miss Trimble, the guest of honor, followed by President Lucy Wang and other officers on the program, was led into the auditorium. A smile lighted her face as the procession slowly moved on. Her cup of happiness was literally brimming over, and, in her own words, Miss Trimble strongly felt that she was "enfolded in love and beauty." When President Wang as chairman was delivering her opening remarks and paying her tribute to the founder and her predecessor, one who sat near the platform might have noticed that Miss Trimble was listening with

moist eyes. How could she refrain from letting her memories wander back to those good old days of hardship and anxiety, as each speaker, throughout the whole program, recalled her earlier experiences? Representing the W.F.M.S. and the Alumnae Association of Hwa Nan respectively, Miss Mamie Glassburner and Miss Esther P. C. Lin, dwelt upon the good qualities of Miss Trimble as a Christian leader and educator. Then representatives of the Board of Directors, the Faculty, the Alumnae Association, the College and Middle School student bodies, sons-in-law, and intellectual grand-children presented flowers to the guest of honor. The College and Middle School Choirs sang two selections. Silver-haired, and erect, Miss Trimble stood there as she responded with brevity and clarity. Aside from many telegrams from Hwa Nan alumnae, Miss Trimble also received personal gifts and written tributes, eulogising her personality and her fruitful service in this land of her adoption. At the close of the program, a Chinese feast was given in her honor, at which several brief speeches were made, giving expression to the feeling of appreciation and indebtedness to Miss Trimble. One of the finest tributes made at the dinner party was by Rev. F. Bankhardt, whose remarks centered around the Biblical passage, "She hath done a beautiful thing."



# HWA NAN COLLEGE BULLETIN



## HWA NAN COLLEGE CAMPUS, FOOCHOW, CHINA

(Hwa Nan College operates under an absolute charter which was granted by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, in September, 1934.)

In 1917 Hwa Nan began to operate as a full four-year college.

In 1921 the first college class was graduated. Since that time we are able to report the following number of alumnae — 219.

A survey which was made shows the following distribution of alumnae:

- 41% Teachers
- 2% Deceased
- 2% Nurses
- 3% Deans
- 4% Not definitely located
- 4% Doctors
- 5% Secretarial Work
- 7% Graduate Study
- 10% Principals
- 22% Married at Home

1938 brought another problem. War conditions made it unsafe for Hwa Nan to remain in Foochow. On June 8 the first boatload transported students and equipment to Nanping, in the Province of Yenping, which is located 150 miles up the river.

The Hwa Nan temporary college campus is located on mission property of the Woman's

Foreign Missionary Society and the Parent Board residences. Because of the extreme heat and necessity for sharing classrooms the daily schedule has been changed. The first classes begin at 6:30 A. M. and run until 10:00 A. M. The afternoon classes begin at 3:00 and run until 6:30 P. M., leaving the middle of the day for rest. The porches and dining rooms are being used for classrooms. The greatest difficulty was to find a suitable place for the laboratories. The old mission electric plant building is being used as a Chemistry Laboratory. It is so small that only ten or twelve students can work at a time, which means that it is in use all day every day, except Sunday. The Biology Laboratory consists of one tiny room on the second floor of one of the mission houses. Two rooms upstairs are used for Home Economics practice.

School reopened in October. The students, along with their regular work, carried on night school work for about sixty adults. Programs are being given for the Yenping women, and the Sunday afternoon home visitation is another feature. Recently they have had two health hazards—malaria of a serious nature, and a spinal meningitis epidemic.



### HWA NAN'S THREE PRESIDENTS

Reading from left to right:

Miss Ida Belle Lewis, Ph. D. (now Mrs. Main), Miss Lydia Trimble, B.A., M.A., Miss Lucy C. Wang, B.A., M.A.

Miss Trimble served from the beginning of the school to 1925. In January, 1926, Dr. Ida Belle Lewis, now the Editor of the China Christian Advocate, was inaugurated. In June, 1927, she resigned to turn the institution over to Chinese leadership, according to national government requirements. An Administrative Commission composed of Shu Kwei Carol Chen, Lucy C. Wang, Grace Wong, Pearl H. Wong, and Mi Daik Li, was appointed to serve ad-interim.

In July, 1928, Miss Lucy C. Wang was elected President. She has served in that capacity from that date to the present. Miss Wang is a member of an illustrious family. She is a granddaughter of the great scholar, Wang Jun Keng, who was an official at the Court of the Empress Dowager. Dr. John Edwards, formerly of the Board of Foreign Missions, representing the Methodist Church, commissioned her with the following words:

"To you, Miss Lucy Wang, lady of noble birthright through gentle Chinese ancestry, of unusual talent, of excellent training, and of a second birthright into a newer civilization, is today entrusted the guidance of this important institution. You, yourself, have come to be known in the West as well as in the East as a representative of

the best in this new civilization. It is a great honor to you to be called to serve as chief officer in this your Alma Mater. It is likewise a great compliment to the School that it has been able to produce fruitage of the kind you exemplify. . . .

"The hopes of the years are fulfilled in this moment when one of China's distinguished daughters takes the helm of Hwa Nan, Lucy Wang, Apostle of the New Freedom, by the Grace of God and with the confidence of your colleagues and the trustees of this institution, you 'have come to the Kingdom for such a time as this.' With faith in your ability, with appreciation of your willingness to serve and with prayers for your unbounded success, we commit to you the treasures and responsibilities of this noble office."

An excerpt from Miss Wang's response:

". . . For the sake of the womanhood of China, I dare not refuse this place of responsibility. . . . I ask for your constant encouragement and support. The greater part of this institution depends upon you. I have only a small part."

President Wang was asked to serve as a representative from China at the Madras Conference in December, 1938.



### DEDICATION OF HWA NAN'S HOME ECONOMICS PRACTICE HOUSE

A new Home Economics Practice House was started in 1932. In 1935 a special course was opened for girls who could spend only two years in college. Since 1932 there have been seventy students who have elected courses in home economics, which we believe gives evidence and shows the interest of modern young Chinese women.

In 1937 the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church initiated an enlarged plan for child welfare. Miss Margaret Seeck received an Earhart scholarship at Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan. She sailed on March 4, 1939, for China and will initiate this new plan at Hwa Nan College. We have just received the following from President Wang: "We shall be happy to welcome Miss

Seeck at this time. She will be a great help in carrying out the new project." In October, 1938, Miss Mae Ding, head of the Home Economics Department, was granted an additional Earhart scholarship at Merrill-Palmer.

February 25, 1939, we received this word from Dr. Arthur Chen of the Hwa Nan faculty:

"During the last ten days, we have been planning and discussing our social service in Yenping. Our emphasis is placed on improving the traditional home, and home life, developing children to be worthy citizens and Christians, and fostering the spirit of economic independence of women. This project will involve all faculty members and students."



## THE FOLLOWING HWA NAN ALUMNAE AND FACULTY MEMBERS ARE STUDYING IN AMERICA

Pearl H. Wong and Irene H. Y. Wei, University of Southern California, doing post-graduate work in the departments of Sociology and History respectively.

Virginia Chien, American University, Washington, D. C.

Julia Chen, American University, Washington, D. C.

Violet Wu, University of Michigan. She has just completed requirements for her Ph. D. degree in Physics.

Phoebe Wei, University of Michigan.

Yuen Mi Song (Mrs. Sun), University of Michigan.

Mae Ding, Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan, on the Earhart Scholarship.

Susan Tseng (Mrs. Ting), Some Theological School near Chicago.

Jean Chen, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Home Economics. Miss Chen returned to Hwa Nan in October, 1938.

Luetta Chen, Oberlin College.

Joana Liu, Drew University.

Yung Huo Liu, Duke University.

Buoi Ciong Lau, Ohio Wesleyan University.

Betty Ling, Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa.

## NEW STAFF MEMBER

Dr. Arthur Chen, B. A. (St. John's College, Shanghai), M. A. (Chicago), formerly head of the Sociology Department of Fukien Christian University and Hua Chung University, received his Ph. D. degree last June from the University of Southern California, and is now a newly-appointed faculty member at Hwa Nan. Dr. Chen is an elected member of Alpha Kappa Delta, national sociology honor society of the U. S. A. He is a brother of Dr. Carol Chen, also serving on the Hwa Nan faculty.

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