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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILE S
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Ginty
Academic
Curriculum 1927-1948

Jan, 1927

Miss Lewis

FRESHMAN PRESCRIBED COURSE

History	8 credits
Chinese	8 credits
English	8 credits
Math. 4	
Physics 4	} 8 credits
(Chemistry)	
Hygiene	4 credits
Phy. 4	
<hr/>	
Total	36 credits

Other conditions which the student must meet in order to graduate are as follows:

1. All students will be expected to take eight additional credits in Chinese and in English (except with special permission from the department).
2. All students must choose a major and a minor (see statement).
3. Those students majoring in History, Sociology or Religion shall take eight additional credits in Science ~~or Math.~~
4. Those students majoring in Science and Mathematics shall take eight credits in either History, Sociology, or Religion.
5. Those majoring in English, Chinese or Music will be required to take eight additional credits in Science and in one or more of the following departments:--History, Sociology, or Religion.

Results of Conference with Miss Spicer

M. C. T.

Guest 277

SUMMARY OF QUESTIONNAIRE VOTES ON CURRICULUM CHANGES, March 4, 1927

Twenty-five answers were received.

1. That for the new bulletin the prescribed Freshman course be as follows:

Chinese 0 credits
English 0 credits
Math. 4 credits
Physics 4 credits
History 0 credits
Hygiene 4 credits
Phys. Ed. 1 credit
37 credits

Vote: 24 approved
1 disapproved

Of the 24 approvals 2 suggested that two credits of Hygiene be in the Freshman year and 2 credits in the Senior year.

2. That all students will be expected to take 0 credits in addition to Freshman work in Chinese and in English except with special permission from the department for exemption.

Vote: 24 approved
1 disapproved

3. That 4 credits of General Psychology be required, preferably in the 1st semester of the sophomore year.

Vote: 22 approved
2 disapproved
1 uncertain

4. That all students take 0 credits in science

Vote: 24 approved
1 disapproved

5. That 0 credits in Religion be required and that there be elective within the department

Vote: 16 approved
7 disapproved
1 not voting
1 vote unclassifiable.

In this vote a majority of the Chinese resident faculty voted disapproval; a majority of the foreign resident faculty voted approval.

Suggestions that came with the votes:

1. That girls having conscientious objection or real objections to taking 0 credits in Religion be permitted to ask for and be permitted to substitute something else.

2. That the 0 credits be in Comparative Religion and be in the Junior and Senior years.

3. One vote of approval was "if the teacher in religion desires it".

4. One vote of disapproval was with the understanding that there be freedom of worship and that opportunities be given for knowing Christ and His teaching.

5. The unclassified vote was:-

"without the present situation in mind" approve of 8 credits.

"with the present situation and in the light of the opinion of the majority of the Chinese faculty" disapprove.

6. That the major and minor requirements continue as they now are.

Votes 24 approve
1 disapproved

The above changes in graduation requirements reduce the prescribed work from 84 credits to 78 credits and would leave our requirements as follows:-

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Chinese | 16 credits | Psychology | 4 credits |
| English | 16 credits | Religion | 5 credits |
| History | 8 credits | Science | 6 credits |
| English | 4 credits | Mathematics | 4 credits |
| Phys. Ed. | 4 credits | | |

DEPARTMENTAL WORK

1931-32, Fall Semester

Department	Credits	Teaching Lab.	Hours Class	No. of Students
Art:-				
Mrs. B. B. Chapman	2		2	4
Biology:-				
Miss Whitmer (Illick)	2		2	11
Mr. Chu (2 LA for Whitmer)	12	12	4	24
Miss Wu (2 sections)	4	12	4	31
Total	18	24	12	66
Chemistry:-				
Mr. Pan	8		4	27
Mr. Wen	8	6	4	32
Mr. Chiu (laboratory)		18		36
Mr. Yang (laboratory)		6		13
Total	16	30	8	59
Chinese:-				
Mr. Piao	12		12	86
Mr. Deng	4		4	14
Mrs. Yu (2 sections)	4		10	72
Total	20		26	172
Education:-				
Miss Tsien	4		4	6
Miss Swen (Practice School)				20
Miss Chen (Practice School)				20
English:-				
Miss Tappert	12		13	47
Mrs. Paul Meyer	14		19	52
Miss Hoffsommer	8		13	58
Miss McKinnon				
Mr. Chang	2		2	15
Total	22		47	172
Geography:-				
Miss Liu An-lan	8		8	15
History:-				
Miss Chu so	8		12	50
Mr. Miao	4		4	15
Total	12		16	65
Government:-				
Mrs. Le	4		4	9
Mr. Lu	4		4	9
Total	8		8	18

DEPARTMENTAL WORK

1931-32. Fall Semester

- 2 -

Department	Credits	Teaching Hours Lab.	Hours Class	No. of Students
Hygiene:-				
Miss Chen Mei-yu	2		9	55
Physical Education:-				
Miss Case	13½		18	
Mrs. Lin				
Miss Yang	3½		14	
Miss Hwang	9½		17	
Miss Tsui			17	
Miss Cheng			17	
Frau Weber			2	
Total	26½		74	192
Library Science:-				
Mr. Dju	4		4	12
Modern Languages:-				
Madame Ma	4		4	12
Frau Zimmermann	4		4	5
Total	8		8	17
Music:-				
Miss Koo	2	26	2	30
Miss Bond	2½	12	7	65
Miss Scharle	2	24	2	26
Miss Carl	6	16	6	27
Total	12½	78	18	148
Philosophy:-				
Miss Spicer	10		10	44
Mr. Deng	2		2	17
Total	12		12	61
Physics & Mathematics:-				
Mr. Hsiung	12	6	10	14
Miss Peng	10	6	10	42
Mr. Li	12	6	10	22
Miss Chen D. D. (laboratory)				
Total	32	18	30	78
Psychology:-				
Miss Wei	4		8	54
Dr. Siao	4		4	16
Mrs. Thurston	0		2	54
Total	8		14	124
Sociology:-				
Miss Mossman	12		12	39
Economics:-				
Mr. Swail Wool	8		0	22

FACULTY PROGRAM

1932-33

Faculty [37]
 FEB 16 1932
 HOME BASE

	Credits	Teaching Lab.	Hours Class	Staff
Astronomy	(University of Nanking)			
Biology	25	48	14	4
Chemistry	22	33	15	3 1/3
Chinese	20		30	2 1/2
Education	<i>No credits?</i>			2
Practice School				2
English	26		51	4
Geography	12		12	1
History & Government	18 8		24 8	2 2/3
Home Economics	2-4		2-4	1/3
Hygiene	6		10	1
Modern Languages	8		8	2/3
Music	17	95	15	5
Physical Education	22	64	18	5 1/2
Physics & Mathematics	20 22	17	15 25	4
Philosophy	18		18	1 1/2
Psychology	12		15	2
Sociology & Economics	18 12		18 12	2 1

The Curriculum Committee presents the Faculty Program which is the basis for the Budget section of Salaries under Instruction. It represents practically no increase over the present year in size of staff - only a very slight increase over the Faculty Program which was approved in 1926. The increases are largely accounted for by additions to the Curriculum - Geography, Government, Home Economics, Modern Languages - and an enlarged program in Music and Economics.

Furloughed salaries are included in the Departments of Chemistry English, and Physical Education. New appointments by the Ginling College Committee are called for in English to take the places of Miss Tappert and Mrs Meyer. A librarian is also on the list of vacancies.

Physical Education

07

Faculty Program
1933-1934

Department	Courses	Credits	Lab. hours	Class hours	Staff avail	Additional staff needed
Art	1	2				
Astronomy	-	-				
Biology						
1 st. sem.	5 or 6	18 or 20	26 or 28	9 or 10	2 (3)	1 technical assist.
2 nd. sem.	7 or 8	21	29	11	2 (3)	1 "
Chemistry						
1 st.	8	24	36	15	3 1/3 or 4 1/3	
2 nd.	7	22	30	15	3 1/3 or 4 1/3	
Chinese						
1 st.	8 (+3s)	20		30	2 1/2	Philo. 41-42
2 nd.	7 (+3s)	14		22		not included
Economics						
1 st.	2	8		8	2/3	
2 nd.	2	8		8	2/3	
Education						
1 st.	3	8		10	1	
2nd.	3	12		12	1	
English						
1 st.	8 (+3s)	24-26		40-43	3(4)	
2 nd.	9 (+3s)	26-28		44-46	3(4)	1/6 for Eng.46
Geography						
1 st.	3	12	6	9	1	1/2 assist.
2 nd.	3	10	2	9	1	1/2 "
History						
1 st.	6 (+2s)	22		30	2	1/3 Chi. Hist.
2 nd.	5 (+2s)	18		26	2	1/3 " "
Home Economics						
Hygiene						
1 st.	3 (+2s)	10	6	12	1	
2 nd.	3 (+2s)	8	6	10	1	1/4 from Chem.
Mathematics						
1 st.	5	14		18	see	
2 nd.	5	18		18	Phys.	

Department	courses	Credits	Lab. hours	Class hours	Staff avail	Additional staff needed
Mod. Language						
1 st.	2	8		8	2/3	
2 nd.	2	8		8	2/3	
Music						
1 st.	5	9	72	12	4	
2 nd.	5	9	90	12	4	
Philosophy						
1 st.	2 or 3	6 or 8		6 or 8	1/3-1/2	1/6 for Ph.41-42
2 nd.	2 or 3	6 or 8		6 or 8	1/3-1/2	1/6 "
Classical Edu.	13(+P.)	26 1/2		47 26	4 1/2	Miss Case or other
1 st.						" "
2 nd.	17 (+P.)	30 1/2		84 26	4 1/2	" "
Physics						
1 st.	5	18	21	11	3 1 asst	
2 nd.	5	16	18	13	3 1 "	
Political Sc.						
1 st.	3	12		12	1	
2 nd.	3	12		12	1	
Psychology						
1 st.	2	8			2/3	
2 nd.	2	8			2/3	
Sociology						
1 st.	6	20	15	15	1	3 teach. & 1 asst
2 nd.	6	20	6	18	1	" "

Summary: The Curriculum Committee present the above faculty program which calls for the following:

1. No increase in departments
2. Two full-time assistants
one part-time "
3. Part-time help in Philosophy, English, History & Sociology
4. Return of Miss Case or a substitute.

FACULTY PROGRAM
1936-1937

Department	Courses	Credits	Class Hours	Lab. Hours	Total	For 1936-1937 Staff Available	Staff Needed
Art							
Astronomy	1	4	4		4		1/6 time
*Biology (incl. 4 theses)	6	20	11	27	26½	2 full-time 1 furlough	1 full time
Chemistry (inc. 6 theses)	5-6	16-18	11-13	36	32-34	2 full time 1 assistant	Part time
Chinese (inc. 4 theses)	10	22	30		32	2 full time 2 part time	
Economics							
*Education	3	8	10	Varies	10 plus 2	1 full time ½ assistant	1 full time
*English (inc. 3 theses)	9	18	46-47		47½-48½	3 full time 1 furlough	1 full time (inc. P.S. & P.E.)
Ethnics	1	2	1	2	2	1/12 time	
Geography (inc. 1 thesis)	3	12	9	6	12½	1 full time 1 assistant	
*History (inc. 6 theses)	6	22-24	26-28		25-27	1 full time	1 full time
Hygiene	1	2	1	2	2	1/6 time	

Department	Courses	Credits	Class Hours	Lab. Hours	Total	For 1936-1937 Staff available	Staff needed
Mathematics-	4	12	17		17	3 full time	
Physics (inc. 2 theses)	5	18	18	21	28½	1 assistant	
				Total	46½		
Modern Language							
*Music	10	20	17	54-68	44-51	3 full time	1½-2 full time (inc. P.S.)
Philosophy	4	14	14		14	1 full time ½ on furlough	
Physical Education (inc. 6 theses)	11	21	10	42	34	2 full time 2 part time 1 assistant	1 full-time (foreign)
Political Science							1 full-time (Chinese)
General P. E.	6	17	14	16	22	Included above	
Psychology	3	12	12		12	1 full time	
*Sociology (inc. 7 theses)	6	21	17	12	26½	1 full time 1 assistant	1 full time

EXPLANATIONS

Note 1 - The total includes the theses. The evaluation of faculty time needed for each theses has been temporarily placed at ½ credit. This probably is too low a figure.

Note 2 - The first semester there were 13 practice teachers which made the total load of the department, including supervision, and conferences, 33 periods per week.

The data, excepting for Euthenics, are based upon the teaching load of the first semester.

Departments marked with a star (*) are asking for an increase of staff.

TEACHING PROGRAM
First Semester - 1937-1938

(Departments offering a major are marked *)

Departments with no increases in staff:

	<u>Offerings</u>	<u>Theses</u>
Art	1 course	
Astronomy	1 course	
*Biology	8 courses	6
*Chinese	12 courses	3
Education	5 courses	
*English	10 courses	4
Euthenics	1 course	
Hygiene	1 course	
*History	6 courses	
*Music	14 courses	1
*Philosophy (Religion)	5 courses	
*Physics-Mathematics	10 courses	2-4
Political Science	1 course	
Psychology	3 courses	
Sociology	6 courses	8

Departments asking for increases:

*Chemistry	7 courses	7
*Geography	5 courses	8
*Physical Education	13 courses	5
Special Physical Education	14 courses	

Explanation:

Chemistry: Requesting one full time professor on instructor. The teaching load of the department will be 33.5 credit hour per week. Seven students will be writing theses. The addition will permit one-third of one person's time for departmental administration and research in connection with theses.

Geography: Two-thirds time of a professor will be needed. Teaching load is 20 credit hours. Eight students will be writing theses.

Physical Education: In addition to a substitute for Miss Haight, one full-time college graduate will be needed. This person will teach the work at the University of Nanking, in the Practice School and give one-third time to the Department.

Rec'd. 3/26/38
Ach 3/29/38.

May be you would be interested
in seeing this.

Eu-lan

Property of
 Ginling College

COURSES OFFERED

BY

GINLING COLLEGE

HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

AND

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

SHANGHAI

SPRING TERM, 1938

GENERAL REGULATIONS

1. Any student of any university who wishes to take courses from other institutions must get the consent of the Deans or Registrars of both institutions.
2. No student may take more than eight units from other institutions.
3. Preference must be given to the courses of the same nature offered by his own institution.

Addresses of Cooperating Institutions

Ginling College, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 512A
Hangchow Christian College, 128 Museum Road, Room 325
University of Nanking, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 414
University of Shanghai, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Soochow University, Moore Memorial Church,
316 Yu Ya Ching Road
St. John's University, Fourth Floor, Continental Building,
Nanking Road.

Date of Registration: February 17, 1938

Date of Opening classes: February 21, 1938.

FACULTY
GINLING COLLEGE

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 M. A. CHUNG (鍾葛維史), *Instructor in French*.
 K. V. DZAU (曹國藩), B.S., *Instructor in Mathematics*.
 K. L. DZUNG (陳啓良), *Instructor in Religion*.
 ELLA ELY (伊理夫人), B.S., *Instructor in Art*.
 E. H. FALCK (福爾閣), R.N., *Instructor in Nursing*.
 L. W. FUNG (馮麗榮), PH.D., *Lecturer in Physics*.

- EDNA Q. HAN (韓何淑貞), B.S., M.A., *Instructor in English*.
 Y. S. HAN (韓玉珊), B.A., B.D., PH.D., *Professor of Government*.
 C. T. HUANG (黃嘉德), B.A., *Instructor in Chinese*.
 Y. K. JANG (張元康), B.S., *Instructor in Physics*.
 Y. M. KUO (馮善默), B.S., in C.E., *Lecturer in Structural Design*.
 C. W. KUO (郭景文), B.S. in C.E., *Assistant Professor of Civil Engineering*.
 MARY LAMBERTON (賚美蘭), B.A., M.A., *Assistant Professor of English*.
 Y. S. LEE (李堯孫), B.A., *Instructor in Economics*.
 K. T. LEI (李簡祥), B.A., M.A., *Instructor in Mathematics*.
 S. U. LI (李信恩), B.A., M.A., *Instructor in Chinese*.
 S. H. LIU (柳瑟虎), B.S., M.D., *Instructor in Hygiene*.
 J. R. NORTON (那敦), B.A., M.A., *Professor of Education*.
 C. E. PERRY (潘學思), B.A., M.A., *Instructor in History*.
 J. H. POTT (卜其吉), A.C.P., B.S., M.A., *Professor of Education and Psychology*.
 NETTIE SOO-HOO (司徒月蘭), B.A., M.A., *Instructor in English*.
 P. B. SULLIVAN (沙乃文), B.A., M.A., *Professor of Economics*.
 WILLIAM Z-LIANG SUNG (沈嗣良), B.A., M.A., *Professor of Education*.
 M. H. THROOP (都孟高), B.A., M.A., S.T.B., S.T.D., *Professor of English Literature*.
 E. N. THROOP (都倪啓恩), B.A., *Instructor in English*.
 T. M. TSEU (周子美), *Instructor in Chinese*.
 T. W. TSHA (蔡振華), B.A., M.A., *Professor of Chinese Literature*.
 Y. Y. TSU (朱友漁), B.A., B.D., M.A., PH.D., *Professor of Sociology*.
 H. VAN VOAST (樊華倫), B.A., B.D., *Instructor in Religion*.
 M. E. VOTAW (武道), B.J., M.A., *Professor of Journalism*.
 E. L. WALKER (華蘭笛詩), *Instructor in German*.
 ELLY WEINBERG (文勃葛), *Instructor in German*.
 T. P. WONG (黃天白), *Instructor in Chinese*.
 Y. C. ZUNG (程有慶), B.S., M.S., *Assistant Professor of Chemistry*.

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY

- TIENKAI L. TAN (譚天凱), B.A., M.A., PH.D., *Dean of Arts College and Professor of Education*.
 A. L. CARSON (賈爾信), B.A., M.A., PH.D., *Professor of Rural Education and Rural Economics*.

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
ART							
St. John's							
2	Art Appreciation	Mrs. Elly	1, 2	3	MWF	2	
Ginling College							
14	Appreciation of Art	Mrs. Elly	1, 2	2	Th	3-4	410
ASTRONOMY							
St. John's							
2	Descriptive Astronomy	Kuo	1, 2	3	TThS	2	
BIOLOGY							
Hangchow							
102	General Biology	Wang	1	4	TThS	1 2	
102	General Biology (Lab.)					To be arranged	
221	General Bacteriology	Wang	3, 4	4	MWF	3 1	
221	General Bacteriology (Lab.)					To be arranged	
Shanghai							
102	General Biology	Chen	1	3	MWF	8 220-1	
102	Laboratory					To be arranged	
104	Vertebrate Zoology	Wang	2	4	ThS	5 211	
104	Laboratory					To be arranged	
206	Histology	Wang	3	4	WF	5 211	
206	Laboratory					To be arranged	
219	Materials and Methods	Chen	4	3	M	6 216	
219	Laboratory					To be arranged	
220	Scientific Photography	Chen	3	3	T	6 216	
220	Laboratory					To be arranged	
302	Experimental Biology	Chen	4	3	WF	6 216	
304	Biological Seminar	Chen	4	2	ThS	6 216	
Soochow							
102	General Biology	Hsu	1	5	MWF	8 2-4	
201	General Botany	Dyson, Li	2, 3	5	TThS	8	
					S	7	
					MT	2-4	

Period 1=8:10-9:00; 2=9:10-10:00; 3=10:10-11:00; 4=11:10-12:00;
5=1:30-2:20; 6=2:25-3:15; 7=3:20-4:10; 8=4:15-5:05.

Periods for Soochow University: 5=1:00; 6=2:00; 7=3:00; 8=4:00;
9=5:00; 10=6:00; 11=7:00.

M=Monday; T=Tuesday; W=Wednesday; Th=Thursday; F=Friday;
S=Saturday.

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
204	General Science	Dyson	2, 3	5	MWF	8	
					Th	6	
					S	5	
221	Invertebrate Zoology	Hsu	2, 3	4	WF	2-5	
323	Parasitology	Hsu	3, 4	4	WF	2-4	
324	Plant Taxonomy	Li	3, 4	3	TTh	2-4	
326	Genetics	Wang	3, 4	3	TThS	6	
333	Economic Botany	Dyson	3, 4	3	MWF	7	
St. John's							
4	General Zoology	Chu, Chang	1, 2	3	MWF	4	
141	Evolution	Chu	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
CHEMISTRY							
Ginling							
33	Qualitative Analysis	Hwang	2, 3	4	ThS	2 409	
41b	Qualitative Organic Analysis	Sung	4	3	T	2 409	
43	Physical Chemistry	Sung, Hwang	3, 4	4	WF	2 411	
44	Biochemistry	Chester	4	4		To be arranged	
46	Methods of Teaching					To be arranged	
	Chemistry	Chester	4	2		To be arranged	
55	Thesis Work	Sung, Chester	4	2		To be arranged	
Hangchow							
101	General Chemistry	Wang	1	4	TThS	1 1	
101	General Chemistry Laboratory					To be arranged	
102	General Chemistry	Wang	1	4	MWF	2 5	
102	Laboratory					To be arranged	
114	Quantitative Analysis	Wang	2	5	WF	1 1	
114	Laboratory					To be arranged	
214	Organic Chemistry	Wang	3	4	TThS	3 1	
214	Laboratory					To be arranged	
302	Chemical Journal Conference	Wang	4	1	Tu	4 1	
Shanghai							
102	Qualitative Analysis	Lec	1	5	MW	7 203	
102	Laboratory					To be arranged	
104	Adv. Quantitative Analysis	Lec	2	6	M	5 211	
104	Laboratory					To be arranged	
206	Organic Chemistry	Lec	3	5	TTh	7 218	
206	Laboratory					To be arranged	
210	Industrial Chemistry	Lec	3, 4	3	MWF	8 201	
208	Physical Chemistry	Lec	3	5	WF	5 205	
208	Laboratory					To be arranged	
211	Technical Analysis	Lec	4	3	TThS	5 220	
213	Chemical Engineering	Lec	4	3	TThS	8 209	
Soochow							
102	General Chemistry	Hwang	1	5	TThS	8	
					S	7	
					MW	2-4	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
222	Quantitative Analysis	Hwang	2, 3	4	T	6	
					TThS	2-4	
332	Organic Chemistry	Pan	3, 4	5	TThS	5	
					TTh	2-4	
335	Elementary Organic Chemistry	Hwang	3, 4	5	MWF	6	
					TTh	2-4	
363	Industrial Chemistry	Sun	3, 4	4	TThS	5	
					TTh	2-4	
471	Chemistry of Food Nutrition	Pan	4	3	MWF	7	
St. John's							
4	Qualitative Analysis	Zung	2	4	TTh	4	
108	Elementary Organic Chemistry	Barnaby	3, 4	5	MWF	4	
110	Elementary Physical Chemistry	Chen	3, 4	4	TTh	4	
CHINESE							
Ginling							
12	History of Chinese Literature	Yen	1	4	MTWF	8	412
22	Familiar Essays	Yen	2	2	TTh	5	412
Hangchow							
101	Freshman Chinese	Yen	1	3	MWF	1	5
102	Freshman Chinese	Yen	1	3	TThS	4	2
104	Introduction to Chinese Literature	Yen	1	3	TThS	2	1
116	Chinese Philology	Yen	2	2	TTh	7	1
Shanghai							
102a	Advanced Rhetoric	Wang	1	2	MTh	6	201
102b	Advanced Rhetoric	Wang	1	2	MTh	6	203
102c	Advanced Rhetoric	Wang	1	2	TF	5	208
104a	Modern Essays	Chu	1	2	TF	5	201
104b	Modern Essays	Chu	1	2	TF	6	203
104c	Modern Essays	Chu	1	2	MTh	6	208
106a	History of Literature	Chu	2	2	WF	5	221
106b	History of Literature	Chu	2	2	WS	6	208
108a	Selection of Literature	Wang	2	2	TTh	7	201
108b	Selection of Literature	Wang	2	2	TF	6	208
202	Study of Modern Literature	Chu	3, 4	2	TTh	8	211
207	Study of Philosophical Literature	Wang	3, 4	2	TTh	8	205
212	Study of Chinese Drama	Chu	3, 4	2	WF	8	211
218	Creative Writing	Wang	3, 4	2	MF	7	211
224	History of Chinese Philosophy	Hsu	3, 4	2	TTh	7	208
Soochow							
102	Chinese Literature	Chang	1, 2	2	MW	5	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
105-6	Documentary Chinese	Chang	1, 2	2	FS		5
202	Ancient Chinese Literature	Chang	2, 3	2	TTh		5
St. John's							
S	Make-up Chinese	Wang	1	3	MWF		1
2A	Chinese Prose	Huang	1	3	MWF		1
2B	Chinese Prose	Tseu	1	3	TThS		1
2C	Chinese Prose	Wong	1	3	MWF		2
2D	Chinese Prose	Wong	1	3	TThS		3
2E	Chinese Prose	Wong	1	3	MWF		3
4A	Chinese Prose	Huang	2	3	MWF		2
4B	Chinese Prose	Tsha	2	3	MWF		2
4C	Chinese Prose	Tseu	2	3	TThS		4
4D	Chinese Prose	Huang	2	3	MWF		4
22A	Freshman Composition	Wong	1	1	T		3
22B	Freshman Composition	Li	1	1	Th		3
22C	Freshman Composition	Wong	1	1	T		2
22D	Freshman Composition	Li	1	1	W		1
32A	Sophomore Composition	Tseu	2	1	M		4
32B	Sophomore Composition	Tseu	2	1	F		3
32C	Sophomore Composition	Huang	2	1	Th		1
106	History of Chinese Literature	Tsha	3, 4	3	MWF		4
112	History of Chinese Philosophy	Li	3, 4	3	MWF		4
114	Chinese Poetry	Tsha	3, 4	3	MWF		3
121	Translation	Huang	3, 4	3	MWF		2
124	Critical Study of Chinese Literature	Tseu	3, 4	3	TThS		3
ECONOMICS AND BUSINESS							
Hangchow							
102	General Economics	Woo	1	3	TThS		3 5
104	Elementary Accounting	Lee	2	3	MWF		2 2
104	Laboratory	Lee			F		3 4
106	Statistics	Lee	3	3	TThS		4 2
106	Laboratory (a)	Lee			S		1 1, 3
106	Laboratory (b)	Lee			S		2 2, 4
114	Banking	Lee	2	3	TThS		6 4
115	Foreign Exchange	Lee	3, 4	3	MWF		4 1
117	Corporation Finance	Woo	3, 4	3	TThS		7 2
141	Business Management	Woo	3, 4	3	MWF		5 4
152	Railway Transportation	Woo	3, 4	3	MWF		7 2
162	Insurance	Woo	3, 4	3	TThS		5 2
202	History of Economic Thought	Tsai	4	3	MWF		6 4
Shanghai							
102a	Economics	Cheng	1	3	TThS		7 221
102b	Economics	Cheng	1	3	TThS		8 221
104	Accounting	Djen	2	3	MF		7 205
104	Laboratory	Djen			W		7, 8 205
106	Banking	Cheng	2	3	TThS		5 221

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
206	Bank Accounting	Djen	3	3	TTh	7	205
206	Laboratory				S	7, 8	205
209	Accounting Systems	Cheng	4	3	MWF	7	220
209	Laboratory					To be arranged	
212	Industrial Management	Djen	3	4	MWF	6	211
217	Marketing	Cheng	3	3	MWF	6	221
226	Business Law	Cheng	3	3	TThS	6	220
228	Auditing	Djen	4	3	TThS	5	205
228	Laboratory					To be arranged	
Soochow							
202	Principles of Economics	Lee	2, 3	3	T	7	
					WTh	8	
206	Commercial Geography	Chen	2, 3	3	T	6	
					Th	9	
					S	7	
307	Economic Development of Modern Europe	Chow	3, 4	3	MWF	7	
310	Accounting	Pan	3, 4	4	Th	6-8 p.m.	
					F	5-7 p.m.	
372	Commercial Law	Lee	4	2	MW	8	
376	Admiralty Law	Ju	4	2	S	5-7 p.m.	
St. John's							
2	Introduction to Economics	Sullivan, Lee	1, 2	3	MWF	2	
42	Accounting	Chao, Lee	1, 2	3	TThS	2	
105	Principles of National Economy	Sullivan	3, 4	3	TThS	2	
112	Money and Banking	Sullivan	3, 4	3	TThS	4	
114	Corporation Finance	Sullivan	3, 4	3	MWF	1	
128	Business Law	Chao	3, 4	3	TThS	3	
144	Accounting Systems	Chao	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
164	Introduction to Statistics	Chao	3, 4	3	MWF	2	
182	Principles of Marketing	Lee	3, 4	3	TThS	1	
EDUCATION							
Hangchow							
104	Educational Sociology	Ku	1, 2	3	MWF	3	3
106	Method of Teaching	Tan	1, 2	3	TThS	4	4
208	Principles of Education	Tan	1, 2	3	MWF	4	1
244	Character Education	Ku	2, 3	3	MWF	5	1
Shanghai							
104	Principles of Education	Ling	1	3	MWF	7	208
102	History of Education	Ling	2	3	TThS	8	203
208	Special Methods	Van	3	2	TThS	7	216
212	Psychology of Middle School Subjects	Westbrook	3	3	MWF	5	220

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
213a	Teaching of Middle School English	Westbrook	4	2	TThS	5	216
214	Supervised Teaching	Lee	4	3		To be arranged	
215	Curriculum Making	Ling	4	3	MWF	8	209
216	Philosophy of Education	Ling	4	3	TThS	7	219
217	Tests and Measurement	Westbrook	3	3	MWF	6	220
222	Popular and Vocational Education	Liu	2-4	3	TThS	6	221
Soochow							
231	History of Chinese Education	Huang	2, 3	3	T	7	
					S	6	
233	Organization and Administration	Huang	2, 3	3	TThS	5	
304	Child Psychology	Williams	3, 4	3	MWS	6	
St. John's							
2	Educational Psychology	Pott	1	3	MWF	2	
102	Psychology of Adolescence	Pott	3, 4	3	MWF	4	
108	Educational Measurement	Lamberton	3, 4	2	TThS	4	
ENGINEERING							
Hangchow							
103	Descriptive Geometry	Shu	1	3	ThS	5,6,7	
122	Plane Surveying	Liao	2	2	TTh	2	
122F	Surveying	Liao	2	1	MW	5,6,7	
123	Least Squares	Shu	2	2	TTh	1	3
142	Strength of Materials	Shu	2	3	MWF	3	2
143	Dynamics	Wong	2	2	TTh	3	4
161	Highway Engineering	Liao	2	2	MW	1	2
162D	Railroad Design	Liao	3	2	WS	5,6,7	
164	Bridge Design	Shu	3	2	MF	5,6,7	
165	Hydrology	Wang	3	3	MWF	4	3
166	Waterworks	Wang	3	3	TThS	4	3
167D	Sewerage Design	Wang	4	3	TThS	5,6,7	
169	Specifications, Contracts, and Engineering Relations	Shu	4	2	ThS	2	3
170	Engineering Materials	Liao	3	3	MWF	4	4
180	Hydraulic Engineering	Wang	4	3	MWF	2	3
St. John's							
1	Introductory Lectures	Ely	1, 2	1	S	4	
112	Route Surveying	Kuo	3, 4	3	MWF	4	
113	Roads and Pavements	Ely	3, 4	3	MWF	2	
122	Technical Reports	Ely	3, 4	1	S	3	
127	Strength of Materials	Kuo	3, 4	3	TThS	1	
128	Strength of Materials	Kuo	3, 4	3	MWF	1	
132	Structures	Ely	3, 4	4	TThF	1	
133A	Reinforced Concrete	Kuo	3, 4	3	MWF	2	
137	Timber Construction	Kuo	3, 4	2	MW	3	
138	Engineering Economics	Lee	3, 4	2	MW	4	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
142	Building Construction	Kuo	3, 4	2	TTh	4	
232	Advanced Structures	Ely	4	3	MWF	3	
242	Sanitary	Kuo	4	3	TThS	2	
ENGLISH							
Ginling							
11	English Language and Literature	Chang	1	4	MTTh	7	311
12	English Language and Literature	Kirk	1	4	MTTh	7	412
22	English Composition and Literature	Chang	2	4	MWThF	6	412
26	One Act Play	Kirk	3, 4	2	To be arranged		
37	Novel	Kirk	3, 4	3	MWF	4	409
Hangchow							
101	Freshman English	Moffett	1	5	MTWThF	4	5
102	Freshman English	White	1	5	MWF	1	
112	Sophomore English	White	2	3	MWF	6	2
Shanghai							
101	Composition and Rhetoric	Wiley	1	2	MS	5	201
102a	Composition and Rhetoric	Knabe	1	2	MTh	5	203
102b	Composition and Rhetoric	Knabe	1	2	TF	5	203
102c	Composition and Rhetoric	Nelson	1	2	WS	5	208
103	Reading	Wiley	1	2	WS	6	201
104a	Reading	Root	1	2	TTh	6	201
104b	Reading	Root	1	2	TF	6	201
104c	Reading	Nelson	1	2	WS	6	203
106a	Fiction	Root	2	2	TTh	7	203
106b	Fiction	Root	2	2	WF	5	209
108a	Essays	Knabe	2	2	TF	6	209
108b	Essays	Knabe	2	2	WS	6	209
116	Development of Drama	Knabe	3, 4	3	MWF	8	216
212	Creative Writing	Hipps	4	3	TThS	7	220
214	Shakespeare	Westbook	3, 4	3	MWF	7	216
218	Masterpieces of Bible	Hipps	3, 4	3	TThS	5	218
224	American Literature	Hipps	3, 4	3	TThS	8	220
Soochow							
101	Language and Composition	Williams	1, 2	4	MWThF	7	
102	Language and Composition	Ferguson	1, 2	4	MWThF	6	
201	Essays	Ferguson	2, 3	3	M	5	
					W	9	
					Th	7	
202	Types of Literature	Ferguson	2, 3	3	MWF	7	
402	Selections of Nineteenth Century Literature	Ferguson	4	3	To be arranged		

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
St. John's							
S	Make-up English	Lamberton	1	3	TThS		1
1	Freshman English	Lamberton	1, 2	3	MWF		2
2a	Freshman English	Han	1, 2	3	MWF		1
2b	Freshman English	Ames	1, 2	3	TThS		1
2c	Freshman English	Throop	1, 2	3	MWF		2
2d	Freshman English	Ames	1, 2	3	MWF		3
4a	European Classics	Han	1, 2	3	MWF		2
4b	European Classics	Soo-hoo	1, 2	3	TThS		2
4c	European Classics	Soo-hoo	1, 2	3	TThS		4
4d	European Classics	Soo-hoo	1, 2	3	MWF		4
11	Freshman Composition	Lamberton	1, 2	1	M		1
12a	Freshman Composition	Soo-hoo	1, 2	1	T		3
12b	Freshman Composition	Soo-hoo	1, 2	1	Th		3
12c	Freshman Composition	Lamberton	1, 2	1	Th		2
12d	Freshman Composition	Bremer	1, 2	1	M		1
12e	Freshman Composition	Bremer	1, 2	1	F		1
32a	Sophomore Composition	Throop	1, 2	1	F		4
32b	Sophomore Composition	Han	1, 2	3	MWF		3
32c	Sophomore Composition	Ames	1, 2	1	T		3
32d	Sophomore Composition	Ames	1, 2	1	Th		3
106	English Prose	Soo-hoo	3, 4	3	MWF		3
107	Contemporary Poetry	Falck	3, 4	2	TTh		1
110	Early European Drama	Lamberton	3, 4	3	TThS		3
111	Contemporary European Drama	Ames	3, 4	3	MWF		2
118	History of American Literature	Throop	3, 4	3	MWF		4
122	Advanced Composition	Ames	3, 4	2	WF		1
124	Milton	Throop	3, 4	3	MWF		3
FRENCH							
Soochow							
302	French		1, 2	3	To be arranged		
St. John's							
2a	French	Bourdin	1, 2	3	TThS		2
2b	French	Chung	1, 2	3	TThS		2
4	French	Bourdin	1, 2	3	TThS		3
106	French	Chung	3, 4	3	TThS		3
108	French	Bourdin	3, 4	3	TThS		4
GEOGRAPHY							
Ginling							
21	Fundamentals of Geography	Liu	1-3	3	To be arranged		
Ginling							
35	Climate	Liu	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
55	Thesis	Liu	4	2	To be arranged		

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
St. John's							
2	College Geography	Norton	1, 2	3	MWF	1	
GEOLOGY & AGRICULTURE							
Nanking							
102	The Literature of Rural Life	Carson	1, 2	3	To be arranged		
104	Principles of Co-operative Organization	Carson	1, 2	4	To be arranged		
106	Introduction to Agricultural Economics	Carson	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
108	The Rural Movement	Carson	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
110	Soils	Chang	2,3,4	3	To be arranged		
St. John's							
2	General Geology	Ely	1, 2	3	MWF	1	
GERMAN							
St. John's							
2a	German	Weinberg	1, 2	3	TThS	2	
2b	German	Walker	1, 2	3	TThS	2	
4	German	Walker	1, 2	3	TThS	3	
GOVERNMENT							
St. John's							
2	The Government of China	Han	1, 2	3	MWF	1	
104	International Law	Han	3, 4	3	TThS	2	
113	Constitutional Law	Han	3, 4	3	TThS	4	
114	History of Chinese Legal System	Han	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
130	American Constitutional History	Causey	3, 4	3	TThS	1	
HISTORY							
Ginling							
19	Modern Western World	Spicer	1, 2	4	MWFS	4	412
28	Ancient History	Spicer	2-4	4	MTThS	2	411
Hangchow							
107	History of U.S.A.	Lautenschlager	3, 4	3	TThS	6	2
108	Modern Europe	Lautenschlager	2, 3	3	MWF	5	2
Shanghai							
202	Modern Europe	Hanson	2	3	MWF	7	218
Soochow							
114	World History	Chen	1, 2	3	MWF	8	
332	Modern Chinese History		3, 4	3	TThS	8	
					W	9	
334	Modern European History	Nance	3, 4	3	MWF	7	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
St. John's							
2a	Modern European History	Perry	1, 2	3	TThS	4	
2b	Modern European History	Causey	1, 2	3	MWF	4	
2c	Modern European History	Causey	1, 2	3	MWF	3	
2d	Modern European History	Perry	1, 2	3	TThS	3	
106	German History	Causey	3, 4	3	MWF	1	
114	History of Chinese Legal System	Han	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
128	Medieval European History	Perry	3, 4	3	TThS	2	
130	American Constitutional History	Causey	3, 4	3	TThS	1	
HYGIENE							
Ginling							
11	Personal Hygiene	Chen	1	2	TTh	2	412
42	Health Education	Chin	3, 4	4	To be arranged		
St. John's							
2	Elementary Hygiene	Liu	1, 2	3	TThS	2	
JOURNALISM							
St. John's							
102	The News	Votaw	3, 4	3	MWF	1	
104	Copy Reading; The Editorial	Votaw	3, 4	3	MWF	4	
112	History and Principles of Journalism	Votaw	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
MATHEMATICS							
Ginling							
11	Elementary Mathematical Functions	Wong	1	4	MWFS	2	412
Hangchow							
103	Calculus		1	3	TThS	2	5
104	Calculus		1	3	MWF	3	5
Shanghai							
104	Calculus	Tu	2	3	TThS	7	211
204	Vector Analysis	Tu	3, 4	3	TThS	6	205
Soochow							
161	Calculus	Shen	1, 2	5	TTh	5	
					S	6	
282	Differential Equations	Shen	3, 3	3	WFS	5	
340	Ad. Analytic Geometry	Shen	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
350	Mathematical Statistics	Shen	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
372	Descriptive Geometry	Shen	3, 4	3	To be arranged		
380	Theory of Equations	Shen	3, 4	3	To be arranged		

COURSES OF STUDY

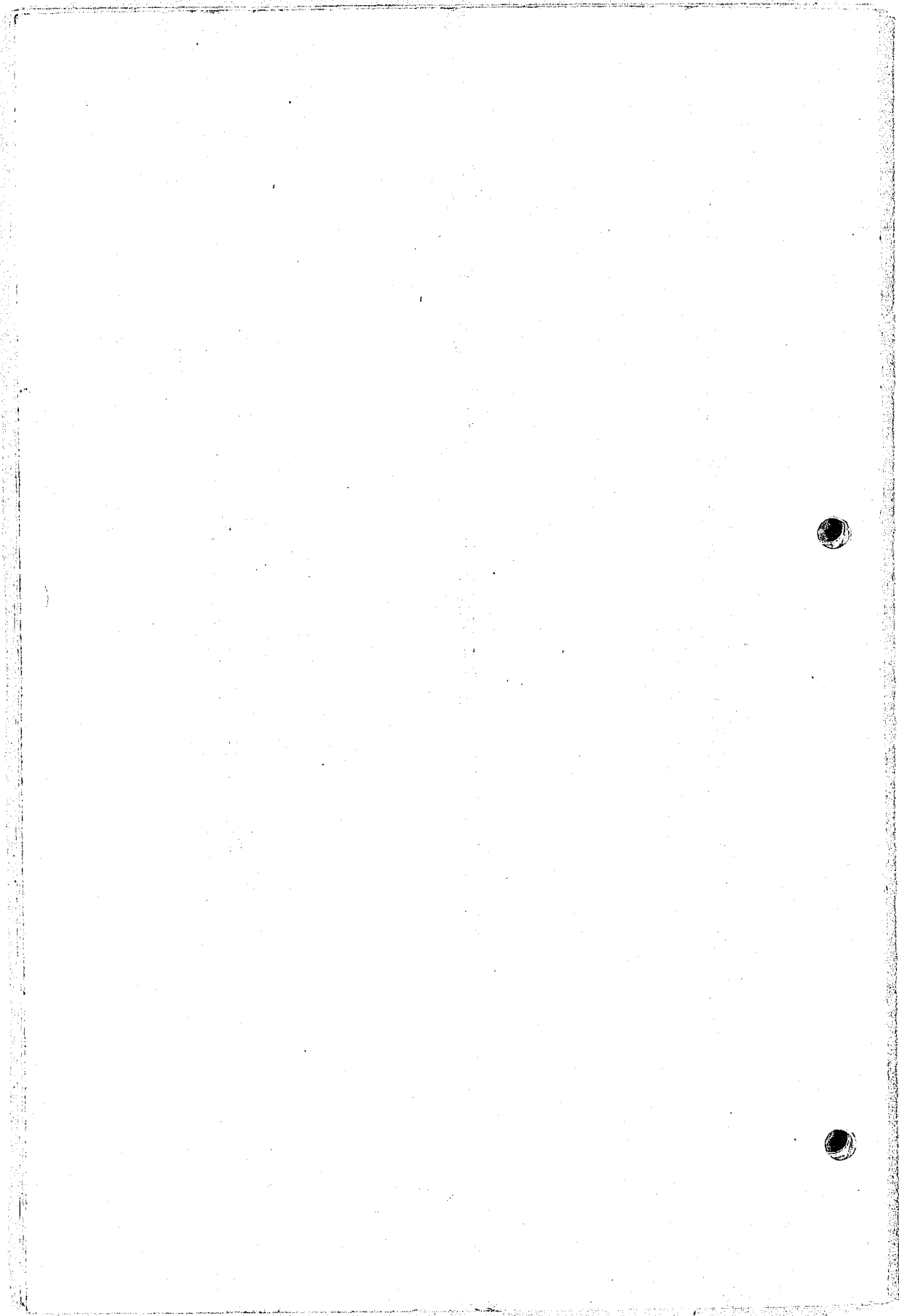
No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
St. John's							
2A	Introductory Mathematical Analysis	Schaberg	1	3	MWF	2	
AB	Introductory Mathematical Analysis	Dzau	1	3	TThS	2	
S	Make-up Mathematics	Schaberg	1	3	MWF	3	
3A	Trigonometry	Dzau	1	3	TThS	1	
3B	Trigonometry	Schaberg	1	3	TThS	1	
5	Analytical Geometry	Dzau	1	3	TThS	4	
6	Calculus	Lei	1, 2	3	MWF	2	
107	Calculus	Lei	3, 4	3	MWF	4	
108	Calculus	Lei	3, 4	3	MWF	3	
NURSING							
St. John's							
2	Modern Nursing	Falck	1, 2	2	ThS	2	
PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION							
Ginling							
37	Psychology of Religion	Spicer	2,3,4	2	To be arranged		
Hangchow							
102	Introduction to Philosophy	Ku	2,3,4	3	TThS	1	4
214	Christian Ethics and Social Problems	Dungan	3,4	2	TTh	5	1
216	Life of Jesus	Davis	2,3,4	2	TTh	7	3
Shanghai							
102	Religion and Modern Life	Hipps	1	2	TTh	7	208
202	Modern History of Philosophy	Hsu	3, 4	3	MWF	7	219
203	Philosophy of Religion	Hsu	3, 4	3	TThS	8	216
212	Christ and Modern Thought	Wong	3, 4	3	MWF	8	208
204	New Testament	Hipps	3, 4	3	MWF	5	216
207	Church Administration	Wong	3, 4	3	TThS	5	219
202	Christianity and Modern Social Thought	Hsu	3, 4	3	MWF	8	219
Soochow							
102	Chinese Philosophy		1, 2	2	T S	6 7	
200	Religion and the Problems of Youth	Williams	2, 3	2	T S	6 7	
204	Logic	Nance	2, 3	3	MW T	9 10	
302	Ethics	Nance	3, 4	3	MWF	8	
372	Social Justice	Williams	3, 4	2	MW	10	
St. John's							
2	Logic	Pott	1, 2	3	MWF	3	
2A	Life of Christ	Van Voast	1, 2	1	F	3	
2B	Life of Christ	Van Voast	1, 2	1	S	3	
2C	Life of Christ	Van Voast	1, 2	1	M	4	
2D	Life of Christ	Van Voast	1, 2	1	Th	4	
2E	Life of Christ	Van Voast	1, 2	1	F	4	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
4A	Social Applications of Christianity	Pott	1, 2,	1	W	3	
4B	Social Applications of Christianity	Han	1, 2	1	W	4	
106	Comparative Religion	Tsu	3, 4	1	Th	4	
112	Philosophy of Religion	Pott	3, 4	1	F	4	
114	Biography of World Religious Leaders	Van Voast	3, 4	1	T	4	
115	Literature of the Bible	Van Voast	3, 4	1	M	3	
MUSIC							
Ginling							
25	Appreciation	Hu	1-4	2	To be arranged		
Shanghai							
	Piano	Zia			To be arranged		
	Voice	Zia			To be arranged		
PHYSICAL EDUCATION							
Ginling							
12	Motor Education; Practical Work		1	1, 2	To be arranged		
22	Motor Education; Practical Work		1	1, 2	To be arranged		
32	Motor Education; Practical Work		1	1, 2	To be arranged		
42	Motor Education; Practical Work		1	1, 2	To be arranged		
43	Physical Education		4	3	To be arranged		
45	Practice Teaching of Physical Education		4	3	To be arranged		
PHYSICS							
Ginling							
21	General Physics	Wong	1, 2	4	To be arranged		
32	Optics	Fung	2-4	4	To be arranged		
Hangchow							
102	General Physics	Wong	1	4	TThS	1	5
102	Laboratory				To be arranged		
Shanghai							
102	General Physics	Tu	1	4	MW	7	201
102	Laboratory				To be arranged		
104	Mechanics	Tu	2	3	TThS	8	201
202	Advanced Electricity	Tu	3, 4	4	MW	6	205
202	Laboratory				To be arranged		
Soochow							
103	General Physics		1, 2	5	MWF	8	
					ThS	2-4	
203	General Physics		2	3	MTh	6	
					T	2-4	
316	Strength of Materials		3, 4	3	TS	7	
					Th	8	
400	Thesis for Seniors				To be arranged		
431	Modern Physics		4	3	TS	7	
					Th	8	

COURSES OF STUDY

No.	Name of Course	Instructor	Year	Cr.	Day	Period	Room
St. John's							
2	General Physics	Chao, Jang	1, 2	3, 4	MWF	3	
113	Heat	Jang	1, 4	3	TThS	2	
116	Electricity and Magnetism	Chao	3, 4	3	TThS	1	
122	Modern Physics	Fung	3, 4	3	MWF	2	
POLITICAL SCIENCE							
Hangchow							
102	Introduction to Political Science	Lautenschlager	1, 2	3	TThS	3	2
114	Governments of Europe	Lautenschlager	3, 4	3	MWF	7	4
Shanghai							
202	Municipal Government	Yui	3	3	MWF	7	209
204B	International Organization	Yui	3	3	TThS	8	208
206	Political Theories	Hanson	3	3	MWF	8	218
213	Public Administration	Yui	4	3	TThS	6	211
220	Theory and Practice of Diplomacy	Yui	4	3	MWF	6	218
Soochow							
102B	Introduction to Political Science	Chen	1, 2	2	TTh	5	
202	American Government	Chen	1, 2	3	WF S	5 9	
408	International Law	Yao	4	2	TTh	8	
410	Constitutional Law	Chiu	4	2	WF	7	
416	Introduction to Anglo-American Law	Yang	4	2	MF	9	
PSYCHOLOGY							
St. John's							
2	General Psychology	Pott	1, 2	3	TThS	1	
104	Abnormal Psychology	Pott	3, 4	3	TThS	2	
SOCIOLOGY							
Shanghai							
108	Social Reformer	Hipps	3	2	MTh	6	209
204	Social Problems	Wiley	3, 4	3	TThS	6	218
207	Population	Wiley	3	3	TThS	5	209
208	The Family	Wiley	3	3	MWF	7	211
210	Social Investigation	Gin	4	3	TThS	8	218
213	Principles of Sociology	Wiley	4	3	MWF	5	218
236	Child Welfare	Gin	4	3	MWF	8	203
Soochow							
204	Principles of Sociology	Williams	2, 3	3	M TTh	9 8	
215	Criminology	Sun, Chen	2, 3	2	MS	6	
314	Social Movements	Williams	3, 4	3	TTh	7	
322	Field Work	Williams	3, 4	1-2		To be arranged	
342	Educational Sociology	Williams	3, 4	3		To be arranged	
St. John's							
102	Practical Sociology	Tsu	3, 4	3	MWF	4	



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THE FRESHMAN MONTH PROGRAM

An Experiment

at Ginling College, October, 1938

Foreword

Freshman Month in the autumn of 1938 was the result of - (1) purpose and planning on the part of the faculty to study the curriculum in its relation to the needs of the country, (2) the sobering obstacles in the way of these plans presented by scarcity of personnel and equipment and lack of experimental experience, (3) the opportunity for a one-month experimental program for freshmen during the October absence of sophomores, juniors, and seniors (upper classmen being required to give this month to special training under the Government).

FIRST WEEK: Lectures and tests.

Opening Addresses to the Entering Class

1. Explanation of the Freshman Month Program:

- a. "Justification for a College Education in the Present Crisis" - President Wu Yi-fang.
- b. "The Freshman Month" - Dr. Chang Siao-sung, Miss Spicer.
- c. "How to Get the Most out of this Month's Program" - Miss Li Dze-djen, Miss Kirk.

2. Lectures on conditions in war-time China, and international relations with special reference to China:

- a. "Present Situation in China" (Root Causes of the Present Trouble, and the War of Resistance.)
- b. "Military Situation".
- c. "European Situation in Relation to China".
- d. "International Situation in the Far East with Special Reference to China and Japan".

3. Orientation:

- a. The West China Campus: Visits to Dental and Medical Buildings, to the Museum, to see the pandas and other strange Szechuan animals ready to be shipped to zoos in America and France.
- b. Lecture on History and Sights of Chengtu, and visits to public park, Aviation Field, famous Buddhist temple, military training camp for girls.
- c. History of Ginling (with movies). College organizations.
- d. Lectures: "Value of Scientific Methods in Study" - H.K. Sung
"How to Use the Library" - Miss Yen (Chinese);
Miss Chang and Miss Kirk (English).
"How to Take Notes" - Miss Kirk.

4. Tests:

- a. Physical Tests.
- b. Exploratory Tests: current events; personal history.
- c. English placement tests.

Recreational activities were interspersed (singing, games, etc.). There was a rest period each day after lunch. Daily Chapel, Vandeman Hall, 8 a.m.

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SECOND and THIRD WEEKS: Activities of four sections - (1) educational and cultural, (2) economic and social, (3) health and recreational, (4) rural.

A. EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL SECTION

The very name of this section indicates that it had to cover a very wide field. To get acquainted with the educational efforts and cultural achievement of Chengtu would require weeks of exploration and hard work. In order to use to good advantage the span of three days assigned, the faculty in this section decided to select certain limited spheres toward which to direct the students' attention. And these included (a) some people and spots of literary fame, (b) art in the form of drama, (c) education, and (d) religion. Each phase was introduced to the Freshmen by one or two lectures, followed by observations. The following is a report from the faculty members responsible for each of the divisions, in the order of education, drama, and religion.

1. Education

The aims of this day may be outlined as follows:

1. To orient the new students in the modern tendencies of educational development in China. This was done through discussions conducted by the education department of Ginling.

2. In order to let each student see the facts of these new educational developments, an observation of schools - from kindergarten to universities - was arranged.

3. From this observation of schools, besides actual points considered in the discussion, it was hoped also that the students would be inspired with the idea that education is a field in which both young men and women are needed.

The convictions resulting from these two educational days - as shown in subsequent discussion and reports - may be summarized as follows:

1. Careful selection of life work is important, and college education should directly prepare each student for life's needs.

2. Encouragement as well as inspiration was found in the fact that education in China today is in the pioneer period. Its development and improvement awaits young people who will strive with their whole life and effort for it.

2. Drama - A Theatre Party

One item planned in this section was a visit to a play, or group of plays, given in a theatre of the old style, which presents only the conventional, ancient type of drama. Chengtu, a cultural center, abounds in such theatres, and our purpose was to have the students experience, not only the drama with all its tradition, but also the theatre itself, and the audience, for a large number of the city population daily finds its way to such places. And it is true that numbers of our modern Christian students have had little or no contact with them. These plays are largely historical, and have been one of the most influential educational forces in the country, for although a village may not have a school, it is almost sure to have an open-air theatre where the populace stand for hours intent upon the acting of travelling companies who return year after year. Thus much of the dramatic material is universally known, and the technique of the drama being so set and conventionalized, one little gesture wrongly enacted may be quickly detected by the average theatre goer. Those in the west who have seen Mei Lan-fang and his group of actors are familiar with the style of this drama, a style that is somewhat related to our own opera, since the music is of

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first importance, and the acting secondary. The music is so completely Chinese as to be almost incomprehensible to a foreigner untrained in its technique.

Bits of one student's summary of this visit to the theatre are as follows:

Yesterday was our Mid-Autumn Festival. We used to be very happy on this day when we were children, because we had new clothes to wear, all sorts of things to eat, and our mothers would take us to the pleasure ground for fun. Since we could not be at home, our teachers took some of us to the theatre, which made us feel happy. The play which we saw was "The Emperor Tang Dynasty Travels to Visit the Palace of the Moon." The actors were good and well costumed. The background was beautiful and natural. (Modern staging has begun to have a place even in the old plays.) The singing was beautiful too, but I could not even understand a word. One reason was because I have no such habit in listening to such music. The audience was also rather noisy. Many children and grown-ups were chatting and eating things while the play continued. There must have been about a thousand people in the theatre. But I also saw some ladies and gentlemen who were sitting quietly and listening to the singing. They did not eat anything or talk aloud or smoke. As a whole I think most of them liked the beautiful ladies in the play and appreciated the good singing. When a very good singer comes out most of them are quiet.

Once I heard that if one wants to know the standard of education of a certain country, he may go to some public place to observe the mass. I wonder if someone comes to our theatre, what he will think about us.

3. Religion

Does Chengtu believe in one religion? Is Chengtu the birthplace of any religion in China? What is the faith of the people among whom we are coming to live for some time? These are some of the questions a person would be likely to raise in the course of her sojourn here. In order to provide opportunities for answering these, the committee in charge put aside one day for the study of religion in Chengtu by means of lectures and pilgrimages to the various temples. For they realized that just as religion in principle plays an important part in any culture, so a comprehensive study of it by our Freshmen would contribute much to their understanding of the culture in which they are placed by chance or by choice.

Realizing that almost all of the world's outstanding religions were represented in this city and the surrounding districts, the committee so arranged the program that the day started with a general lecture of introduction by Miss Spicer, followed by a series of visits to temples. Since the imperial and state-ly temple of Confucius, yellow-tiled and yellow-walled, is opened only on certain occasions in the year, the Freshmen had to wait for such an occasion to visit that spot.

Buddhism was studied by these open-minded Freshmen during the three-day stay at Shintu, where they visited the largest temple in this section of the province. The Hall of Lo-dan excited great interest on account of the individuality of each of the five hundred gilded Buddhas of larger than human size. The superstition goes that if you start counting them from any one which you may happen to point out with your finger till you get to the number of years equal to your age, you will find the one who represents your character, fortune, and future achievement. That is a very interesting way of telling fortunes, is it not? Incidentally, behind that temple was a vast bamboo grove occupying acres of land, which was very impressive. Next to that is a "nan-mu" (a wood which

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makes beautiful furniture) grove, with its tall trees whose heaven reaching branches bespeak the fact of non-invasion or interference. A streak of sky could be discerned surrounding the area of each tree. There peace reigned.

Our impartial pilgrims called on the Chengtu home of "Taoism" in the west suburb of the city. There they learned from one of the guides how Lao-tze of old told a friend as he rode out of Hankow pass that he could be reseen in the west of Chengtu as a green goat, and the Green Goat Palace was therefore erected for him. The two brass green goats in the temple are supposed to have healing power. The patient is to be healed by touching the ailing part of the body to the goat. Our eager Freshmen, anxious to be free from illness of any kind, rubbed the entire body of the green goat. The fun they got out of it gave us assurance that they would enjoy health for a long time to come! There some of these girls realized for the first time the many differences between Taoism and Buddhism, among which was the difference in the figures in the entrance halls. Then the architecture shows the figures of the former in grays and the latter in reds. Other differences in significance and meaning would take too long to tell here.

The Mohammedan mosque impressed us with its neatness and politeness. In spite of the discrimination against women worshipping in the temple, the Freshmen girls were cordially treated and allowed to look into the open hall from beyond the threshold. The most interesting thing observed was the provision of bathrooms, each with a water-pot for dripping water on the believer's body, something like a shower bath. Every worshipper takes the bath before entering the hall of worship. The son of the priest entertained us by reading aloud parts of the Koran in Arabic. Both the reading and the writing pointed us out as illiterates in that respect.

The pilgrimage to the Catholic Church must have given the Freshmen a sense of the importance of service to others as well as of salvation for oneself. The sisters were most cordial in taking the group around their compound and into the chapel adorned in French style, through the pretty garden and into various classes of their school, such as reading, painting, handwork, and so forth. Then into the orphanage where they take care of six hundred orphan girls of ages from infancy to marriage. We stood in the pleasant room where their lacework and embroidery was on display, and commented upon the neatness of their beds, realizing that the cleanliness and order of their rooms would put our housekeeping to shame. What perfect order and strict regimentation these European sisters have achieved! Yet viewed from another angle, the Freshmen felt that from the lifeless expressions shown on the faces of the children, life must have been somewhat monotonous and devoid of interest.

Protestant churches were not visited during this week, since many of our students are regular attendants at these. So our day on "religion" ended. Being brought to the very spot where each faith stands, a girl can not help getting some knowledge of these religions or making comparisons between them. Whether they learned about them merely as facts, or as a step toward better cultural understanding, or whether their interest in a study of comparative religions was aroused, we hope good may have been achieved. But would it not be even better if among the results we would find a strengthening of their own Christian faith, or even a deeper realization of the significance of religion in one's own life?

Scribe: Catharine E. Sutherland

B. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SECTION

The purpose of this section was to give the students an opportunity to study some aspects of the social and economic life of Chengtu. The work was planned and directed by a committee, consisting of five members, namely:

President Wu Yi-fang
Dr. Lung
Professor Djou Li-chiu
Professor Li Dze-djen
Miss Dzo Yu-lin

The program lasted six days and the students were divided into two groups, each having three days of work.

First Day:

In the morning a general lecture was given to explain the three days' work, then a questionnaire was given out to the students to test their general knowledge of certain social and economic problems of China, and after this a lecture on how to visit social institutions took place.

In the afternoon the students were taken to visit some of the social institutions, such as the Orphanage, Szechuan's First Model Prison, Foundlings' Home, and Home for War Zone Children, Home for Aged Women.

Second Day:

In the morning a discussion on the first day's visit was held for about an hour so as to give the students an opportunity to discuss what they saw in those institutions. Then a general lecture on sociology and social problems of China was given, followed by a lecture on how to make home visits.

In the afternoon the students were taken to visit some of the homes especially selected for their study.

Third Day:

In the morning a discussion on their previous day's visit took place, followed by a lecture on China's economic problems, and a lecture on how to visit economic institutions.

In the afternoon students were directed to visit some of the industrial and commercial establishments, such as leather manufacturing, printing work, and needle work.

Each student was required to take notes and to write out her impressions. Most of them, of course, wrote it in Chinese, but a few wrote in English. The following are quotations from the reactions they had toward what they saw.

Appendix to Social-Economic Report

a. Impressions I Got After the Visit to the
Leather Factory

by Miss Shen

October 12th in the afternoon our group went to visit the Ching Chin Leather Factory. After I came back, a few impressions caused me a great deal of thought:

(1) Bad Air - Everyone believes that a healthy worker will do twice as much work as a sick person. Yet in this factory the workers were having to bear bad choking odors and stuffy air. Some people think that bad odor does not trouble one after few days' acquaintance, still I think it can't do one any good. I eagerly hope scientists will try their best to find new chemical methods to remove this unhealthy and terribly bad odor of the tanning process for the good of the down-trodden workers - our fellow-countrymen!

(2) Low payment - I believe the theory "a person can't have food without work." But after I inquired and observed the payments of the hard workers, I began to see there are people who still can't have sufficient food after they have worked over ten hours a day. What's the reason? I can't answer.

As a whole, I hope this large factory in Chengtu will try new improvements to be a model factory in the future.

Appendix to Social-Economic Report

b. Impressions after the Visit of the Hand-work

by Miss Shen

The impressions I got are as follows:

(1) Harm to Health - This kind of handwork is not suitable for either young boys or aged persons. Yet mostly the workers are of these classes. Because of poverty, boys waste their beautiful golden age in the dull shop, sitting there with bent backs all day long. Of course, most of them are near-sighted. I was told that once an old man of eighty was employed in a shop of this kind. That is to me pathetic.

(2) Not necessary work - When there is a state of war, there are many important things we citizens of China can do to help the struggle for self-preservation, and there are many opportunities before us. What is the value of luxuries such as embroidered bed coverings when we are refugees without homes? It is just wasting time, wasting money, and wasting the health of the workers, young and old, to have them engaged in fine needlework. It is surely one of the finest arts of China, yet I think it is not suitable at this time!

Appendix to Social-Economic Report

c. Visiting the Model Prisonby Miss Wu

A group of twenty-nine went to the model prison by rickshas. Such a large number, twenty-nine, rickshas running down the street surprised the people. Those who were in the shops and those who were walking down the street stared at us. Perhaps they thought it was a special celebration like the Dragon Festival in January.

We reached the model prison at half-past three. The compound was very beautiful, clean and large. Mr. Wu, the leader, explained their organization and the steps by which a person is put into prison and how he is made free.

By his announcement we understood that a person is put into prison because he has done some wrong, either murder, stealing, or breaking some other law or custom of the country. When he is admitted, he must give his history clearly and have his finger prints (Sheo Mo) taken by ten fingers separately.

After admission the prisoners are put to work at something in which they have had experience, such as spinning, writing, printing, sewing, and working in the garden. The products are sold to advantage in open market. For instance, they sell the Tung Gun for five hundred dollars each season. Among their products are: clothes, towels, stockings, writing papers, envelopes, and other kinds of papers. These are made by the men prisoners. The women prisoners do needlework.

Every day they have a class in learning how to be good citizens, and a class of athletics to make their bodies healthy.

Mr. Wu had told us two of the prisoners were students of An Wei University. It was a great surprise to us to learn that educated persons were also closed in this dreadful prison with lower class thieves. What a disgrace! These men had chains on their feet and were watched carefully by prison soldiers. They were caught because they had stolen a lot of money from a rich merchant.

There were more than four hundred in the prison, proving there is a kind of sickness of society. It is a very important problem. If you want to have a peaceful society this question must be solved first, by studying carefully why these people sinned and what are their individual problems.

C. HEALTH AND RECREATION SECTION

Both committee members and students found that these three and one-half days spent in visiting the health and recreation centres in Chengtu were most beneficial to our present and future work. In addition we saw and did many things which were very amusing and enjoyable.

In the planning of our program we tried to make it as appealing to the students as possible, to introduce different phases of life to them and yet to include things which might relate them to the health and physical educational program in college later. An outline of this program was given to the students at the beginning, preceded by a talk which included a few suggestive points for observation. Our program consisted of two phases which were so closely related that in many of our field trips we were able to "kill two birds with one stone." In this report we shall present the phases separately - first health, then recreation.

HEALTH

Under health we tried our best to touch upon as many different angles of health as possible, such as baby clinics, school health services and environment, maternity clinic, and hygienic conditions of the home and restaurant. The following paragraphs will deal with those places most interesting to the group as a whole.

The Baby Clinics were located in different parts of the city in order to meet the needs of the many poor families. These clinics were attended by two nurses and one doctor twice a week. The doctor checked the health and nutrition of each baby every time it came and offered suggestions to the mothers on the care of the child. The nurses in charge bathed the child at the beginning and gave instructions to the mother so that when she came the next time she could bathe her own child properly. The girls were very much interested in the whole process of child bathing. All the old-comers splashed around in the tub with glee while new-comers clung to their mothers, and howled and fought to keep out of the water.

With the school health services there were two types: one run by mission schools and the other by the provincial government. Since our time was limited we visited only the mission school clinics. In Chengtu there are 20 mission schools with 4000 students, of which the greater number are of primary grade. About three doctors are concerned with school health, assisted by a few nurses. They do curative work in cases such as trachoma, bruises, and cuts, but their interest lies chiefly in prevention. The children are examined twice a year, once at the beginning of the school term, and then once in the middle of the school year. The follow-up work is carried out by the nurse. The doctor visits the school once and the nurse twice a week thereafter. In some of the schools the nurse gives instruction in health and keeps the records of the children on file.

As to the school health program, we have gathered from the school health doctors that much of what they would like to do especially with the follow-up work is hindered by lack of funds. At present the Provincial Government has taken a great interest in the public health and has secured a capable person to head the work for next year. For a start the public health director has already made plans for the training of graduate nurses for public health work.

As to school health conditions we asked the students to observe location of school building, its ventilation, lighting system, kitchen grounds, bedrooms, seating arrangements in class rooms and many other factors which make up a school health environment. Though we found things not quite up to an ideal standard, we felt that the people in charge were doing their best.

The students were especially keen about one of the primary schools we visited. This school seems to be set up according to a progressive scheme and the children all seemed lively and happy in their work and play. Playgrounds were near the classrooms, thus giving the children a chance to play during their recess period. For organized play, grounds were provided for the children a short distance away. To our group and even to us it seemed most remarkable to find such a highly advanced primary government school here in the interior, run along progressive lines.

Regarding the health conditions of the home we were fortunate to visit three types: 1. a home of a former high school teacher, now a ricksha owner; 2. a home of some servants working for the missionaries; 3. and homes of the lower class workmen. From our visits to these homes we found some living as well as they could according to their incomes and taking care of their homes as hygienically as they knew how and were able to. But in other homes we felt that the inhabitants could do better. This made us feel that in such cases instruction in the care of the home was necessary. With this knowledge, we may later be able to do some follow-up work.

Besides visiting clinics, schools, and homes, we put in an hour of eating together in one of the middle class restaurants in the city. At the same time while waiting for our food we took a look into the kitchen and saw how they stored their food, what their water source was, how they disposed of the waste, where the water, the bowls, and chopsticks were kept, the cleanliness of the rooms, and tables, hot towels, and of the person serving us.

RECREATION

In setting up our recreational field trips we included the theatre, the park, and playground, and tea houses.

The theatre we went to was combined with the educational and cultural group, but items other than the cultural aspect were observed in the theatre. It so happened that the Chinese Moon Festival fell on the day we decided to go to the theatre. The dramatic opera given was therefore of unusual interest to the group, and a huge audience was present. This gave us a fine opportunity to observe the audience participating in one of the more common forms of recreation. One of the things different from theatres in America is that hot towels are handed out, hot tea served, and watermelon seeds and other edibles are sold during the whole performance. As far as applause goes, the people voice their appreciation and recognition of good acting by cheers which correspond to the applause of an audience attending an opera in America.

There are not many parks or playgrounds in Chengtu. In the most attractive park we found there is a zoo. We visited also a small public library and newspaper reading room, a museum showing the types of products produced in Szechuan Province, and an athletic field, consisting of two tennis courts, a basket ball court, and a small soccer field not much used except by bicycle enthusiasts.

Perhaps one of the most interesting visits we made was to a teahouse. Teahouses appear in all parts of the country with slight variations in time of opening and closing, and the types of people who patronize them. There are teahouses galore, of different standards, open most the year around and frequented by all classes.

We went to one teahouse of average class, two stories high with private rooms upstairs and common room downstairs. You can well imagine what curiosity was awakened by our entrance into the teahouse. Because we were afraid that the people might not act naturally, we quickly walked around the teahouse to get a general impression; then we scattered and sat down at tables in unobtrusive corners. While we sipped tea and cracked watermelon seeds, we kept our eyes open.

As a recreational center teahouses cannot be discounted. In the one we visited we saw soldiers, students reading books or newspapers, farmers and merchants engaged in business conversation, newspaper men out for the scandals of the day, and poets waiting for some inspiration. Here disputes are often settled over a cup of tea, friendships renewed, or new friendships made, or a complete relaxation from the day's work sought. The people in the teahouse are entertained by story-tellers and street-singers who will sing anything asked if a small sum is paid them. Usually these entertainers accompany their songs with gestures and music on stringed instruments. Other forms of entertainment available in the teahouses are juggling and fortune-telling. Besides entertainers who provide enjoyment for a group around the table, there are people such as salesmen who come in and approach the tea-drinkers with their wares, ranging from medicine to fur coats. In the first group who visited the teahouse, one of the students became interested in the song which one of the street-singers sang for them, and she jotted down quickly the notes of the song. This visit to the teahouse was a new experience to most of the students, and none of them would have ever gone to a teahouse had it not been arranged in the schedule.

In closing, we might say that these visits to the health and recreational centers were not only beneficial to the work of our department but also to us as individuals living in a new environment.

Scribes: Tsui Ya-lan
Ettie Chin

D. RURAL SECTIONSpecial Subject: The Farmer and His FamilyLocation: Shintu, 40 Li north of Chengtu

Shintu was chosen because it is:

(a) a market-town; (b) within easy travelling distance, one hour by daily bus, or three hours from the north gate of the city by ricksha; (c) The Model Hsien under supervision of Dr. James Yen, of the Mass Education Movement, and we would not encounter serious hostility among the people; (d) a community presenting such constructive developments as improved schools, cooperatives, and an opium refuge; (e) a town where we could expect to find living quarters for 25 to 30 people.

Program:

Day 1: Forenoon (at Ginling in Chengtu): Lectures in cooperation with the Health and Recreational group on Public Health and Diets. Instructions on equipment needed for three days in the country.

Afternoon: Travel by chartered bus to Shintu.

Day 2: Forenoon: 6:00 Rising bell, hot water available for washing, and for drinking.

7:00 Breakfast.

7:30-7:45 Morning worship.

7:45-8:00 Instructions for the day's work.

8:00-11:30 Visiting of various places in the city of Shintu to see what the Model Hsien is doing or attempting to do: Kindergarten, Cooperative Society, Hsien offices, Opium Refuge, Agricultural Experimental School, Industrial School. Since one girl could not possibly in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours see all these, each small group visited three places and reported to the others later.

11:30-12:00 Writing reports, or filling in questionnaires.

12:00-1:30 Lunch and rest period.

Afternoon: 2:00-4:30 Visiting Rural Homes.

5:00-5:30 Finishing reports. Hot water again available.

6:00 Supper.

7:00-9:00 Recreational half hour - songs of the rural people - followed by reports and discussions of the day's work.

9:30 Lights out and quiet.

Day 3: Whole day spent visiting rural homes. The girls carried with them their cold lunch - three large "siao-bingses" (flour and water cakes, spread inside with vegetable or meat), two hard-boiled eggs, cold lean beef, cookies, and two oranges. The lunches were not very popular, for at noon everyone was so far from the city that there was no hot water or tea for sale, though some of the girls were hospitably entertained in farmers' houses with tea, hot eggs, etc. The evening was filled with recreation, discussions and reports. An observer would have been fascinated by the way the girls developed, how they talked, and asked questions, and gave clear, vigorous reports. It was thrilling just to sit back and listen.

Day 4: Rising at 6 sharp to do up bedding rolls to take back to Shintu before noon. After breakfast, the group visited the famous 500-Buddha temple, the park, and visited shops to make special purchases of things distinctive to Shintu: cakes, candy, umbrellas.

At noon back in Shintu ready for the Health and Recreational group.

Administration:

Dr. Reeves thinks that one of the remarkable things about the whole project was the efficiency of the management in the hands of Miss Wu Suen-i (Ginling 1936) Sociology, two years in the Rural Project at Li-chwan; Miss Wu Mei-ling (1938) Biology, now instructor; Miss Wen Hwan-chang (1938) Biology, now instructor in Chemistry. Miss Pheobe Ho was to have helped, but off she went to the hospital with a bad case of dysentery. Dr. Reeves and I looked on and gave a suggestion here and there.

The three girls went out to Shintu six days before the first group was due to arrive, and found the time no more than enough to prepare for the newcomers. They visited the many families that were distinctive for some reason if we were to get a cross-section of rural life in this part of Szechuan, talked with them, got their friendly cooperation, and asked if the girls might come the next week. They trained one amah to look after the needs of the group. They bought straw and sunned it in the open courtyard during the one sunny day we had; made a bargain at the restaurant for food for the group, etc., etc. They were helped at every turn by the friendly Pastor of the American Church Mission, Mr. Goh and his nice wife. This pair supplied us with chairs, lamps, a stove, a hammer, and would have lent us bowls and chopsticks, if we had not already arranged to have them brought from Chengtu. They lent us the chapel for morning worship each week, had the baby organ carried there each morning from their own quarters at the back of the section of the compound we were occupying, gave us hymnbooks, and cleared two extra rooms that we might use them as dining-rooms.

The three divided the duties: Wu Suen-i was in charge of the organization of the program, visiting, questionnaires, discussions at night and the like. Her training in sociology and her rural experience fitted her for this, much as she regretted not having Miss Ho's valuable assistance. Wu Mei-ling oversaw the food situation - arranging for food to be brought in from the restaurant for lunch and supper, seeing that we got proper variety and quality, and preparing the cold lunches. In the compound an old stove was repaired and on it the breakfast was made: soft rice, peanuts and vegetables, and sometimes a sort of bread. Wu Suen-i was an excellent manager.

Miss Wen Hwan-chang was general household manager - oversight of the one willing little servant - training her to clean rooms, wash dishes hygienically, fill the eight or ten bean-oil and kerosene lamps we had, arranging for drinking and washing water. She did a fine piece of work. All three went with the groups of girls as they visited, taking the girls where they had paved the way the previous week.

On Monday afternoon, we were ready when the 25 people descended on us, in rickshas, having had to disembark from the bus at the station. The sleeping quarters were neat: the floor spread with rectangular piles of dry straw for the beds; the rooms labelled with the names of buildings on the Ginling campus in Nanking: "Spring: Welcoming the Perfume of the Flowers"; "Fall: Listening to the Autumn"; "Winter: Listening to the Snowflakes"; "East Court"; "Dr. Reeves' House". The main assembly room, a square room in the centre of the back row of rooms was neat, a vase of tall pinkish grasses on a table, maps of the whole "hsien" on the wall and the sections the girls would visit, the detailed schedule, the Farmers' Calendar. The table served as dining-table for a quarter of the group, and there were three other tables in rooms at the other end of the courtyard. In the open cupboard were the jade-green bean-oil lamps ready for use, and the washed dishes were covered with a clean towel. The main court was swept clean of straws reminiscent of the stooks of rice straw which had been sunned there on Sunday, the only sunny day.

When they arrived there was quick and efficient assignment of rooms, making of beds, washing of hands, and in the gathering drizzly darkness twenty-nine of us trailed through the slippery streets to make use of the two hours before supper, to visit the city government and the mayor.

Budget:

Student transportation	\$2 per student
Food for students for three days	.90 " "
(Food and transportation was paid for by the College because the students were already paying for food on the campus)	
Mimeograph material, servant at Shintu, oil for lamps, straw, hot water, etc.	\$15

Appendix to Rural Report

a. Through Dr. Reeves' Eyes

It was the third week of Freshman Month - October 17, 1938, to be exact - that Li Dze-djen, nineteen Freshmen and four upper classmen climbed with me into a bus starting to Shintu. We had hoped that our baggage could be loaded in near the dormitory, but the driver insisted that he could not drive in through the gate without new full-sized conveyance, and what is the length of a city block to carry bedding, lantern, pails, clothes for three days for twenty-four people, when rickshas and servants are available to do the work? When we started, there were bedding rolls stacked high in the back seat and filling the central aisle. We ourselves were on top of these bedding rolls in the aisle, and when at the first turn the bus dipped into a ditch, the rolls from the back were on top of us!

We sang We Are From Ginling as we moved through the narrow streets of Chengtu, halted at the North Gate for tickets, and started on the realization of a long dream of Ginling women knowing the lives of farm women. The cotton fields had practically no balls; some fields of winter wheat were green young plants, but numbers of rice fields were still covered by the weeds which grow very rapidly when the overshadowing rice stalks are cut.

Arrived in an hour at the bus station in Shintu, we had to get rickshas for baggage and walk through practically the length of the town to the "Shen Kung Kwei" which is what the Chinese call the Episcopal Mission. There we found the attractive rooms of the Chinese house decorated with flowers, sleeping rooms labelled with names of our Ginling dormitories, the straw for the beds piled high and orderly, hot water for washing off travel dust, and Miss Wu Suen-i, who directed activities, ready to take the group for their first call on the city mayor. Of course he addressed our group. We came home cold and tired but a hot supper and some talks about what was ahead of us set us to sleep soundly on more comfortable beds than the college "double-deckers".

The next morning the fact that men at the Opium Refuge had nothing to do seemed to impress our socially-minded group more than the bits of opium sewed in the hem of a man's garment, and handed in by his family, ostensibly so that he could have a change of clothing.

That noon our shoes were pretty muddy when we got back, for it rained a little during the morning and had rained during the night. Some got straw sandals for the afternoon's visiting to nearby farmhouses; but slippery mud and stubble fields where one jumped from tuft to tuft of grass or rice shoots made us all realize transportation problems. But the Shanghai young lady who fell down four times on this, her first country tour, just laughed with the others at her predicament. It pleased me greatly that even the student who got alcohol and mercurochrome from the medicine kit for the places where the farmer's trusty watch-dog put his teeth through her clothes and skin only took it as part of the program one might expect. A few were not so sure that they liked the process of becoming intelligent about practical rural living, but all of them, when they thought it over after returning, were convinced that they had learned a lot. Personally, I believe that the way the class got acquainted - they will not fail to know their classmates for half a year, as sometimes happens at Ginling - was a worthwhile college gain. But perhaps the Committee most enjoyed hearing different students say that they did not want to go back so soon, and others after they returned wished that they could have stayed longer.

These girls that muddy slippery day wasted no time when they reached the first farm house. Once inside some girls sat down to chat with the oldest son's wife, to admire her handwork, and to learn a bit of her interests. Others found an old aunt in the kitchen who told them of costs of food, management of the kitchen, the composition of the family group, and how the food was prepared. It was time to go before they were ready to leave.

Another day out on the plain of Chengtu, about three miles from Shintu we stopped at a modest gateway above which were the characters to designate Heavenly Kindness Experimental School. We entered a clean pounded clay passageway with a bare court ahead, but there were growing plants of human species in the open air. At our right, at our left, were groups of about eight to fifteen primary school children. Their four-legged wooden stools were quite close together in straight rows. Each child's narrow book basket was set up on the left side of his stool. A small blackboard about three by four feet with an eraser hanging from it was against a wall or tree in front of these classes. A fifth or sixth grade was conducting the class. Reading and numbers were being taught. The teacher's questions brought up hands of the pupils, and in a snappy business-like way a child was called on and if the answer was wrong, someone else was called on. Inside, these pupil teachers were taught the one-hour materials they were to teach, or their more advanced work. Recess time came - the pupils hurried into the court to play and were at their games as promptly as at their lessons. If one six-year-old got a little rough with another six-year-old, pupil teachers appeared in the group for arbitration, and the (I thought cry-baby) wailing one went off to think it over. The bell for lessons to begin found them quickly being called to order in the straight rows established before the lesson began. One thing only that looked like discipline did I see in more than an hour's observation; one of the pupil teachers was taken by the principal or a critic teacher into a classroom with her book. The episode looked as if she were being "called down", they were alone, but I decided from across the court it was probable that something had been taught wrong and correction was immediate. The exact discipline of the teaching period, the way the children ran to get into a game at recess, seemed to me to indicate a kind of living and teaching that, while somewhat restricted, was excellent training in fundamentals.

Cora D. Reeves

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b. Kindergarten in Shintuby Miss Wen Hwan-chang

It is quite surprising that there is a nicely developed kindergarten in a small city like Shintu. The first thing that impressed me was that each classroom had a big square table around which sat about thirty children, three or four years old. An attractive young lady, the teacher, was walking around. During our visit it was rest period. All the children rested their heads on their arms on the table. As soon as one of them discovered that some guests were coming, there was a general movement among them. One after another they raised their heads. Some of them began humming melodies. Then we heard a gentle voice saying in Chinese, "Come, sit down, and have some tea." Then the same voice said to the children, "No, children, it is not time to go home yet; everyone must take a nap now." It was the teacher speaking and smiling as she spoke. Then all the children rested as before; but everyone peeped from the corners of their eyes. In a minute they all raised their heads, their bright eyes looking around as they spoke, calling out, "Teacher Kao, teacher Kao" repeatedly. Looking at their rosy cheeks, white teeth, black hair, and innocent smiles, the teacher could not scold them. Each of the little children wanted to show themselves to the strangers. Some of them clapped their hands, some sang, some ran around. They were just like active little sparrows after they had left their nest.

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c. A Farmer's Family in the Village of Shintuby Miss Hsu, a Freshman

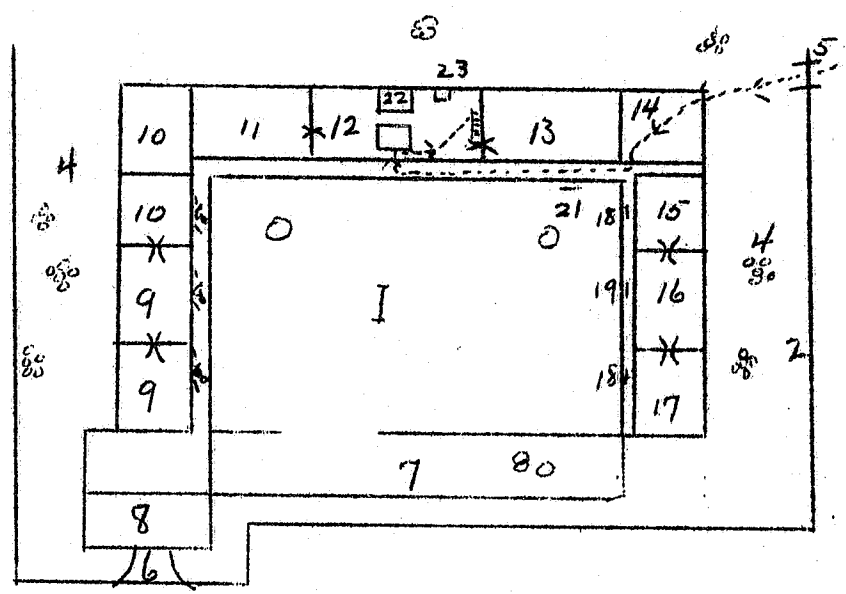
We were the second group to go to Shintu. We had looked forward eagerly to this trip. At nine o'clock in the morning, we seventeen girls left the city by motor-bus. We talked and sang along the way to Shintu. We arrived there about eleven o'clock. When we arrived at the station, the first group of our classmates were about to leave. They told us they had enjoyed the village experiences very much. They had visited a country village and admired the goodness, the honesty of the farmers. They gave us a very good impression indeed. So we were very eager to begin the visits at once.

The first day in Shintu was spent in seeing several kinds of institutions, including the experimental primary school. The second day we visited seven farmers' families and the third day we visited another family. This last family is that which I want to talk about. The head of the family is a leader of the village people. He is honest, diligent, full of fun, and hard working. Although he has never been in school, he has common sense and knowledge. He is evidently different from other farmers. He knows who is our highest leader, the leader of Szechuan, and the district leader of Shintu. He knows who our enemy is and why we fight Japan. I shall always remember one sentence which he said to us, "I will try to do my best in everything I do". So we know that he is really a good farmer. Then I went to talk with his wife, a beautiful young lady, about twenty-five years old. She is skilful and is also a good hostess. They have two children. The elder boy is eight years old and is studying in the experimental primary school. The second boy is four years old. The two children are strong and active. When we were visiting them, the members of the family were working in the field. The four-year-old boy was playing beside them.

In the villages of China, if every farmer were like this one, I am sure that it would be a very different country, much better than it now is.

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d. The Li Family Home, Shintu



1. Central open court, with two orange trees.
2. Long surrounding mud and straw wall, fawn in color.
3. Surrounding court, with clumps of bamboo (4), ten or more feet high.
5. The rear entrance where we came in (note dotted line to show our approach).
6. The front entrance.
7. Long shed, open to the court, a sort of work-room, then almost empty, but having some bamboo poles (7) and bales of tobacco. (8) Vegetable garden.
9. Quarters occupied by one son and his family.
10. Rooms occupied by father's brother's wife and her daughter (The corner room

No.10 is the kitchen used by all the west side of the house - two households. 11. Parents' room. These both use 14 as kitchen. 13. Youngest son's room, and 12 is their living-room and indeed the reception-room for the whole group. 15. Another brother's household. 17. Still another brother's household. These two use 14 as kitchen, eating at different times from the youngest brother and parents; their common reception-room is 16. 18. A series of barrel-shaped beehives slung up under the eaves; 19. A birdcage under the eaves. 20 Represents hanging heads of good rice for drying over a horizontal pole. 22 is the altar where there is still an image, but it seems to mean little to them, though you may find some sticks of incense burning there. 23 is the family portrait, important, for it is connected with the veneration of ancestors.

This is a typical country homestead, with parents and four sons and their families living together in a small community. There are eleven adults and 16 children. The daughters would have, of course, become part of other similar households, being assimilated into their husbands' communal life. Mr. Li told us that their annual income (for the whole group) was \$500. or thereabouts. They are farmers, the youngest son having a certain skill as a veterinary to bring in some more coins. Only the youngest - such a bright-faced man, about 25; who spent two hours with Miss Wu Suen-i and me on our exploratory trip the first week - had had any formal education, and he had attended the nearby school held in a one-time Buddhist temple for eight years! The older brothers had no schooling, and none of the women. The aunt's daughter, a girl of about 16 had never been to any kind of school, not even to the hour-a-day women's school held for certain winter months in other parts of the district.

The men's time was taken up with their field work: rice, tobacco, chiefly, and small market-amounts of carrots, taro, beans, peas, and several green-leaf vegetables. The women generally stayed doing housework and only in busy seasons helped outside, threshing beans, hoeing vegetables, pulling vegetables. One kind of work they never do, and that is help transplant the rice seedlings, for that means standing for hours ankle deep in water. They do some spinning, weaving for themselves, make shoes (cotton) for the household, clothes, look after the children, etc. It is their work, too, to raise the chickens, pigs, rabbits and look after the bees. Their special income comes from the chickens, and the proceeds usually go to purchasing some nice bit of cloth for a dress, stockings, etc. for themselves. The day we were there the aunt's daughter was doing fine needlework, making the pieces sewed on the stocking heels to reinforce them shaped thus  Usually they are quickly made, but she was stitching them beautifully in pattern.

Since tobacco is one of the chief crops, it was not surprising to see that smoking was general among the men (even an eleven-year-old boy smoked, and we protested against this, and they just laughed at us! but the women did not smoke at all. They urged us to smoke, thinking, I suppose to show us hospitality in this way. We had a delightful visit and felt we could talk very freely with them.

They did not seem to have any definite religious belief, and perhaps never went to the temple to worship. Outside of rooms 12 and 13, we saw cheap paper gods pasted up, and when we asked about these gods, the people said they worshipped them to get protection. Other signs of this worship are the numerous "earth shrines" dotting the fields; one day we saw four in an hour's walk. These are usually two figures, husband and wife, and in front of them can usually be found a few half-burnt or burning sticks of incense.

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e. Memories

1. 6:00 p.m. in a bedroom lit by one feeble beanoil lamp placed on a chair three Freshmen sitting on the floor near the chair, making their combined report for the 7 o'clock discussion hour . . . loath to come to supper until the work was done!
2. Dr. Reeves one glorious sunny day (when she and I stayed home all day) in the lovely courtyard, with her book, her paper and pencil . . . peace all around us, and autumn in the dull gold sunshine . . . in gold characters at the front of the court, "The Kingdom of heaven is at hand" . . . felt the truth of Pastor Goh's words: "Everyone in this compound will be safe . . .
3. A Freshman struggling with straw sandals when the call for breakfast sounded . . .
4. Our dining-table, 6:00 p.m. . . . pitch dark beyond the small circle of light spread by our oil lamp . . . grace sung by our group and a little later when all their groups had gathered came the same grace from two other dining-rooms, in different keys as likely as not . . . a little talk of the day, questions about home and middle school and letters . . . rapidly emptying bowls of rice and bowls of soup, fried pork and green-pea leaves, bean curd, cabbage and beef . . . a game to see if we all could repeat the full names of the seven at the table . . .
5. Two-thirty on a rainy muddy Tuesday when country roads were almost deserted except for our straggling line of Ginling people . . . 29 in all . . . slippings and slidings in the greasy mud . . . friends supporting friends . . . some talk about how behind schedule we were on account of the mud . . . much laughing at the ungraceful movements of comrades . . . Dr. Reeves leading the line . . . not a word of complaint, only a gay jollity . . . rubbers coming off . . . straw sandals over shoes being tightened . . .
6. Saturday morning the group of "prospectors" accompanied by Mr. Shih from the cooperative society . . . stopping in the streets of Shintu to buy a 13-cent straw bag to hold my camera and sweater . . . seeing the gay market baskets displayed on this interesting main street: red and green peppers, vivid pink radishes . . . Chinese knobby potatoes . . . baskets of ginger, leeks, onions, snow-white Chinese cabbage, board beans, bales of tobacco, persimmons, green oranges . . . outside the city off the paved roads, slipping back almost as much as we had gone ahead . . . eyes alert for everything and everyone . . . all traffic city-ward . . . farmers planting their beans, three to a hole, and covered with fertilized soil . . . courteous rural women waiting to be taught and helped . . .
7. The bus station at Shintu - 10:30 a.m. one group arrived, the other group already climbing inside . . . baggage everywhere . . . brilliant sunshine . . . brand new 35-cent umbrellas in many hands . . . in other hands boxes of Shintu sweets intended for friends in Chengtu . . .

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f. Some Reactions of the Freshmen

To What They Saw

In and Around Shintu

1. Women's work is very important but so far it has not been started . . . to make friends with the women is necessary . . . the women ought to have workers among them to teach them how to improve.
2. The women are economically in a very poor condition.
3. Educated women ought to go to the country to help the country women . . . teach them to manage the home, how to take care of children, to know more about our country.
4. Family hygiene is very important; these women need instruction.
5. The women ought to be organized.
6. Most of the farmers are merely tenants.

FOURTH WEEK

How could the busy two weeks be correlated in such a way as to leave some unified impressions in the minds of the Freshmen?

The Freshman Month Committee started the $4\frac{1}{2}$ days devoted to this work by some Character Training. The Freshmen were told on Monday morning that our observations had led us to think that there were four very obvious ways in which they might make some improvement at once:

- a. Listen more carefully to instructions.
- b. Be more prompt and develop the ability of adjusting to the time given.
- c. Be more polite.
- d. Develop a more genuinely inquiring mind.

The girls were a little startled at this frank criticism, and at once they separated into groups to consider the validity of the criticisms. They concentrated on the following questions: Are the criticisms justified? Can you analyze your failure where you think you have failed? Can you suggest practical methods of improving? While they were doing this, the faculty met and discussed how we had failed, and in what ways we had not given the girls the best opportunities.

Then we gathered together, and the girls showed their generous spirit by their acceptance of the criticism. They said that we sometimes demanded the impossible. One girl said that the standard of politeness of their Middle School did not fit the college situation. Some said that when they tried to be polite to faculty, the faculty did not notice them. Others admitted that they were too shy to be courteous. They admitted that some slow girls kept the whole group back. They said we kept them so busy that they were too tired to listen attentively.

During these $4\frac{1}{2}$ days, certain interesting tests were given to begin the correction of their deficiencies:

Promptness: 1. One morning they were told to get up at 6:30 when the bell rang (and not a moment before), dress, make their beds, sweep their rooms, and be ready to come to the dining-room when the 7 o'clock bell rang. The next morning they had to do the same thing, only the time was shortened to twenty minutes.

2. Another morning an announcement was made at breakfast that they had just half an hour to pack to go to Shintu! They were to pack clothing, bedding, mosquito net, etc., and assemble their belongings outside the library at the end of the half hour. Everyone looked astonished, and said, "Are we really going back to Shintu?" There was no answer until they appeared in record time, and were told it was just another test!

3. To encourage them to get to daily Chapel on time, a bell was rung in the dormitory at 7:50, and the girls were told to be sure to get to Vandeman in ten minutes! This meant there could be no loitering. Someone kept a record of the latecomers.

Politeness:

To train in this, the Freshmen were told that they had to give a party to the Faculty and show how well they could be hostesses. Their refreshments were to be all make-believe. It was a splendid party, and when the good-nights had been properly said, everyone gathered once more in the living-room and the Faculty told about where the hostesses might have been more courteous (proper introduction of guests, seeing they had someone near them to talk to them, etc.) The finest thing about it all was (by the way they had disobeyed and given real refreshments which were delicious) the jolly spirit of the girls; they were enjoying being improved. On the last night, the procedure was reversed, and we acted as hostesses, and we tried to be on our good behaviour. We had not one intention of criticizing them as guests, but sure enough, after the party was over, back they trooped. So we had to act as critics again (the girls had not all put on their better dresses, had not waited to be introduced, and so on). It was altogether great fun.

Listening to Instructions:

Rather complicated instructions to do certain things were announced at meal times, and then the students were checked. It was like a game, not at all like formal punishment for sins of omission.

The second thing aimed at in these days was a different kind of visiting. In the previous two weeks they had observed the deficiencies in society. Now they went to some institutions where constructive work was being done: Crop Improvement Institute; Animal Breeding Institute.

Discussions:

Some groups asked for time in which they might gather together their findings. Perhaps what the Rural Group did will show the general trend of these discussions. We divided the girls into their original two groups, and put before them the following four questions, asking them to discuss them, basing their observations on what they had seen in the country. A student was in charge of discussion, but faculty were there to guide:

- a. Would you advocate the student-teacher type of education as a general method of education?
- b. What aspects of the rural home that you visited are conducive to a spread of tuberculosis?
- c. How would you go about to improve the earning power of the women you saw? (They receive on the average 4 cents a day, and often only 2 cents, for such work as spinning, making straw sandals, and weaving.)
- d. What is the background of the country people's reluctance to have their daughters educated?

The discussions were spirited. This, I thought, was real education, with the teachers in the background, but guiding just as surely as in the formal education.

Summary Appendix

a. Estimate of the Value of the Month's ExperimentFaculty Estimate:

1. Valuable as a means of enlightening faculty and students.
2. Good to have this opportunity to know the students intimately.
3. Worthwhile repeating - but would need real modifications.
4. It was fun, but just a feeble beginning; we see what might be done, and realize only too clearly how ill-fitted we are to make perfect programs.
5. It was hard work, but it was worth it.
6. Good to gain the cooperation of the students so that we could criticize freely and naturally.
7. We did keep the students too rushed; our program was too crowded.
8. It was fine to have this opportunity to let the students observe a different environment (Chengtu), social conditions generally, to get a wider view of Life.
9. We were not ready for such an experiment, but the results were better than we had hoped for.
10. It was a unique thing to get for one month away from the formal education we have been accustomed to.

Student Estimate:

1. Every minute was worth while.
2. We were kept too busy.
3. There was a good deal of duplication; for instance, we visited schools in Chengtu in the Educational Project, and again in the Health Project.
4. We have seen things we have never seen before; we have done things we have never done before.
5. The main aim of the faculty seemed to be quantity, in the country we had to see how many families we could visit, not how well we could get acquainted with one or two.
6. It was an unusual month - not a minute wasted.

Upper Classmen: Freshmen are fortunate this year to have this chance to be trained in good habits, and to be guided to judge and observe thoughtfully.

b. A Play in One-act
(a freshman report of a surprise test in observation)

The sun scattering a pinkish orange veil along the eastern horizon rose up majestically. Morning was brought to the world again by the brilliant and delicate sun rays. It was a pleasant day!

We, thirty-five of us, sat in a classroom of the Vandeman Hall, listening attentively to the lecture given by Miss Li.

" Observe every happening with active and keen minds. Study your surroundings as definitely and as clearly as possible! Do you remember the story, Eyes and No Eyes?"

Just at that moment a loud squeal was heard. Thirty-five faces turned as white as paper, with fright. Thirty-five pairs of eyes were staring at the door nervously as if the end of the world was coming. The door was pushed open by Miss Chen, who with black glasses and a paper umbrella, closed the door instantly with a "bang". With reddened face and trembling voice she cried, "Save me! Save me!"

Suddenly another teacher, Miss Spicer, chased after Miss Chen among the rows of our seats fighting for the umbrella. They were so rude and so mad that we didn't dare to take a breath. The horrible scene lasted for only half a minute, yet it seemed to us - a group of shivering mice - more than ten minutes.

Amidst the great excitement, this queer sight was finished. It was a mystery to us but the teachers seemed to have had a good time, taking no notice of the crazy act of Miss Chen. Giggles and laughter burst out alternately.

Then came the buzzing whispers:

"What's the matter? Is Miss Chen really mad?"

"How can the College get such a mentally defected teacher?"

"I don't know. Perhaps she will be better later." My neighbor gave me a little comfort.

"Why do the teachers laugh so heartily?"

"I think Dr. Wu had better go and get a doctor for Miss Chen."

.

"All right, now take out your papers and pens . Number out twenty-one on your papers." Miss Li smiled unceasingly as she gave out this command. With even more suspicion and wonder, we had to do as she ordered.

These were the questions:

"Who came in first?"

"What did she say?"

"What color of dress did she wear?"

"Who wore black glasses?"

"Oh, it was all clear to us! Ha! Ha! The loud laughter and shouting could be heard even miles away.

c. My Impressions of Szechuanby A Freshman

What a wonder that I am staying in this secluded province - Szechuan! Climbing up the high peak of Ching Ling, covered with snow, and seemed even higher than the sky, crossing rivers both deep and shallow, we reached here after two weeks' journey and experienced fully the difficulty of travelling in war time. It is true "the way to Heaven" is hard!

As the way is full of danger and terrible; if we are a little careless we may fall into the deep valleys and bury ourselves among the stones. Yet nature always put her motherly arms around us all the long way by showing us her beauties of form and colour. There were the oozing streams humming sweetly when we were moving slowly at the foot of the mountain. There were the wild apple-blossoms beckoning and smiling to us and speaking to us with their keen fragrance. With pale faces and beating hearts we looked down the winding paths with their acute turns by which we had climbed. We were deeply impressed by the grandeur and the power of the Creator.

Szechuan is situated in the south-eastern part of China in the upper part of the Yangtze basin which is fertile and famous. Mount Omei is like a crown of glory which glows in the last rays of the setting sun. It will be foolish of you, if you come to Szechuan without paying a visit to this beautiful and sacred mountain. High hills surround the whole province as natural protection from any attack except the air-raids. The place is rather damp. Humidity is high. In the summer days big storms come with lightning and thunder as if the windows of heaven are broken. During autumn and winter, the rainy season, there is no sunshine for days and weeks. The frequent rains and showers give you the feeling of the undescribable and endless length of night when you are alone. Things get wet and moldy. So don't be angry and surprised when you find your stockings and dresses sticky here. You can understand the old saying, "The Szechuan dog barks at the sun."

But thanks to the rains, the land gets saturated with water so that there are plenty of crops and vegetables. Fruits are not very good. Rice is the daily food instead of wheat. In Chengtu we can scarcely find any fish fresh or good, while beef and pork are sold on nearly every street. In the morning you can even find some fat pigs snorting and squeaking as loudly as possible while breathing their last.

The next thing which appeals to my mind was the customs and habits of the Szechuanese people. Those refugeeing here are called "down-river" people. What a horrible title we have! The most terrible battle we have to fight is shopping. Have you ever seen someone bargaining with a peddler in Shanghai, in Peiping or in Nanking? Oh! It is much worse here. Often on the street I hear the awful price the shopkeeper will demand, then the two sides bargain until their faces reddened, and their glances sharpened and their voices grow louder, then if the buyer wins the argument he smiles and carries his goods away. If not, he walks away with heavy-laden steps. But how can you help it, as your "down-river" tones do not help us in such wordy battles!

What shops do you think I find here the most? It's just wonderful the numerous line-up of tea-houses. The rows of bamboo chairs and round tables are like sweet nectar waiting for busy bees to enjoy. All kinds of men and of every age sit there comfortably, and drink tea. They are as happy and so peaceful and lazy (pardon me, for I cannot find a better word) as one can imagine. Any local gossip can trace its source there and will spread around quicker than a summer tide. They are like neighbors of Rip Van Winkle. The elders are just accurate sundials on the rare sunny day moving their seats around to keep under the shade when the sun comes out! What a peaceful scene, a "lost horizon". You will find, there is not a hint of fighting or bloody war that is being carried on by the country. Can I call that a corner of Utopia? Yet, how sad!

Being a temporary student for three months in Chengtu, I find that under such unsettled circumstances, students from the war zones pour into Szechuan as a swarm of bees. Lack of schools becomes a serious problem. To solve it is not easy. Just imagine, there are five colleges crowded together on the campus of the local West China University. Fortunately, there is cooperation and harmony amongst our faculties. Otherwise, what a tangle they would be in!

Many schools which have just moved here, find it very hard to get adequate equipment or to have libraries because of lack of buildings and of money and the difficulty of transportation.

Many students are refugeeing here without any support from home. Their homes, their parents and business have been destroyed by the enemies. Even if their parents are somewhere else, in safety, their economic resources are very meagre. Burdened under such worries and disappointments some of them break down spiritually and physically. To solve these problems is necessary.

As a whole, Szechuan has its beauty in nature, its secure geographical situation, but we need to reform certain of her social habits.

For better or worse, we are in Szechuan. For the present, we can serve China best by serving Szechuan. Germany is geographically only as large as this province. Why can we not make a healthy, educated, scientific and progressive "Germany" in China's southwest?

d. Bits of Chengtu Folkloreby A Freshman

According to historical evidence, we know that Szechuan has been a civilized place at least since about the time of the Chou Dynasty, several hundred years before the Christian era. So Chengtu, which is in this province, must have had her long history too. Moreover, Chengtu is on a plateau, surrounded by many mountains, so her civilization has been separated from that of other places. Since different times and places produce different kinds of civilizations and beliefs which are indicators of civilizations - Chengtu has her own customs and beliefs that are quite different from those of other localities. Having made a short study of them, I know that superstitions and practices are very contagious, especially in backward or isolated communities. I have made a study of some of the most interesting ones, and I shall write them down, here following the calendar order of observance.

First Month: (February approximately) Usually this is the happiest time of the year, especially at New Year's. At this time, they have the custom of visiting famous temples in the city. Usually they go to Wu Hou Temple (Wu Hou who was a famous staff officer of Kung Liu Pei during the time of the Three Kingdoms) or Ching Kung Temple.

Because of their superstitious beliefs, the people avoid using knives and scissors, during this New Year period, and they eat noodles instead of rice. Generally they spend most of this month by welcoming the spring, visiting monuments, and other superstitious actions. Usually they think that the first month is the luckiest time, so many of them choose good days and send their children to school for the first time, or start some new business.

Second Month: They say that the fifteenth of this month is the birthday of the founder of the Taoist religion, Lao Tsu. They have named this day "Flower Day". Every year they have a "Flower Party", at Green Sheep Castle, a Taoist temple, and some believe that this was the place where Lao Tsu stayed for a long time when he was alive. There they have a flower market where people can buy flowers and other things cheaply. Many people go there to burn incense in that castle on that very day.

Third Month: Like most of us, the natives of this city have the custom of visiting the graves of ancestors on a certain day in spring. They eat a special kind of cake which they call "Tsing Ming Pe Pe." People wear sprigs of willow in their hair or on their clothes. They believe that if you don't wear willow at this time, you will be changed into a cow, after you die, and if you don't hang sprays of wormwood over your door on the fifth day of this month, you will be changed into an evil ghost.

Fourth Month: In this month they have a "Preservation of Life" Day. Religious people perform this ceremony by buying live fish and tortoises and other living things from the market and putting them back into Embroidery River near the city. In the meantime they ask many monks to pray for the fish tortoise, on a boat along this very stream.

Ninth Month: At the beginning of this month, there is one party called the "Nine Kings". Some one said that this custom has been brought here from Kiangsi. At this time religious people used to fast for about ten days, but before and after this they eat many kinds of fish and meat, so as to repair the loss which they have got during the time of fasting.

On the nineteenth they have a Kwan Yin Day (Kwan Yin is the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy). They usually have three days of the same kind in one year (January 19, June 19, and September 19). Owing to the regulations of the Government, they practice the ceremony at White Horse Temple, outside the North Gate.

Tenth Month: The first day of the month is the day of "City Gods Outing Day." Tradition says that city gods will come out this day to distribute clothes to the poor ghosts and spirits. Therefore, every god of the city will be moved out and pass along all the roads. Some believe that this day was also the birthday of the King of Cows. Farmers often put a favorite kind of rice cake on the altars to worship the King of Cows.

Eleventh Month: Now they have a tradition which says that the sun was born on the tenth of this month. They always have a celebration on that day and show their greeting by burning incense.

Twelfth Month: They say that the Kitchen Gods will go to Heaven on the 23rd of this month. So they have a party to welcome the coming of the deputy god, after having had a party the day before to say goodbye to the Kitchen God. Since the Kitchen God will be back on the thirtieth, they believe that the distance between heaven and earth is only three and a half days at most.

Besides there are many other interesting superstitions and customs in this place; such as "Catching Han Ling" (the name of a ghost) can help avoid pestilences, "Shuan Tai" (winding a red thread around one's arm or head) can help get rid of awful dreams at night, going to Green Sheep Castle to touch the brass sheep will cure any kind of illness.

The ones I have mentioned have some religious significance. Certainly I know that they will be relinquished gradually after a certain number of years. They remind us of the long history of our country.

I have picked up all this information during Freshman Month from different sources, such as books and conversation. I can't say that they are exactly true, but I do hope they may interest someone.

Summary Appendix

e. Leaves from a Freshman's Diary
(Done in English)

Saturday, October 1

Our college work begins today. Everyone of us was busy doing the things we should do as we enter a new school. Tonight we have something to refresh ourselves: that is, the welcome party, arranged by the faculty. In that party we have many interesting games. But there is one thing which I shall never forget, a sentence of Dr. Wu's short address. She said, "We welcome you to Ginling College, but we are not at the real Ginling Campus". This sentence strengthened me a great deal. I hope I'll never hear it again in another welcome party.

Sunday, October 2

This is my fifth Sunday in Chengtu. I went to St. John's Church as I always do. The sermon was given by Dr. Chen. He talked about the story of Moses' childhood, and the princess who saved him from the pond, and gave money to nourish him. At last he became a great leader among his people. He compared Moses with those homeless children here around us. He said that we all should have such a heart as that princess, share our time and money to help them in order to get some strong leader for our Nation.

Monday, October 3

This morning we had the special privilege to visit some interesting places of West China Union University. First we went to the top of the Clock Tower and looked at different directions so that we may be more familiar with our environment. Then we visited the Medical College and the Dental College. The place where I have never been before was the anatomy hall. As we entered the room we saw eight cadavers there, on separate tables. When we got near them, we knew that they were beggars when they were alive. Why did they lie there after their death, while the rich have beautiful rich tombs?

Tuesday, October 4

In the afternoon we had a very good lecture by Dr. Chiang, the president of the Aviation School. He talked about present China. He divided his thought into four parts.

First: Why does Japan invade China? Every Japanese thinks that China is their sweet home. They must take China as their own.

Second: The Chinese people have five shortcomings, selfishness, stupidity, weakness, poverty and disobedience.

Third: The world's conditions: every nation has to face its own problems. No one will be so foolish as to offer their strength to help us.

Fourth: If another World War breaks out, our enemy and we both cannot get any support from other nations. Then, if we continue the war, we will win the last victory easily, for our strength is much greater than Japan's.

Therefore, I think that if every Chinese can offer some time or money for our nation, we shall not fail.

Wednesday, October 5

We visited the museum of West China Union University this morning. The director of the museum is Dr. Graham, who explained everything to us. Most of the old things we have not even heard about and yet he could tell us very clearly.

There is one part that I am most interested in and that is the things of the Miaos. Though some of them were roughly made, we can still see the beauty of their art. While I was looking at those, I saw a picture of a young man. I wondered why they put it there, so I asked the director. He told me that this was a graduate of West China Union University. Now he is working among them for he is a Miao. Surely that is the most important and valuable work of all. Later on, I hope some of us will be willing to do some work there. Let all of the aborigines be educated, and be loyal to our China.

Thursday, October 6

Last night a loud shriek woke me at two o'clock. I didn't know what was happening so I got up immediately and found that a thief had come to our dormitory again. I could not go to sleep again for I was afraid of the thief. While I lay awake I asked myself several questions, and tried to answer them myself. Why does a man become a thief? Does he think that stealing is right? How can we get rid of thieves? I think every human being has a will towards right and good. They want to have good character. But some of them have weak minds and whenever temptations come they cannot conquer them. What is the power that keeps a mind strong? It is knowledge. If we want to get rid of thieves we should share something we already have with the poor around us.

Monday, October 10

This is our twenty-seventh National Anniversary. All the schools, offices and organizations have a holiday. The Freshman program also stopped for a day. All of us want to spend this day to do something for our country. We decided to write letters to the soldiers at the front. Besides that it was suggested that everyone of us contribute at least fifty cents for winter clothes for soldiers. When we discussed this, some of us who have not seen any wounded soldiers did not agree to the suggestion. Surely we can hardly have sympathy with those we do not know very well.

Saturday, October 8

This morning Dr. Wu asked whether we like this special freshman month or not. She thought some of us were quite dissatisfied. I don't think she is right. All of us know that our nation is now reaching a very dangerous situation. We want to help our country to pass through this period safely. The work this week has given us a great deal of knowledge and strength, such as: realize today's condition of the whole world as well as that of our country; how to train ourselves in practical work, that we can hardly get from our text-books. I think it is a special privilege and good fortune to have this Freshman program.

AUTUMN IN GING CITY - CHENG TU

Listen!

The insects are bringing here the news of Autumn.
The withered leaves are roaring among the autumn breezes.

Look!

The people in Ging City are acting the usual play of Life,
Dreaming under the hibiscus tree.

Warm as the sobbing of evils,
Things which follow are

Shouting,

Speed!

Fear has squeezed every heart.

Among the pale clouds

Wicked airplanes are whirring.

Smoke!

Blood!

Crushed is the sweetest dream in Ging City.

Little Creatures have stopped their singing,

On earth withered leaves are worrying.

The numerous hibiscus bushes, delicate and charming,

Are casting down their heads:

Weather-beaten and worn out!

Wake up!

People of Ging City!

Before the scene of blood and tears

Appears the terrible sight of knife and sword.

Ginling College - Course List
Fall, 1938

<u>Department</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Descriptive Title of Courses</u>	<u>Required or Elective</u>	<u>Crs.</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Chinese	1	Chinese Prose	Required	3	44
	2	Familiar Essays	Required	2	19
	2	General Survey of Chinese Literature	Required	2	8
	3	Selected Readings in Classic	Required	4	6
	3&4	Chinese Poetry	Required	4	8
	Sp.1	Chinese Prose	Required	3	9
English	1	Freshmen English	Required	4	46
	2	Sophomore English	Required	4	25
	3&4	Modern Drama	Elective	4	4
	Sp. 1	Foundamental English	Required	3	9
		Make Up English		-	9
Sociology	1	Principles of Sociology	Required	3	22
	2&3	Criminology	Elective	2	10
	3	Case Work	Required	4	6
	3&4	Training of Social Worker	Required	3	6
	4	Method os Social Research	Required	4	7
	4	Thesis	Required	2	10
History	1	Chinese History	Required	3	32
	3&4	European Civilization	Required	4	5
Philosophy	1	General Logic	Required	2	16
	2	An Introduction to the Study of Western Ethics	Required	4	2
	3&2	Life of Christ	Elective	2	7
	3&4	Psychology and Religion	Elective	2	11
Physical Education	1	Motor Education	Required	-	44
	2	Motor Education	Required	1	22
	3	Motor Education	Required	1	17
	4	Motor Education	Required	1	23
	3	Methods of Teaching and Officiating	Required	3	10
	3	Kinesiology and Anatomy	Required	4	1
	2	History and Principles of Physical Education	Required	3	1
	Sp.1	Hygiene	Required	3	9
	Sp.1	Plays and Recreation	Required	2	9
	Sp.1	Motor Education	Required	2	9

Ginling College - Course List
Fall, 1938

<u>Department</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Descriptive Title of Courses</u>	<u>Required of Elective</u>	<u>Cr.</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Music	1	Art	Required	-	41
	Sp.1	Music	Required	-	9
	2	Harmony I	Required	4	8
	2-4	Piano	Required	1-3	14
	3	Harmony II	Required	3	1
	3	History and Appreciation of Music	Elective	2	2
	4	Music in Primary School	Required	4	9
	4	Counterpoint	Required	3	4
	2-4	Vocal	Elective	-	15
Geography	2	Principles of Geography	Required	4	4
Biology	1	General Biology	Required	4	29
	3	Physiology	Required	4	2
	3	Plant Culture	Required	4	5
	4	Teaching Methods	Required	2	5
	4	Thesis	Required	2	3
	Sp. 1	General Biology	Required	4	11
Chemistry	4	Seminar	Required	1	5
	1	General Chemistry	Required	4	22
	1	General Chemistry	Required	2	3
	2	Qualitative Chemistry	Required	4	10
	3	Organic Chemistry	Required	4	5
	3	Industrial Chemistry	Elective	3	3
	4	Thesis	Required	2	2
Mathematics & Physics	1	High Mathematics	Required	4	27
	4	Modern Algebra	Required	4	3
	4	Problems of Middle School Mathematics	Required	2	6
	4	Thesis	Required	2	1
*Education Courses	3	Method of Teaching of Middle School	Elective	4	12
	4	Middle School Administration	Elective	3	14
	4	Practive Teaching	Elective	2	6
*Psychology Courses	3	Social Psychology	Elective	4	5
*Economics Courses	1	Principle of Economics	Elective	3	7

* No Department

General College - Course List
Spring, 1939 Cont'd

<u>Department</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Descriptive Title of Courses</u>	<u>Required or Elective</u>	<u>Cr.</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Music	2	Harmony I	Required	4	8
	3&4	Ensemble	Elective	1	3
	3	Harmony II	Required	3	1
	4	Counterpoint	Required	3	3
	3&4	Public School Music Practice	Required	4	7
	4	Thesis	Required	2	1
	2-4	Vocal	Required	1	13
	1-4	Piano	Required	1-2	21
	3&4	Organ	Elective	0	5
Sp. 1	Singing Directing	Required	2	3	
Geography	2	Principles of Geography	Elective	4	8
Biology	1	General Biology	Required	4	27
	3	Food Nutrition	Elective	4	3
	4	Vertebrates	Required	4	3
	3&4	Bacteriology	Required	3	23
	4	Seminar	Required	1	2
	4	Thesis	Required	2	1
Chemistry	1	General Chemistry	Required	4	22
	3&4	Organic Chemistry	Required	4	5
	3&4	Industry Chemistry	Elective	3	4
	4	Seminar	Required	1	6
	4	Thesis	Required	2	2
Mathematics & Physical		Make-up Mathematics		-	2
	1	Higher Mathematics	Required	4	21
	2	Integral Calculus	Required	4	4
	4	Higher Mathematical Analysis	Required	4	1
	4	Teaching of Mathematics	Required	2	1
	Sp. 1	Introduction to Physics	Required	3	3
Education Courses *	2&3	Principles of Secondary Education	Elective	3	12
	4	Practice Teaching	Elective	4	5
	4	Research in Secondary Education Problems	Elective	2-4	3
Psychology Courses *	1	General Psychology	Required	4	5
	2&3	Education al Psychology	Elective	4	9
	3&4	Mental Hygiene and Abnormal Psychology	Elective	4	5
Economics Courses *	1	Principles of Economics	Elective	3	7
		<i>Party Principles</i>			
		* No Department	<i>General Reg.</i>	2	28

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Ginling College - Course List
Spring, 1939

<u>Department</u>	<u>Class</u>	<u>Descriptive Title of Courses</u>	<u>Required or Elective</u>	<u>Cr.</u>	<u>No. of Students</u>
Chinese	1	Chinese Prose	General Req.	3	36
	2	Familiar Essays		2	22
	3&4	Applied Chinese	Elective	2	11
	2&3	General Survey of Chinese Literature	Required	2	7
	3	Selected Readings in Chinese Classical Histories	Elective	2	4
	4	Chinese Lyrics or "tze"	Required	4	8
	4	Thesis	Required	2	1
Sp. 1	Chinese Prose	Required	3	3	
English		Make-up English		-	12
	1	Freshmen English	General Req.	4	32
	2	Sophomore English	General Req.	4	28
	2&3	The Short Stories	Elective	2	3
	3&4	Guided English	Elective	2	1
	3&4	Medival Literature	Required	4	4
	Sp. 1	Foundamental English	Required	3	2
Sociology	1	Social Problems	Elective	3	15
	2	Social Problems	Required	4	11
	2&3	Community Organization	Elective	4	5
	4	Social Survey	Required	3	9
	4	Advanced Case Work	Elective	3	7
	3&4	Training of Social Worker	Required	3	4
Sp. 1	Principle of Sociology	Required	2	3	
Histo History	1	Chinese History	General Req.	1	32
	3&4	European Civilization	Required	4	5
Philosophy	1	General Logic	Req. for Arts	2	11
	2	Types of Philosophy	Required	2	4
	2&3	Social Ethics	Elective	4	7
	3&4	Work with Individuals	Required	2	6
	3&4	Christianity and Modern Thought	Elective	2	4
	3	Religious Education	Required	4	2
Physical Education	1	Motor Education	Required	-	37
	2	Motor Education	Required	1	21
	3	Motor Education	Required	$\frac{1}{2}$	17
	4	Motor Education	Required	$\frac{1}{2}$	20
	Sp. 1	Motor Education	Required	-	3
	Others	Motor Education	Required	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	2	Plays and Recreation	Required	2	1
	2	Elementary School Physical Education	Required	2	4
	3	Teaching of Gymnastics	Required	3	4
	4	Physical Education Administra- tion	Required	3	1

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GINLING COLLEGE SCHEDULE - SPRING 1941

*These courses are year courses and cannot be entered now except by special permission.

Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures		Room	Laboratory	
				Days	Periods		Days	Periods
Biology	122	*General Biology	4	24	2	V3	A1	1-3
"	164	Household Bacteriology	2	3	1		B24	5-7
"	192	Vertebrate Zoology	4	46	3		1	5-7
"	200	*Comparative Anatomy (U/N 144)	3	24	2		2	1-3
"	252	Bacteriology	3	4	2		5	5-7
"	254	Bacterial Diseases	2	5	3		3	6-8
"	255	Microtechnique	2	3	2		4	6-8
							1	1-3
Chemistry	122	*General	4	A&B24	2	Chem	A1	1-3
"	243	<i>Elementary physical</i>	3				3	6-8
"	152	Quantitative Analysis	5	35	1		B24	5-7
"	162	*Organic	5	246	1		2	5-8 or 5-7
"	163	Organic Short Course (U/N 140)	4	135	3		15	5-7
"	242	*Physical (U/N 155)	4	135	2	U/N	3	6-8
"	244	Biochemistry	4	55	4		24	6-8
"	248	*Industrial (U/N Chem. Eng. 151)	3	24	1	U1A8	36	5-7
"	256	Advanced Organic	2	13	3	Chem		
"	288	Seminar	1	To be arranged				
Chinese	111	Freshman 1st Sem.	3	135	5	V8		
"	112A&B	Freshman 2nd Sem.	3	135	5	V1, V3		
"	22	Sophomore	2	35	4	V10		
"	152	*History of Literature (U/N 145B)	3	246	6	NN		
"	154	Familiar Essay	3	135	3	V7		
"	156	*Etymology and Phonetics	3	246	2	V10		
"	160	Composition	1	1	2	VI		
	10							
Economics	122	*Principles of Economics	3	135	3	V3		
Education	204	Introduction to Education	4	13	1			
"				24	8	V7		
"	251	Practice Teaching	4	To be arranged				

English	10A	Subfreshman							
			-	{2-6	1}		V1		
	10B	"	-	{3	4}		V7		
2"			-	2-6}	1}		V3 Sat.V7		
"	112A&B	Freshman	4	356}	2}				
"	152	Sophomore		2456	1		A Dorm		
"			3	A135	2		B V7		
"	162	Sophomore for Majors.	3	B135	8		V7		
"	172	Introduction to Poetry	3	135	6		V3		
"	175	*Phonetics U/N (163a)	6	1-6	2		V1		
"	205	Directed Reading	1	3	3		V8		
"	206	Directed Writing	2				A14 U/N		
"	226	Advanced Composition	2				To be arranged		
"	233	Debating (U/N)	1 or 2	24	7		To be arranged		
"	240	Backgrounds	2	35	4		V3		
"	242	Classical Greek and Roman (U/N 161a)	1	1	8		U/N		
"	244	Mediaeval Literature	4	1245	3		V1		
"	246	English Bible	3	246	4		A14 U/N		
French	152	*First Year (WCUU)	2	24	6		V8		
"	202	*Second Year (WCUU)	3	A135	3		A 11a U/N		
"			3	B135	6		5		
Geography	152	*General Geography	3	135	5				
"	154	*Geology	3	24	4				3 6-8
"	156	Climatology	4	24	3				4 5-7
History	111	Chinese History 1st Sem.	3	3	4				15 6-8
"	112	" " 2nd Sem.	3	135	7		V7		
"	152	Western History	3	A246	3		V3		
"	190	*Diplomatic History of China	3	B135	6		V3		
Home Econ.	152	*Food Preparation and Selection	3	135	7		V1		
"			3	246	2		V7		
"	201	Fundamentals of Nutrition	3	6	4		Hart Col.	A1	1-3
"	267	*Handicrafts	3	24	4		B15		5-7
			2				Hart Col.	6	1-3
							35		2-4

Home Econ.	205	Clothing	2	To be arranged		
"	208	Textiles	2	To be arranged		
<i>Logic</i>	<i>112</i>		<i>2</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>V3</i>
Mathematics	112	*General	4	356	2	Chem
"				2	4	Chem
"	122	*Calculus	3	2345	4	245 V7 3 V8
"	181	Theory of Equations (U/N 142)	3	135	3	U/N
"	192	*Advanced Calculus	4	2345	2	V1
"	238	*Modern Algebra (WCUU)	3	WCUU		
"	244	*Functions of Complex Variables (U/N 163a)	4	1356	3	U/N
	<i>285</i>	<i>Seminar</i>				
Military Nursing			0	To be arranged		
Music	121-2	Piano	1-3			
"	161-2	"	1-3			
"	221-2	"	1-3			
"	261-2	"	1-3			
"	123-4	Voice	1-2			
"	163-4	"	1-2			
"	223-4	"	1-2			
"	263-4	"	1-2			
"	185-6	Ensemble	1			
"	235-6	"	1			
"	285-6	"	1			
"	152	*Harmony and Counterpoint	4	1246	1	Dorm
"	182	*Piano Normal	2	24	6	
"	212	*Piano Normal	4	2456	2	Dorm
"	232	*History and Appreciation (WCUU)	2	WCUU		
"	242	Public School Music	2	15	2	Dorm
"	244	Public School Practice Teaching	2	To be arranged		
"	272	*History and Appreciation	2	35	4	Dye House
Philosophy	151	Survey	3	246	4	V3
Phys. Educ.	112	Freshman	0	To be arranged		
"	152	Sophomore	0	To be arranged		
"	202	Junior	0	To be arranged		
"	252	Senior	0	To be arranged		

Physics	122	*General	4	246	3	Chem	3	5-7
"	237	Kinetic Theory of Gases (U/N 158)	3	135	3	U/N		
"	252	Modern Physics (U/N 152)	3	135	1	U/N		
Political Science	130	San Min Dju I	0	Wed. Evening 7 o'clock Vand. Chapel				
Psychology	151	General Psychology	3	246	3	V8		
Sociology	122	*Social Problems	3	A246	3	V7		
				B135	7	V3		
"	152	*Chinese Social History WCUU	3	WCUU				
"	162	*Ethology (U/N 156)	3	135	1	U/N		
"	172	*Social Statistics WCUU	3	WCUU				
X "	224	* History of Western Social Thought	2					
X "	238	Social Survey	3	135	2	V10		
	237	Methods of Social Research						

Girling College Schedule- Fall 1941.

<i>No. of Stud</i>	Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures Days Per.	Room	Laboratory Days Per.
28	Biology	121	General Biology	4	25 3	Chem 387 A 13	1-3
10	Biology	151	Invertebrate Zoology	4	1 5	B 35	5-8/7
3	Biology	158	Plant Physiology (U.N. Bot. 151)	3	24 2		15 5-8/7
6	Biology	159	Plant Morphology (WCUU)	3			2 or 4 6-8
1	Biology	157	Systematic Botany (WCUU)	4			
1	Biology	181	Genetics (U.N. Z152)	3	246 6		
8	Biology	199	Comparative Anatomy	3	24 1	B.209	2 5-8/7
2	Biology	202	Embryology (U.N. Z151)	4	24 2		24 6-8
4	Biology	227	Microbiology (WCUU)	3			
4	Biology	254	Advanced Bacteriology	3	6 2		13 4 6-8
10	Biology	261	Physiology (WCUU)	4			
2	Biology	285	Seminar	0			3 1-3
3	EBiology	290	Thesis	2			
31	Chemistry	121	General Chemistry	4	46 3	Chem 307 A 13	1-3
8	Chemistry	151	Qualitative Analysis	4	35 4		B24 5-8/7
5	Chemistry	161	Organic, year course	5	246 1	Chem 100	15 5-8/7
5	Chemistry	163	Organic, short course	4	246 3		13 1-3
2	Chemistry	241	Physical (U.N. 154)	4	135 2		3 5-8
3	Chemistry	247	Industrial Chemistry (U.N.C.E. 150)	3	246 1		23 6-8
2	Chemistry	254	Advanced Organic (Chem 100)	3	246 3		
2	Chemistry	255	Advanced In-organic (Chem 100)	2	35 4		
1	Chemistry	290	Thesis	2			
18	Chinese	9	Subfreshmen Chinese	0	246 4	V10	
61	Chinese	111	Freshmen Chinese	3	A124 5 B246 4	V3 V43	
4	Chinese	151	History of Literature	3	246 2	V10	
5	Chinese	155	Etymology	3	135 6	V10	
3	Chinese	153	Selected Prose	3	238 2	V10	
2	Chinese	159	Advanced Composition	2	1 3	V10	
4	Chinese	213	Selected Poems	3	135 1	V10	
5	Chinese	215	Selections from Chinese Lit.	3	135 7	V8	
4	Chinese	217	Advanced Composition	2	1 6	V8 10	

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	Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures Days Per.	Room	Laboratory Days Per.
	Chinese	275	History of Eastern Lit.	3	246	3 V10	
	Chinese	257	Chinese Grammar	3	135	8 V8	
9	Chinese	258	Practical Writing	2	24	6 V8	
	Chinese	290	Thesis	2			
64	Economics	121	Principles of Economics	3	A246	3 V3	
77	Education	111	Freshmen Lectures	0	B246	2 V7	
9	Education	205	Methods of Teaching Soc. Sch.	3	135	2 V89	8 V chapel + 5/7 in V1
31	English	9A	Subfreshman English	0	1-6	1 V1	8
38	English	9B	"	0	2456	1 V3,12	162 and 35
39	English	111	Freshman English	4	A1245	8 V3	
					B2456	1 V7	
27	English	151	Sophomore, Non-majors	3	A135	2 V3	
					B135	8 V1	
12	English	161	Sophomore, Majors	3	245/35	6 V7	8 Mon. V3 W4F
11	English	171	History of English Lit.	6	1-6	2 V1	
	English	175	Phonetics	2	15-24	8 5	
12	English	225	Advanced Composition	2	3	4 sat 4-3	
2	English	249	Philology	2	24	7 V7	
14	English	250	Background Lectures	1	82	23 V1	and 5 1
17	English	251	Shakespeare	4	1356	3 V8	
11	English	253	Poetry and Prose 16-18 cent.	3	245	4 V1	
2	English	255	European Lit.	2	24	6 V1	
3	English	290	Thesis	2			
11	French	151	Beginning French (WCUU)	3	135	5 V1	
8	French	201	Second Year French (WCUU)	3	135	6 V7	
2	French	251	Third Year French (WCUU)	3	135	2 V8 M4W	V1F
		210	Economic		3		5 2
17	Geography	151	General Geography	5	25	2-3	5-8
41	Geography	153	Geology	4	135	85	84 5-8 74 1/1-3
3	Geography	155	Meteorology	3	24	1	15-3 5-8 7
2	Geography	221	Microclimatology	3	243	14	8 5-8 7-9 4 5/5-7
4	Geography	255	Geography of China	3	254	3	1 1-3 5-7
1	Geography	290	Thesis	2			

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	Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures Days Per.	Room	Laboratory Days Per.	
1	German	151	Beginning German (WCUU)		235 5			
93	History	111	Chinese History	3	A135 7	V7		
39	History	151	Western History	3	B135 8	V7		
12	History	195	Modern Chinese History	3	135 7	V3		
	See also courses at University of Nanking				3	246 25	V67	
					135			
6	Home Economics	151	Fundamentals of Home Ec.	3	246 4		2 5-87	
7	Home Ec.	201	Fundamentals of Nutrition	3	48 ¹³ 3/1		5 5-87	
11	Home Ec.	202	Cooking	2	2 3/1	A08 2-4	5-87	
5	Home Ec.	203	Principles of art and design	2	3 4		3/1 5-87	
3	Home Ec.	257	Advanced Nutrition	3	35 3/1		1 5-87	
4	Home Ec.	266	Home Management	3	246 2			
9	Home Ec.	267	Child Development	3	135 8			
4	Home Ec.	290	Thesis	2				
37	Logic	121	Introduction to Logic	2	35 4	V3		
13	Mathematics	9	Subfreshmen Mathematics	0	135 3/6	27 aud 2/7	ch 307	
24	Mathematics	111	General Mathematics	4	2456 2	Chen 307		
7	Mathematics	121	Calculus	3	2456 2	V8		
2	Mathematics	175	Adv. Analytical Geom. (?)	3				
	Mathematics	182	Differential Equations	3	246 3	V7		
2	Mathematics	206	Projective Geometry (U.N. 143)	3	135 1			
4	Mathematics	256	Theory of Groups	2	35 4	V10		
2	Mathematics	279	Statistics (U.N. 149A)	3	135 1			
	Mathematics	290	Thesis	2				
9/	Music	111	Fundamentals, for Freshmen	0	2 8			
27	Music	80	Piano	0				
10	Music	122, 161-2, 221-2, 261-2	Pianos	2-6				
3	Music	90	Voice	0				
7	Music	123-4, 163-4, 223-4, 263-4	Voice	2-4				
7	Music	185-6, 235	Ensemble	1				
5	Music	151	Harmony & Counterpoint	4	1246 3/1	To be arranged		
7	Music	127, 271	Organ I and II	1,2				
3	Chorus							
7	Glee Club							

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Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures Days Per.	Room	Laboratory Days Per.
5	Music 187	Piano Manual				
3	Music 211	Harmony II	2			
3	Music 245	Primary School Methods	4	13/5	To be arranged	
3	Music 247	Collecting Materials	2	14	7	
3	Music 251	Advanced Harmony	2	25	7	
4	Music 231	History & Appreciation 2	2	35	1	
23	Physical Edu. 111	Motor Edu., Freshmen	2	3	1 4 6 4	
40	Physical Edu. 151	" " Sophomores	0			
46	Physical Edu. 201	" " Juniors	0			
91	Physical Edu. 251	" " Seniors	0			
56	Military Nursing					
32	Science 151	Science Survey	3	246	1	Chem 307
12	Physics 121	General Physics	4	246	4	V7
1	Physics 223	Heat (U.N. 110)	4	135	3	23
	Physics 229	Electricity & Mag. (U.N. 142)	4	246	1	245
	Physics 241	Mathematical Physics (U.N. 6r WCU)	3			6-8
48	Sociology 121	Principles of Sociology	3	246	2	V3
19	Sociology 161	Ethnology (U.N. 156)	3	135	6	
24	Sociology 171	Statistics (WCU)	3	35	2-3 2 5-6	V1
27	Sociology 181	Family	3	135	5	Chem 307 V8 - Fri V8
15	Sociology 213	History of Social Thought	3	135	2	V7
#	Sociology 209	Rural Sociology (2)	3	246	1	V8
16	Sociology 207	Urban (U.N. 153)	3	246	6	V1
6	Sociology 215	Educational Sociology	3	246	1	V8 135 4 0 5 3
6	Sociology 240	Group Work	3	3	5 6	V1 24 7-9
9	Sociology 262	Rural Sociology Edu. (U.N. 4G. ED. 150)	2	24	3	3 6-8
6	Sociology 270	Contemporary Social Theories	3	Chem 246	4	
3	Sociology 275	Criminology	3	135	3	V7
3	Sociology 290	Thesis	2			

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GINLING COLLEGE SCHEDULE - SPRING 1942.

Number of Students	Department	Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures Days	Periods	Room	Laboratory Days	Periods
2	Biology	122	General Biology	4	25	3		A 13 B 35	1-3 5-7
8	Biology	151	Invertebrate	2	1	5		5	5-7
5	Biology	200	Comparative Anatomy	3	24	1	2	2-4 and 3	5-7
12	"	252	General Bacteriology	3	6	2		2	5-7
11	"	256-140	Algae Botany	3	35	4			
5	"	265	Seminar	2					
3	"	290	Thesis	2					
5	Chemistry	9	Make-up Chemistry	0	To be arranged				
23	"	122	General Chemistry	4	46	3	Ch. 307	A 13 B 24	1-3 5-7
8	"	152	Qualitative Analysis	4	5	35	"	125	5-7
6	"	162	Organic Chemistry	5	246	1	Cheeloc 1	1-3 and 4	5-7
8	"	231	History of Chemistry	2	35	1	Ch. 307		
2	"	244	Bio-chemistry	2					
3	Chinese	10	Subfreshman Chinese	0	246	4	V1		
5	Chinese	spl2	Special P.E. Chinese	3	246	4	V1		
6	Chinese	112	Freshman Chinese	3	A 124 B 246	5 4	V3 V3		
4	"	152	History of Chinese Literature	3	246	2	V10		
7	"	154	Selected Prose	3	135	2	V10		
3	"	156	Phonetics	3	135	6	V1		
4	"	160	Advanced Composition	2	1	3	V10		
6	"	214	Selected Poems	3	135	1	V10		
5	"	216	Selections from Chinese Literature	3	135	7	V8		
5	"	218	Advanced Composition	2	1	6	V10		
2	"	252	Chiu	3	246	3	V10		
1	"	290	Thesis	2					
50	Economics	122	Principles of Economics	3	A 246 B 246	3 2	V3 V7		
2	Education	251	Practice Teaching	3	To be arranged				
28	English	10A	Sub-freshman English	0	1-6	1	V1	V7	V3
22	"	10B	"	0	2456	1	V3, 35	4 and 5	2, 3, 6
43	"	112	Freshman English	4	B 2456 A 1245	1 3	V7 15 V3, 24	V1	

Number of Students

2

31	English	152	Sophomore Hon-majors	3	A135	2	V3	
17	"	162	Sophomore majors	3	B135	8	VI	
13	"	172	Introduction to Poetry	6	135	3	V3	
	"	176	Phonetics	1	1-6	2	VI	
7	"	226A	Senior Composition	1	2	5	U.N.	
13	"	226B	Junior Composition	2	3	3	U.N.	
23	"	234	Short Story	2	13	1	U.N.	
	"	234	Argumentation	2	24	7	V3	
8	"	262A	19th Century Poetry	2	24	2	U.N.	
	"	262B	Seminar on "	2	24	3	V7	
5	"	264	American Culture	1	6	3	V7	
6	"	266	English Novel to Hardy	3	135	3	VI	
11	"	280	Backgrounds of 19th Century	4	2-54	4	WCUU	
3	"	288	Methods of Teaching English	1	3	1	and 5 U.N.	
4	"	290	Thesis	2	24	6	WCUU	
10	French	152	Elementary	3	135	3	VI	
8	"	202	Second Year	3	135	6	V7	
2	"	252	Third Year	3	135	2	Chem 300	V.8. except Friday
34	Geography	154	Geology	4	135	3	Ch. 300	5-7
2	"	156	Meteorology	3	24	1		5-7
2	"	159	Geography of Asia	3	35	1		1-3
16	"	212	Economic Geography of World	3	35	2-3		
4	"	252	Field Geography					
10	"	254	Geography of China	3	24	3		1 5-7
5	"	270	Geography of the Border Regions	3	To be arranged			
7	"	285	Seminar					
	"	290	Thesis					
1	German	152	Elementary German	3				
72	History	112	Chinese History	3	a 135	7	V7	
32	"	152	Western history	3	B 135	8	V7	
7	"	162	Modern Chinese History	3	135	7	V3	
3	"	211	History of England	3	135	5	V7	
1	"	252	Modern World History - Since 1914	4	1345	1	V8	
1	"	290	Thesis	23	2346	4		
5	Home Economics	152	Introduction to Foods	3	3	4		
11	"	211	Household Technology	3	246	4		24 5-7

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Number of Students

3

11	Home Economics	255	Diet in Disease	5	135	1		
3	"	260	Readings in Nutrition	2	24	2		
11	"	265	Home Planning and Furnishing	2	3	3	5	5-7
9	"	270	Child Development	3	1	6-7 and 3		
4	"	267	Management House	3	To be arranged			
1	"	282	Methods of Teaching Home Econ.	3	24	2	2	5-7
1	"	284	Observation and Practice Teaching	3	1	2	3	5-7 and 5 2-4
4	"	290	<i>Thesis</i>					
37	Logic	112	Introduction to Logic	2	35	4	V3	
15	"	111-112	"	4	135 4/6	2 3/4	V3	1 hour to be arr.
18	Mathematics	112	General Math	4	2456	2	Chem 307	
6	"	122	Calculus	3	2456	2	V3	
2	"	176	Advanced Analytical Geometry WCUU	3				
2	"	181	Theory of Equations WCUU or UN	3				
3	"	132	Differential Equations	3	246	3	V1	
3	"	203	Theory of Numbers	3	2	7 and 35	4	
3	"	205	Non-Euclidean Geometry	3	246	1	V3	
2	"	290	<i>Thesis</i>					
73	Military Nursing		First Aid	0	2	2-3	V3	
5	Music	152	Counterpoint and Harmony I	4	1245	1		
5	"	188	Piano Formal	2	1	1 and 4	3	
3	"	212	Counterpoint and Harmony II	4	1345	2		
4	"	232	History and Appreciation I	2	3	1 and 6	4	
2	"	246	Methods for Primary Schools	2	14	7		
2	"	248	Materials	2	35	7		
3	"	252	Advanced Theory	2	36	3		
3	"	272	History and Appreciation II	2	24	4		
5	"	186-236	Ensemble	1	To be arranged			
20	"	122-262	Piano	2-5	" "	"		
13	"	124-264	Voice	2-4	" "	"		
24	"	128-228	Organ	1-2	" "	"		
5	"	sp 12	Music for Special P.E.	2	" "	"		
1,4,3	"		Glee Club, Chorus, Choir	1/2				
3	"							
44	Philosophy	151A	Chinese Philosophy	2	24	8		
28	"	151B	Western Philosophy	1	6	1		

Number of Students

86	Physical Educ.	112
43	"	152
37	"	202
40	"	202A
22	"	252
5	"	12
5	"	25
5	"	34
7	Physics	9
9	"	122
5	"	sp 12
55	Pol. Science	130
5	Psychology	sp 12
5	Sociology	sp 12
42	"	122
24	"	162
20	"	172
8	"	209
13	"	214
4	"	226
7	"	232
24	"	236
8	"	238
7	"	239
5	"	244
3	"	290

4	Motor Education, freshmen
	" " sophomores
	" " juniors
	Group Games
	Motor Educ. seniors
	Practical Work for Special P.E.
	Teaching Elementary School Activities
	Teaching Fundamental Gymnastics
	Make-up Physics
	General Physics
	Physics for Special P.E.
	Sam Min Dju I
	Educational Psych for Sp. P.E.
	General Soc. for Sp P.E.
	Social Problems
	Ethnology (UN 156)
	Statistics
	Rural Sociology (UN)
	History of Social Thought
	Sociology of Religion
	Child Welfare
	Social Psychology
	Social Survey
	Case Work
	Social Pathology
	Thesis

0			
0			
0	25	9	
0			
2			
2			
3			
0			
4	To be arranged		
4	246	4	3 5-7
4	To be arrange		
0	4	3	
2	To be arranged		
2	"	"	"
3	246	2	V3
3	135	6	UN
3	2	5-6	V1
3	135	1	
3	135	2	V7
3	246	2	
3	25	3	V8 4 5-7
3	246	4	V8 1
3	13	3	V7 5 5-7
3	25	3	Ch 307 Tues and V7 Fri.
3	To be arranged		
2			

GINLING COLLEGE

September 1942

<u>Department</u>	<u>Majors in Upper 3 Yrs.</u>	<u>Majors in Freshman Yr.</u>	<u>Western Faculty</u> (Yr. indicates the start of present term of service)	<u>Chinese Faculty</u> (Yr. indicates the start of present term of service)
Chinese	8	12		/ Chen / Koo / Swen
English	24	21	Lamberton, 1941 Settlemyer, 1940 *M. Causer, 1942	A. Chang, 1937
History	10	14	Spicer, 1942 (Feb.)	/ Wang, 1941
Music	8	6	Sutherland, 1940 Graves, 1938	Mrs. Yeh, 1941 Shen Dzu-ying, 1941 Hu Shih-tsang, 1939
Phys. Education	4 (Also 22 in 2-year special course)			Ettie Chin, 1937 Cheng En-tsi Djou Do-fu
Sociology	37	68		/ Lung Cheng-fu, 1935 Mrs. G. Wu, 1943 / Chang Sze-wen, 1942 / Chang Shao-wei, 1942
Biology	7	8	*M. Causer, 1942 *Mrs. Whittington, 1942	Chang Lin-chao, 1941 Wu Mei-lin, 1938
Chemistry	10	9	*Chester, 1939	/ Hwang Shuh-fang, 1942
Physics-Math	2	0	(This major has been dropped)	
Home Economics	15	11		Yung Hsiao-yün, 1940 Gia Yu-hwa
Geography	2	5	/ Whittington / Graham	Liu En-lan, 1940

* Indicates Part-time

~~/~~ Indicates male members of the faculty

Course List for Fall 1947 (Ginling College)

Course Number	Title	Credits	Lect.	Lab.	Per.
Biol. 121	General Biology	4	2		6
" 151	Invertebrate Zoology	3	2		3
" 184	Animal Histology	4	2		6
" 199	Comparative Anatomy	3	2		3
" 202	Embryology	4	2		6
" 261	Animal Physiology	4			6
" 263	Cytogenetics (U.N.)	4	2		6
" 290	Thesis	2			
Chem. 9	Make up Chemistry	0	3		3
" 121	General Chemistry	4	2		6
" 151	Qualitative Analysis	4	2		6
" 161	Organic Chemistry	5	3		6
" 163	Organic Chemistry for H.E.	5 ⁴	3		6
" 231	History of Chemistry	2	2		6
" 241	Physical Chemistry (U.N.)	5	3		6
" 244	Biochemistry	4	2		6
" 247	Industrial Chemistry (U.N.)	3	3		6
" 251	Qualitative Organic (U.N.)	3	1		6
" 256 ²⁵⁴	Technical Analysis (U.N.) <i>Adv. Org. Chem.</i>	4	3		6
" 288	Teaching of Chemistry	2	2		
" 290	Thesis	2-4			
Chin. 9	Make up Chinese (補習國文)	0	3		
" 111	Freshman Chinese (大一國文)	3	3		
" 151	Chinese Prose (散文)	4	2		
" 153	History of Chinese Literature (中國文學史)	4	2		
" 265 159	Semetics (訓詁學)	2	2		
" 161	Directed Reading (讀書指導)	2	2		
" 215	Selected Classics (群經文)	3	3		
" 219	History of Chinese Novels (中國小說史)	3	3		
" 251	Selected Lyrics or Tze (詞選)	3	3		
" 262	Selected Works of Famous Writers (世說新語)	3	3		
" 290	Thesis (畢業論文)	2			
Econ. 121	Introduction to Economics	3	3		
Eng. 19	Subfreshman English (1st Semester)	0	6		
" 20	" " (2nd ")	0	6		
" 111	Freshman English (1st Semester)	4	4		
" 112	" " (2nd ")	4	4		
" 151	Sophomore English (1st Semester)	3	4		
" 152	" " (2nd ")	3	4		
" 161	Exposition (U.N.)	3	3		
" 162	Argumentation (U.N.)	3	3		
" 171	History of English Literature	3	3		
" 172	Introduction to Poetry	3	3		
" 175	Phonetics (U.N.)	4	4		
" 205	Directed Reading	1-2	1-2		
" 225	Junior Composition (Criticism)	2	2		
" 227	Senior Composition (Original Writing)	2	2		
" 235	Translation (U.N.)	2	2		
" 246	The Bible as Literature	2	2		
" 250	Background Lectures	1	1		
" 251	Shakespeare	4	4		
" 253	Prose & Poetry of 16-17 Centuries	2-4	2-4		

Course Number	Title	Credits	Lect.	Lab.	Per.
Eng. 257	Eighteenth Century Literature	3	3		
" 258	Seminar (Milton)	2	2		
" 259	Journalistic Writing	2	2		
" 281	Methods & Materials of Teaching Eng.	4	4		
" 290	Thesis	2			
Ethics 111	Freshman Ethics	3	3		
French 151	Beginning French	3	3		
" 201	Second Year French	3	3		
Geog. 132	Chinese Historical Geography	3	2	3	
" 151	General Geography	3	2	2	3
" 153	General Geology	4	3	3	3
" 154	Historical Geology	4	3	3	3
" 155	Meteorology	3	2	2	3
" 157	An Introduction to Chinese Geography	3	2	2	3
" 159	Geography of Asia	3	2	2	3
" 205	Surveying	3	2	2	3
" 208	Human Geography	3	2	2	3
" 210	Economic Geography	3	2	2	3
" 290	Thesis	2			
Hist. 111	Surveying of Chinese History	3	3		
" 151	" " World "	3	3		
" 161	Modern Chinese History				
" 171	" European (U.N.)	3	3		
" 187	Special Subject	3	3		
" 196	Chinese Period (Ming & Ching)	3	3		
" 201	Ancient History (U.N.)	3	3		
" 211	History of England (U.N.)	3	3		
" 212	Russian History (U.N.)	3	3		
" 252	The World of To-day (U.N.)	3	3		
" 290	Thesis	2			
H.E. 151	Introduction to Home Economics	2	2		
" 201	General Nutrition	3	3		
" 202	Advanced Cookery	4	2		6
" 205	Clothing	4	2		6
" 206	Textiles	3			
" 207	Applied Art	3			
" 254	Institutional Food Management	3			
" 266	Home Management	3			
" 268	Costume Design	3			
" 269	Child Development	3	3		
" 281	Methods of Teaching H.E.	3 or 4	3		
" 284	Extension	2			
" 290	Thesis	2-4			
Hyg. 121	General Hygiene	2	2		
" 251	Mental Hygiene	3	3		
Math. 0	Make up Mathematics	0	3		
" 111	General Mathematics	3	3		
" 121	Calculus (1st Semester)	4	4		
" 122	Calculus (2nd ")	4	4		
" 182	Differential Equations	3	3		

Course Number	Title	Credits	Lect.	Lab.	Per.
Music 111	Singing & Fundamentals (Freshman)	0	1		
" 151	First Year Harmony	4	4		
" 185	Ensemble I	1	1		
" 187	Normal Course in Piano Teaching	2	2		
" 211	Second Year Harmony & Counterpoint	4	4		
" 235	Ensemble II	1	1		
" 239	Study of Construction & Repair of the Piano and Reed Organ	1	2		
" 241	Music Educ. Primary School Methods	2	2		
" 243	" " " " " (Materials & Sight Singing)	2	2		
" 251	Composition & Completing Music 212	2	2		
" 271	Advanced History of Music, Second Year	2	2		
" 280	Advanced Theory of Chinese Music	1	2		
" 290	Thesis in Music Education or Recital in Piano or Voice	2			
Phil. 151	Survey of Philosophy	2	2		
P. E. 155	Recreation	3	3		
" 159	Motor Education	2		8	
" 236	Kinesiology	2	2		
" 259	Motor Education	2		8	
" 265	Practice Teaching	3		6	
" 267	Administration of P.E.	3	3		
" 268	Massage & First Aid	2	2		
Phys. 121-2	Physics Laboratory	0		0	
" 121	General Physics (1st Semester)	4	4	3	
" 122	" " (2nd " ")	4	4	3	
" 151	Advanced Physics (1st Semester)	4	4	3	
" 251	Modern Physics	3	3		
Pol. Sci. 151	Introduction to Political Science	3	3		
Psy. 151	General Psychology	3	3		
" 161	Educational Psychology	3	3		
" 231	Child Psychology	3	3		
Soc. 121	Principles of Sociology	3	3		
" 131	Social Work	3	3		
" 171	Social Statistics	3	3		
" 175	Social Institutions	3	3		
" 181	Family Problems	3	3		
" 207	Urban Sociology	3	3		
" 209	Rural Sociology	3	3		
" 213	History of Chinese Social Thoughts	3	3		
" 232	Child Welfare	3	3		
" 237	Social Survey	3	3		3
" 239	Case Work	3	3		3
" 241	Field Work	4			4
" 270	Contemporary Sociological Thoughts	4	4		
" 290	Thesis	2			

- P.S. (1) One Senior needs 4 credits in Soc. 141 course (Social problems in China)
(2) Physics Lab. for the year 1946 to be registered.

GINLING COLLEGE

LIST OF COURSES

FALL 1947

07

院學理文子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING CHINA

Titles of Theses written by Members of the Senior Class, June, 1947

Chinese Department

- Djang Shu-ying-----A Study of "Hung Lan Wang"
Li Shwen-lan-----A Study of Poems of Wang Gig-kong

English Department

- Lu Wen-ging-----Thomas Hardy's Use of Nature in Seven of
His Novels

History Department

- Du Yung-fang-----A Study of the Great Families of Ching Dynasty
Gin Yun-fang-----The Study of the Affairs of Kwei-Wang of
South Ming Dynasty
Hsia Hwei-an-----The Reformation of Internal Affairs and Foreign
Policy of Lu Hung-chang
Li Shuh-fen-----A Statistical Study of Prime Ministers of
Ming Dynasty
Tsao Gwei-dji-----A Study of the Han Lineage of the Ching Emperors
Tsien Chin-gwan-----The Political Thought of Liang Gih-tsao
Yen Djang-yuen-----The Public Opinion and Diplomacy of Hsien and
Tang Periods
Gwoh Dzieh-en-----Robert Morrison--his works and ideals

Music Department

- Gao Sze-tzung-----Vocal Recital
Hu Shi-hwei-----Piano Recital
Hwang Shuh-hwa-----Piano Recital
Hwang Yu-lien-----Vocal Recital
Ling Chung-ying-----Piano Recital
Shen Sung-wei-----Piano Recital

Sociology Department

- Dju Gi-yü-----The Social Thought of Liang Gih-tsao
Lai Shuh-yin-----An Experiment on Child Welfare Work
(15 children from 6 to 9 years old)
Li Djeng-lan-----The Study of the Lives of 50 School Boys
in Long Yao Road
Li Li-lien-----A Study of the Families of 450 Middle School
Boys in Nanking
Liu I-hsing-----A Study on the Occupations of the Alumnae of
Ginling College
Lo Ai-mei-----The Ideal Family
Ou Shuh-hsien-----Present Day Analysis of the Social Thought of
Fung Yu-lan
Yuen Yen-ho-----An Experiment in Child Welfare Work
(17 children from 10-12 years old)

Biology Department

- Chen I -----Protozoa of College Ponds
Lui An-mei-----Parasites of Chickens in Nanking

院學理文子女陵金

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING CHINA

Chemistry Department

- Djang Feng-ya-----Preliminary Analysis on Pei-yoh, A Chinese Medicine
- Feng Dzao-fang-----Action of Lead Tetra-acetate on Beta Methyl Naphthalene and some other Related Compounds
- Gwan Ying-chien-----Preliminary Analysis on Pei-yoh, A Chinese Medicine
- Gwoh Kai-güeh-----Action of Lead Tetra-acetate upon Certain Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Their Derivatives

Home Economics Department

- Djao Dji-ying-----The Value of Soybeans in Modern Nutrition
- Ling Chung-djih-----Flower Arrangement
- Lin Yueh-dwan-----Children's Fears
- I Fuh-sin-----A Study of Play Activities Among the Nursery School Children
- Stieh Deh-yü-----Test of Ability of Children to Draw Men
- Tsai Hwei-ling-----Study of Preschool Children's Clothing
- Tsai Siu-ling-----Suitable Picture Book for Chinese Preschool Children with Illustrations
- Tseo Deh-shan-----Intelligent Quotient and School Achievement
- Yeh Dzing-wan-----Food Habits of Nursery School Children

Geography Department

- Yang Wen-yuen-----The Economic Geography of Ming Kiang

Corrected Copy - Allie
9/24/47

GINLING COLLEGE SCHEDULE

FALL 1947

Course	Number	Title	Credits	Lectures			Laboratories		
				Days	Per. Room	Room	Days	Per. Room	Room
Biology	121	General Biology	4	A	35 4	203	A	13 1-3	204
Biology	122	Invertebrate Zoology	3		2	21			
				B	46 3	206	B	15 5-7	204
							C	24 5-7	204
							D	36 5-7	204
* Biology	151	Invertebrate Zoology	3		35 2	210		5-7	210
* Biology	199	Comparative Anatomy	3		13 1	203		5-7	201
Biology	184	Animal Histology	4		24 1	203		5-7	210
Biology	202	Embryology	4		1 4	201	4-5/2	13 1-3	201
* Biology	261	Animal Physiology	4		246 2	to be arranged		5-7	1-4
Biology	263	Cytogenetics (U.N.B. 152)	4		246 4	B210		5 6-8	
Biology	290	Thesis	0						
Chemistry	9	Make up Chemistry	0						
Chemistry	121	General Chemistry	4		A 13 1	228	A	1 1-3	
					B 46 3	228	B	15 5-7	223
					A+B 24 2	228	C	24 5-7	223
Chemistry	151	Qualitative Analysis	4		24 3	228		15 5-7	225
Chemistry	161	Organic Chemistry	3		135 3	228		24 5-7	221
* Chemistry	163	Organic Short Course	4		246 4	332+228		5 5-7	221
Chemistry	241	Physical Chemistry (U.N. 154)	5		135 2	SB7		24 6-8	or
								36 6-8	
Chemistry	247	Industrial Chemistry (U.N. C.F. 150)	3		135 3	NS301			
Chemistry	254	Advanced Organic	4		246 4	203			
Chemistry	356	Technical Analysis (UN CE 155)	4		35 4	SB7	15	6-8	or 24 6-8
* Chemistry	288	Methods of Teaching Chem.	2		35 2	203	223		
Chemistry	290	Thesis	0						
Chinese	9	Make up Chinese	0						
Chinese	111	Freshman Chinese	4		A 135 4	312			
					B 135 4	321			
					C 135 4	311			
					D 135 4	329			
					E 246 4	310	206		310
Chinese	151	History of Chinese Literature	2		135 2	310			
Chinese	151B	" of Mod. "	2		135 2	331			
Chinese	153	Chinese Prose Writing	4		135 4	322			
Chinese	159	Semantics	2		24 2	331			
Chinese	161	Directed Reading	2		24 2	331			
Chinese	212	Literary Criticism	2		135 2	331			
Chinese	215	Selected Classics	2		135 2	331			
Chinese	219	History of the Novel	3		135 3	331			
Chinese	251	Chinese Lyrics or Tze	4		246 4	332			
Chinese	262	Selected Works	4		135 4	331			
Chinese	290	Thesis	0						
* Economics	121	Introduction to Economics	2		135 2	312			
English	19	Subfreshman Eng. I	1		A 123456 1	312			
English	20	Subfreshman Eng. II	1		A 123456 1	310			
	19		1		B 123456 1	321			
			1		B 123456 1	311			
English	111	Freshman English I	4		A 2456 4	310			
			4		B 2456 4	311			
			4		C 1235 4	321			
			4		D 1235 4	322			
			4		E 1235 4	329			
English	112	Freshman English II	4		135 4	329			
English	151	Sophomore English I	3		A 135 3	332			
			3		B 2456 3	333			
			3		C 2456 3	333			
English	152	Sophomore English II	3		2456 3	333			

English	161	Exposition (U.N.144A)	3	135	3	AB3	
English	171	High School Eng. Lit.	3	246	23	324	
English	172	Int. to Poetry	3	246	3	324	1947
English	175	Phonetics (U.N. 141)	2		3	6-7	U.N.
English	205	Directed Reading	1 or 2				To be arranged U.N.
English	225	Criticism (Junior comp)	2	134	18	322	
English	227	Original Writing (Senior)	2				To be arranged 4 8 311
English	235	Translation (U.N. 149A)	2	24	6	AC1	
English	250	Background Lectures	1	1	8	322	
English	251	Shakespeare	4	246	2	302	and 3 1
English	253	Prose & Poetry 16-17th Cent.	2-4	5	7-8	322	
English	257	18th Century st.	3	246	4	331	
English	281	Methods of Teaching Eng.	4	1	1-2	332	
English	290	Thesis	2	35	4	324	

Ethics	111	Principles of Ethics	3	A246	1	206	
				B135	4	206	

French	201	Second Year French	3	135	6	331	
Geog	204	Political Geog	3	4	2	2	2-4
Geography	132	Chinese Historical Geog.	3				To be arranged 2 5-6 and 4 5 321
Geography	151	General Geography	3	135	12	325	4 5-7 325
Geography	153	Geology I	4	135	5	206	4 5-7 325 and 2 5-7
Geography	158	Meteorology	3				To be arranged 13 2 and 6 2-4
Geography	157	Int. to Chinese Geog.	3	243	25	325	24 5-8 325
Geography	159	Geog. of Asia	3	13	3-1	325	31 5-8 325
Geography	205	Surveying (U.N. 144A)	3	24	43	B202	5 6-8 7
Geography	208	Human Geography	3	46	1	325	63 5-8
Geography	211	Economic Geography II	3	243	3	325	1 6-8 325
Geography	253	Geog. of China (adv)	3	25	1	325	45 5-7 325
Geography	290	Thesis	2				
German	151	2 years German	3	135	8	322	
History	111	Chinese History Survey	3	A 135	7	206	
				B 135	7	206	
History	151	Western History Survey	3	135	7	321	
History	161	Modern Chinese History	3	135	6	311	
History	171	Modern European Hist. U.N.	3				

History	189	Chinese Diplomatic Hist.	3	246	3	AB3	
History	196	History of Ming & Qing	3	135	4	332	and 1/5
History	201	Ancient Hist. (U.N. 145)	3	246	23	310 324	1/4
History	211	English History (U.N. 152)	3	246	8	AC2	
History	212	Russian History (U.N. 155)	3	246	3	AB9	
History	212	Russian History (U.N. 155)	3	246	1	AC2	
History	252	The World Today (U.N. 149)	4	2346	4	AC3	
History	290	Thesis	2				

Home Econ.	151	Int. to Home Econ.	2	241	7	203	and 4 8
Home Econ.	152B	Int. to Foods (2nd half)	2	22	45	203	36 5-7 208
Home Econ.	201	Nutrition	3	135	3	203	
Home Econ.	205	Clothing	4	35	5	231	35 6-8 231
Home Econ.	206	Textiles	3	46	3	231	2 3-8 231
Home Econ.	254	Institutional Food Man.	3	34	23	203	24 2-1 203 To be arranged
Home Econ.	266	Home Management	3	135	2	311 228	
Home Econ.	268	Costume Design	3	1	4	231	24 5-7 231
Home Econ.	269	Child Development	3	135	41	329	and To be arranged and 6/3
Home Econ.	273	Family Relationships	3	135	2	228	
Home Econ.	281	Methods of Teaching H. Ec.	3	24	8	228	31 5-7
Home Econ.	290	Thesis	2				

Hygiene	121	General Hygiene	3				To be arranged 24 2 and 3 5
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Math.	9	Make up Math.	0	135	8	321	
Math.	111	General Math.	3	135	2	321	
Math.	121	Calculus I	4	A 246	2	and 4 8 321	

Music	111	Fundamentals of Singing	0	B 1	9	206	
Music	151	Harmony, 1st year	4	135	4	M 4, 245 3	and 5/8
Music	185	Ensemble I	1				To be arranged
Music	187	Piano Normal	2	26	2	M 4	
Music	211	Harmony & Counterpoint, 2nd	4	135	2	M 4	and 2 4
Music	230	Theory of Chain Music, adv.	1				To be arranged
Music	235	Ensemble II	1				To be arranged
Music	245	Music Educ. Primary Sch.	2	15	6	M 3	4 8
Music	248	Materials for "	2	24	6	M 3	4 8
Music	251	Advanced composition	2				To be arranged 24 1

Music 271	History of Music adv.	2	To be arranged			
Music	290	Thesis or Recital	2			
Philosophy	151	Survey of Philosophy	2	35	4	321
Physical Ed	155	Recreation	3			To be arranged
Phys. Ed.	159	Motor Education	2			To be arranged
Phys. Ed.	233	Kinesiology	2			To be arranged
Phys. Ed.	259	Motor Education	2			To be arranged
Phys. Ed.	265	Practice Teaching	3			To be arranged
* Phys. Ed.	263	Administration of P.E.	3			To be arranged 13 2
Phys. Ed.	268	Massage & First Aid	2			To be arranged
Phys. Ed.	290	Thesis	2			
Phys. Ed.	256	Theory of Exercise	2			
Physics	121-21	Make up laboratory	1-2			24 5-7 230
Physics	121	General Physics I	4	135	4	208 3 5-7 230
Physics	251	Modern Physics	3			To be arranged
Polit. Sci.	151	Int. to Pol. Sci.	3	135	25	312 321
Psych.	151	General Psychology	3	246	4	324
Psych.	251	Child Psychology	3	246	3	312
Soc.	121	Principles of Sociology	3	A & B	24	2; also A. 6 2-321 B 6 3-312
Soc.	131	Social Work	3	135	6	322
* Soc.	171	Statistics	3	24	6-7	321
* Soc.	175	Social Institutions	3	135	2	329
Soc.	191	Family Problems	3	246	2	311
* Soc.	207	Urban Sociology	3	135	8	322 332
Soc.	213	History of Chinese Soc.	3	246	3	311 and 6/5
Soc.	232	Child Welfare	3	135	24	311
Soc.	238	Social Survey	3	135	31	311 + 5/3-312
Soc.	239	Child Welfare case work	3	13	23	311 Lab To be arr.
Soc.	270	Contemporary Soc. Thought	3	246	4	322
Sociology	290	Thesis	2			

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TENTATIVE COURSE LIST FOR SPRING 1948

Course Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures			Laboratory		
			Days	Per.	Room	Days	Per.	Room
Biol.122	General Biology	4				A13	1-3	204
			A35	4	203	B15	5-7	204
" 152	Invertebrate Zoology	3	B46	3	206	C24	5-7	204
			5	3	210	D36	5-7	204
" 184	Histology (U.N.)	4	6	2	210			
" 192	Vertebrate Taxonomy	4	13	1	201	13	204	201
" 255	Biological Technique (U.N.)	2						
" 200	Comparative Anatomy	3	1	1	203	24	5-7	201
" 204	Ornithology	2	To be arranged					
" 242	Cultural or Human Biol. (U.N.150)2	2						
" 262	Animal Physiology	2	2	2	203	5	1-3	204
" 290	Thesis	2						
Chem.122	General Chemistry	4	A13	1	228	A15	5-7	223
			B46	3	228	B24	5-7	223
" 152	Quantitative Analysis	5	2	34	228	135	5-7	225
" 162	Organic Chemistry	5	135	3	228	24	5-7	221
" 231	History of Chemistry	2	35	1				
" 242	Physical Chemistry (U.N.155)	5						
" 244	Biochemistry	4	246	1	228	To be arranged		
" 248	Industrial Chemistry (U.N.Chem.E.151)3	3						
" 251	Organic Analysis (U.N.)	4						
" 255	Advanced Organic Chemistry	3	246	4	203			
" 290	Thesis	2						
Chin. 10	Subfreshman Chinese	0	246	4	312			
" 112	Freshman Chinese II	3	246	4	A321	C329		
					B311	D310		
" 152A	History of Chinese Literature	3	135	2	311			
" 152B	Modern Chinese Literature	1	5	8	331			
" 154	Prose Writing	3	135	4	322			
" 162	Directed Reading	2	13	8	331			
" 212	Chinese Literary Criticism	3	135	2	331			
" 216	Selected Classics	3	135	1	331			
" 220	History of Western Novels	3	135	3	331			
" 252	Ch'ih	3	246	3	332			
" 262	Selected Works	3	135	4	331			
" 290	Thesis	2						
Econ.122	Principles of Economics	3	135	2	312			
Educ.204	Principles of Education	3	246	4	324			
Eng. 20A	Subfreshman English	0	1-6	1	312			
" 20B	"	0	1-6	3	311			
" 111A&B	Freshman English I	4	A1235	3	310			
			B2456	1	321			
" 112ABCD	Freshman English II	4	A2456	1	310			
			B2456	1	311			
			C1235	3	321			
			D1235	3	322			
" 151	Sophomore English I	3	135	2	321			
			6	3	321			
" 152ABC	" " II	3	A135	3	332			
			B2456	1	322			
			C2456	1	332			
" 162	Argumentation (U.N.)	3	135	3				
" 171	History of English Literature	3	246	2	312			
" 172	Introduction to Poetry	3	246	3	324			
" 175	Phonetics (U.N.)	2						
" 226	Junior Composition	2	5	89	312			
" 228	Senior Composition	2	5	89	312			
" 235	Translation (U.N.)	2	24	6				
" 246	The Bible as Literature (U.N.)2	2	24	4				
" 260	Backgrounds of the 19th Cent.1	1	6	4	331			
" 261	Victorian Poetry (U.N.)	3	246	3				
" 262	Romantic Literature	3	135	2	310			
" 264	American Literature	3	135	4	312			
" 266	Victorian Novel	3	246	1	329			
" 268	Seminar on Ibsen	2	To be arranged					
" 280	Literary Criticism	4	135	1	321			
			6	2	321			
" 290	Thesis	2						

Course Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures		Laboratory		
			Days	Per. Room	Days	Per. Room	
Fren.152	First Year French II (at Conservatory)						
" 202	Second Year French	3	135	6	331		
Geog.153	Geology	4	135	5	306	4	5-7 326
" 155	Meteorology	3	13	2	325	6	2-4 325
" 160	Backgrounds of Social Sciences	4	24	2	325	2	5-7 325
" 202	North America	3	13	1	325	1	6-8 326
" 203	Geomorphology	3	46	1	325	3	6-8 325
" 206	Surveying (U.N.)	3					
" 212	Economic Geography II	3	13	3	325	1	6-8 326
" 254	Regional Geography of China	3	25	1	325	5	2-4 325
" 290	Thesis	2					
Germ.152	First Year German	3	135	8	311		
Hist.112	Chinese History Survey	3	A135	7	206		
"			B135	0	206		
" 152	Western History Survey	3	135	7	321		
" 162	Modern Chinese History	3	135	6	311		
" 189	Chinese Diplomatic History	3	35	4	332		
"	Hist. of China		1	5	332		
" 196	Hist. of Ming & Tsing Dynasties	3	1	34	324		
"			5	3	324		
" 290	Thesis	2					
H. E.152	Food Selection & Preparation	4	24	8	203	15	5-7 208
" 202	Advanced Cookery	2 or 3	1	4	203	15	5-7 208
" 243	Children's Literature	3	35	4	228		To be arranged
" 255	Diet in Disease	3	5	1	203		To be arranged
" 257	Advanced Nutrition	3	13	3	203		To be arranged
" 261	Child Nutrition	3	24	3	203	3	5-7 208
" 263	Handicrafts	3	2	1	208	24	5-7 231
" 265	Shelter (Int. Dec.)	3	46	1	208	5	5-7 231
" 267	Practice House	3					
" 268	Advanced Clothing	3	15	5	231	1	6-8 231
" 270	Child Development	3	13	1	329		To be arranged
" 272	Nurs. School Ed.	3	24	2	228	6	2-4
" 282	Methods of Teaching H. E.	3	2	8			To be arranged
" 290	Thesis	2					
Hyg. 201	Personal & Community Hygiene	3					To be arranged
Log. 111	Introduction to Logic	3	A246	1	206		
			B135	4	206		
Math.112	General Math. II	3	135	2	324		
" 122A&B	Calculus II	4	246	2	A324	B322	
"			4	8	"	"	
" 182	Differential Equations	3	135	1	324		
Mus. 111	Singing & Fundamentals of Mus.	0	1	9	S.S.		
" 152	Harmony	4	245	3	M4		
"			1	4	"		
" 183	Piano Normal	2	26	2	M4		
" 212	Harmony & Counterpoint	4	145	2	M4		
"			2	4	"		
" 233	Construction & Repair of Piano & Organ	1	24	1	M4		
" 246	Mus. Ed. in Primary School	2	13	6	M4		
" 290	Thesis	2					
Phil.152	Survey of Philosophy	2	35	4	321		
P. E.226	Elementary School P.E. (with sp.26)	2					To be arranged
" 234	Refereeing & Coaching	3					To be arranged
" 236	Kinesiology	2					" " "
" 266	Practical Teaching	3					" " "
" 267	Administration of P.E.	3					" " "
" 268	Corrective & Massage	3					" " "
Phys. 9	Makeup Physics	0	35	4	310	2	5-7 230
" 122	General Physics II	4	135	4	230	3	5-7 230
P. S.152	Introduction to P.S.(S)	3	135	5	321		

Course Number	Title	Cr.	Lectures		Laboratory	
			Days	Per. Room	Days	Per. Room
Psy. 151	General Psychology	3	246	4	332	
Rel. 154	Comparative Religion	1	To be arranged			
" 158	Principles of Christianity	2	To be arranged			
<i>m</i> Soc. 122	Principles of Sociology	3	A2B24	2	206	
			A6	2	206	
<i>Ch</i> " 132	Social Administration	3	B6	3	312	
<i>Ch</i> " 141	Social Problems of China	4	246	4	322	
<i>m</i> " 172	Social Statistics	3	24	6-7	321	
<i>B.K</i> " 176	Social Institutions	3	135	2	329	
<i>Ch</i> " 214	Hist. of Western Soc. Thought	3	24	3	311	
			1	5	311	
<i>Ch</i> " 231	Community Organization	3	135	3	312	
<i>H.A</i> " 236	Social Psychology	3	135	1	329	
<i>H.A</i> " 237	Methods of Social Research	3	246	2	311	
<i>C</i> " 240	Group Work	3	6	1	312	To be arranged
<i>T</i> " 250	Child Guidance	3	24	1	331	" " "
<i>T</i> " 258	Advanced Case Work	3	13	4	311	" " "
<i>T</i> " 286	Social Security	3	To be arranged			
" 290	Thesis	2				