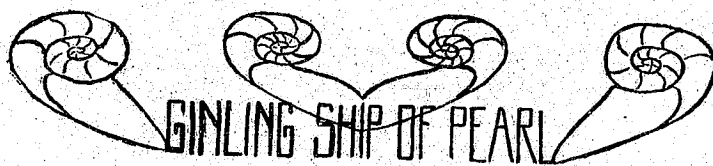


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Griming
Academic
General report 1937



GINLING SHIP OF PEARL

*"He left the past year's dwelling for the new,
Stole with soft step its shining archway
through."*

TOASTMISTRESS Miss Liu En-lan, '25

- I. *"Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,
As the swift seasons roll"*

Mrs. W. S. New (Tsu Ih-djen), '19

- II. *"Leave thy low-vaulted past!"*

Mr. Tsu Kwoh-chi

- III. *"Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast,"*

Mrs. Y.H. Chen (Hwang Li-ming), '27

- IV. *"Till thou at length art free,
Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's unresting sea!"*

Miss Li Gin-ai, '36

Miss Haight

TWENTIETH FOUNDERS' DAY BANQUET

NOVEMBER 2, 1935



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Cofay Four

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

June, 1937

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HISTORICAL STATEMENT

Ginling College was planned to meet a need for the higher education of women which the political and social changes in China after 1911 made urgent. The need was realized by a group of Christian women who were carrying on schools for girls in the Yangtze Valley. Girls were seeking education abroad, and teachers for Middle Schools were needed to meet the increasing demand for girls' schools. Educated women were needed in other fields, and it was felt that education in China, in close touch with the changing life of their own people, was a better preparation for service than a college course in a foreign country, and could be provided so that many more young women might avail themselves of it. Five Mission Boards approved the plan and pledged their support--\$10,000 each for equipment, and \$1500 annually toward current expenses, to cover teachers' salaries and other expenses.

A Board of Control was elected, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston was appointed President in November, 1915, and the College opened on September 17th, 1915. The first class of five graduated in June, 1919, and the student enrollment for the fourth year was 53. the faculty numbered 15.

For the first eight years the college home was in rented buildings. Five classes graduated and the alumnae numbered forty-three, when this stage of the college life was completed. In the summer of 1923 the college moved to the new campus, and another cycle of four years saw a third generation of college students, and an alumnae roll of 105 names. The enrollment for the twelfth year (1926-27) was 152. The faculty, including the administrative staff and exchange teachers from the University of Peking, numbered 55, of whom 15 were Chinese.

Reorganization to meet new regulations of the Ministry of Education was carried out in 1927. Dr. Wu Yi-fang, a graduate of the first class at Ginling, with higher degrees from the University of Michigan, was called to the Presidency and took office in July, 1928. The former President became Adviser. The College was registered in December, 1930. Enrollment for the year 1936-1937 was the highest in the history of the college. 252.

The Board of Control was organized in 1915 and has exercised in China the ordinary executive functions of college trustees. On the new basis of organization it is known as the Board of Directors and is composed of representatives of the supporting units, alumnae and co-opted members chosen so as to give a two-thirds majority of Chinese. An Executive Committee of six, elected by the Board, has power to act, ad interim, on emergency business.

The Ginling College Committee was organized in 1916, to fulfill the legal functions of trustees under the Trustees of the University of Peking. On January 25th, 1935, the Regents of the University of the State of New York granted Ginling College an absolute charter. The granting of this charter made a new constitution for the Ginling College Committee possible. Under the new constitution, adopted on September 19th, 1935, the Ginling College Committee became known as the Board of Founders, which is the responsible body in America.

The College has a campus of approximately 50 acres. There are now five academic buildings and four dormitories for college students. In addition there is a dormitory for the students of the Practice School, an infirmary, and several faculty residences, and an electric light plant.

Historical
Statement

PRESENT TEACHERS LIST

Full time teachers, 31; part time teachers, four

Degree

Nationality

M.Ed. - 7

Chinese 4; American 3.

M.A. - 13

Chinese 3; American 5;
English 1; Canadian 1.

B.A. - 11

Chinese 10; American 1.

SUMMARY

The money for the land, for academic buildings, and for the police facilities was raised by a campaign in America in 1934-35. A capital fund of \$100,000 has been invested to provide for the upkeep of the buildings.

The money for the infirmary and for the Practice School dormitory and for some furnishings in the library and in the Chapel was given in 1936 by Wilson. The total amount of the investment is \$1,000,000.00.

The original Protestant denominations; Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Baptist, American of Christ, continue to make annual contributions to the current budget.

In addition, annual contributions are now made by the London Missionary Society, and the National Church of the United States. The Episcopal Church has, during part of this period, aided in America for five years the U.S.C. A. supported the Department of Physical Education. Cornell College has been instrumental in giving almost since the beginning, the maintenance and claims with give annually to the current expenses of the college.

See attached

Statement of Property - September, 1937.

Proposed Budget - 1938-39

Property accounts - February, 1937

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY
September 1936

Buildings

<u>Academics:</u>			
Social and Athletic Building		\$154,222.00	
Science Building		53,552.00	
Mechanics Building		55,422.00	
Library and Administration Building		57,500.00	
Auditorium and Music Building		57,500.00	248,204.00

Dormitories:

Dormitory A		43,565.00	
" B		43,603.00	
" C		43,116.00	
" D		33,521.00	
" East Court		4,500.00	
" Practice School		14,000.00	

Residences:

4 with residences		7,355.54	
Faculty residence		10,600.00	18,245.54

Other Buildings:

Kitchen and bath buildings		15,040.00	
Power house including gas plant		15,191.00	
Water system		7,290.00	
Gate houses and servants' quarters		2,933.00	
Several Wey (B to G)		3,827.00	
Infirmary		4,000.00	
Incidentals		704.00	
		42,587.00	60,832.54

Grounds

approximately 80 acres			55,133.00
------------------------	--	--	-----------

Furniture

in all buildings			15,756.53
------------------	--	--	-----------

Apparatus

physical science, etc.			22,544.54
------------------------	--	--	-----------

Library

Chinese and western books			12,724.00
---------------------------	--	--	-----------

Museum

specimens			527.00
-----------	--	--	--------

Total Property and Equipment US \$217,368.13

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1957-1958

SUMMARY

<u>REVENUES</u>	<u>Chinese Currency</u>	<u>U.S. Gold</u>
Cooperating Units	485,150.00	\$18,143.43
Fiduciar, contributions, gifts	55,320.50	10,297.12
Student Fees		
Colleges	62,250.00	10,843.43
Practice School	13,524.00	4,057.57
	<u>172,594.00</u>	<u>62,581.00</u>
Balance to be raised before June, 1958	<u>29,855.00</u>	<u>8,773.76</u>
	<u>\$201,654.40</u>	<u>\$1,167.00</u>
<u>EXPENDITURES</u>		
Administration (China and U.S.A.)	23,467.00	6,623.36
Operation and Maintenance	14,310.00	4,336.53
Instruction		
Salaries of Instructors	26,123.00	29,140.45
Departmental supplies and expense	5,345.00	1,710.50
Departmental Equipment	12,500.00	6,075.73
Practice School	15,500.00	4,080.01
Library	5,000.00	2,724.27
Non-Instructional		
Boarding Department	21,840.00	6,613.13
Student Services:		
Medical Service	7,530.00	733.43
Appointment Committee	550.00	106.06
Faculty Service	<u>8,352.30</u>	<u>2,111.76</u>
	<u>\$201,654.40</u>	<u>\$1,167.00</u>

* Figured at 2.30 exchange rate.

Budget

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1987-88

<u>Receipts</u>	<u>* Chinese Currency</u>	<u>U.S. Gold</u>
Cooperating Units		
Baptist	\$4,950.00	\$1,500.00
Methodist - South	11,220.00	3,400.00
Presbyterian	9,900.00	3,000.00
Reformed Church	1,650.00	500.00
U.C.M.S.	2,475.00	750.00
W.P.M.S. (In China)	4,420.00	1,350.00
W.P.M.S. (In U.S.A.)	5,775.00	1,750.00
London Missionary Society	3,000.00	900.00
Smith College - Alumni	6,000.00	2,000.00
Smith College - Community Chest	12,200.00	4,000.00
	<u>\$65,100.00</u>	<u>\$19,148.43</u>
Endow, Contributions, Gifts		
Government Grant	12,000.00	3,556.56
Crescent Avenue Church	377.50	175.00
Day of Prayer	2,970.00	900.00
Gifts from Alumni	500.00	151.52
Property Episcopal Fund	14,035.00	4,422.73
Mrs. Duddell's gift	1,550.00	500.00
Rent from Residences	600.00	181.51
Scholar Fund	33.00	26.65
Interest	500.00	151.52
Income from Mother See Fund	500.00	151.52
	<u>\$33,965.50</u>	<u>\$10,297.12</u>
Student Receipts:		
<u>College</u>		
Tuition	\$6,000.00	7,578.79
Board	14,500.00	4,533.54
Room	5,240.00	1,800.91
Incidentals	4,100.00	1,260.61
<u>Laboratory Fees:</u>		
Biology	500.00	151.52
Chemistry	1,200.00	324.24
Chinese	250.00	75.79
English	300.00	90.91
Entrance	1,000.00	303.03
Geography	150.00	45.45
Graduation	500.00	90.91
Library	1,040.00	315.15
Medical	1,500.00	526.94
Music	3,400.00	1,050.50
Physical Education	1,550.00	472.73
Physica	500.00	90.91
	<u>\$62,200.00</u>	<u>\$18,848.40</u>
Practise School Fees:		
Tuition	5,740.00	1,750.50
Board	3,950.00	915.15
Room	900.00	272.72
Medical	520.00	90.90
Incidentals	942.00	285.45
Library	323.00	99.39

4333.34
1690.91
6224.25

6224.25 (Armed Plan)
6224.25

Practice School Fees (Cont'd)

Laboratory
 Biology
 Chemistry
 Physics
 Math
 Accounting
 Application Fee
 Physical Examination

Business Bureau U.S. Govt

\$ 100.00	0	50.00
200.00	0	50.00
200.00	0	50.00
200.00	0	50.00
150.00	0	50.00
150.00	0	50.00
150.00	0	50.00
150.00	0	50.00
<u>1,350.00</u>		<u>400.00</u>
<u>1,725.00</u>		<u>400.00</u>
<u>30,000.00</u>		<u>3,775.00</u>
<u>301,000.00</u>		<u>301,100.00</u>

Total estimated available for 1967-68
 Amount to be raised before June, 1968

GUILFORD COLLEGE PROPERTY ACCOUNTS - February, 1937

1. Land

	Chinese Currency	U.S. Gold
A. Refund from City Government		
Received in payment account of Road	\$13,545.10	(\$4104.54)
Expenditures due to Roads:		
Rences and temporary buildings	959.15	298.65
Moving laundry and small house	1,557.39	471.84
Carpenter and workshop - hill house	1,624.48	492.25
	<u>\$4,141.02</u>	<u>\$1,262.74</u>
B. Land in the process of purchasing:		
Open Land:		
Already paid	1,100.00	333.53
Contracted - not paid	4,170.00	1,265.15
Lan Land:		
Already paid	2,430.00	727.27
Contracted - not paid	2,600.00	784.84
Eau Land:		
Already paid	200.00	67.87
Contracted - not paid	710.00	215.15
	<u>\$8,750.00</u>	<u>\$2,645.97</u>
Amount Contracted - not paid	2,785.00	835.12
Moving graves (\$500.00 in budget)	524.00	159.03
Total Unpaid	<u>\$10,409.00</u>	<u>\$3,170.23</u>
Less amount in budget for moving graves	500.00	151.51
	<u>\$9,909.00</u>	<u>\$2,918.72</u>
C. South Hill Residences:		
Paid in full to date	20,622.66	6,300.61
Due on contracts	1,509.52	448.54
	<u>\$22,132.18</u>	<u>\$6,749.15</u>
Amount available for this house	30,022.54	9,097.66
	<u>\$7,890.36</u>	<u>\$2,348.51</u>
Shortage	2,479.65	751.47
Further additions requested	750.00	227.27
	<u>\$3,229.65</u>	<u>\$978.74</u>
D. Other items not cleared:		
Changes in boiler house and heating channel	3,150.88	966.49
Architects fees - other than above building	957.75	290.23
	<u>\$4,108.63</u>	<u>\$1,256.72</u>
E. Franchise School Dormitory:		
Loan advanced to finish building	\$5,000.00	\$1,515.15
(Note: This money was advanced from the funds available for the Library-Music Buildings and must be repaid to enable the acct. to be cleared.)		

* Figured at 3.50 rate of exchange

Urgent Current Needs

I. Natural Science. Gailing is doing significant work in the field of Natural Science, and is relating this work specifically to the needs of the young women who are students of the College. It is preparing them not only for teaching natural science and using it in various professional fields, but even more for a future as home-makers as wives and as mothers. The immediate needs are:

<u>a. New Staff</u>	U.S. Gold
Instructor in Biology (Chinese)	\$700

<u>b. Departmental Expenses</u>	
For equipment and supplies	500

II. Teacher Training. A large percentage of the Gailing graduates go into teaching. The immediate needs are:

<u>a. New Staff</u>		
Professor of Education (Chinese)	1,500	
Professor of Physical Education	1,500	
Practice School Teacher of English	1,500	

<u>b. Departmental Expenses</u>		
For equipment for Physical Education	500	
For equipment and supplies for Practice School	1,000	
For research in middle school education	400	

III. Social Service. A very significant program for training in social work is just being initiated at Gailing. It is a field of work in China which has not heretofore been given adequate attention, and where the need is very great. The immediate financial requirements are:

<u>a. New Staff</u>		
One professor	1,500	
Director of Rural Center & rural work	500	
Director of neighborhood center and case supervisor	500	

<u>b. Departmental Expenses</u>		
For rural center	500	
For neighborhood center	500	
Clinical assistants and publications	500	
* Equipment, supplies, books	5,000	

<u>c. Scholarships</u>		
Two fellowships for training workers abroad, \$2500 each	5,000	

IV. Music. Gailing is putting a great deal of emphasis on music, which is becoming increasingly popular among the young womanhood of China. The special needs are as follows:

<u>a. Two professors in music (Americans)</u>	3,000
One instructor in music (Chinese)	700

* Has been secured

Needs

Urgent Current Needs (Cont'd)

V. Geography Department. Only four such departments in China. Ginling's department is under the able leadership of Liu Hsien, Ginling B.A., Clark M.A. Urgent needs are:

a. Staff

One new professor \$1,500

b. Departmental expenses

a. Maps and Equipment 1,000
b. Preparation of laboratory manual, games project 800

VI. General Budget. Due to reduction in budget during recent years the funds available for administration and operation of Ginling have been reduced to very low levels. The immediate needs are as follows:

a. Clerical assistants, supplies, and miscellaneours 1,000
b. Repairs and maintenance of heating plant 3,200
c. Library - for Librarian (American) 1,500

Urgent Capital Needs

(The total included for Ginling in the Associated Boards supplementary list of capital needs for 1936-37 is \$100,000.)

I. Endowment

a. General Endowment. The amount recognized as ultimately needed for the college is \$300,000. For the present the amount actively sought is:

General Endowment 100,000

b. Endowment to provide for faculty study and research. For the development of scholarship in the Chinese staff of the College through sabbatical leaves, provision of facilities for research and publicity, and visitation by faculty members to other centers, there is needed endowment of 50,000

II. Buildings and Equipment

a. Dormitories. To complete the dormitory facilities as provided for in the original building plans, the amount still required is 50,000

b. Residence for President 5,000

c. Two residences including furnishings, for men faculty 10,000

d. Practice School Classroom Building 20,000

e. Equipment for Practice School Classroom Building 2,000

f. Books urgently needed for the library 10,000

g. Equipment for Music Department
Two pianos, grand and upright 1,200
Records of orchestral and instrumental music 150

III. Needed land for Campus 3,200

A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Ginling College, Nanking, China

Dr. Timothy Tingfang Lew at a recent Council of Higher Education, said that the future struggle in China is a moral struggle and that therefore the position of the teacher is a most strategic one, and the responsibility of Christian schools for providing leadership is great.

Objective of the Education Department at Ginling College:

To offer a minor in education which will train students to know how to teach their major subject.

Dr. Baker of the Educational Commission of the League of Nations stated that of all the institutions visited in China the basis of Ginling's education department was the best, because it offered students the opportunity to learn how to teach in their major field.

Organization of the Education Department:

General Courses and Practice Teaching

Practice School: A laboratory for Senior students to practice teaching their major subjects.

1. Size of practice school - 80 girls in 3 classes of Senior Middle School.
2. Plant - 1 Dormitory given by Madame Chiang Kai-shek and her sisters in memory of their mother. Value: 35,000 Yuan.
3. Staff -
 - a. Education Department, one American professor
 - b. Practice School, four Chinese assistants (only one with study abroad).
 - c. Assistance from English, Music, Mathematics departments of the College.

Teacher
Training

MODEL JUNIOR-SENIOR MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

Under the Supervision of the Department of Education

EXPLANATION:

For thirteen years Gialing College has been committed to the policy of providing a school of middle school grade in which college seniors preparing to enter the profession of teaching can secure practice teaching under the supervision and guidance of members of the Education Department. From the beginning this school has been housed in the college buildings. Upon the recommendation of the Ministry of Education that the college and the middle school be entirely separate, and furthermore because the college is in need of additional classrooms, it is urgent that separate buildings be provided for the middle school. It is to provide for this need and to make it possible to develop the present middle school into a model experimental junior-senior middle school that the following requests are made:

I. PHYSICAL PLAN

A. Dormitory

Now available

This dormitory which accommodates boarding students and several teachers was the generous gift of the three daughters of Misses Soong, given by them in her memory. The total cost of the building and furnishings was \$41,007.55. The building was completed in 1933.

B. Classroom Building "A" and equipment. \$60,000 Yuan US\$12,101.32

1. Building "A" \$50,000 Yuan-US\$10,101.52

3 classrooms for junior middle school
 2 classrooms for senior middle school
 1 small classroom for elective courses
 Biology-Physics combination laboratory
 Library and adjoining study halls (Third Floor)
 Chemistry laboratory
 Assembly room for student body of 150
 Conference room for practice teachers
 Deans office; Teachers' office

2. Equipment and furnishings \$10,000 Yuan-US\$5,050.51

Laboratories, library, assembly room and classrooms

C. Classroom Building "B" and equipment \$4,000 Yuan US\$ 1212.12

Room for home economics and sewing
 Rooms for physical education and recreation
 Dining room
 Plans practice rooms

A simple building is now available for this purpose which at a small expense can be remodelled and equipped to meet the above needs temporarily.

II. FOR RESEARCH IN MIDDLE SCHOOL EDUCATION \$1,200 Year - US\$883.81

A necessary part of a model experimental middle school is a limited program of research and experimentation. In order to prepare middle school students, as well as teachers in training, to meet the needs of society these needs must first be determined and studied. An initial project to obtain concrete facts for the improvement of middle school education has been carefully planned. A member of the Department of Education, who has recently returned from abroad who he has specialized in the field of secondary education, is well prepared to direct this research providing funds are available to cover the expenses involved. It is hoped that within the year valuable data can be secured for the more planning of middle school education and the training of middle school teachers.

CONCLUSIONS

Since its founding, Gilling College has been deeply interested in the training of women for educational work. Approximately 80% of all the graduates are now in the field of educational administration in colleges and middle school teaching. Of the 54 young women who graduated in June 1928, 64.7% are now engaged in teaching. Of this number 40% while in college took a special series of courses as training for the profession of teaching. From the beginning the policy of the college has been not to offer a major in the field of education, but rather to encourage students to major in a subject-matter field and in addition to take specialized courses in education, including methods of teaching in middle school and supervised teaching in the practice school. It is to do this work more worthily and efficiently that funds are sought.

THE GROWING IMPORTANCE OF GEOGRAPHY IN EDUCATION IN CHINA
AND A REPORT OF AN EXPERIMENT TO CREATE INTEREST IN GEOGRAPHY

by

Lin Da-lan - Department of Geography, Ginling College, Nanking, China

Geography is a living, vital subject in these days of complex living, and its growing importance in the educational field is an undeniable fact. It has been a universally required subject in our secondary school since 1929, and opportunities for advanced training in geography are offered through the British and American Board Indemnity funds. Recent trends in China are favorable to more extensive training in the field of geography.

The Ginling College entrance tests given in 1935 and 1936 respectively, were administered to over five hundred Senior High School students. This group of students represented over one hundred high schools from seventeen provinces of China. The result of the test in geography in 1935 shows a normal curve but with the middle line below the standard middle line. The results of the test in 1936 did not show much improvement. As a whole the students did best in Chinese geography, second in world geography, and poorest in physical geography.

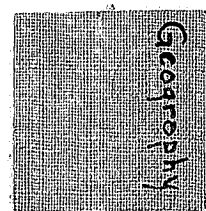
The results of the tests also give a fairly comprehensive picture of the kind of teaching methods employed in the classroom. Some require reasoning, some require close observation with sketches, some require ability to correlate. The students did best in answering the questions that require memory alone, but they fell down on the other types of questions. The methods of geography teaching in China have been and still are diverse and undetermined. Many teachers have been content with directing their energy to the conveniently indefinite and comfortably respectable goal of simply "teaching geography." It is folly to think that everyone can teach geography. The situation needs people who are well trained in the field and who have specific goals set up as the objectives of their instruction.

Among all government and private universities and colleges in China today, only four open geography as a major to their students. They are Central University in Nanking, Chung Shan University in Canton, Peiping Normal College in Peiping, and Ginling College in Nanking.

Of the four institutions mentioned above, Ginling College is the youngest and the only one open to women. She draws her student resources from over a hundred girls' middle schools from seventeen provinces in China. Of her graduates 55% are engaged as middle school teachers; 8% act as principals and deans of High Schools; and 7% as presidents and professors of universities and colleges. Through her graduates Ginling is touching the lives of thousands of Chinese young people.

Ginling College first gave geography as a minor in the fall of 1931. As students came to like it better and better, they requested more courses from the department. The difficulty too of the high schools in securing geography teachers is so great that Ginling voted to open geography as a major in the fall of 1935.

At this time a geographical club as an extra-curricular activity was also organized. The goal of the club is to make the members "geography conscious"--to make real through their study the relationships existing



between human activities and the natural environment, and also to popularize the knowledge of geography for the general public.

The following is a report of the work of the geographical club of Ginling College in the school year of 1935-36. It is a program carried out by students in a country where geography is only beginning to take its place in the school curriculum. It was planned to meet a pioneer situation which may not suit those places where geography has achieved advanced stages of development. This may, however, be of interest to many who are concerned with methods and devices in the teaching of geography.

The club was organized by geography majors, minors, and other students who are interested in the field of geography both in Ginling College and in the University of Nanking. The members elect their officers at the beginning of the year. The cabinet of the club is composed of a president, a secretary, a treasurer, one editor-in-chief, one business manager, and the chairman of the social committee.

The purpose of the club is a two-fold one. On the one hand it is trying to make the members of the club conscious of the relationship existing between human activities and the natural environment, so that this geography consciousness may catch fire in their communities. On the other hand, we are trying to develop the give and take feature of group work through the cooperative undertaking of club work. This experiment should give an opportunity for developing initiative, leadership and responsibility as well as training in giving up one's own wishes and desires in response to the wishes of the group or the committee. These are essential qualities for good citizenship. To lead students to the above stated goals is the aim of the Geographical Club.

The activities of the club in 1935-36 were as follows:

I. Open meetings.

A. Objective:

To promote the spirit which is willing to learn to look at both sides of a question, to respect the point of view of others, to recognize the point of view that differs widely from one's own, and to develop students' skill in public speaking, the club decided to meet regularly once a month to present and discuss papers on the relation of geography to some of the challenging problems of the day.

B. Topics:

1. The geographical factors in the Italo-Russia Conflict.
2. Sino-Japanese relations and its geographical setting.
3. How can geography help us better to understand and to interpret social problems?

4. Is there a common conception of nationalism in China?

5. Su Yuan and China.

C. Guest Speakers.

From time to time when opportunity presented itself the Club invited special speakers for lectures, which are open to the college public. Two such lectures took place last year. One was "The Russian Monsoon and Human Activities"; and the other was "The Geography of Japan."

II. Exhibit.

An exhibit on the geography of China was displayed in the spring of 1936. The following phases of China were shown through photographs, charts, diagrams, maps, specimens and relief models:-

A. Topography.

B. Climate

- C. Transportation and Communication.
- D. Natural Resources.
- E. Population.

For the students this was "laboratory work" and added greatly to the student's knowledge and understanding of the potentialities of China.

The exhibit was on for three days and drew over one thousand students from the city to our geography classroom. After the exhibit the club received comments of encouragement and appreciation for the worthwhileness of the undertaking.

III. Field Trips.

The primary purpose of the field trip is to enable the students to see in nature and in environment what they have studied in their classrooms. These trips also develop their ability to observe, correlate, interpret, and reason. Two types of trips were taken last year.

A. The first type is especially designed for elementary students. The emphasis is mostly laid upon the cultural features of the landscape. A sample outline for such a trip is given below:

1. Location: Why this particular village or town is situated here.
2. The land surface.
3. Natural resources.
4. Land utilization.
5. Population.

- a. Stationary or migratory.
- b. Occupations and avocations.
- c. Higher needs.

G. Questions for student consideration.

- a. How do the people meet their higher needs such as education, recreation and religion?
- b. In what ways are the people in the region controlled by their geographical environment?
- c. In what ways have the inhabitants in the region conquered their geographical environment?
- d. Has the region developed to its best possibilities?
- e. In what ways can the region be improved for the good of its inhabitants?

The chief purpose lies in the training of students through a deep impression of the hard facts of geographical factors on man even though he may not be conscious of it.

The club went on this kind of trip to Hulingwan, an agricultural center 50 km. south of Nanking, to Shanshiao, the lumber port of Nanking, and to Quzhou, which is one of the historical spots near Nanking.

B. The second type of trip is for advanced students who go into a region which they have studied before so that they are familiar with the general environmental and social conditions. They go to study a particular geographical factor.

One such trip was taken to Yuhien where cotton is the speciality, but peanuts and rice are also important. The soil profiles of the different soils in which the different crops are grown were taken and their physical characteristics are studied; the texture, color, profile development are then correlated with the climate and topography and vegetation of the region.

When the samples are sent to some chemists for analysis of their chemical properties. By doing this the students are not only trained in noticing the differences in soil characteristics, but also trained as to where samples should be taken and how they should be taken. So it is not only a training in observation and interpretation, but also skill in manipulation of equipment.

Another trip was to Langtan, where the "Cement factory of China" is located. The study there was made according to the following outlines:

1. The structure of the mountain.
 - a. Number and kind of faults.
 - b. Dip and strike of the strata, etc.
2. Deposits and fossils.
 - a. For fossils found were greatly appreciated by some geologists in Nanjing.
3. Drainage condition.
4. Economic development and possibility of the region.

IV. Dramatic Works:

We believe that geography has a big place in contributing understanding between different peoples by explaining the setting for particular activities of certain peoples. So three short dramas showing special activities in their particular geographical setting were written for use in grade schools.

One is an England, entitled "Our Little Brave Friend." It shows how the people struggle with their marvelous environment of barren landscape with its southern landlilies, and how brave and persevering are these people--even the children.

Another is "Our Little Friend the American Indian." It shows how important geographical knowledge is to the development of a country through the fact that the red Indians did not make use of North America, while the people from Europe developed the territory.

V. Visiting Research Institutions in Nanjing:

- A. The Geology and Geography Department of Central University.
- B. The National Meteorological Research Institute.
- C. The National Geological Research Institute.
- D. The Geological Survey of China.

VI. A special magazine for the celebration of the first anniversary of the club was issued in November, 1933.

For the coming year the club is planning to do more in writing along the line of geography teaching for the benefit of high school geography teachers. For those of us who are taking part in this experiment, we feel strongly that club work is a most effective tool in creating interest in geography.

Besides the club work the department is planning to carry on projects along two other lines; one to have students do practical work in a rural center, the other to supply laboratory manuals, geographical drama, geographical games, etc., to high school teachers as interest-stimulating devices in the teaching of geography. The question confronting us is the question of finance. The geography department was born late, as it does not have the advantages of an early start. And especially it made its appearance at a time of world depression. In the library our geography shelves

The growing importance of geography -

need to be filled and in the laboratory and classroom there is a bitter need for maps--good maps that require a high price. As student numbers are increasing, the interest in the subject is growing proportionately and the number of projects is also growing, the department needs to enlarge its curriculum and also needs additional staff members.

The most urgent needs for the department at present are as follows:-

- a. Staff - One new Professor US \$1,500
- b. Departmental expenses -
 - 1. Maps and equipment \$1,000
 - 2. Preparation of laboratory manual, \$500
 maps project

Ginling College - Student Statistics
November, 1936

Total number of students enrolled.....			259
	Former	New	Total
Students from government schools.....	27	14	41
Students from mission schools.....	110	70	180
Students from private schools.....	25	13	38
	<u>163</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>259</u>

Students by class in college:

Senior.....	39	Unclassified.....	6
Junior.....	45	Special.....	5
Sophomore.....	58	Physical Education.....	19
Freshman.....	87		

Average age of students:

Senior.....	23.1	Unclassified.....	21.1
Junior.....	21.1	Special.....	18.6
Sophomore.....	20.6	Physical Education.....	20.1
Freshman.....	19.1	Whole College.....	20.4

Provinces represented:

	Former	New	Total
Kiangsu.....	39	28	67
Chekiang.....	30	11	41
Kwangtung.....	16	11	27
Hupei.....	17	9	26
Fukien.....	16	4	20
Anhwei.....	10	6	16
Kiangsi.....	12	3	15
Hunan.....	8	6	14
Hopeh.....	4	4	8
Kwangsi.....	1	4	5
Liaoning.....	2	3	5
Szechuen.....	1	3	4
Honan.....	3	0	3
Shantung.....	1	2	3
Overseas.....	0	2	2
Kweichow.....	1	0	1
Shansi.....	1	0	1
Shansi.....	1	0	1
	<u>163</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>259</u>

Student Statistics

Ginling College - Student Statistics
November, 1936

Occupation of parents:	Number	Percentage
Government service.....	74	28.5
Business.....	70	27.0
Education.....	44	16.9
Church work.....	14	5.4
Medicine.....	13	5.0
Engineering.....	11	4.2
Communication.....	5	1.9
Military.....	3	1.1
Farming.....	2	0.7
Law.....	2	0.7
Unrecorded.....	21	8.1

Church organizations represented:	Former	New	Total
Christians.....	70	42	112
Baptist.....	2	3	5
Chung Hwa Shen Kung Hwei.....	1	1	2
Church of Christ in China.....	16	9	25
Congregational.....	3	0	3
Disciples of Christ.....	1	0	1
Episcopalian.....	14	10	24
London Missionary Society.....	3	0	3
Methodist, North.....	13	8	21
Methodist, South.....	4	1	5
Other Society.....	0	1	1
Swedish Missionary Society.....	0	1	1
Professing Christians.....	13	8	21
(not church members)			
Non-Christians.....	93	54	147
	<u>163</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>259</u>

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Ginling College - Student Statistics
November, 1936

page 3

Major and Minor students in College

	Major	Minor
Biology.....	14	11
Chemistry.....	22	5
Chinese.....	15	12
English.....	14	13
Geography.....	13	3
History.....	5	10
Music.....	7	9
Philosophy.....	2	2
Phys. & Math.....	8	9
Physical Education.....	16	1
Premedical.....	12 (6 freshman)	
Pre-nursing.....	16 (7 freshman)	
Sociology.....	27	6
Education.....	0	14
Ethnics.....	0	3
Hygiene.....	0	4
Psychology.....	0	9

Note: Freshmen are not included except those indicated above.

Freshman Major

Arts.....	42
Science.....	31
Premedical.....	6
Pre-nursing.....	7

Ginling College - Student Statistics
November, 1936

Schools represented at Ginling

	Former	New	Total
Anhui First Girls' Middle School, Anking (G)....	4	1	5
Anhui Fourth Girls' Normal School, Houlin (G)...	1	0	1
Anking Girls' Normal School, Anking (G).....	0	1	1
Baldwin Memorial School, Nanchang (M).....	0	1	1
Beasant Girls' School, Shanghai (M).....	4	1	5
Bridgman Academy, Faiping (M).....	11	3	14
Bridgman Memorial School, Shanghai (M).....	5	3	8
Canton Girls' Middle School, Canton (G).....	0	1	1
Can. Jiu Middle School, Shanghai (P).....	0	1	1
Chicago Theological Seminary, Chicago (P).....	1	0	1
Chiu Kwang Girls' School, Shanghai (P).....	1	0	1
Chung Hwa Girls' School, Nanking (M).....	3	4	7
Chung Shan University, Middle School, Canton (G).	1	0	1
Goe Memorial School, Luchowfu (M).....	0	1	1
David Hill Girls' School, Hanyang (M).....	0	1	1
Diocesan Girls' School, Hongkong (M).....	0	1	1
Djou Nan Girls' School, Changsha (P).....	1	0	1
Dzi Nan Girls' Middle School, Shantung (G).....	0	1	1
Dzin Deh Girls' School, Changchow, Fukien (M).....	3	0	3
Dzin Deh Girls' School, Shanghai (M).....	0	1	1
Dzin Dji Girls' School, Wusih (P).....	0	1	1
Eliza Yates Girls' School, Shanghai (M).....	1	0	1
Ewha College, Korea (M).....	1	0	1
Fu Shih Girls' School, Kiangyin (M).....	1	1	2
Fuh Dan University, Middle School, Shanghai (P)...	1	0	1
Fuh Siang High School, Changsha, Hunan (M).....	2	3	5
Gi Nan University, Shanghai (G).....	0	1	1
Ginling College, Practice School, Nanking (G)....	6	5	11
Hanchow Girls' Middle School, Hanchow (G).....	5	0	5
Hsiao Shih Girls' School, Ninpo, Chekiang (P)....	1	0	1
Hsien Ih Girls' School, Hinghwa, Fukien (M).....	0	1	1
Hwai Yin Girls' Normal School, Kiangsu (G).....	1	0	1
Hwai Si Girls' School, Hwai Yean (M).....	1	1	2
Hwai Ling Girls' School, Soochow (P).....	1	0	1
Hwai Wen Girls' School, Nanking (M).....	3	3	6
I Fang Girls' School, Changsha, Hunan (P).....	1	0	1
Kai Feng Girls' Normal School, Kaifeng (G).....	2	0	2
Keen School, Tsientsin (M).....	3	3	6
Kuling American School, Kuling (P).....	0	1	1
Kun Kuang Girls' School, Mukden (M).....	1	3	4
Kwang Hwa University, Middle School, Shanghai (P)	0	1	1
Kwangsi University, Kwangsi (G).....	0	2	2
Kwantung First Normal School, Canton (G).....	1	1	2
Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow (M).....	2	1	3
Knowles School, Kiukang (M).....	0	1	1

Ginling College - Student Statistics
November, 1936

Schools represented at Ginling (Cont'd)

	Former	New	Total
Mary Farnham School, Shanghai (M).....	4	4	8
McTyeire School, Shanghai (M).....	7	7	14
Ming Deh Girls' School, Nanking (M).....	1	0	1
Ming Heien Middle School, Shansi (P).....	1	0	1
Ming Lih Girls' School, Shanghai (P).....	1	0	1
Morning Star School, Shanghai (M).....	2	1	3
Nanking Girls' Middle School, Nanking (G).....	0	1	1
Olivet Memorial School, Chinkiang (M).....	5	1	6
Pei Dao Girls' School, Canton (M).....	1	4	5
Pei Hwa Girls' School, Peiping (M).....	1	0	1
Pei Ming Girls' School, Shanghai (P).....	1	0	1
Pei Ying Girls' School, Chuanchow, Fuhien (M).....	1	0	1
Riverside Academy, Ningpo (M).....	1	0	1
Rulison High School, Kiukiang, Kiangsi (M).....	6	1	7
S.M.C. Secondary School for Girls, Shanghai (G).....	6	2	8
Shanghai American School, Shanghai (P).....	0	1	1
Shanghai College, Shanghai (M).....	0	1	1
Shanghai Girls' Middle School, Shanghai (P).....	1	0	1
Shanghai Middle School, Shanghai (G).....	1	0	1
Soochow Girls' Middle School, Soochow (G).....	2	1	3
Soochow Girls' Normal School, Soochow (G).....	1	0	1
Swatow Academy, Swatow (M).....	1	0	1
St. Faith Middle School, Peiping (M).....	4	2	6
St. Hilda School, Wuchang (M).....	12	6	18
St. Joseph School, Tsingtao (M).....	1	0	1
St. Mary's Hall, Shanghai (M).....	4	1	5
Ta Tung Univ., Preparatory Course, Shanghai (P).....	1	0	1
Tiong Hoa Hwei Kwan, Java (P).....	1	0	1
True Light Middle School, Canton (M).....	2	1	3
Tsi Chin Girls' School, Amoy (P).....	1	0	1
Tsingtao Municipal Girls' School, Tsingtao (G).....	0	3	3
Tsiu Wen Girls' School, Wuhu (M).....	0	1	1
Tsung Hwa Girls' School, soochow (P).....	10	8	18
Union Girls' School, Hanchow (M).....	7	2	9
Virginia Girls' School, Huchow.....	1	0	1
Wen Deh Girls' School, Tsingtao (P).....	1	0	1
Wen Shan Girls' School, Foochow (M).....	1	0	1
Wu Ben Girls' School, Shanghai (G).....	1	0	1
Wu Djeng Girls' Normal School, Wudjang (G).....	1	0	1
Yenching University, Peiping (M).....	1	0	1
	<u>163</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>259</u>

GINLING COLLEGE
ALUMNAE STATISTICS
 February 1937

Total No. Graduates.....	347
Deceased.....	6
Total No. Graduates in the two- year and one-year Physical Education Special Courses.....	54
Deceased.....	1

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Education.....	186	54.5
Christian Colleges and Schools.....	111-32.6%	
Other.....	75-21.9%	
Social and Religious.....	26	7.6
Doctors (13) and nurses (5).....	18	5.5
Further Study.....	18	5.5
Government Service.....	9	2.2
Other.....	21	6.2
*Married.....	63	18.5
TOTAL.....	341	100.0

*In addition there are 44 married who engage in regular work and are counted in the various occupations. (44 = 12.9%)

Geographical Distribution

Anhwei.....	7	Szechuen.....	3
Chekiang.....	15	Yunnan.....	1
Fukien.....	16	England.....	3
Hopei.....	8	Hongkong.....	3
Hunan.....	6	Japan.....	3
Hupei.....	18	Java.....	2
Kiangsi.....	15	Macao.....	2
Kiangsu.....	23	Manila.....	1
Kwangtung.....	16	Straits Settlement.....	3
Kwangsi.....	1	United States.....	10
Nanking.....	70		
Peiping.....	27	TOTAL.....	341
Shanghai.....	81		
Shansi.....	2	Deceased.....	6
Shantung.....	5		
TOTAL NUMBER GINLING ALUMNAE.....	347		

Alumnae
Statistics

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G I N L I N G C O L L E G E

R E P O R T O F A L U M N A E S E C R E T A R Y

(Miss Kao Ren-ying)

The work for the Alumnae Association was started in June 1936. My report today will be given under two headings: (1) The Contribution of the Alumnae and (2) My Trip to the South.

The Contribution of the Alumnae. Because of the shortage in the college finances for last and this year, the Promotion Committee decided that the Alumnae should raise \$30,000 to meet the immediate needs. We have altogether three hundred and forty-one graduates. If each takes a share of \$100.00 then the deficit will be cleared. We started the campaign in June. Up to now one hundred and nine Alumnae have made pledges. The total receipts to date are \$13,770.00, out of which \$9,790.00 has actually been received and \$1,475.00 was pledged when the Alumnae in the South were made homesick for Ginling by learning more of the present condition of the College through their contact with someone so recently from the College as myself.

Through my conversation with Ginling groups and individuals, I really feel that the majority of our Alumnae are anxious to support the College, but only regret that on account of low salaries in the missionary institutions, they cannot give what they would like. I remember one Alumnae came to me and said: "I want very much to do some work during the summer vacation, so I can give the extra payment I receive to Ginling." This sounds very simple, but it really shows her loyal spirit to her alma mater.

My Trip to the South. In the second part of this report, I will try to give you a few points about my trip of five weeks in which I visited Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Amoy, Changchow, Chuanchow, and Foochow.

Spirit of Alumnae. In almost every school and institution where I went, people told me that Ginling Alumnae are loyal, responsible and cooperative. Our Alumnae mentioned again and again that we must keep up this spirit for our younger generations. Almost all of those whom I met are in active service except a few who cannot work because of family burdens or ill-health.

Appointments. First, there is a demand for Ginling graduates. Then there are Alumnae who would like to have a change of position. According to the decision made by the Alumnae Association, I will refer this matter to Miss Minnie Vautrin and will cooperate with her.

Alumnae Organization. Ginling Alumnae at Canton and Amoy have had organized Branch Associations for some time. There are nine graduates in Foochow. They used to have informal meetings on special occasions but were not organized. They formally organized during my visit. Miss Chen Gin-o (1924) was elected president, and Miss Chen Yung-kwan (1928) secretary. There are three graduates at each of the following places, Swatow and Hongkong. As the minimum requirement for the organization of a Branch is four members, there are not enough in those two places, but they have responsible persons appointed to make contacts for them with the College.

Special Visits to High School Principals. In order to know what kind of graduates the high school principals expect us to provide and what their opinions are concerning our entrance examinations, special arrangements were made for me to

call on them. Here I shall summarize my interviews under the following points:

- A. Quality of graduates
 - 1. Strengthen major and minor courses
 - 2. Pay attention to teaching methods
 - 3. Emphasize religious life.
- B. Entrance examinations
 - 1. Announce the results of entrance examinations not later than one month after they are taken, so that students may make their decisions earlier.
 - 2. It is hoped that certain standards of work for college entrance can be made, so that students who have good records may be exempted from all entrance examinations. If this might be done, it will save seniors much time and energy.
 - 3. Special attention should be paid to the letters of recommendation from principals or deans, because knowledge and conduct should be equally emphasized.

Talks for High School Seniors. I gave several talks to 102 seniors at True Light, Pei Tao, Wen Shan, Yueh Deh, and Pei Ying Schools, and also showed them Ginling pictures and bulletins. All kinds of publicity concerning entrance examinations were distributed.

Ginling Movie. The Ginling Movie was shown five times at four different places. Those who have close connection with Ginling Alumnae were most enthusiastic about it. About 250 saw the movie.

Suggestions from Alumnae to Ginling.

- Finance -
 - 1. In order to lessen the financial burden, a person must be found to support each faculty member.
 - 2. If possible, we must have fewer professors on the staff, but each must be well paid.
 - 3. We must soon raise money for endowment funds but not for current expenditure.
- Professors -
 - 1. Professors must have good qualifications and we must emphasize quality not quantity.
 - 2. We need more men professors.
- Courses -
 - 1. After graduation Chinese is largely used, so more Chinese textbooks should be used.
 - 2. Ginling should specialize in certain subjects and make a real contribution in those fields.
- College Life -
 - 1. Religious life should be specially emphasized in a Christian College.
 - 2. Adviser system should be renewed, as the former students were greatly benefited because of personal advisers.

In conclusion I should say this is my very first visit to Alumnae, and I was deeply impressed with their hospitality in different places. With their help I made more friends for Ginling and let people know more about Ginling. This trip helped me especially to realize the importance of Ginling groups outside of the College and of understanding each individual.

GINLING ALUMNAE WHO ARE DOCTORS

<u>Class of</u>	<u>Training</u>	<u>Present Position</u>
<u>Class of 1919</u>		
Liu Gien-tsui	M.D., University of Michigan	Concord Women's Hospital, Shanghai
Ren Cho	M.D., University of Michigan	c/o Chen Hwei, 21 Li Shih, Hutung, Peiping
<u>Class of 1922</u>		
Tang Han-dji (Mrs. Li)	M.D., Peiping Union Medical College	Office of Public Health, Fung Fu Road, Nanking
Tao Shan-ming	Sc.D.	Nat'l Epidemic Prevention Bureau, Peiping
<u>Class of 1924</u>		
Chen Mei-djen (Married)	M.D., P.U.M.C., Graduate work, Women's Medical, Phila.	Christian Hospital, Shaoshing, Che.
<u>Class of 1925</u>		
Dang Wu-lan (Married)	M.D., Women's Christian Medical College, Shanghai and California.	Women's Christian Medical College, Shanghai
<u>Class of 1926</u>		
Yu En-mei	M.D., Women's Christian Medical College, Shanghai	Now on fellowship studying in America
<u>Class of 1927</u>		
Sie Wen-lien	M.D., P.U.M.C., Peiping	P.U.M.C.
Wang Yao-yun	M.D., P.U.M.C., Peiping	Women's Hospital, Nanchang, Kiangsi
<u>Class of 1928</u>		
Liu Bao-dju	M.D., Government Shanghai Medical College	Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai
Yang Suen-hsi	M.D., Government Shanghai Medical College	Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai
<u>Class of 1929</u>		
Yang Ai-deh	M.D., Government Shanghai Medical College	Red Cross Hospital, Shanghai
<u>Class of 1931</u>		
Nieh Chung-an (Mrs. Chang)	M.D., P.U.M.C., Peiping	Graduate Work, New York Medical Center, NYC
<u>Class of 1934</u>		
Liu Gia-chi		Studying, P.U.M.C., Peiping
Yuh Tsai-fan	M.D., P.U.M.C., Peiping	P.U.M.C.
Li Chi-ming		Studying, P.U.M.C. "
Yi Ai-fang		Studying, P.U.M.C. "
<u>Class of 1935</u>		
Gu Pei-chiah		Studying, P.U.M.C. "
Liu Shen-er		Studying, P.U.M.C. "

Alumnae Doctors

GUILING GRADUATES ENGAGED IN SOCIAL WORKHooba Ying-tsing Hoh - 1926

Was Vice Principal of the Y. W. C. A. Normal School of Physical Education for several years, and was then on the staff of the Chinese Department of Giling College before she went to study rural education in Teachers' College, Columbia University. She is now on the staff of the Kiangsi Branch of the National Economic Council in Nanchang. She is stationed in small districts doing special work for women.

Dju Yu-bao - 1924

After her return from America, where she did graduate work in Peabody College and the New York School of Social Service, she was the welfare worker in a silk filature factory in Wushih for several years. She then served one year as part-time member of the staff in the Department of Sociology at Giling and medical case worker at the University Hospital. She is now on the staff of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in the Labor Department, and among other projects has made a vicissitude investigation and study of the condition of taxi drivers in Shanghai.

Liu Ya-hsia - 1929

She started the Y. W. C. A. in the rural district of Tai Chen in Kiangtung. She was there for four years and was then sent by the Y. W. C. A. to America to study rural work in Columbia University. After spending some time in Denmark studying Folk Schools, she has returned (1935) to the Rural Department of the National Y. W. C. A. of China.

Suifu Hwoi-cheng - 1929

When the British authorities in Kiangtung found it necessary to carry on social case work in connection with the child welfare work under the Juvenile Courts, she was selected to establish this new work. She has a clinic in the poor section of the city and has carried on valuable work with the problem and delinquent children of the city and with families where there is difficulty due to the children in the family. She is a regular Probation Officer in the Juvenile Court, and since she undertook the work, other Chinese women have been added to the staff.

Gen Hih-yun - 1933

Miss Gen has a brilliant mind and was considered by Professor Babes as his best student in recent years when she was taking courses at the University under him. She taught for one year in a mission school in Nanchang and then joined the staff of the Christian Rural Service Union in Li Chuen, Kiangsi, in the summer of 1934.

Liao Fung-tieh - 1933

Miss Liao started medical case work in the Chung Sen Hospital in Canton in the summer of 1933 and has been carrying on successfully ever since.

Fan Tsui-ying - 1933

Miss Fan has been medical case worker at the University of Nanking Hospital since the summer of 1933, carrying on the work which was started by Miss Dju Yu-bao (1924). During the summer and fall of 1934 on exchange of workers

Girling Graduates in Social Work * 2

was arranged with Peiping Union Medical College so that she might have the experience of work in another center. The work had been improving and growing so that another worker was added in 1934-35. This second position is filled this year by a Girling graduate.

Ms. Ma-shan - 1933

Miss Ma started medical case work in the Central (Government) Hospital, Hankow. After one year she joined the staff of the Chungsi Mass Education Institute in Hankow, where she has been carrying on work since.

Ms. Lin-shan - 1934

She had teaching experience for several years in the middle of her college course. She is now engaged in rural-social education in the Presbyterian Mission in Hanchow, Kiangsu, after one year's work in rural-social education in the Methodist Mission, Chungli, Szech.

Ms. Wang - 1934

During her senior year in college she was one of the leading promoters who carried through the campaign for establishing the new Neighborhood Center at Girling. She has been for two years assistant in the Department of Sociology and has supervision of the Neighborhood House and work.

Ms. Sun-fang - 1934

Miss Sun is engaged in rural Y.W.C.A. work in a center near Hankow. She is doing pioneer work under the direction of that organization, conducting a school and establishing women's work.

Ms. Yu-shi - 1934

Miss Yu had several years experience as a Y.W.C.A. Secretary before she entered college. During her last two years in Girling she was the principal of the Neighborhood Day School, which is conducted under the Student Y.W.C.A. for poor children in the vicinity of the college. She responded with deep interest when Mr. George Shepard presented the program of the Christian Rural Service Union, at Lu Chuan. After careful consideration, both with regard to her own work and her obligation to her mother, she joined the staff of the Christian Rural Service Union. Reports indicate that she has been exceptionally successful and doing an unusual piece of work in that place.

Ms. Lu - 1935 (January)

Miss Lu is a medical case worker in the Peiping Union Medical College, where she has been since just after her graduation. She also worked at the Y.W.C.A. during the summer of 1934.

Ms. Hsu-shan - 1935 (January)

During the latter half of 1934-35 Miss Ong did rural work under the Y.W.C.A. in Lu Chuan, near Chungli. She is a very sincere and earnest young woman, who is interested in serving the common people even though she herself is from a background of considerable wealth. She is doing rural-social educational work this year in the Methodist Mission in Chungli, Szech. Miss Ong made the initial gift of \$1,000 which made possible the

Ciuling Graduates in Social Work - page 2

building of the Neighborhood House at Ciuling College, and has in many other ways given evidence of her interest in social work. During her college course, she was interested in social service and participated actively in the work of the Neighborhood Center. She was a sociology major.

Wang Hing-shih - 1935

Miss Wang started work in the summer of 1935 as a medical case worker at the Peiping Union Medical College in Peiping and is continuing this work. She, too, was active in social service during her years in Ciuling.

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A Ginling College Alumna, Class of 1922

(From the North China Daily News of Shanghai, China)
June 17, 1936

HIGH HONOUR FOR WOMAN DOCTOR

Epidemic Prevention Bureau

Head for Europe

Among the notable passengers leaving in the S.S. D'Artagan on Saturday for Europe was Dr. S. M. Tao, technical chief in charge of the manufacture of vaccines and sera at the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping, with well-equipped laboratories in Nanking, and branches in Lanchow and Suiyuan.

Dr. Tao is being sent by the National Health Administration on an investigation tour abroad in accordance with the policy of the National Economic Council to keep in touch with the latest scientific developments in the preparation and standardization of biological products. Several million dollars have already been expended on the establishment of modern institutes by the Chinese Government for the manufacture of vaccines and sera in its fight against infectious diseases.

Dr. Tao will first attend the second International Congress for Microbiology to be held in London from July 25 to August 1, to meet the leading bacteriologists of the world for the discussion of current problems on the study of communicable diseases. She is the first Chinese woman to be given this distinction.

After the conference she will pursue special studies at the National Institute for Medical Research, the Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, and other medical institutes in London, before proceeding to the Pasteur Institute in Paris and the State Serum Institute in Copenhagen, and other European research laboratories.

On her return to China via America, Dr. Tao will visit the Connaught Laboratories in Toronto, the National Institute of Health in Washington to make a study of methods for the control of biological products. In Japan, where great advance has been made in medical science, Dr. Tao will make a study of the organization and work at the Kitasato Institute and the Government Institute for Infectious Diseases in Tokyo.

Dr. Tao is a woman of considerable administrative ability, having come from a family of distinguished administrators. Her grandfather was viceroy of the Liang Kwang Provinces of Kuangtung and Kwansi and her father for many years was Governor of Kansu. She received her education at Ginling College in Nanking, after which she was awarded a Barbour scholarship in Michigan University, and was the only Chinese to win a research fellowship in bacteriology at the Johns Hopkins University, reputed to be the leading medical institution in the United States.

In America she held the coveted position as Senior Bacteriologist in the Michigan State Department of Health. On her return to China she was for two years attached to the Women's Medical College in Shanghai as professor of bacteriology and parasitology, but she gave up this chair to assume a position of greater usefulness to the country as technical expert and vice-director in the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, where her researches and studies on typhoid and other diseases are being recognized both at home and abroad, and where she controls a staff of almost a hundred employees.

Dr. Tao is expected to return to China by next spring, in time to take part in the biennial conference of the Chinese Medical Association and the Chinese society of Pathology and Microbiology to be held in Shanghai from April 1 - 7, 1937, on the completion of the Shanghai Medical Centre.

MENTAL CLINIC GIVES UNFORTUNATE CHILDREN NEW LEASE ON LIFE

Miss Li Djeh-I spends much time with 80 Problem Cases

(Miss Li, Graduate, B.A. 1930; University of California, U.S.A.)

Scores of unfortunate children in the institutions of Shanghai are being assisted to forget their sorrowful past and to begin new, normal lives by Miss Li Djeh-I, who heads the first mental health clinic in China for children. When interviewed by the "China Press" reporter, the capable young woman spoke enthusiastically about her work as a pioneer in this new field in China.

With some 800 children in five institutions of the National Child Welfare Association under her eye, she has a busy time encouraging them to form correct habits and to break their bad habits. Much of her time, however, is taken up with some 80 problem children, including eight who steal, three who are chronically depressed, one boy with girlish tastes, three with extreme inferiority complexes, three with phobias and many others with varying maladjustments. As many of the inmates were former slave girls, homeless boys and delinquent children, they have an unusually difficult time adjusting themselves, Miss Li explained. Some of her cases have been beaten so often by their former masters that they are afraid to speak. Under proper care and treatment, they soon learn to lose their fears and to lead normal lives.

To prepare herself for this work, Miss Li, who graduated from Ginling College for Girls in Nanking in 1930, studied for three and a half years at the University of California, majoring in psychology and specializing in clinical psychology. She then did practical work in education of exceptional children at the University of California under the noted authority, Dr. Noel Keyes.

Returning to China, she decided not to return to teaching for a while but to do practical work among children. Accepting the position of heading psychological work for the National Welfare Association, she organized last August the first mental health clinic in China. News of her work has spread and several institutions and hospitals in Shanghai have sought her help for their abnormal children.

Problem children who are brought to Miss Li's attention are first given the Stanford-Binet Intelligence test. The children are then interviewed and data about their family history, past environment, physical characteristics and other pertinent points are recorded on large cards. A description of the case is also recorded. With this material as a basis, Miss Li then determines upon the proper psychological approach to use. She tries to strike the right note in assisting the child to improve himself. "The results have been very encouraging," she reported. Being a pioneer in her field in China, she had to depend much upon her own methods. Her past study and work in America have been of tremendous help, but different methods must often times be pursued because of the different background of the children. Having majored in sociology and history during her years at Ginling College, she is well grounded in Chinese customs and environmental conditions. With this knowledge, she is adopting the methods developed in other countries for use in China. After further experience in her work, Miss Li hopes to use her case records as the basis for a book, the first of its kind, on actual work in mental health work among Chinese children.

From Lin Yu-hsin, Gialing 1939, who is a
member of the National Committee Y. W. C. A. - 10/24/39

Last time when I wrote I was travelling in Europe and now when I write I am travelling again. Only this time it is to a place I know, Tai-shan.

Tai-shan Association has a new secretary. The first time in more than two years, during which time they refused to have any outsiders and kept on asking me to go back. At the same time the Association was in debt and the Board's spirit was getting very low. The National Committee finally succeeded in persuading them to take a new secretary, Miss Tang. She came up to Shanghai to attend the new Secretary Training Conference before she started to work. All of us think she's one of the finest girls in that group of new secretaries. She has gone to Tai-shan almost two months now, and I am going to stay about a month to try to give her as much help as I can. So there is some new experience waiting for me, and I think I am going to enjoy it because I like both Miss Tang and Tai-shan.

I am with the National Committee of the Y.W.C.A. in the rural department. Right now we have four rural centers in the whole country. Although the work at each center is normally planned and carried out by secretaries assigned to those places, the national staff have a great responsibility in recruiting personnel, in training secretaries while they are at work, in giving extra training such as conferences and short time training institutes, in supplying program material, and also in consulting.

On the other hand, the Y.W.C.A. as a national women's movement is not too much conscious of the important place and need of rural women. I am sending you a poster which we just got out. It reminds people that 85 per cent of our women are rural. Nothing is rightly a national movement when it neglects the rural majority. So the national staff have to face this problem in their work too.

After the last few years' experience at my work, I am definitely convinced that it requires college trained girls to be the leaders in rural work. We have had some experience with primary and Junior Middle school girls. We had to spend a lot of time to let them see that there are other valuable methods of work than just straight class teaching and evangelistic work. Moreover, it is not right to expect too much of them. Rural problems are so many and work, especially with women, is so slow and indefinite that it really requires girls with analytical mind and organizing power in order to have clear understanding of the situations and the right method of working. Then, usually in the country, one is pretty well off from all intellectual and helpful resources like libraries, hospitals, teachers and friends, and easily come to the point of desperation and discouragement. In order to prepare for that, I think a spirit of Christian service and a will to develop oneself to be the best help in such a situation are important.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Lin Yu-hsin

February 5, 1957

DAISY YEN WU

Girling College, 1921

Mrs. Wu has recently, with her three sisters, given an infirmary to her Alma Mater as a memorial gift to her father. Mrs. Wu graduated from Girling in 1921 and then chose to spend a year at Smith College, Girling's sister college, in the United States. She studied Chemistry at Smith and later did further graduate work in Food Chemistry at Columbia University under the direction of Dr. Sherman. She returned to China to teach Chemistry at the Peking Union Medical College. There she met Dr. Hsien Wu, China's leading bio-chemist, and became his wife.

At the request of a friend in America she has written of her family and of her own life as follows:

My grandfather was an official in Tientsin for many years but his interests were mainly in business. He was the founder of the merchants' guild which later became the Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai, and he was president of that organization for a number of years. Silk stores and jewelry shops were amongst his business enterprises. He was the owner of one of the largest native banks with branches throughout the country. He also owned interests in the salt business in North China.

He was well known as a philanthropist, contributing freely to all kinds of good causes, including enterprises undertaken by missionaries. For instance, he contributed very materially to the first hospital established in Ningpo, his native town, during the early days of pioneer medical missionary work, although he himself was not a Christian. But he saw the good work which the hospital would be able to accomplish for mankind and drew no line between religions.

My father was a true son of his father, having inherited from him not only all his material possessions but his spiritual qualities as well. He was always kind to everyone, willing to lend a helping hand, and above all, open-minded. He gave his daughters equal opportunities with his sons for education and in everything else and spared nothing in order to give every one of his children the best possible preparation for life.

At the outbreak of the revolution in 1911, the banks were robbed, all the accounts destroyed, and father lost everything he had inherited from grandfather. It was only through his own strength of character, ability, and perseverance that he was gradually able to re-establish himself in his various lines of business.

He was at different times president of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, Director of the China Navigation Steamship Company, Director of the Ningpo Commercial Bank, etc. He was also noted for his philanthropy, especially in connection with improving his home town where he established a free school for the children of the neighborhood, encouraged sanitation and gave free vaccination and medicine to all the people in the surrounding villages. He also set aside a fund to help the poor and needy among those who bear a name expressed by the same Chinese character as his.

I have three sisters and three brothers. My sisters are all married, two of them being college graduates. Lily's husband is the manager of a bank in Hanking. Juliana's husband was the Consul-General in London for several years. He is at the moment editor of the China Daily News in

Shanghai. My youngest sister is married to a man interested in real estate in Shanghai. Of my three brothers, one is a textile engineer who received his training in England and is now working in a large factory in Shanghai. One is being trained as a banker and the youngest is still in school.

As for me, during these years of my married life I've accomplished surprisingly little. My husband is the head of the Bio-Chemistry Department at the Peking Union Medical College and is on the Administrative Committee with two others. He has done quite a lot of research and has recently succeeded in isolating antibodies in the pure form for a number of serious diseases such as pneumonia, scarlet fever, and meningitis.

All of our children, three girls and two boys, are now in the King King School, which we founded two and a half years ago. The oldest girl is eleven and she is in the sixth grade. The youngest boy is five, doing first grade. We have one each in the second, fourth, and fifth grades. The school is doing very well. There are 67 children this year in the six grades. Next year we are planning to add the seventh grade which will be the first year of the Junior Middle School. Our plan is to add one year at a time until the Junior Middle School is completed.

As always, I'm interested in club work. Last year I said I wouldn't accept any office in any of the clubs for this year as I expected to be otherwise occupied. I did manage to get out of a few offices but I'm still finding myself mixed up with the University Women's Club, of which I'm chairman of the Membership Committee. I'm also on the Committee of Study Groups in the Peking International Women's Club. I'm on the Board of Directors of the Hsiang-Shan Samaritan and have recently been asked to serve on the Finance Committee of the Women's Red Cross of Peking. I'm also on the Committee of the Gwiling Alumnae Association to raise funds for our Alma Mater.

In connection with the letter, we have just raised \$500 through a piano recital by Mrs. Mahel Rhoad, visiting professor at Gwiling, who came up with Miss Sutherland, also of the Gwiling music department, to spend her winter vacation in Peking. The recital was given under the auspices of the Gwiling Alumnae Association of Peking and was a great success. We enjoyed having Mrs. Rhoad and Miss Sutherland as they brought college ever so much closer to those of us who had left it long ago. It was the preparation for the recital that has kept me from writing to you sooner.

I have been busy these last few months writing a book in Chinese on the problems of nutrition. I've practically finished the first draft and am now in the midst of copying and re-arranging parts of it. It will take a few more weeks before the text can be put in order. After that, I'll have to work on the compilation of tables, calculation of sample diets, and so forth, and I expect it will keep me busy for the next two or three months.

Last year I started some work on the experimental cooking of Chinese food, that is, trying to work out recipes scientifically. After my book goes to press, I expect to continue my work with the experimental cooking so that in the course of another year or two I may get out a small book, probably both in English and Chinese, for those who are interested in doing Chinese cooking. But as yet, it is still in the air.

FOUNDERS' DAY AT GINLING

Two-day Celebration Early Next Month

NORTH CHINA DAILY HERALD, Shanghai

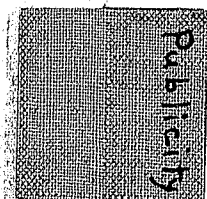
Nanking, October 5, 1936: Announcement is made of the twenty-first Founders' Day celebration at Ginling College, Nanking. A two-day programme has been planned for Saturday and Sunday, November 7 and 8, with the dedication of the new infirmary on Saturday afternoon and the annual Founders' Day Exercises on November 8. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University, will deliver the address on Sunday morning, and Dr. James K. Shen, president of the Central Hospital, will give the dedication address on Saturday afternoon. The new infirmary at Ginling was opened for use this autumn. It is the gift of two alumnae of Ginling, Mrs. Hsien Wu of Peiping, and Mrs. T. T. Zee of Nanking, and their two younger sisters. The gift was made in memory of their father.

These exercises will be the occasion for further celebration because President Wu Yi-fang will return to China just in time to be welcomed back to the College at the time of the dedication service. Dr. Wu will arrive in Shanghai via the Empress of Canada on November 3rd, and will attend meetings of the National Christian Council before coming to Nanking on November 6th. Dr. Wu has been in England where she attended the meeting of the Ad Interim Committee of the International Missionary Council early in June. After visiting educational institutions in England, she went to the continent, where she attended part of the Olympic G Games and two Conferences in Switzerland. She went to the United States in time to attend the Tercentennial of Harvard University and then spent one month travelling and speaking in the interest of Ginling College in various parts of the United States.

The college is concluding the first month of its 1936-37 session, with an enrolment the highest in its history. There are 259 students, including 92 freshmen, 61 sophomores, 47 juniors, and 40 seniors. There are in addition nineteen special physical education students studying in the two-year course, of whom ten are new students. Not only is the total enrolment larger than usual, but the senior class is the largest in the history of the College. There are 40 seniors on campus, but 44 will receive their degrees in June.

Two new foreign members have been added to the faculty. Mrs. Mabel Rhead, Associate Professor of Piano of the University of Michigan, is spending her year's leave of absence teaching in the Music Department at Ginling. In addition to her teaching, Mrs. Rhead will present a series of six recitals during the year. Miss Louise Shoup, of San Altos, California, who taught last year in the Colorado State College, is a new member of the English staff. Miss Florence Kirk, of Saskatoon, Canada, has returned to this same department, and Miss Mervin Messman, who has been studying at the University of Chicago, has returned to the Sociology Department.

The Education Department has secured Dr. P. T. Yuan, who has just returned to China after securing his Ph.D. in the United States. Three Chinese members have been added to the Music Department, Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh, Mrs. Yang and Miss Hu Shih-tsang. Miss Wu Mou-i has returned to the College to be Registrar after two years' absence. Miss Li Dze-djen, who has just returned from Columbia University with her M.A. degree, is the new student counsellor and advisor to freshmen. Miss Hwang Siu-ching and Miss Li Hwei-lien, who finished their college work in January of last year, have joined the staff as assistants.



The office of Alumnae Secretary is a new one at Ginling. Miss Kao Renying, formerly of the Y.W.O.A. in Tientsin, is Alumnae Secretary and she is carrying on a piece of work of interest and great importance. Miss Kao started this work last spring, but did not become full-time alumnae secretary until the first of July. She is now engaged in making closer contacts with the graduates, and in keeping them informed with regard to activities and needs of the college. Miss Kao is working in cooperation with the chairman of the promotional committee, Mrs. W. S. New of Shanghai. This new committee was created at the last meeting of the Board of Directors to further the interests of the college here in China.

The new faculty dormitory is nearing completion and faculty have moved from the temporary quarters they have been occupying during the past month. This new dormitory has been built during the past spring and summer and will house fifteen faculty members. Adequate rooms for living and entertaining have been provided. The building was erected at a cost of about \$35,000. The money was a part of the total raised for buildings in the campaign for Christian colleges for women in the orient during 1921-22.

NOTES AND NOTICES

Successor to the NANKING BULLETIN

June 29, 1934: GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK delivered a short and striking address at the baccalaureate service of Ginling College on last Sunday evening, stressing the necessity of the Christian religion as a guide and compass in a life of service. "If you have not Jesus Christ, you have nothing to lean upon." ... Gen. and Madame Chiang sat in the center of the platform, with Dr. Wu I-fang, the president, on Madame Chiang's left, and on Gen Chiang's right was Rev. J. G. Magas, who preached the sermon, and Mrs. Thurston, who made the closing prayer. True to the college type, the service was dignified, orderly, impressive. Gen. and Mme. Chiang left quietly before the close of the service for other important engagements.

October 23, 1936: Ginling College is happy to welcome to its music department this year Mrs. Mabel Ross Bhead who has considerable reputation for her concert work in America, having played with several well known orchestras, including the Detroit and St. Louis, and who has been in the Piano department of the University of Michigan for many years. She has kindly consented to give a series of chronological recitals during the year, the first of which includes works from the early classics of the 16th and 17th centuries. This program will be given on Wednesday, October 28th, at 4:15, in the Ginling auditorium. Since such opportunities are rare in Nanking, Ginling is glad to make these recitals available to all who may be interested. Music students and friends are cordially invited to attend. No tickets of admission will be required.

October 23, 1936: The twenty-first annual Founders' Day of Ginling College will be celebrated November 6th to 8th. Two special events will take place at this celebration, the dedication of the new infirmary and the welcome to Dr. Wu who is returning after an absence of six months. Following is the program of events:

- Friday evening, November 6; Concert by Music Faculty
- Saturday afternoon, November 7, 3 p.m.: Dedication of the new infirmary. Dr. James K. Shen of Central Hospital will be the speaker.
- Saturday afternoon, November 7, 4:30 p.m.; Reception for Guests and Students by the Faculty in Social Hall.
- Saturday evening, November 7: Informal welcome to President Wu by Faculty and Students (Not open to public).
- Sunday morning, November 8, 10:30 a.m.: Annual Founders' Day Service. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching University, will be the speaker.

October 23, 1936: Miss Lin Yu-wen of the Sociology Department of Ginling has announced the opening of a short course of training for servants. If you know of servants who would like this training, will you kindly let her know. She will also be glad to know of positions open for servants. Another project of this department is a kindergarten for very poor children. If you have old or even broken toys which you will donate to a good cause, please send them to Miss Lin.

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(From the North China Daily News, Shanghai, China)
June 17, 1936

BUSY WEEK SPENT BY GINLING

Madame Chiang Entertains
Class of 1936 to Tea

A busy week of entertainment has been spent by Ginling College, Nanking, and included a tea reception by Madame Chiang Kai-shek, a concert and a dance recital.

On Saturday, June 6, Madame Chiang Kai-shek entertained the members of the Class of 1936 to tea at her home. Thirty students attended. Dr. Chang Siao-sung, Chairman of the Executive Committee in charge of administration during Dr. Wu's absence in England and America, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President Emeritus, and other members of the faculty accompanied the students. Mrs. W. S. New of Shanghai, members of the Board of Directors, Miss Li Dzoh-i of the Class of 1930, recently returned from America, and Miss Ong Hwei-lan of the Class of 1935, of Amoy, were also guests. Madame Chiang was assisted by Mrs. D. Y. Lin, of the Physical Education Department of Ginling, and by Mrs. Grace Zia Chu, a former member of the Ginling faculty. Madame Chiang spoke informally to the students.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Ginling College, Nanking, a Promotional Committee was appointed. It consists of Mrs. W. S. New (Chairman), Dr. Chang Siao-mei (Vice-Chairman), Dr. G. T. Liu, Mrs. Wu Hsien, Miss Ong Hwei-lan, Miss Chu Yee-bao, Miss Chen Chueh-chun and Mrs. Chen Hwang Li Ming (President of Ginling Alumnae Association, ex-officio). The Executive Committee met on Saturday, June 6, to make plans for the college for the remainder of this year and for 1936-37. The Promotional Committee will take charge of plans among the alumnae and others to further the interests of the college in every direction, and will take responsibility in meeting the financial needs in the budget for the present year.

At the same time official announcement is made of the appointment of Miss Kao Ren-ying, of the Class of 1929, as the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association. Miss Kao comes to this position after serving as secretary in the Tientsin Y.W.C.A. for six years. During the past six months Miss Kao has been Acting Registrar and Director of Personnel at Ginling, and she is qualified by training and experience to take up this important piece of work for Ginling.

NORTH CHINA HERALD

WOMEN "COPS" FOR SHANGHAI

University Students Apply for Jobs

October, 1936: Among the 270 applicants who are taking the entrance examinations for the police jobs of the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety are three university students, according to the "Lih Pao." Of the total applicants, 40 will be taken for the first police-women's corps in Shanghai.

Following the examinations, the 40 lucky girls will be given four months' training, at which time they will each receive \$18 monthly for their expenses. After graduation, they will receive salaries ranging from \$20 to \$30 a month. They will not be given assignments to patrol streets or as traffic corps, but they will have special duties, in the field of detection and investigation.

According to "Lih Pao," one of the three university girls is from Ginling College, Nanking, one is a medical student, while the third refuses to reveal which university she studied at.

Shanghai is the fifth city in China to have police-women, the others being Nanking, Peiping, Soochow and Yangchow.

Informal Talk by

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW

Smith College Commencement
June 14, 1936

Students' Building, 9:30 A. M.

(Introduced by Mr. A. Burns Chalmers of the Smith College Faculty and by Mrs. Dickson H. Leavens, Smith 1910, Chairman of the Smith Alumnae Committee for Ginling.)

I went to Ginling on a day very much like this. It was the seventeenth of April and it was raining, perhaps not as steadily or as hard as when I left my house this morning, but when I speak with enthusiasm I don't want you to think I was overcome by the beauty of the day or the blue skies of Nanking.

I went to the College for luncheon, following a morning of sightseeing, and I speak of the sightseeing because it is part of the setting of Ginling which seems to me so important. You have known, of course, of its being set down in that modern capitol, Nanking, but had you realized that Nanking has a population of fully a million? This doesn't count the troops quartered there. The Western nations now each have an embassy in Peking and some member of the embassy as a representative in Nanking. So in China you find practically two embassies for each country. Mr. Willys Peck, Counsellor of the American Embassy is our Nanking representative. Mr. Nelson T. Johnson is our Ambassador in Peking. Mrs. Peck took us about the city and showed us the tomb of Sun Yat Sen and the National Cemetery. There is an old temple that has been made over in honor of the revolutionary soldiers; and there is the tomb of the Ming emperor who came after the Mongol rule and who is honored now as the Chinese are emphasizing everything in their own heritage. Then at noon we went to Ginling for luncheon. By that time I realized that the girls in the College were thoroughly in the current, in the making of history in China, and under very strong nationalistic feeling. They really live in it.

It was a rainy day, as I say, like this, but not rainy enough to spoil the most lovely view from the main building in looking off towards Purple Mountain; not rainy enough to spoil the bridal wreath and pink cherry blossoms on the Campus. I was impressed with the setting of the College and the distinction of the buildings. The most beautiful thing in China to me is the curve of the roof lines; and when you have the roofs colored as at Ginling, the effect is indescribably lovely. I felt so sorry for colleges and universities in China that had Western architecture. Mr. Henry K. Murphy, the architect (and I saw other examples of his work) has united very effectively the utilitarianism of our ideas and the beauty of the Chinese architecture; the result is dignified and fine.

We were taken almost immediately into the big room for lunch. There were two tables set; at one table sat my daughter, Constance, and at the other I sat at the right of the President. I might state that the food was served with chopsticks so that I got only a small portion, a real hardship for me (though it was good for my figure) because I like Chinese food immensely. I want to say, however, that before I finished my trip I could eat easily with the chopsticks, and I think perhaps I could have done so that day if there had not been twelve people watching me.

Following the luncheon, Dr. Wu had a sort of international college meeting. There were representatives of a number of colleges there, including seven Smith women, five beside myself and my daughter. I already know Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President Emeritus, of Mt. Holyoke, who sat at our table. I had met her years ago when she was endeavoring to raise money for the Ginling buildings. I think it was at the moment when I was trying to raise money for the Smith Fiftieth Anniversary gift, and I selfishly begrudged every penny not going towards that project. But I did make a gift to Ginling at that time, and on this visit to the College I felt every dollar of it has been used five times over.

After luncheon, Dr. Wu took me and my daughter through the buildings. I cannot speak in detail of all the buildings, but I want to speak of the beauty of the chapel. I thought the chapel was most beautifully done, oh, esthetically, in every way. It led one to worship. It was right. I saw it under fortunate circumstances because they were having a wedding in it next day. The back of the platform had a black velvet curtain, which was the gift of the student body. In front of the curtain was a black and gold screen, lacquered, the gift of alumnae, and in front of that a great bowl of forsythia, lovely yellow against the black. The chapel and the library impressed me most.

And the rooms! I have had three daughters at Smith College and I have never seen the room of any one of the three in as good order as those of the Chinese girls. I discovered afterwards that there was a contest for neatness going on, so perhaps the comparison is not quite fair.

I met informally the members of the faculty, forty men and women, Chinese and Americans. Of course I don't need to speak of the work of Ruth Chester who is so well known to all of you, and who plays such an important part there at Ginling. I was also very much impressed with Dr. Reeves of the University of Michigan. Before I went into her laboratory they told me that she had a splendid way of relating science to the daily life of the girls. When we entered her laboratory we found an exhibit of tree borers, those insects, small and large, that prey upon trees, and Dr. Reeves told us that unfortunately all these tree borers had been gathered from the campus of Ginling. (This demonstration had not been planned for my benefit!)

In going about the buildings, we found girls dancing, acting, practicing music; I was very conscious of the emphasis upon the arts of China. Some of you know of that superb play, a kind of pageant of all the great women of China, which was given last autumn during the twentieth anniversary celebration. It must have been a magnificent thing, written and planned by the girls of Ginling. I wish I might have seen that.

There were about 230 students in residence and we did not meet them in any formal group but casually as we went through the buildings. The President of the Alumnae Association and I compared experiences. My daughter was very much interested in meeting the head of the Student Government at Ginling. If ever I was conscious of a bright, keen intellect, it was in that girl. My daughter talked at length with two of the seniors who graduate this June. She was rather overpowered by them. They were in a little sitting room talking and laughing together. Perhaps they imagined we might think

they were idling, so they said, "You see, our theses were handed in only yesterday. We have just got to fool today; we can't do anything serious." My daughter said to one, "What was the subject of your thesis?" This was it: "The Significance of the Marital Conflict as Explained by the Modern Stage." Constance said, "Oh, mother! I could never have written on that." She turned to the other girl and said, "What was your subject?" It was: "The Organization and Disorganization of the Family as a Unit in the Changing Life of China." Constance said at that, "Oh, it's terrible! Their subjects are far worse than any we have at Smith." I don't know how thoroughly the subjects were treated, but I have deep respect for the attitude of mind they indicate.

I talked a very little with Dr. Wu about what the girls did after graduation, and what she said is entirely different from the cry we have heard in America. Every Ginling senior who goes out with even a moderately creditable record has various jobs offered her; the need is so terrific for the trained woman. And the record of Ginling graduates who are working in hospitals, schools and private life (I have not the exact number, but it is about 370) is perfectly magnificent.

I would like to say that the gulf between the older generation and the younger generation is of course much greater than it is here. If you watch, as I did, a procession of girl scouts in Ichang, 900 miles up the Yangtze River in the interior of China--the mother with bound feet in national costume watching her daughter in a girl scout uniform, you feel you must have something to bridge that. We talk of bridging the generations here. There is no chasm here at all compared to the great gulf in China.

The outstanding person of Ginling College is Dr. Wu herself. I went to Ginling not unprepared for enthusiasm because my daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, had visited Ginling and both of them had spoken in high praise of the quality of work being done there, and Dr. Wu had been at luncheon with me in Englewood. But as you see Dr. Wu at Ginling you realize she is one of the great women of modern China. She could not fail to make an impression anywhere. I was perfectly convinced of her brains, tact, skill, and her international mind. I remembered a talk some years ago with President Neilson and Mrs. Seales about the problem of the automobile at Smith. One of them, I am not sure whether it was Mrs. Seales or the President, said, "You know nothing of the problem of administration in a college when you leave out the automobile." (Of course in my day it was no problem at all.) I thought of that conversation in comparison with Dr. Wu's problems. In a strictly comparative sense we can never complain of any problem here because Dr. Wu has to face the more serious question: "How are her girls to be educated to think and to express their thinking about China in such a way as to be right and to be effective?" She has a problem bigger than any of ours.

I talked a little with Dr. Wu about the financial problem of Ginling, but it was Margaret Cook Thomson, Smith 1911, of the University of Nanking, who gave me the facts about Ginling's serious financial situation. The supporting boards have, except the English one, cut their giving in recent years 20 to 60 per cent, and with those cuts added to the drop in exchange, you can imagine the reductions necessary in salaries and equipment at Ginling. Mrs. Thomson asked me how the financial problem of Ginling could be brought properly before you. I had no program to offer but I promised to

speaking for Ginling in season and out of season.

I was brought up in a very strong missionary atmosphere and I visited all the missions I could while I was on this trip, and saw four or five colleges, some co-educational and some for women alone, while I was in Japan and China. I was deeply impressed with the educational work as I saw it and as I talked about it with men like our Ambassadors in China and Japan. Education is the only thing that can possibly solve international questions. I speak as a grandmother, when I say I feel it isn't in any sense generous for us to give in support of an institution like Ginling. There isn't a shred of generosity in giving on the part of anybody who has children or grandchildren or nieces or nephews because the graduates going out from colleges like Ginling are going to be the wives of the statesmen of China. We must realize that our children and grandchildren have got to live in an uneducated and therefore extremely difficult world if there are not such colleges. If we hold back our money and don't give, we are making it harder for our own children. We give to them when we give to Ginling. We are helping our own when we help an institution like Ginling, because we are helping to build a fairer world.

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RIDING THE TIGER

by Harry Carr

(Houghton Mifflin, 1934)

pp. 142, 143

In Nanking is one of the finest colleges for women in the world - the Ginling Girls' College. Its president is Yi-fang Wu, who, I am willing to wager, is the most beautiful doctor of philosophy in the world. She has her degree from the University of Michigan and is one of the outstanding figures in the modern thought of China. She had the same idea as the other professors I had interviewed. It is China's task - if future political combinations are to be made - to raise herself to a position from which she can negotiate on equal terms. Dr. Wu's concern and interest is with the changing social life of China - the development of the Chinese woman to be a power and influence in the world. In their hands lies the future direction of Chinese life.

By way of editorial interlude I might say that I found much the same thing all over the world - especially among people who are still sitting in darkness. The Indian woman, home from boarding-school, is the hope of a rebirth of the Indians. A thoughtful Mexican told me one day, 'Mexico will begin to be a rich and great nation when the Mexican-Indian woman is released from the toil of pounding corn on her metate.'

Dr. Yi-fang Wu said that China is being changed in structure and essence by two important reforms. The Chinese daughter has equal rights with the brothers, inheriting property in equal shares. It follows that the birth of a daughter is no longer a domestic tragedy. No words could ever tell of the cruelty and bitter sorrow that this effaces.

Just as important an influence is co-education. The propinquities of modern education are making for love marriages. The ancient civilization of China was rooted in what amounted to treaty marriages - arrangements between families for self-interest. Marriages for love have been followed by separate houses for young married couples. Communal dwellings are giving way to individual dwellings. It goes without saying that this will have a bearing on China's economic life. 'Whatever happens politically, China must go ahead,' said Dr. Wu. 'The door has opened; we must go through.' Dr. Wu is herself a living example of the change sweeping over China. As a small daughter of the aristocracy, she started toward a purdah seclusion with bound feet that would have sent her hobbling through life, a cripple, subject to the whim of whatever husband was selected for her. She has never married, although she is a woman of unusual and striking beauty. The extent to which these superior intellects will effect and influence the future relations of China toward the world and toward life are problematic.

Extract from Address by Madame Chiang Kai-shek
at the Eleventh Biennial Conference of the
National Christian Council, May 5, 1937

"When we were desperately in need of college trained women to actually live in the Communist recovered villages of Kiangsi we appealed to Ginling College. The President, Dr. Wu I-fang, in consultation with other members of the faculty, has sent us qualified, unselfish, hard-working graduates who are a credit to that already famous institution.

"We now say, 'If Ginling College recommends a graduate for rural work, don't ask questions, tell them to send her immediately.'"

Extract from a letter from Mr. George W. Shepherd,
formerly in charge of Rural Reconstruction work in
Kiangsi Province, now assigned to the New Life
Movement in Nanking— June 23, 1937

"Yesterday I had the good fortune to be present at the
Ginling Commencement, and as always I am impressed with the
strong Christian influence in Ginling and the high ideals of
Christian life and service that the girls are being brought
into touch with during their four years of college life. In
my opinion, Ginling is one of the most solidly Christian col-
leges in China, and, under Dr. Wu Yi-fang, is making a re-
markable contribution to the needs of modern China. If people
at home could see its quality and influence, I am quite sure
that you would have no difficulty in raising funds for its
support and endowment."

[17]

LETTERS AND CABLES FROM GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA
August 7, 1937 - October 6, 1937

Letter from President Wu, August 7th - Received, New York, October 6th

Everything and everybody is quiet, and the workmen keep on the various jobs of repairing or construction, and the Registrar's Office is going on with preparations for the second entrance tests. There are still about twenty girls and over ten women faculty living on the campus. But in the city many families are moving away. It is not, however, due to panic, but because of the wish of the high officials to reduce the number of residents. In spite of the unavoidable crowds at the stations and the wharfs, there is no panic nor martial law.

We are now in the lull period and have no idea what direction events will turn, so for the sake of the College, we have taken some precautionary measures. The College property is held by the Board of Founders in America. I have gone to the American Embassy to explain the situation and also have sent in a formal note to the American Consulate.

We are planning, as I have said, to open College as scheduled, but if the situation should turn worse and the College cannot open in September, we should think ahead as to what we had better do, so I asked the Board of Directors members in town to a meeting on August fifth to talk over things. The decisions to be made are in brief to safeguard the interest of the college and not to neglect the needs of the individual members of the faculty. The Administration was asked to prepare an emergency budget in case it should prove impossible to open school this fall and there are no field receipts. I earnestly hope that there will be no need of this step, and we merely wish to think through the possibility when we are clear and cool headed. The main reason is to have funds available to meet payments without going into debt. The college must have cash to meet the emergency needs, and it is not easy to secure loans during these days and interest is much higher in China than in New York.

Our foreign faculty is scattered now in the various summer resorts, but Miss Vautrin has returned from Tsingtao. I have thought often of the new comers this fall. When I talked to Mr. Peck of the American Embassy, he advised postponing sailing. I am inclined to wait a few days to see the final decision of the Military leaders who are to have a conference soon. If necessary, I shall have to cable asking Miss Rhodes and Miss Shoup to postpone sailing. The Heacoxes have sailed from Los Angeles and Miss Shipman is already in Tokyo. I have written to Dr. Bates to get in touch with her at the World Educational Conference in Tokyo.

I started this letter the first thing this morning, but as usual there were interruptions and I am very slow in typing, so I did not finish it before I had to go out. Now I have just come back from lunch and I have not much time to write before I should go to a meeting of the new organization of women in Nanking under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai Chek. It is to do relief work and to give "comfort and support" to the men at the front.

Personally I do not know at all what to guess the future will be, peace or war. The facts that made me apprehensive are: the preparations in Japan for a war on large scale (Dr. Bates mentioned in a letter written the latter part of July that the order sending three divisions into North China was given soon after the Lukouchiao affair and that men on the reserved lists are being called out); the withdrawal of the Japanese from many places along the Yangtze; the resentful sentiments in China for the loss of Peiping and Tientsin; the difficult position our Central government will be in if again willing to

avoid a disastrous war, et cetera. So far as I can see it is a case of carrying out set policies with the Japanese and of using the most advantageous moment possible. After the Hopei-Charhar Council was set up in 1935 according to the Japanese wishes, they thought they could order General Sung Chih-yuan, but when he did not accept everything asked, they wanted to get rid of him and his 29th army.

Well I don't mean to go into the history of this whole thing, but we feel the decision is really up to the Japanese, that is -- what is their real goal in starting the trouble this summer.

I wrote to Miss Griest by the last mail and asked her to keep in touch with the faculty families when necessary. I wish to have this understanding with you, that no news is good news with our faculty and Ginling property. If conditions get bad, we may be too busy to write you often and the newspapers may give wrong news. So it seems best if I assure you that we will cable or write when there is important news, even bad, to be reported to you.

Generalissimo Chiang has said that he would not give up hope for peace even up to the last second, so let us all hope and pray for a better turn in the events, and that the dreaded large scale war may be avoided.

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Cable from President Wu, August 14th

ADVISE SHOUP AND RHODES POSTPONE SAILING. HOPE OPENING SEPTEMBER TWENTIETH

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Letter from President Wu, August 20th - Received New York, October 2nd

I have just heard of a friend going to Shanghai tonight, so I must send you a few lines by him. Train service is very irregular, and it is only by way of Nanking to Soochow, Soochow to Kashing, and then to Shanghai on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway. From Soochow to Shanghai the area has been turned into most important defense lines, so no passenger trains are allowed. I don't know where to begin when there is so much to tell you and so little time at my disposal.

We naturally hope to open as soon as the conditions permit, and it is our duty to keep up the training of young people during this important period in our history. But we also want to be very cautious and not do anything too risky. Fortunately the Ministry of Education is keeping all the institutions in mind. Before the fighting started in Shanghai, the Minister told me we had better plan to open school according to schedule. It was after the fighting started there, that he again sent notices saying that institutions in Nanking, Shanghai, and in cities along the two railways might postpone till September 20th. From this you will see that we don't need to bear the full responsibility of deciding whether to open or not.

The American Embassy has asked that women with children leave Nanking, but has not insisted that all women go. So Minnie and Catherine are still here. We have taken precautions against possible bombs from the air. We have piles of sand and fire extinguishers ready. Minnie has secured advice from a German adviser, and he thinks our basements in 300 and 100 are very good. He also recommended trenches under the trees, so we have both places to go to during raids. Defense work around Nanking is very well done, so there is no dread of

Japanese attack from the river nor land; the only thing to expect is from the air.

The first warning siren came Sunday afternoon when we were taking a nap after lunch. Because the students had been told to go to 100 basement, we from the South Hill House also went there. Several planes flew over our campus toward the water reservoir on Tsingliangshen. The loudest cannons or bombs we have had came this evening, not long before I started this letter. They even shook the window panes in this library building. Of course I don't know how much damage was done this time, but from August 15th to this noon, very, very little damage was done in Nanking. Our air force, infant though it is, has made a gallant effort, for a total of 33 Japanese planes were brought down during the last few days along the two railways.

As to the general outlook, I am inclined to think it is to be a long drawn-out struggle, unless there is a miraculous change of mind on the part of the Japanese military group. How soon or far away is the day of Christ's way?

Cable from President Wu, August 20th

ALL WELL NO NEWS IS GOOD NEWS. VAUTRIN, SUTHERLAND AND FRIEST NANKING. CHESTER, KIRK, MORRIS TSINGTAO. REEVES, TAPPERT SZECHUEN. SPICER KULING.

Cable from President Wu, August 27th

ADVISE SHOUP, RHODES FIND TEMPORARY WORK. SHIPMAN KOBE COLLEGE.

Letter from President Wu, August 27th - Received New York, September 16th.

The turn for the worse in Shanghai was so sudden. Because of troop movements the means of communication between Nanking and Shanghai were cut, and even telegrams were not sent at all, on account of the many government and military messages. I have tried in many ways to reach the new faculty members, but I have not been at all sure whether our messages reached them. My last effort was to ask the American Embassy here to send a radiogram to the American Consul in Shanghai, in the hope that if Ettie Chin, Alice Chang, and the Heacoxes got to Shanghai, they might be taken care of. After your cable came, I wired and also wrote to Ettie Chin, Care of American Express, Hongkong.

As for Harriet Whitmer, I had wired through the W.F.M.S. office in Shanghai, asking them to advise and take care of her. However, I was glad to know that she got off in Japan. Thus far I have not had word from Professor Heacox, who sailed in a Japanese boat which did not stop in Shanghai at all. So I should think they may have gotten off in Japan or have gone to Hongkong.

From Tsingtao the news seems to be a little better than a few days ago, and there may still be the possibility of not plunging into war there. Miss Chester, Miss Kirk and Miss Morris are there at present, and probably Lillian Kirk will join them. Dr. Reeves and Miss Tappert are in Chengtu, Szechuan province, and Miss Spicer is in Kuling. Miss Vautrin and Miss Sutherland are still on the campus, but the second advice from the Embassy that they should evacuate within a few days has come. My problem at present is whether to let them make

their own decisions about staying, or whether to be more severe in urging them to follow the advice from the Embassy.

As far as opening the college is concerned, I just do not know what to say. Both the University and Ginling wish to keep the institutions going if conditions improve enough to warrant the calling back of students, and yet, as no one can foretell the outcome of the fighting in Shanghai, we do not know at all if it will be possible to start work on the campus. In our own minds we have set September 15th as the latest date on which to make the final decision.

In regard to Nanking, we have had air raids every day since Sunday, August 15th. Thus far the only serious damages came on August 19th and early this morning. All the other times the bombs landed in fields or in ponds! The beautiful lotus lake received four one night. The government offices are determined to hold on, and not to move the government seat to any other place.

On the campus we have taken precautionary measures. Miss Vautrin, as chairman of the emergency committee, has been very active in directing the servants, preparing shelter trenches, and organizing the servants for fire prevention, et cetera. I am glad that there are only seven girls on the campus now. As for faculty, we have Mrs. Tsen, matron, Mr. Chen Er-tsang, assistant treasurer, Mr. Francis Chen, business manager, two in the registrar's office, Blanche Wu, Biology department, Wang Ming-djen, Physical Education department, and four others.

I have had good intentions of writing a general letter about the present struggle, but with planning things in the college, frequent visitors, and work in connection with the Women's Association for Aid to the National Defense, I have not been able to write.

I remember writing you in my last letter that the decision really depended upon Japan. But that was before the fighting started in Shanghai. Now I am afraid the situation is like that described by a Chinese phrase, "riding the tiger," and that it is difficult for either side to initiate the stopping.

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Letter from Catherine Sutherland, August 28th - Received New York, October 11th. (Miss Sutherland is Chairman of the Department of Music, Ginling College. She has been at Ginling since 1924.)

The night before last was our longest air raid here, lasting from just before midnight till 4 a.m. Bombs were dropped in eight places and fires broke out in several places. From our site on the hill we could watch the searchlights playing upon the planes, and various anti-air craft shooting up toward them, and also the fires which started in various parts of the city. They were all put out rather quickly, the longest lasting about three hours. Numbers of people were killed or hurt. The only one we knew was the brother of our gateman, who was killed when walls fell in upon him. These days there is so much danger from weakly built houses. In between raids we are most peaceful, and for the most part take extra delight in the simple processes of life -- such as a refreshing bath. Yesterday there were two warnings, but the planes were either stopped some distance away, or else they passed us by. We hear there have been repeated raids in Hankow, Wuchang and other cities. One purpose is no doubt to keep the Chinese planes as scattered as possible.

Dr. Wu keeps attending her committee meetings, making out emergency budgets, directing all sorts of things here, chafing in a most humorous way over having her sleep interrupted by the raids. Our trench is nearly covered over

with a board roof, and then an earth mound, so that one has to stoop to get into it. Poor Dr. Wu has bumped her head so many times in going in. It is pretty inspiring to watch her go pluckily about, knowing that under the surface things are pulling her every which way.

The boys are now bringing the library books from the attic down to the first floor. The new grand piano has been moved downstairs, in the same room in which Mrs. Tsen has stored some rice. Dr. Wu has daily requests for the use of the buildings whether to move in families, goods, offices, or what not, but she has the support of most of her friends in refusing most of these, because of too much that would be involved.

Mr. Yeh, the husband of our vocal teacher, just dropped in to say that he, with a boat load of 1000 students etc., will be leaving for Hankow in a few days, where the Military Academy has a branch. He said that Mrs. Yeh had arrived safely from Hankow, but there had been a bombing in the city that night. Then, when about to take a train for Changsha the next morning they were delayed because the planes were threatening to bomb the railway station. Then, when they got to Changsha, there were raids there. So she wonders if it isn't safer in Nanking.

As we were talking, in blew Mrs. Ward. She is hoping to leave in a few days with many "baggages" for Szechuan, and suggests taking a suitcase full of things for Esther Tappert, Katherine Boye and Dr. Reeves. So I will rustle around to see what I can find of Esther's and Dr. Reeves'. We hear that Mr. Plumer Mills is going up with practically a boat-load of stuff for people who went off rather hurriedly for Kuling. Mrs. Ward said this city seemed like "God's country" after Shanghai, where there is almost incessant noise of bombing or shooting of some kind.

Yesterday the Ministry of Education sent word that the opening of schools here should be indefinitely postponed, and that any students should be sent away. That means that Dr. Wu and those here are thinking all the more seriously as to what is the next step -- whether certain small groups may be planning for study, or perhaps some other idea.

I was at Kulou Hospital this morning where I talked for a few minutes with Dr. Wilson. We began yesterday a course of first aid there. From today on we will go to the hospital for an hour each day.

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Letter from Miss Minnie Vautrin, August 29th -- Received New York, October 13th. (Miss Vautrin is Chairman of the department of Education at Ginling College -- University of Illinois B.A., Columbia University M.A. She has been in China since 1912.)

I have been with Ginling through many dark days but none so dark as these. Is there a future for Ginling in Nanking, or is there a future for Nanking? We do not know. We say that we are hoping to open on September 20th, but we say that to keep our courage up for it will be only by a miracle that Nanking will be peaceful by that time. Daily, yes constantly, I pray for peace makers. I think General Chiang knew what it would mean if this war started, but unfortunately not many others did. When he said, "China will have to suffer patiently to the bitter end," he saw what that end might be. I will close now and send it before the siren screams out its warning of another raid.

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Letter from President Wu, September 16th - Received via China Clipper,
October 8th.

Since I wrote you on August 27th, Nanking has been quiet, as far as air raids are concerned. But in regard to the problem of opening college, we have had a difficult time in deciding what was best to do. Miss Vautrin sent you the tentative plan of locations for the various departments. Our committee in Wuchang consists of Misses Djang Siao-sung, Chen Ping-dji, Eva Spicer and Dr. Hsiung. They were very efficient and were formed just in time for the registration at Hwa Chung College. We understand over twenty girls in the Wuhan and Kiangsi regions have already registered there. As for faculty, besides those who are managing the administrative part of running a separate house for the girls, Hwa Chung is in need of a Chinese and an English teacher. We are arranging for Mr. Chen to go up from Nanking, and Miss Alice Chang will go there from Hongkong. The latter suggestion still awaits the approval of the Hwa Chung authorities. Miss Wang Ming-djen is in Shanghai getting in touch with the institutions and our girls there. The situation is still quite unsettled because the authorities in the French concession have definitely expressed their disapproval of starting colleges in the concession. And it is said that the settlement authorities have somewhat the same attitude. So we do not know at all if the University of Shanghai will be able to start work in their downtown School of Commerce. Nor do we know the plans of St. John's -- whether they will try to start work on their own campus or try to find a temporary quarter inside the settlement. I presume you know that St. John's started to take women students last fall, so several of our girls have written expressing their wish to become "guest students" there for a time. From the returns of the questionnaires sent to our students we find that we were right in our conjecture that parents wish to keep the girls near where they are. Most of the girls now in Shanghai wish to stay there. We have learned that there is a Presbyterian School building ready for use in Siangtan. We are suggesting that the Sociology and Geography departments consider going there. This is because Hwa Chung is very much crowded, is not strong in sociology and has no work at all in geography. From Dr. Reeves we know that West China will welcome us, but thus far only a few students have expressed their readiness to undertake the long journey. So, if there are any who go there, the number will be very small.

So far as we can judge now, if we shall be able to start work on the campus at all, it will mean only for a small number. The largest group will probably be at Wuchang, the next largest at Siangtan, unless conditions improve enough in Shanghai to start another unit there. I hardly think that we shall have any final figures to report of students enrolled in various places before the middle of October.

The University will make final decision tomorrow, whether they will start work here, or definitely plan to move their research work and all students who are willing to go to West China. The government Central University in Nanking has not made final decision yet. For a time they were definitely planning to move to Chungking. All this will help you to appreciate the difficulty of definite plans, in such a time of uncertainty.

I wish to thank the Board of Founders for authorizing the college to draw on the New York appropriation. Miss Priest has drawn in order to pay back the overdraft from a local bank. This help saves the colleges from paying the high interest of 9%. We are afraid that we can hardly count upon tuition receipts because our girls, as "guest students," have to pay their tuitions to other institutions.

Evidently the local condition in Shanghai has improved some, because the Butterfield and Swire boats are taking women and children from Tsingtao back to

Shanghai. We have written to Miss Kirk and Miss Chester to return to Shanghai. The University of Shanghai has asked for one English teacher to help in their work; that is, if they are able to open in their downtown school; and Miss Chester would like to be near her senior majors and finish their work if it will be at all possible to arrange with some institution in Shanghai for laboratory facilities. Miss Morris' parents were spending the summer vacation in Tsingtao. Her father is on the staff of St. Luke's in Shanghai, so we have no responsibility in advising where she should be.

Now, just a word about the war situation. The center of severe fighting is getting away from the International Settlement. The Chinese force has withdrawn to the second defense line, in order to get away from the heavy gun fire from the Japanese boats in the river. We are told that our side will be able to hold up the defense for six months. The Japanese planes have not visited Nanking for two weeks. Explanation of the reasons for this are that the planes are kept too busy in Shanghai, or they wish to avoid wounding other diplomatic members, or that they are waiting for the building of a large air base in Shanghai. What appears the worst for China is that while a large number of our troops are kept busy in this region, the Japanese force is driving seriously and on a large scale in the north into Shansi. I fear their objective is to occupy all the territory north of the Yellow River, and to set up another puppet state. This was what they were trying to do several years ago through the questionable tactics of General Doihara. Some people say that in Shanghai the Japanese do not intend to occupy territory permanently, and that they will stop, as in 1932, after they have achieved some victory and saved their face sufficiently. However, it will be much more impossible for the Chinese to talk terms of peace, if the Japanese continue to try to hold north China and to organize another state there. So the situation cannot be compared with 1932, when the British minister was instrumental in starting the peace agreement, which was effected with comparative speed.

This will explain part of my hesitancy about the prospect of regular work next semester in Nanking. However, an unexpected turn may come, and conditions do change rather quickly, so what I think now may not hold at all by the time you read this letter.

Cable from Miss Vautrin through United States Department - Received October 6th

SUTHERLAND LEAVING TODAY. JOINS GINLING UNIT HUA CHUNG COLLEGE, WUCHANG, THIRTY-FOUR STUDENTS, EIGHT FACULTY INCLUDING SPICER. CHESTER, KIRKS STARTING SECOND UNIT APPROXIMATELY FORTY STUDENTS IN COOPERATION SAINT JOHNS, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY. MORRIS TSINGTAO. VAUTRIN REMAINING GINLING. ALL WELL. ALUMNAE COOPERATING. SPIRIT UNDAUNTED.

Letter from Miss Vautrin, September 30th - Received October 13th, via China Clipper.

Today we are making more sandbags to put above the vault. I feel we are comparatively safe here unless the Japanese planes deliberately pick us out.

A letter has just come from Shanghai this morning that Ruth, Florence and Lillian Kirk are there. They will be forming a group there within two weeks.

It has been raining for the past two days and nights so we have had a chance to relax and get rested.

On Wednesday afternoon, October 6th, the following message from Ginling was received:

TELEGRAM FROM AMERICAN EMBASSY NANKING TRANSMITS FOLLOWING MESSAGE FOR YOU FROM MISS MINNIE VAUTRIN GINLING COLLEGE QUOTE SUTHERLAND LEAVING TODAY. JOINS GINLING UNIT HUA CHUNG COLLEGE WUCHANG. THIRTY-FOUR STUDENTS. EIGHT FACULTY INCLUDING SPICER CHESTER KIRKS STARTING SECOND UNIT APPROXIMATELY FORTY STUDENTS IN COOPERATION SAINT JOHNS, SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY. REEVES REMAINING CHENGTU. TAPPERT CHUNGKING GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY. MORRIS TSINGTAO. VAUTRIN REMAINING GINLING. ALL WELL. ALUMNAE COOPERATING. SPIRIT UNDAUNTED. UNQUOTE

(signed) CORDELL HULL SECRETARY OF STATE

This cabled message indicates the kind of mobility which will be demanded of our China Colleges under conditions such as Ginling is facing, and it shows the splendid adaptability with which they are prepared to meet this crisis.

We infer from this cable that no considerable body of students found it possible to reach the Ginling campus in Nanking, but that substantial groups have gathered within the concessions in Shanghai, and farther inland away from the military zones. Apparently one group of faculty and students has gone up the river to the Wuhan region, where Hua Chung College is located, while another group is cooperating with St. Johns University and Shanghai University, which have opened classes in the French Concession in Shanghai; other staff members are evidently helping in various colleges and universities which have been able to open.

[17]

Ginling College
Nanking, China
October 23, 1937

To the Members of the
Board of Founders of Ginling College
New York City

First of all I wish to express to you our sincere thanks and deep appreciation for your sympathetic concern and continued support of the college during this life and death struggle of the Chinese Nation. It means much to us to have your understanding and backing in our days of distress and uncertainty. I am sorry not to have been able to write to you long before this, but I hope that Miss Griest has given you important news items from my letters and cables to New York. Yesterday Miss Chester wrote us about the final registration in the Ginling Unit in Shanghai so now I wish to report to you the present conditions in the two units and tell you something of their origin.

To begin with we were fully expecting to open college on the originally scheduled date of September 4. Then an order came from the Ministry of Education asking all schools and colleges to postpone their opening dates to September 20. Early in September the Ministry sent out a second notice that the opening date should be postponed again and for an indefinite time. From that time we began to question the advisability of attempting to open in Nanking. It was most difficult to see clearly because of the many uncertain factors involved, yet the following four points seemed quite clear and made us decide as we did: (1) Most parents wanted to keep their daughters near home in such unsettled times. This was brought out very clearly when only four out of 35 girls in Shanghai said they could have secured permission to come to Nanking. (2) Travel was not only difficult but very dangerous on account of air raids. (3) Our foreign faculty were scattered during the vacation and in view of the repeated advice from the American Embassy for evacuation it would have been most difficult to have these members of the faculty return to Nanking. (4) Since Nanking is the capital of the Central Government it would continually be subjected to severe air raids and might even be the object of the land campaign by the Japanese army. If any serious emergency should arise, the evacuation of women and girls would be most difficult in view of the much decreased river boats available and the demand that would be made upon them for the moving of government offices. With the frequent air raids, the responsibility of the college for a large number of students and women faculty living in dormitories would have been tremendous. None of the institutions located in the war area that have opened, such as the University of Nanking, Shanghai University and St. John's, have been willing to take any responsibility for housing their women students. The University of Nanking Middle School will not let even their boys stay on the campus. None of the mission and the government girls' middle schools in Nanking have opened and fully nine tenths of the girls have left with their mothers.

From the careful consideration of all these factors, we gradually evolved the plan of having Ginling units in cooperation with other Mission Universities in areas where many of our girls were living, and where they could more easily travel from their homes. According to the results of a questionnaire we tried to divide according to departments, so that students majoring in the same subject could go to the same unit, where our own faculty could give some special courses and supervise the senior thesis work.

We finally decided to start two main units, one in Wuchang in cooperation with Hua Chung College and another in Shanghai in cooperation with the University of Shanghai and St. John's. All these institutions responded with a cordial welcome and our faculty in turn helped them, especially in Hua Chung College in teaching some of their regular courses. To date there are nine faculty and 35 students in Wuchang and six faculty and 48 students in Shanghai. The total of the two units makes 33% of our enrollment of one year ago; in addition, there are those students who because of their location have become "guest students" in other universities such as Yenching, Lingnan, Fukien Christian University, Amoy University, and West China University.

In fact we may call Chengtu our third unit. Before the end of August I wrote to Dr. Reeves and asked her to make preliminary inquiries about the possibility of starting a unit, and later I sent a tentative request to the President of West China Union University. His response was a very cordial welcome. We realized the long and costly journey and did not think we would have a large group there this fall, so it was rather in preparation for any possible need in the future. At present three of our girls are studying there and one of our faculty, Dr. Reeves, is helping in their Biology Department.

In regard to the foreign members of our faculty, you may be anxious to know their locations. As I mentioned above, Dr. Reeves is still in Chengtu; Miss Tappert has accepted a position to teach English in the Government University at Chungking; Miss Spicer and Miss Sutherland are with the Ginling Unit in Wuchang; Miss Chester and Miss Kirk are with the Shanghai Unit while Miss Lillian Kirk has just taken a position in the Country Hospital in Shanghai; Miss Morris is teaching in St. Giles British School in Tsingtao; Miss Whitmer not being able to come to China, has accepted a position in the Tokyo Christian Women's College; and Miss Vautrin has remained in Nanking ever since she returned from Tsingtao on July 20. Dr. Heacox, a retired professor from the Oberlin Conservatory of Music, was coming to substitute for Miss Graves during her furlough year, but he and his wife had to land in Japan. After two months stay there they have gone to Honolulu for the winter. They showed a wonderful spirit of understanding in not expecting any financial adjustment from the college and regretted that they were not able to spend the year on the Ginling campus. Dr. Julia Shipman also patiently waited in Japan for two months until I regretfully wired her to make her own plans because of the impossibility of carrying on normal college work this year. She is now planning to make a trip to India the end of October. Miss Ettie Chin and Alice Chang from Honolulu are still in Hongkong and are intending to do war relief work since the college does not need them. As for the Chinese members of the staff, seven are in Wuchang, four in Shanghai, the administrative staff are on our college campus and a few have accepted temporary positions.

In regard to the financial condition of the College, the Board of Directors took it up in August and voted to have an emergency budget made for the year on the basis of assured income. In preparing this budget, we have counted upon receiving the full pledges from the Board of Founders and the government grant from the Ministry of Education, but have not entered any student fees. In Wuchang and Shanghai since our students are registered as "guest students" in the three universities, their fees are paid to them.

On the expenditure side it is impossible to cut much from the maintenance and permanent equipment items, since the plant should be kept up and

the books and apparatus have been ordered. We were driven to make quite drastic cuts in salaries. The basis used now is 60% of the salary scale for 1936-37 for those who are engaged in regular work assigned by the college, and only 40% for those who are still waiting for the call from the college. Even with these reductions the estimated shortage is \$10,945.10. I wish to point out, however, that in the adopted budget for this year the shortage was \$28,959.90. We have tried our best to reduce the shortage, especially because it will be practically impossible to raise money among our alumnae this year.

Last July I was privileged to be one of the delegates at a Conference on Kuling called by Generalissimo Chiang and Mr. Wang Ching-wei. It was an informal gathering of college presidents and specialists, intended to discuss problems of national reconstruction but suddenly turned to take up issues that came up after the Lukouchiao incident. There were only three women delegates, Miss Djang Siao-mei and Miss K. S. Kao besides myself; two are Ginling graduates and one is on our Board of Directors. Since August first I have spent much time in the work of the Chinese Women's Association for Relief, organized under the leadership of Madame Chiang Kai-shek. I am also serving on the Christian War Relief Committee in Nanking. Recently I have received two urgent calls to go abroad and speak for China, but in the face of so much to be done here at home I have decided to decline the invitations.

With grateful thanks for all you are doing for Ginling and China,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

P.S. Since there is space left on this sheet, I'll add a few words about the war. Fighting on the Shanghai front has been very severe and the Japanese planes have been very active and have bombed extensively throughout this week. All this points to the supposition that Japan wants to accomplish as much as possible before the Conference at Brussels starts. On the whole, China is gratified to see such a Conference taking place, and many people hope for a successful outcome of it. But the better informed people don't dare to expect too much, but they do expect that the delegates from America and Britain may have the opportunity of knowing more definitely the policy and stand of Japan in regard to the much talked of "cooperation." I, for one, hope so much that the Conference will be able to make a clear and strong stand about upholding treaty obligations, and that the peoples in the various countries may continue their independent and voluntary efforts of boycotting Japanese goods.

From the condition of the war front in North China and in Shanghai, the war is most likely to be continued and with more hardship on the Chinese side. Because the Japanese planes are bombing everywhere, railways, highways, and even ships on the river, clearly it is their determined effort to prevent movement of our troops and ammunition. In spite of the tremendous sacrifice and suffering, our side is not in the mood of bowing down; it is an experience of mixed feelings of pride and sadness in our hearts. My old uncle recently returned to Shanghai from Mokanshan. He wrote me that when he heard of the bravery and sacrifice of our fighting men, he felt a reverence for them, mingled with tears. This may be the beginning of a new day in China.

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LETTER FROM EVA D. SPICER OF THE GINLING COLLEGE UNIT
AT HWA CHUNG UNIVERSITY, WUCHANG, CHINA

Written October 18, 1937 - Received New York via China Clipper November 1, 1937

The Ginling Centre at Hwa Chung, the University in Wuchang, is rather like Topsy in that it has "just growed," rather than having been carefully planned out in all its details. It began by Djang Siao-sung, professor of psychology - Ginling 1926, University of Michigan Ph.D. 1935 - and Chen Pin-dji, professor of biology - Ginling 1928, University of Michigan Ph.D. 1935 - who were already in Hankow, being asked by Dr. Wu to get in touch with the students in Wuhan to see what their opinion was, and also to make connections with Hwa Chung, through Dr. Hsiung - formerly professor of physics at Ginling, and now at Hwa Chung.

Dr. Djang and Dr. Chen gathered the girls together, and found that if it were possible for Ginling to arrange for them to be guest students at Hwa Chung, that would be the arrangement that would appeal to them most. Most of the girls who came that first day lived in one of the three Wuhan cities - Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang - and their families would not approve of them going to such a danger zone as Nanking. At this stage I was added to the original group of three, as I had already come down from Kuling, and was staying with friends.

Having got the opinion of the students, we got in touch with Nanking; and it was decided to approach Hwa Chung. Dr. Hwang Pu, the acting president, was most kind, and said they would be willing to take up to 30 Ginling students as guest students. The students already here were about half that number, so we then had a busy morning sending out telegrams to girls in this district, saying that it was possible for them to study at Hwa Chung, and urging them to come by the day of registration, which was only two days ahead. We sent telegrams to such places as Ichang, Shasih, Siangtan, Changsha, Anking and Wuhu; and succeeded in getting in touch with most of the students then resident in the Central China area, which is not one of Ginling's main centres, as we draw more from Kiangsu, Chekiang, and the south.

When the first day of registration came, it seemed that we should have almost 30 students, but not more than the number Hwa Chung had said they could take. However, then came our first surprise, which involved a considerable change of plan. We had understood that up to 30, our students could be accommodated in the Women's Hostel at Hwa Chung, but it seemed that Dr. Hwang's heart was larger than his buildings, and they announced on the first day of registering refugee students - and we were by no means the only refugee students waiting to be taken in - that they could only house 20 women students all told, and there were a good many other women students besides ours. We alone had already over that number, and we had wired them to come, so it seemed necessary to try and find somewhere for them to live, and to start a Ginling Hostel.

It is one thing looking for hostel accommodation, when the possible area of location is a large one, and you can refuse to take the students if you cannot find the accommodation; but it is quite another thing when the locality is strictly limited - we wanted to be as near Hwa Chung as possible

for reasons of safety and economy - and when you already have the students waiting to be taken in. I knew that my mission had a vacant house, as Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, representatives of the London Missionary Society at Hwa Chung, had not returned this semester, and the house though not on the campus, was only about a five minute walk, and quite convenient. However, when I first asked about that, I met with a decided negative. Dr. Hsiung heard of a Chinese house to be rented, and though it was just possible, it was not good, for it seemed as though it would be impossible to get the requisite number into it, and nothing else at all near was available.

That evening we - Djang Siao-sung, Chen Pin-dji and I - felt rather depressed, and wondered what kind of arrangements it would be possible to make. However, others encouraged me to go ahead, and make further efforts to get the Anderson house, which I did, and was successful. The next thing was to get the house ready for habitation, and to secure servants. Each girl was told to bring her own bed - camp beds could be got for about 4 dollars - and fortunately every Chinese girl always does bring her own bedding and wash-basin. Setting up a hostel in China is certainly much easier than it would be in the West. We were also fortunate in having friends. Miss Wang of the Y. W. C. A. in Wuchang, a Ginling graduate, secured servants for us, and lent us two dining tables, some smaller tables, and benches - other pieces of furniture, tables, beds, etc., were lent by other Ginling alumnae living in the Wuhan area; so that apart from cooking, eating, and toilet utensils we did not have to buy much. How much simpler to buy a pair of chopsticks than a knife, fork and spoon, but even so, of course, the cost mounted up somewhat.

We had secured the promise of the house by Saturday. On Monday we cleaned the house, put away the furniture we felt it safer not to use, distributed what was left so that each bedroom had one chest of drawers, no one could have more than that, and generally got the house ready for use. On Tuesday we finished the preparations more or less, and Dr. Djang and Dr. Chen, having worked hard to get the place ready, moved in; and on Wednesday the servants and the students arrived. Classes at Hwa Chung were due to begin that Thursday, September 16th, so the students were able to go to the hostel the evening before that. We were very lucky in having friends near. Dr. Hsiung gave us the hospitality of his house for meals, and helped us in so many ways that I don't know what we should have done without him; and also Miss Ginger and Miss Lenwood of the London Missionary Society, who live next door, gave us their help and hospitality.

We were pretty crowded, as there were 20 students in all, five in each room, and at first three faculty in one room, perhaps it would be truer to say two and one half faculty, as I was sleeping part of the time in Hankow. I am doing some teaching there at the London Missionary Society Girls' School, as well as helping in the English department in Hwa Chung. Each of the upstairs rooms had a room attached for washing, but the faculty was on the ground floor, and we had to make a bathroom out of a bit of the passage by means of a cupboard and a curtain. We had three tables for food in the living room and used that as a combined study, dining-room and living room in one. Sixteen of our students had originally secured places in the Hwa Chung Women's Hostel, but when they heard that we were getting a hostel, they took away six of those places, which enabled women students from other colleges, which did not have hostels, to get in.

Having succeeded in registering 30 students, and having secured and started a hostel, the Ginling-Hwa Chung group seemed well-established, so it seemed to the people in Nanking that it might be used as a centre for one or two of the departments. It became quite naturally the centre of the biology department, as four of the seniors already here were majoring in biology, and Dr. Chen Pin-dji was here, and able to help them with their theses, as well as teach an elective course in Parasitology in the Hwa Chung Biology Department.

The College was thinking of the possibility of starting a centre for sociology and geography in Siangtan, or, if that was not possible, in Wuchang, so our next arrival from Nanking was Dr. Lung of the Sociology Department, who came to look over the situation, and decide whether to stay at Wuchang, or move to Siangtan in Hunan, where the promise of buildings had already been secured. About seven of the Juniors who had already registered were sociology majors. It so happened that most of the sociology students had their homes in one or other of the Wuhan cities, and were not anxious to go away. Also there was no word of Miss Chow, our newly appointed member of the department, who was up at Peiping at Peiping Union Medical College; and it seemed as though it would not be wise for Dr. Lung to go ahead by himself, or even with the help of Miss Dzo Yu-lin - Ginling, 1936 - an assistant in the department, not then in Wuchang, but easily get-at-able in Changsha. So they came to the decision to stay in Wuchang, in spite of the buildings available in Siangtan.

The next word we had was that the Geography department was also going to be centred at Wuchang, and on Friday Miss Liu En-lan, and four more students arrived from Nanking. I am afraid we did not give them a very good welcome, as that day we had our first and so far only real air raid. That day the first warning, the second warning, and the planes themselves came in very rapid succession, as it was a cloudy day, and the Japanese planes flew high above the clouds, and were not noticed till they were almost here. We were most of us at the time in the Ginling Hostel, and as we had no trenches or dug-outs available, we stayed where we were. Hwa Chung had begun, but not finished, dug-outs for the students on its campus, which of course were available for our use when we were there, but they had not then come to any decision about digging them for the out-lying hostels. There is a hostel for men refugee students also. Since then the warnings have come often enough to make people feel that more precautions are necessary, so that now trenches are being dug in front of the refugee hostels. I am sure that it will make us feel safer, and be safer; but when you have no special place to go to, it is rather pleasant just to stay where you are, as you can go on doing what you were doing, which you cannot in a dug-out. On that first raid only one or two bombs were dropped in Wuchang, and not near us, though we could hear the thud; the main damage was in Hankow and Hanyang, and as most of the bombs fell in a poor residential district the loss of life and limb was high. The raid was not a long one as it only lasted a little over an hour.

Another arrival about the same time was Mr. Chen of the Chinese department. One of Hwa Chung's Chinese teachers had been unable to return, and they said they would be very grateful if we could send one of our Chinese teachers, which we did. Mr. Chen, like Miss Liu, was impressed with the lack of preparations against air-raids in Wuhan as compared with Nanking. It is, of course, very true, but not only has Wuhan had relatively few even attempted

attacks, but in Hankow at any rate the digging of dug-outs is a real problem, as one strikes water only a foot or so below the earth. In Wuchang it is more possible to dig, and since the one real air raid, the authorities have certainly been busier; though the weather has been so bad, that the half finished dug-outs are more like ponds than shelters.

During this first week of classes, we had not only been concerned with the questions of the sociology and geography departments, but there was also the possibility of another move. The house which we were then occupying was decidedly small, especially with the new arrivals. Moreover, the owners of it were expected back in January, and we might - though we hope not - have to stay here all year. There was another house on the opposite compound, which was larger, and which would be available for the whole year. So within ten days of settlement in our first hostel, we moved to a second. The house is decidedly larger, not so much in the number of the rooms, though there are one or two more, but in the size of them; and it is not nearly in such a good state of repair as the Anderson house, which had just been done up. This on the whole is an advantage - except when the roof leaks - as it is less responsibility, and we really can do very little damage to this house, even if we tried quite hard. With 25 students, and several faculty living in an ordinary private house, there is bound to be some wear and tear. This house also had some furniture, though not so much, and the dining-room was decidedly larger, so we could put in the four tables that we now needed. The faculty are also better off, in that we now actually have a sitting-room. We are living on the ground floor in the room that would normally be the living room, opening out of that is a small room which was used as a study, and again opening out of that is a little room, made out of part of the veranda. It has an old sink in it, and makes a quite convenient bath-room, but we have to divide it into two by a cupboard and a curtain, in order to make a room for the amah.

At this stage there were four faculty in residence, and Miss Li Dze-djen also paid us some visits, but she had temporarily taken a job at St. Hilda's, a middle school for Girls under the American Church Mission about 20 minutes from Hwa Chung. Miss Dzo Yu-lin had also arrived from Changsha, but at first was living with a friend in Wuchang. Our next arrival was Miss Chow from Peiping. She got the wire Ginling sent through the American Embassy, asking her to come, and had arrived after a nine days' journey. The journey, though long, tedious, uncomfortable and crowded, had not been as bad as it might have been. She seemed in good spirits, and, though I am sure she had come from comfortable living quarters at P. U. M. C., seemed quite willing to occupy the fifth bed in the Ginling faculty bed-room.

Miss Chow and Dr. Lung got busy planning the work of the sociology department. They are giving two additional courses to those offered by Hwa Chung, are giving help to Dr. Chen of Hwa Chung in the courses already organized, and are also arranging practical work for our students, for which Hwa Chung makes no provision. They have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of the Y. W. C. A., through Miss Wang, a Ginling graduate and major in sociology and also of the General Hospital of the American Church Mission. The Y. W. C. A. has an Industrial Centre for factory girls in some of the cotton mills here, and our students are doing some work there for the course in Community Organization; while the American Mission Hospital is giving them certain cases for the practical work in case studies. Miss Dzo

Yu-lin is helping in the oversight of the practical work, and is also undertaking the housekeeping of the hostel, which up till then Dr. Djang had been nobly doing, as well as being the Chairman of our group, with all the responsibility that that involved, and teaching an elective course in the psychology department in Hwa Chung. There are now six beds in the faculty bed-room, and we are debating whether there is room for a seventh or not.

The geography department has also organized itself, as Miss Liu is giving one course in Hwa Chung, which offers only one course in geography, in its Economics Department - they had a visiting teacher for this, but she was delighted to hand over the course to Miss Liu - and two courses for our own students. We have moved out of the Anderson house, but the mission has allowed us to retain the use of it for this term. So the sociology and geography department have each taken one room downstairs for a study, and the third room is used for a class-room.

With the biology, sociology and geography departments centred here, the next problem was that of the music department. We had three music majors registered, but as Hwa Chung's music teacher, coming out from America for the first time, was delayed and has finally stayed in Hong Kong, there was no music at all available. We had been in communication with Mrs. Yeh at Changsha; Miss Sutherland, who was still in Nanking, had also spoken and written of the possibility of her coming up. Finally after some telephoning, and a good deal of writing backwards and forwards, Miss Sutherland has arrived. She was most welcome, not only for herself, as a person, and as a teacher of music, but because she brought with her forty pieces of baggage, most of which contained winter clothing for the students here, which they had left, according to their custom, in the Ginling attics for the summer. They are most of them feeling pretty hard up, and were not desirous of buying more, so they were delighted to see it arrive. Miss Sutherland must have had quite a time with it, as the British boats no longer dock at Nanking, but have moved up the river out of the danger zone, and she and the luggage had to be hoisted on board.

As Miss Sutherland is going to help teach Hwa Chung students, who have already registered for music, the Hwa Chung authorities found accommodation for her on the campus, as they had done for Mr. Chen, and she is at the moment staying with the Kemps. But she is anxious to join the Ginling Hostel, and if she slept on the veranda there would be room. I hardly think another bed could be put inside, and the drawer space at the moment is nil. We have one cupboard, which has hanging accommodation on one side, and shelves on the other. The boxes of the faculty are either piled discreetly behind the sofas in the sitting-room, or else piled on top of each other, covered with a white cloth, and used as a table in the bed-room. There are bed-rooms available in the Anderson house, of which we are using the downstairs for class rooms, and we have thought of moving half the faculty and a few students over there. But it would mean extra expenses in various ways - heat, light, etc., and nobody, with the rather drastic cuts in salaries, is feeling very well off; so up to date we have not moved.

The students have organized themselves and have a chairman and secretary, and some one in charge of each room. The faculty are dividing up amongst themselves on different days the responsibility for giving permissions. Very much the same rules are followed as in Ginling, but the

students who have homes in this area go home frequently over night. With the possibility of air raids at any time, one does not like to refuse a student permission to be at home if she and the family so desires. We have a short prayer meeting every night after supper taken three times a week by students, and twice a week by faculty. On Sunday there are services at Hwa Chung and in the neighboring churches.

The girls are, and faculty are, of course, taking part in the various war-time organizations that have been organized by Hwa Chung. In addition through the Y. W. C. A. we have bought, and are making as a group, garments for the wounded soldiers.

Living conditions are pretty crowded, as you can see, for faculty and students alike, and the fact that all the water has to be carried does not make things easier. But everybody realizes that under present conditions we are lucky to have a place in which to live, a library in which to read, and laboratories and class-rooms in which to study, and while we think with longing of our beautiful and convenient quarters at Ginling, and hope to be able to return there before long, we are trying to take all that comes to us of life's minor inconveniences in a good spirit, and are grateful to Hwa Chung for their hospitality. We give them not only gratitude but some help in the curriculum, as Miss Liu, Dr. Lung, Dr. Djang, Dr. Chen, Mr. Chen, Miss Sutherland and myself are all helping in some way in their teaching schedule; either by helping with courses already started, offering additional electives, taking students for whom they had no teacher, or teaching some of the extra divisions, as in English, which have had to be formed as a result of their influx of refugee students.

This has been mainly self-centred as it dealt with the problems of the Ginling group, not with China at war. But it is just one example of the adaptation and adjustment that is needed to carry on even a small piece of one institution under conditions of a war, which strikes not at one place in China, but everywhere, and keeps everybody in a state of tension. A war which is so unjustifiable in its aims and procedures that it is hard at times to believe that it is really true. However, it is, and all we can do is to try and carry on where possible, which takes up much of our time, and also try to do what we can in the general effort that is being made to bring relief to the wounded and suffering.

We will try later to send shorter articles of rather a snappier nature. This I know is rather long and dull, but it will give you the main background of our life here.

A CONTOUR HISTORY OF GINLING COLLEGE

1915 - 1940

Looking back from the place at which we stand today, the years make a sky line of hills and valleys and stretches of unbroken plain. The points of interest in such a view are the peaks. They make the contour that one carries in the memory with greatest clearness.

The first peak that rises from a long unbroken level line is the year 1915. A very little peak it is, but it points to the stars, and from its top one could look both ways. Behind lay the years of quiet work in many places where girls had attended little schools opened by women from abroad, who wanted to share the best things in their long Christian heritage. In these schools were the beginnings of a more abundant life for Chinese women and girls.

It was a hard climb to reach that first peak. Storm clouds threatened- it was the year 1915, you will note. There was no path marked out, so the pioneers had to decide how best to reach the top. Eight in the company of climbers had climbed other peaks of learning, and could lead the way. Thirteen who started to follow the trail did not all reach the top, and only five continued the journey of the next three years.

The second peak stands a little higher. Between 1915 and 1919 the curve of altitude rises- nine, eighteen, thirty-six, fifty-two: these mark the increase in the company who journeyed. One little group of five was ready to leave the trail to scatter and test their skill as path finders. This peak, too, was capped with clouds, and reached with difficulty. A few of us (here today) remember the June days of 1919, and the excited students who everywhere rose in protest against traitors in the north. But we were able to hold our First Commencement on June 25, 1919. One of the five graduates has been President of Ginling since 1928.

The next high point in the contour is the year 1923. How shall I describe it? The top is crowned with buildings like the palaces of olden days- curved roof lines and colored columns- and a gay company of ninety-seven fair maidens welcomes a host of friends to the new college home. This peak, too, was climbed with difficulty, and reached only with help from generous friends in America who financed the enterprise.

Will you keep the picture of the line of hills in mind and let me continue the story in more prosaic fashion? The year 1925 saw the end of a decade. Our speaker on Founders Day was President Bowen of the University of Nanking. I should like here to pay a tribute of gratitude to him for the help he gave in the pioneer stage of Ginling growth as an elder brother. He reviewed the ten years from that point of view, and gave generous praise for what the College had been able to accomplish. Some of you will remember 1925 as a year of disturbed political weather conditions, the forerunner of the big storm of 1927, to which our thoughts have been turned in recent months. I need not tell that story here today. The College had opened with a peak enrollment of one hundred and fifty-two. Nearly one hundred students were here in March, 1927. The courage of students and Chinese teachers made it possible to graduate the whole senior class of eighteen on August first, and to open college in September with ninety-seven students.

The year 1928 stands out as the year when a Chinese woman, for the first time in history, was inaugurated as a college president. A new era began with the coming of this first daughter of Ginling into the place of leadership. There was no break with the past; East and West were held together by the family spirit, which was true to the old Chinese motto, "one family under heaven". There was a new certainty that Ginling was rooted in the Chinese soil, and would be nourished by the two streams of culture which ~~ways~~ flow from the ancient hills to enrich the life of the world.

The year 1931 is not a pleasing peak in the contour. Flood in the great valley brought distress to our door. Foes on the northern frontier and, later, fighting at the gateway of our own valley, made difficult the following of the daily path; and even more difficult all planning for the future. Numbers were reduced at mid-year and work continued. It took faith to decide in the spring of 1932 to begin the new buildings-Library and Chapel- which the steady rise in enrollment after 1928, from one hundred and thirty-two to one hundred and ninety-two, called for. But faith conquered fear, and Founders Day, 1934, saw the Dedication of these two buildings. The covered ways which give architectural unity to the group are symbolic of the ideal, in which arts and science, music and religion, study and physical development, administration and student life, are all part of one plan to cultivate the abundant life of the truly educated woman.

The second decade was completed in 1935, and again we stood on a peak and looked back over the way we had climbed, higher and higher as the years had passed. The comparison made in 1935 between the student of 1915 and the student of 1935 holds for the student of 1940. Her possessions in 1915 were "A home background of careful training in conventional domestic duties. A tradition of usefulness centered in the home courtyard. A horizon on whose distant edge shone the first glimmerings of a new day. Physical powers untried in the out-of-door world. An impression of bodily frailty. Mental vigor fed by a racial respect for learning and executive ability created by the stimulus of Chinese family life. Social consciousness beginning to strain at the limitations of the family system." The student of today is richer as she comes to the College, and richer when she leaves. Her possessions are a heritage from the intervening years. "Family Opinion continually more favorable to wider activities for women. Confidence born of a generation of substantial achievements by Chinese women in many spheres. A horizon of opportunity offered by an eager, responsive, and needy people. Physical powers showing increased sturdiness and more successful resistance to fatigue and disease. Intellect of proved excellence (by international standards) in scholarship and in service to family, to society, and to the state. Social consciousness extended through Christian conviction to nation-wide conceptions of service."

The future looked bright in spite of clouds in the north. As always it was hidden from our eyes. We were building for the future, homes for the faculty, as the city was building. One of our buildings stands unfinished on South Hill. The city's buildings are laid waste, and only a remnant is left of the people who were hopefully building their own new order in the national life. The contour is broken and a steep jagged descent into a dark valley looks like the end of the range. But it is not the end of the story.

On Founders Day 1937 the Ginling Unit in Wuchang sent a telegram out to the Unit in Shanghai, and to the small group still on the campus. It read, "Dispersed but not dispirited. Through one faith one hope still one. Long live Alma Mater." In June, 1938, there were thirty-one who graduated in Shanghai and in Chengtu. In June, 1939, the graduates in the two centers numbered thirty-seven. The only larger class was the one graduated in Nanking in June, 1937. We here all know the story of the dispersion and the trials of exile. The latest word from Ginling in Chengtu reports an enrollment there of one hundred and ninety-six, and there are nine in Shanghai; so again the curva rises above the two hundred mark which was reached first in 1933.

The College lives in the alumnae, now more widely dispersed than before 1937. The total number, including the Class of 1940, is four hundred and seventy-two. The next class will carry us up to five hundred. The largest group is behind the lines- two hundred and eleven are with the dispersion. The next group of one hundred and thirty-one is in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Macao, many of them connected with refugee schools in those centers. Twenty-four are in the North, most of them in Peking in some connection with Peking Union Medical College. There are twenty-seven abroad, as refugees or students, eleven in America. That leaves a scattered group of over sixty, six of them in Nanking, who are serving their own people in a variety of ways in the invaded areas. Alumnae are not in the list of the unemployed. They are all too few for the calls that come for the educated Christian woman. That has been true from the beginning. Home-making, often combined with some other vocation, claims about one third of the total. For those out of college a few years the percentage is nearer forty. More than seventy per cent have been, or are teaching. There are some 15 doctors. The teachers are many of them in Christian schools. Others are in YWCA work- the General Secretary is a graduate of Ginling. Other social and religious work claims many others. They are with us today, and share our hopes.

The question, "What is the College?" has been answered in many ways. It is an intangible spirit which lives, but escapes definition. Ginling lives away from her buildings, and the joys which haunt her gaughters like a dream of heaven. She has endured danger in the streets of Shanghai, discomfort of refugee living in Wuchang, the threat of bombs on the train from Canton- later the actuality in Hankow and Chengtu, where she lives courageously, enduring as seeing the invisible, that happy day when China will be free and at peace, and Ginling will return to her own place.

The work begun here by Miss Vautrin in 1938, and to which she gave herself so sacrificially, is continuing what has been part of the college program since 1925, when the Practice School was opened. Adapted to the conditions of the present, the school- this year a four-year high school- is serving a wide area in providing senior middle school work for one hundred and fifty-six girls. This morning they came with a tribute to the College which reads as follows: "Today is the Twenty Fifth Anniversary of Ginling College. We Experimental Course students have had the opportunity of studying here more than two years and have had the use of the beautiful campus. Especially we have been inspired by the spirit of Ginling College. How fortunate we have been! We celebrate now with much gratitude, and we join in wishing Long Life to Ginling College!"

While serving the present this school is a pledge of the future, and by faith we see the years ahead when the storms of war have passed and the sun shines again on peaceful hills. Across the deep, dark valley we see our contour again against the sky, peaks rising higher and higher, sunlit and clear.

GINLING COLLEGE.

NANKING, CHINA.

HISTORY

Ginling College was opened in 1915 with nine girls from as many different cities. Five of these young women were graduated in 1919. They were the first women in China to receive the B. A. degree for work done in China. At the time when Ginling College was first planned for there was only one existing college for women in China and that one was at Peking (1913). The college started out with the modest allowance of \$50,000.00 for land, buildings, and equipment, and an annual income of \$3,000. for all current expenses outside the salaries of the foreign teachers. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston was elected President of the College in 1913 (when the College was first planned). The College was started under the direction of five Mission Boards.

EQUIPMENT

At present the College is occupying a large official residence in the south-east corner of Nanking. The building is very well adapted to school uses, and something of the dignity and simplicity of China's great past is preserved in the college home. The college has a carefully selected library of over twelve hundred volumes in English and over five hundred in Chinese. Laboratories for work in Biology, Chemistry and Physics have equipment enabling the students to perform individual experiments, and the equipment owned by the college is supplemented by the use of apparatus belonging to the University of Nanking, which extends this help most generously. Land has been purchased and plans made for 15 buildings, costing less than \$800,000.00 in all.

COURSES

The following courses of instruction are taught:- Art, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Chinese, Economics and Sociology, Education, English, History, Latin and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Music, Philosophy, Physical Education, Physics, Religion.

FORCES

The college is directed by a Board of Control, consisting of five Mission Board, namely, The Northern Baptist, the Disciples of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal, North, Methodist Episcopal South, the Presbyterian, North, and a Ginling College Committee in America. There are fourteen members foreign members of the faculty and four Chinese members.

GRADUATES

The average number of students enrolled is 55. The first class to graduate was that of 1919 when five students out of the nine who entered were graduated. The opportunities that are afforded the graduates of Ginling College for service are illustrated by the experience of the members of the first class. Every member of the class had at least three positions offered her during the spring of her Senior year. One of these graduates is head of the English Department of a great Chinese Government School, while another from that same class is helping her. Another is teaching in an Angle-Chinese school in Singapore, who is "the only educated one (Chinese) who is allowed to teach in foreign schools."

NEEDS

The total amount of \$791,000.00 is needed for the Building Program. This program calls for four dormitories for students, a recitation building, a science building, a social and athletic building, a faculty residence, a chapel, library, equipment and furnishings. It is very essential that the college move from its present unsafe quarters to the new site as soon as possible, so that the immediate and pressing need is for dormitories and faculty residences, recitation building and science building.

1940

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

Opened in September, 1915

Union institution, supported by five denominations-- Baptist (North), Disciples of Christ, Methodist Episcopal (North) Methodist Episcopal (South) and Presbyterian (North).

Aim- The furtherance of the cause of Christ in China
The advance in education necessary to provide trained leadership
The education of Christian women for Christian service
The promotion of higher education of women under Christian influence