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ALUMNAE STATISTICS ETC.

LOANED TO MRS. FRANK SHU

APRIL 20, 1956

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Reference letters +  
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*General Alumnae*

*Dec 1945  
(Sent by Florence Kirk)*

I feel very much honored to mention just a little about the Sacred Heart Society here in China; for I have been working under this organisation for nearly half of this war time. Indeed, it has always been very much concerned with some of our Ginling graduates. The Sacred Heart Society was first founded in Paris, France, in the year 1800. Later, it established its mission houses practically all over the world. A convent of Sacred Heart was first founded by our Reverend Mother Conchiata Murray in 1926 and, in fact, the only one established in China. As the works of this society were mainly: (1) Educational establishment, (2) Retreat for the Catholics, and (3) Religious activities toward outside people. Our Reverend Mother started an Aurora College in 1927 and one year later we had our own Middle School and Primary School. Besides, we had a Sacred Heart Academy for the French-English girls but later, I am glad to say, became international.

In 1942 Miss Dzayü-pao, one of the Ginling graduates and also Head of Social Service Department of the Municipal Council in Shanghai, felt the intense need of highly trained social workers especially during the wartime and post-war period, so she suggested to our Reverend Mother whether she could open a graduate school of social service. With her generous cooperation the graduate school was actually started that year. We had already seven girls receiving their M. A. degree and five of them are now working under the Educational Bureau of Social Service.

Eight Ginling Graduates some have been working and now still working on the faculty staff of all those above mentioned institutions except the primary school. Among the eight one had become the first Chinese choir nun. I am indeed proud of introducing her to you as she is one of my best classmates in Ginling. We now call her Mother Loh Tsong. She did splendid work here all for the call of Our Lord.

In April, 1945, the whole college and middle school building was turned into a Medical School by the Japanese. Thousands of wounded soldiers occupied our place, but fortunately, the news of Japanese surrender came and our school building was returned to us after eight months' suspense. You can well imagine how we managed to have all our College and Middle School classes given in our one Academy Building. It was again our dear Reverend Mother who had to face all these difficult problems, and it was our deepest sympathy and regret that she passed away on May 31, 1945 from an attack of heart failure. We sincerely hope that God would manifest His love to all people here in China through her.

Anonymous

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The activities and fortunes of Ginling Alumna in Shanghai were portraiture in miniature of what had happened to other college women all over China. Those who had been able, joined the mass migration into the interior. We having had no chance to leave, carried on our work in Shanghai. Being teachers, principals, nurses, doctors, social workers and in the majority dutiful wives, Ginling Alumna had little to do with politics and there appeared no case of collaboration with the enemy.

Dr. Liu Gien Tsai (Class of 1919), the President of Ginling Alumna Association, has <sup>at this year</sup> her whole hospital (Concord Woman's Hospital) of patients with her. She is especially busy running around in the maternity ward welcoming new life into the world. At present she is the Chairman of the Society of Women Physicians and Pharmacists.

Dr. Yu Tsai-fan <sup>(Class of 1932)</sup> has been doing general practice since January 1942. During the last couple of years she already made a name for herself. Before December 8, 1941 Dr. Yu was the senior assistant in Medical Department of Peiping Union Medical College, Peiping. Besides she was the only woman resident physician in P. U. M. C. history.

Miss Chen Tuh-tsung (Class of 1927) works regularly like a clock. Very little she thinks of herself but of her girls. She taught at McTyeire School for several years. At present she is teaching mathematics both at Shanghai Municipal Council's Girls' School and St. Mary's Hall.

Miss Lieu Yoong-z (Class of 1925) is the most loyal member of the Ginling family. Whenever you want to know anything about our Alma Mater, just go and ask her. Whenever you need anything, she is always ready to render you a helping hand. For all these years she has been teaching at Taitung Middle School. She is loved and respected both by her pupils and friends. Someday, if Ginling is going to decorate anyone for service and loyalty, Miss Lieu is the first one to deserve such a medal.

Ho Sieu-tsing (Class of 1934) got married happily. Her husband Mr. M.C. Kwok is one of the well-known industrialists in Shanghai. Since the surrender of Japan, he has had much more to do with cotton mills and factories than before. We used to tease him by remarking that he gets all the inspiration from his charming wife.

Miss Li Djoh-i (Class of 1930) devotes her time to the promotion of the Child Welfare of this municipality. She visits schools, prisons, orphanages and other charity institutions. Two years ago I happened to know the mother of one of the boys of the reformatory school. She told me that the boys over there called Miss Li "Goddess of Mercy".

Miss Tsung Gee-sok (Class of 1929) is Principal of Nanping Middle School and she has more than five hundred pupils with her.

Misses Huang Nan (Class of 1937) and Huang Shu (Class of 1937) are the two popular sisters of Ginling. Nan is the Chief of Pediatric Division in Nanyang Hospital, Shanghai, while Shu is the librarian in U.S. Air Force in Kuming.

Miss Dju Mei Nyok (Class of 1930) is the only lady research-worker in the Lester Institute of Medical Research.

Here I have just stated a few of the activities of our Ginling sisters, whom I happen to know well. Many more of our sisters, whose achievements may deserve greater acknowledgment, are not mentioned here. But the spirit of Ginling is with every one of us.

Wu Wai-z (Class of 1934)

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*See letter*

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UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
SCHOOL OF BIOCHEMISTRY

SIR WILLIAM DUNN INSTITUTE,  
TENNIS COURT ROAD  
CAMBRIDGE

Miss LU GWEN DJEN has worked in this Department for nearly two years, and has obtained the degree of Ph.D. of this University. I have acquired a very high opinion indeed of her talents, which are quite exceptional. She has displayed great industry and quite unusual skill as an experimentalist. Her knowledge of the general field of Biochemistry is remarkable, and she has displayed sound critical judgment in dealing with the problems she has worked at. In sum, I would like to say that I think her one of the most intelligent students who has ever worked in my Department.

I may be allowed to add that her courtesy and her charming personality have made her presence in the Department most welcome to all her colleagues.

/s/ F. Gowland Hopkins  
O.M., F.R.S.

Professor of Biochemistry

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Lai Cwei-djen

A.B. Ginling College - 1926

Graduate study in Science, Peking Union Medical College  
Rockefeller Foundation 1926-27

Instructor in Biochemistry,  
Women's Medical College, Shanghai } 1933-  
Pennsylvania Medical School, }  
St. John's, Shanghai } 1937

Study for Doctorate, Cambridge, England 1937-39

Ph.D. 1939  
Thesis: "Pyruvate Metabolism and  
Vitamin B Deficiency"

Lu Gwei-djen

Ginling College 1926

1918 - 1922 - Mingdeh Presbyterian Girls' School - Nanking

1922 - 1926 - Ginling College B. A.

1926- 1927 - Peking Union Medical College

1927 - 1933 - Teaching in Biochemistry  
Woman's Christian Medical College - Shanghai  
Pensylvania Medical School of Saint John's University

1935 - 1937 - Medical Department doing research of the Henry Lester  
Institute of Medical Research - Shanghai

1937 - 1939 - Cambridge University - Ph.D. - Cambridge, England

July 17, 1939 - America at invitation of

National Research Council  
Sixth Pacific Science Congress  
San Francisco, California  
July 24 - August 12, 1939  
Came as Chinese representative

Thesis for Ph.D. "Pyruvate Metabolism and Vitamin B<sub>1</sub> -deficiency."

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From Mrs. New

March 1942

LU GWAI-DJEN

Ginling graduate, 1926. Research worker on nutrition in Lester Research Institute, (Shanghai). With Reni Alley (Chinese Industrial Cooperatives) at one time on diet for factory workers.

1937 - Typhoid, so had her furlough in England. She went to Cambridge University and got her Ph.D. in 18 months instead of 3 years. She attended the scientific congress in Zurich, Switzerland, and presented papers - China's only representative. Later, Chinese government asked her to come to the United States Pacific Congress for Scientific Research, and she presented scientific papers.

1940 - Then she stopped in Berkeley, California, and worked on her experiments. Now she is sent under International Cancer Research to Columbia University, College of Surgeons and Physicians, to be a Senior Fellow of research on Cancer. She has a very honorable, but also responsible, position.

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(1942)

LU GWEL-DJENList of Professional Positions Held Since College Graduation

(This list includes information necessary relative to researches previously pursued, when, where and with whom.)

- 1926-1928 Studying clinical laboratory technique, biochemistry and physiology at Peking Medical College, Peiping, China.
- 1928-1930 Teaching assistant in biochemistry at Women's Christian Medical College and laboratory supervisor of the hospital, Shanghai, China.
- 1930-1933 Instructor in biochemistry and physiology of the Women's Christian Medical College and the Pennsylvania Medical School of St. John's University, both in Shanghai.
- 1933-1937 Research staff, Medical Department, Clinical Division, Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai. All the work done in these four years was carried out in collaboration with Dr. B. S. Platt. We built a modern medical clinic research unit and devoted our time to the studies on intermediate carbohydrate metabolism in vitamin deficiencies, especially on the metabolism of pyruvic acid in normal and vitamin B<sub>1</sub>-deficiency states. For results please see List of Publications (on file in Ginling College office).
- 1937-1939 Research Fellow, Henry Lester Institute of Medical Research, Shanghai, working at Sir F. Gowland Hopkins' Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge, England. Most of my research there was carried out in collaboration with Dr. Dorothy M. Needham. A considerable amount of independent studies was carried out on further pyruvic acid studies. For detailed results please see List of Publications (on file in Ginling College office).
- 1939-1941 Research Fellow, Institute of Experimental Biology, Univ. of California, Berkeley, California and Harriman Research Laboratory, San Francisco. There is no direct collaboration with experienced research workers but have students and assistants helping with work. In Dr. Evan's Institute, studies on the constitutional and enzyme changes in the muscles of the vitamin E deficient rats were carried out. For results please see publications. At the Harriman Research Laboratory studies on the effects of adrenal cortical extract on tumor tissue as a preliminary step to isolate the active principal from the gland. Also the effects of the concentrates on transplanted rat tumors and finally on human subjects with malignant lesions. Unfortunately the results are based on small numbers of experimental subjects and I am not supposed to report it.

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1941-1942 This period really covers May-December, 1941. Research Fellow, Nutrition Clinic, Hillman Hospital, Birmingham, Alabama, under the directorship of Dr. Tom D. Spies. Independent studies were carried out on Pellagrin tissues.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

- 1937 Delegate of the Chinese Physiologist Society to the 16th International Physiology Congress, Zurich, Switzerland.
- 1939 Official delegate of the Ministry of Education of the Chinese Republic to the 6th Pacific Science Congress, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

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Dec 1945 C17

DJANG KWEN-YUEN (1944, SOCIOLOGY)

Miss Djang, graduate of Ginling in 1944, Sociology, has been doing a very interesting piece of work on this campus, as Executive Secretary of the Medical Aid Section of the Student Relief Work.

It is connected with the special troubled conditions, resulting from the war. She is the Executive Secretary of the Medical Aid Section of the Student Relief project. Next term she goes to San Tai, a junction which students going North must pass through. Her work will be in connection with the dispensing of relief to needy students passing by.

The organization of the Student Relief. Six years ago the Y.W.C. A. and Y.M. C.A. set up an official to administer student relief, the funds coming chiefly from ISR. It was established to aid students making their way hwere from occupied areas, students who lost possessions as a result of bombing, ill students etc. During these six years the work has been consolidated, and organized along four different lines:

1. Medical Aid

(Help given to students of 14 colleges and universities)

A. T.B. Helped. T.B. has been a common ailment among students ill-fed, worried because of anxiety concerning their homes. uncertainties about finances and their own future, etc. G good many students taking full-time work are suffering from T.B., but they may tell you, "Of course, I can't stop work. I have no funds. I must get my degree, so that I can be self-supporting!" Now there are about 80 students in the Sanatorium; all these students depending entirely on Student Relief funds, for hospital fees, extra food, etc. These students have no help from family or friends. The Chimpanzee Musical Group (started by Miss Settlemeyer, I think) gave a concert on two nights in aid of this good work.

B. General Medical Aid, for eyes, ears, dentistry, etc.

Miss Djang must investigate all these cases, once application for relief

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is received. She also makes connections with the hospitals, arranges for admittance and care, paying of bills, etc. It is not an easy job.

2. Emergency Relief This was to provide relief in cases of bombing, theft, accidents in travel, for those who arrived with no money but later were able to get funds etc.

Warm Clothes These were loaned. Sweaters, knit by students (who were on "Work Relief" - to be described below) were given out, also padded winter garments. These were loaned for a season, and were to be returned clean and mended. Then there was the problem of storing, sunning, and keeping in good condition for the next fall - no easy thing when space on the campus is at such a premium, and when the summers are so damp and hot.

A. General Randall's gift of girls' Western style skirts and men's trousers were handed over to this Committee. The skirts were something of a problem - for instance, if a skirt was bought, what was to be done about a blouse or sweater or jacket to go with the skirt? Finally, the Committee asked the Commission (General Randall), if he minded if the skirts were sold and the money invested in Chinese style garments, and he said, "Anything you decide on will be all right! The skirts were sold for \$2.00 each. The trousers are still to be dispensed, one problem being that they are so good that the gift seems out of proportion to other clothing relief given out! Then, too, they cannot be returned after a season's wear!

Mosquito Nets These are loaned for the summer season.

Though this is "emergency" relief, in some cases students have had relief continuously for four years.

Grants of money This is given both during the term and in the summer. Such work is available to students (last semester at \$80 an hour) as: typing, teaching in evening school, gardening, looking after goats. More than 100 students worked in summer projects, especially under the supervision of various organizations: orphanage, Social Service Center, churches, hospitals, at Chung Ho Chang

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in our rural station etc. Their pay came to \$7,500 and a proportion of their travel expenses.

3. Helping Entrance Candidates It was discovered that students to take Entrance Tests in the various universities often had no place to stay, no money for food, no available drink. Some students had to walk the street all night; one report was that one student died, I suppose from exposure and exhaustion. So a special fund was set up (UCR and the Chinese Government). Chengtu's share for this summer was two millions. Money came too late to be of much use on this campus, but it helped others whose tests came at a later time.

It works like this. There are big posters and advertisements in the newspaper, urging needy students to register at the Student Centre. Then investigators are sent to see the needs of the applicants. The Committee make tea available, give meal tickets, arrange for shelter. Miss Djang helped with this, going to Szechwan University to dispense help. There she had a few very busy days.

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Arriving in S. F. Sept 16<sup>th</sup> Dec 1945 [13]  
to study at Madcliff  
Ginling

I. The Alumnae (Page 4) *Hsu*  
A Report of Hu Siu-ying's Work in Botany

Miss Hu Siu-ying graduated from Ginling in 1933 with a major in Biology and a minor in Sociology. Later she became a Research Fellow at Lingnan University, and received her M.Sc. degree there in 1937. Since then she has taught in several institutions in free China, very acceptably, in the field of Botany. She is now on the staff of West China Union University and Curator of the Herbarium of the University.

Her Expeditions

During the summers of 1938-1942 Miss Hu made five collecting trips alone in the high mountains along the Sino-Tibetan border. For these expeditions she wore slacks, cloth socks, leggings and sandals, and straw hat. There were strenuous experiences, travelling steadily in all kinds of weathers, walking for hours at times without finding any place to eat, bothered especially by fleas and other insects (one morning she caught 54 fleas from her clothes soaked in water during the night!). Fatigue and hunger, insect bites and other discomforts were incidental, for she brought back with her several thousand plant specimens- now in the Herbarium of West China University- and became fascinated with the Border region. This region came to be to her a great teacher, a good laboratory, and the place where she found many friends who have enriched her life.

One summer, to solve some ecological problems that had arisen in her reading, she, accompanied by two boy students, lived with three hundred wood-cutters in a West China forest. In order to study the variation in vegetation from the forest region through the grass lands to the snow peaks, she planned a trip to the snow peaks. The students were frightened by the rumours of dangers the native people told them, and decided not to take the risk. Miss Hu went alone, accompanied only by a native hunter, a dog, and taking her collecting can and plant press. In three days she was above the grasslands with snowy peaks all around her. She noticed that the thin air by this time was giving her a headache, and by 4 o'clock the third day she suffered so severely from headache that she could walk no more. She lay down on the ground to rest. Before long she noticed the interesting alpine and tundra flora, and unable to resist, she forgot her weariness, and crawled like a lizard and collected some of these rare forms. The hunter, her guide, afraid that she would die of hunger or fatigue, took her arm, and helped her to a lower altitude. On the way down a shower started, and when she arrived at the grasslands camp she found she had only one shoe. Such a venture has given her glimpses into Nature's truth, and when she taught ecology again she felt she was teaching not only facts, but truth learned first-hand from Nature.

Miss Hu was intensely interested in medicinal plants. About 85 % of the Chinese official drugs are native to Szechwan, the majority growing wild, only a few cultivated. Most of the wild plants come from the mountains along Szechwan's border. Her study showed her that the second-hand information concerning these in the Chinese Materia Medica was often incorrect. The parts of the plants used for medicine are generally roots or sections of stems, and the identifications of these and the scientific names given to them were in many cases quite wrong. To get first-hand information and to obtain accurate identifications, Miss Hu went to the border. There she lived with drug collectors, went on collection trips with them, recorded their methods and the various steps they followed in preparing them for sale. From this trip she gathered immense valuable material to enrich the Chinese Materia Medica.

Miss Hu's trips to the Border region brought her into close contact with less

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I. Alumnae (Page 5)

privileged people. In one of her letters she wrote, "This summer I am going to the Border to be a missionary." Her interest in the life of the people broke down their fear of her, and they became interested in her. Often they voluntarily became her assistant collectors and gave her valuable information for her research. She felt that here she had had an opportunity to exchange cultures with them. Their trust in her brought her to a friendship with a princess of the Chai-rung tribe. This woman had married at fifteen, and became a widow at nineteen. Miss Hu happened to be in the vicinity of this princess, and met her daughter, now sixteen years old; they became friends, and when Miss Hu returned to Chengtu they corresponded. When Miss Hu passed the place on another of her trips, she was the guest in the lady's castle for three days. The lady asked Miss Hu to take the daughter to Chengtu so that the girl might receive a modern education. As they, Miss Hu and the girl, left the lady, the mother put a ring on Miss Hu's finger, and said, "From now on this daughter of mine is yours too. Many people tried to persuade me to allow her to go to the city for a better education. Never have I been moved. Now, take her and make her useful. If it were not for you, I would never have allowed her to leave me."

The mountainous Sino-Tibetan Border is not well populated. The people there seemed to Miss Hu to be her next-door neighbors, or even close relatives. Everywhere she went, she was welcomed.

Her Research

Several of Miss Hu's papers about the Border country- "On the Sphagnum Moss of the Sino-Tibetan Border", "On the Natural Environment and Food of the Giant Panda"- were published in Chinese. Her best work, "Anthobotany(sic) of the Chia-rung Tribe", read before the Border Research Society has not yet been published.

During the academic year, Miss Hu studies her environment. Her paper, "An Annotated List of the Flora of Chengtu and Vicinity" was published in 1942 and revised in 1945. With the help of several senior students, she has studied the flora of Chengtu herb shops. A long paper on this subject was published in the Border Research Society Bulletin.

In the summer of 1943 Miss Hu was appointed as the single representative of the Chengtu Chapter of the Science Society of China to attend the Society's annual meeting in Peipai, Chungking. After the meeting, she stayed for three months in the Herbarium of the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China. To clarify several problems she made use of the specimens and the library facilities of this institute and of that of the Academia Sinica. At this time she finished a monograph on Chinese Holly. In the article she described nine new species and eleven varieties of Chinese holly. This will not be published until she has an opportunity to check the specimens of Chinese holly in large herbaria in China and abroad. She named her first new species of holly Ilex Reevesae in honor of Dr. Cora D. Reeves, the founder and former Head of the Department of Biology, Ginling College. Miss Hu says that whatever success she may achieve she owes to Ginling and especially to her professor, advisor and friend, Dr. Reeves.

Two Recommendations of Miss Hu

Dr. D.S. Dye, the former Dean of the College of Science, West China Union University, wrote of her: "She definitely strengthened our staff. She is an enthusiastic teacher. She goes out into the Sino-Tibetan Marches or else goes to Chungking and delves into larger libraries and herbaria for research on the holly



of China. During the academic year she studies the plants of the Medicine Shops. She has given some very interesting papers before the West China Border Research Society. She is a good mixer. She is not a social butterfly, but she has done her bit for 'the boys!

Dr. D.C. Graham, the Founder and Former Director of the West China Union University Museum, wrote: "Miss Hu is a teacher of Botany in the West China Union University. As a teacher she is efficient and successful. She is a woman of character and a good Christian. She is also promising as a scientist, having made expeditions to the China-Tibetan Border and elsewhere for collecting purposes. She has also written articles for publication and delivered lectures before the West China Border Research Society which show originality and give promise that she may become one of the best botanists in China."

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Gaining Dec 1945 [17]

Mary Chen (G.C. '23)

(Sister of Y.G. Chen -  
Pres of Nanking)

Mary Chen has done a splendid piece of work in connection with a refugee school on this campus of West China Union University. She has done this-as an extra- in addition to full-time teaching on the staff of the University of Nanking. Various times she has begged to be released from the arduous work involved in her supervision of this Middle School, but there never seemed to be anyone else available, and even now they wish her to continue in the capacity of Finance Minister, as it were, of the institutions. To be relieved of the actual administration will leave her very much freer than before.

The common name it is known by, when translated from the Chinese, is rather formidable: "The Middle School for the Children of the Faculty of the University of Nanking." However, since there are not supposed to be Middle schools on this University campus, it is officially known as "War-time Classes for Refugee Students." As such it is recognized by the Ministry of Education.

It was in 1941. Because of the frequent bombings in Chengtu most Middle Schools had moved out into the country. Some University of Nanking families found that they could not send their children away because of the high cost of transportation. Some had not sufficient bedding to let the children go. Two families often employed one teacher, a tutor, but the result was that not all subjects were taught. A few families made the suggestion that this system ought to be enlarged so that several families might cooperate and have their children taught together. This was decided upon.

Then the problem began. Where could the teaching be done? Refugee families had one or two rooms at most. The group got permission to use the classrooms of the University of Nanking when regular university classes were not using them. At other times, verandahs and living rooms were pressed into use. Who would be THE CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR? The committee doing the planning asked Mary Chen if she would headup the work. She refused, for she was not interested in administration,

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and already was doing full time English teaching in the University of Nanking. She felt, after several refusals, that she had to accept, for they would not take "No" for an answer. Who would do the teaching for the six years Of Middle School they decided to organize? The teachers must be the parents themselves, generally the fathers who were already doing full-time work at the University of Nanking; the mothers were more and more involved with household duties, for prices were soaring, and servants could not be afforded.

So the new venture began. It did not go too well. The new teachers were often late, because they had first to see to their university responsibilities. The students had to do a good deal of travelling around, and this lost time, and brought up problems of discipline. It had been agreed that the parents be responsible for classes, but not for discipline after the classes, but these were normal boys and girls, and they loitered at times. There came protests: flowers were picked, birds stoned! Mary said she used to say in reply, "How do you know they are our children?" The answer came, "They look like it." The children using classrooms at the University must not disturb the Officers and teachers near by! Mary said that when classes were let out, the children were like wild young things. She said, "Of course, that was natural. We Sympathized with them, and hated to try to keep them quiet, but we knew too that the University staff needed to be protected from them also." The quarters were woefully inadequate: 2 rooms at the University of Nanking, and two tiny rooms partitioned off on a porch - large enough to accommodate eight students, if the teacher stood in one corner and did not move! The teacher had difficulties when it rained! Teachers' pay was laughable - \$2 an hour! It was not enough for rickshaw fare, but no one complained, for were they not serving their own children? There were the understandable difficulties in such a school: parents were hardly impartial when it came to their own children! This called for tact and courtesy on Mary's part, if the difficulty was to be smoothed out.

So affairs went along until two years had passed. Then for the first time, a full-time teacher was engaged. She came for one-quarter of the salary she might have received elsewhere, but her husband had a good position, and she was willing to serve

in this way. However, she could stand the strain only one term! The following semester, two full-time teachers were hired. The school was growing. They needed more space. Faculty members were solicited for donations, donations for chairs, books, and other minium equipment. Mary did much of this soliciting. "At first, I was terribly embarassed to ask for money." We had all kinds of chairs, all shapes and colors and sizes, but they suited the purpose. Mary said, "I used to talk to the students and say, 'Our soldiers are fighting at the front. They are suffering. We are fortunate, for we are peaceful and comfortable. These chairs are good enough for us in war-time and we have no right to grumble.'" We were assailed by applications for children outside our faculty families to attend the school. We had begun with children of full-time faculty members of the University; then we had extended the privilege to part-time members; now we extended it still further, making four conditions for entrance:

- 1) Sufficient seating capacity; 2) parents can help in teaching or other ways;
- 3) children of families closely related to the University, for instance, the Radio Station; 4) 1 child only from each of the friendly institutions around us.

By the beginning of the third year we found we had to make new arrangements. The classrooms were altogether too small. It was too difficult to manage the children so close to University classes. We decided to build. "I spent the whole of that summer in trying to get land for a school site. I walked here and there, interviewed land-owners, and often felt it was hopeless." Finally, the radio Station quite near the campus lent a piece of land and we felt we could go ahead. "We had no money to build! the prices were jumping. On my own responsibility I went to the Bank and borrowed 300,000 dollars for six months - with the President, Dr. Chen, and some other faculty members as guarantors. The building went ahead: six classrooms and a small office, made of the plaster and mud with bamboo supports, and thatched roof. We soon found out the strength of our building. The students in their vigor broke through partitions, sato on arms of seats until they crumpled - it was cheap furniture, for were we not soon going back to Nanking?" Now they engaged eight full-

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time teachers, with 20 part-time teachers (chiefly parents) and regular departmental Heads.

A few months ago there was an urgent need for an assembly room. When they had the Monday morning Memorial Service, the students had to stand for the full hour, and similarly on other occasions when there was a general assembly. "I felt we had to provide a general hall. We had accepted these children as students. We had a duty to them. Almost every Assembly day one or two or three students fainted. It was not that the sun was so hot, but the sun combined with poor health and deficient vigor, they did not get sufficient food, for were they not refugees? They were unable to stand the strain of standing such a long time. The need was urgent."

We needed an Assembly room but where was the money to come from? As before, I went to the bank and borrowed \$300,00<sup>0</sup>. At this time we had to pay for one large room an amount equal to what we had to pay for our entire school a few months previously. Formerly, the \$300,000 had been raised easily by donations of faculty and friends. Now it was very different. It was the fall of 1944 when the political situation was very tense, and there seemed a danger of imminent Japanese invasion. No one wanted to contribute. I spent hours every week interviewing possible contributors, and felt the horrors of being a beggar. The day came when I knew that I would soon have to meet the note at the bank, and I did not have the money. I prayed, "God, you know our situation. You know I have done this for a good cause. I leave it in your Hands."

"The political situation quickly eased, and people seemed eager to give. We got several times the amount we needed: now we had money for the actual building, for furniture - both for the new building, and for the teachers' use in their rooms - and for repairs, a growing amount, since we had gotten only second-grade furniture and textbooks."

"Now as we begin the fifth year, we have almost 200 students (176 last semester), with about equal numbers of boys and girls. Last semester we paid teachers only \$50. an hour for part-time work, a very small amount. Now we have come to the principle of paying according to the University standard."

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"The students are very active, according to the teachers. They have an abundance of questions to ask. Teachers say they need to prepare a great deal more to meet these classes than those in most schools. The students are bright, and very much alive. They make a good laboratory for us."

This summer Mary again raised the question of resigning from her administrative position. She said her health demanded it. They did not agree to resignation, but asked if in addition to her full-time English teaching she would be willing to look after the finances of the Middle School, and she finally agreed.

And now the school looks forward to returning to Nanking. The episode of refugee life will soon come to an end.

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Personal History - Dr. Liu En-lan  
Ginling College

(1945)

*Ginling*

Date and Place of Birth: March 27, (Chinese Calendar), 1904.  
Ankin ( ) Shantung.

Name in Chinese:

Name on Passport: Liu En-lan

Educational Institutions attended, with dates:

Ginling College, 1921-1925.  
Clark University, Worcester, Mass. 1929-1931.  
University of Chicago, June - Dec. 1930.  
Oxford University, 1938-1940.

Publications: Many. See list on file in Ginling College office.

Other Activities and Achievements:

1. Lectured at Central University, as an exchange, 1932-34.
2. Taught Geology at the University of Nanking under the plan of cooperation with Ginling, from 1933 to the present.
3. Lectured in the National Northwest Normal College, Lanchow as a loan from Ginling, April to July 1944.
4. Came to Szechuan for field work with the Science Society of China, summer 1933.
5. Went to Kiangsi, Kwangtung and Hunan with the Science Society of China, summer 1934.
6. Went to Southern Kiangsi with the Science Society of China, summer 1935.
7. Field work in Tsi-ning, Shantung, summer 1936.
8. Field work in the mountains of Szechuan under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Provincial Government of Szechuan in the summers of 1941, 1942, 1943.
9. Field work in the Gobi desert, Northwestern Kansu, summer 1944.
10. Trip to Kweiyang for the rescue of refugee children, Dec. 1944.
11. Work as a part-time economic geographer with the Foreign Economic Administration of the U.S. Government on the resources of China's northwest, Jan. - Mar. 1945.

Preliminary Plan for Stay in America

Visiting institutions where there are geography departments to study their work and to share with them recent developments in the study of geography of China, where such information is desired.

Visiting different types of work carried on by trained geographers who are not in the ~~same~~ teaching professions.

Hope for some time for organization of material obtained on various field trips and writing them down. Miss Liu has in mind the idea and the material for a book on "The Yellow River" after the fashion on the one on "The Yangtze", showing the various cultural regions and developments along its course, and another on "Village Life on the Chengtu Plain".

Make as many contacts as possible for the promotion of mutual understanding between China and the United States.

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*Handwritten signature*

To Whom It May Concern:

It gives me pleasure to certify that Miss Dju Yu-bao graduated from Ginling College in 1924, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received her Master's Degree from Peabody College, Tennessee, in 1927. She also did graduate work at Columbia University, in the New York School of Social Work, and in the School of International Studies at Geneva, Switzerland.

Miss Dju has had much experience in working for the improvement of living and working conditions of many industries, and also in teaching. She was Assistant Professor in the Department of Sociology in Ginling College in 1932-33, and she is now on the faculty of the Graduate Division of Social Welfare Administration in the University of Nanking. She was the first social worker in the silk filatures and other textile factories area in Wusih, Kiangsu Province, and pioneered in industrial welfare work for the workers and their children. While she was teaching in Ginling College, Miss Dju started the medical social work in the Kulou Hospital in Nanking. From 1933-43 she worked in the Industrial Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council, first as inspector, and later as the Chief of the Section of Industrial Welfare and Child Welfare Work. In the spring of 1944 she was the Industrial Welfare Director of Sung Sing Textile Mill in Paochi, Shensi.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Yi-fang Wu

President

Ginling College  
January 28, 1945  
YFW/daw

1945 - Miss Dju invited to come to America by the U.S. Dept. of Labor as an exchange consultant.

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I. The Alumnae (Page 4)<sup>W</sup>  
A Report of Hu<sup>W</sup> Siu-ying's Work in Botany

Miss Hu Siu-ying graduated from Ginling in 1933 with a major in Biology and a minor in Sociology. Later she became a Research Fellow at Lingnan University, and received her M.Sc. degree there in 1937. Since then she has taught in several institutions in free China, very acceptably, in the field of Botany. She is now on the staff of West China Union University and Curator of the Herbarium of the University.

Her Expeditions

During the summers of 1938-1942 Miss Hu made five collecting trips alone in the high mountains along the Sino-Tibetan border. For these expeditions she wore slacks, cloth socks, leggings and sandals, and straw hat. There were strenuous experiences, travelling steadily in all kinds of weathers, walking for hours at times without finding any place to eat, bothered especially by fleas and other insects (one morning she caught 54 fleas from her clothes soaked in water during the night!). Fatigue and hunger, insect bites and other discomforts were incidental, for she brought back with her several thousand plant specimens- now in the Herbarium of West China University- and became fascinated with the Border region. This region came to be to her a great teacher, a good laboratory, and the place where she found many friends who have enriched her life.

One summer, to solve some ecological problems that had arisen in her reading, she, accompanied by two boy students, lived with three hundred wood-cutters in a West China forest. In order to study the variation in vegetation from the forest region through the grass lands to the snow peaks, she planned a trip to the snow peaks. The students were frightened by the rumours of dangers the native people told them, and decided not to take the risk. Miss Hu went alone, accompanied only by a native hunter, a dog, and taking her collecting can and plant press. In three days she was above the grasslands with snowy peaks all around her. She noticed that the thin air by this time was giving her a headache, and by 4 o'clock the third day she suffered so severely from headache that she could walk no more. She lay down on the ground to rest. Before long she noticed the interesting alpine and tundra flora, and unable to resist, she forgot her weariness, and crawled like a lizard and collected some of these rare forms. The hunter, her guide, afraid that she would die of hunger or fatigue, took her arm, and helped her to a lower altitude. On the way down a shower started, and when she arrived at the grasslands camp she found she had only one shoe. Such a venture has given her glimpses into Nature's truth, and when she taught ecology again she felt she was teaching not only facts, but truth learned first-hand from Nature.

Miss Hu was intensely interested in medicinal plants. About 85 % of the Chinese official drugs are native to Szechwan, the majority growing wild, only a few cultivated. Most of the wild plants come from the mountains along Szechwan's border. Her study showed her that the second-hand information concerning these in the Chinese Materia Medica was often incorrect. The parts of the plants used for medicine are generally roots or sections of stems, and the identifications of these and the scientific names given to them were in many cases quite wrong. To get first-hand information and to obtain accurate identifications, Miss Hu went to the border. There she lived with drug collectors, went on collection trips with them, recorded their methods and the various steps they followed in preparing them for sale. From this trip she gathered immense valuable material to enrich the Chinese Materia Medica.

Miss Hu's trips to the Border region brought her into close contact with less

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## I. Alumnae (Page 5)

privileged people. In one of her letters she wrote, "This summer I am going to the Border to be a missionary." Her interest in the life of the people broke down their fear of her, and they became interested in her. Often they voluntarily became her assistant collectors and gave her valuable information for her research. She felt that here she had had an opportunity to exchange cultures with them. Their trust in her brought her to a friendship with a princess of the Chai-rung tribe. This woman had married at fifteen, and became a widow at nineteen. Miss Hu happened to be in the vicinity of this princess, and met her daughter, now sixteen years old; they became friends, and when Miss Hu returned to Chengtu they corresponded. When Miss Hu passed the place on another of her trips, she was the guest in the lady's castle for three days. The lady asked Miss Hu to take the daughter to Chengtu so that the girl might receive a modern education. As they, Miss Hu and the girl, left the lady, the mother put a ring on Miss Hu's finger, and said, "From now on this daughter of mine is yours too. Many people tried to persuade me to allow her to go to the city for a better education. Never have I been moved. Now, take her and make her useful. If it were not for you, I would never have allowed her to leave me."

The mountainous Sino-Tibetan Border is not well populated. The people there seemed to Miss Hu to be her next-door neighbors, or even close relatives. Everywhere she went, she was welcomed.

## Her Research

Several of Miss Hu's papers about the Border country- "On the Sphagnum Moss of the Sino-Tibetan Border", "On the Natural Environment and Food of the Giant Panda"- were published in Chinese. Her best work, "Anthobotany(sic) of the Chia-rung Tribe", read before the Border Research Society has not yet been published.

During the academic year, Miss Hu studies her environment. Her paper, "An Annotated List of the Flora of Chengtu and Vicinity" was published in 1942 and revised in 1945. With the help of several senior students, she has studied the flora of Chengtu herb shops. A long paper on this subject was published in the Border Research Society Bulletin.

In the summer of 1943 Miss Hu was appointed as the single representative of the Chengtu Chapter of the Science Society of China to attend the Society's annual meeting in Peipai, Chungking. After the meeting, she stayed for three months in the Herbarium of the Biological Laboratory of the Science Society of China. To clarify several problems she made use of the specimens and the library facilities of this institute and of that of the Academia Sinica. At this time she finished a monograph on Chinese Holly. In the article she described nine new species and eleven varieties of Chinese holly. This will not be published until she has an opportunity to check the specimens of Chinese holly in large herbaria in China and abroad. She named her first new species of holly Ilex Reevesae in honor of Dr. Cora D. Reeves, the founder and former Head of the Department of Biology, Ginling College. Miss Hu says that whatever success she may achieve she owes to Ginling and especially to her professor, advisor and friend, Dr. Reeves.

## Two Recommendations of Miss Hu

Dr. D.S. Dye, the former Dean of the College of Science, West China Union University, wrote of her: "She definitely strengthened our staff. She is an enthusiastic teacher. She goes out into the Sino-Tibetan Marches or else goes to Chungking and delves into larger libraries and herbaria for research on the holly

of China. During the academic year she studies the plants of the Medicine Shops. She has given some very interesting papers before the West China Border Research Society. She is a good mixer. She is not a social butterfly, but she had done her bit for 'the boys!

Dr. D.C. Graham, the Founder and Former Director of the West China Union University Museum, wrote: "Miss Hu is a teacher of Botany in the West China Union University. As a teacher she is efficient and successful. She is a woman of character and a good Christian. She is also promising as a scientist, having made expeditions to the China-Tibetan Border and elsewhere for collecting purposes. She has also written articles for publication and delivered lectures before the West China Border Research Society which show originality and give promise that she may become one of the best botanists in China."

Report of what three Ginling Alumnae (俞志英, 章映芬, 李明珠) are doing in Zi Li Pu industrial town (陝西十里舖, 秦皇工業區) of the Northwest, Paochi, Shensi, China. (17)

How three of us come together.

DEC 30 1945

Some faculty members and students still remember Yu Dji-ying, graduate of 1938. It is she who is writing this report.

Having been a secretary to the National YWCA, I had chance of working in this wild northwest during these years of our national struggle. Accepting an offer of the Chinese Association of Labor (中國勞動協會) I come to devote myself to welfare work for the industrial laborers, especially women and children in this area. When I came here to make a survey investigation last year, met Djang Ying-fang of the P.E. department of 1937 now Mrs. P.C. Wang who is working in the Sung Sing Cotton Mill - the biggest factory in this area. She holds the key position in promoting welfare work for the workers of that factory as she is now the chairman of welfare work for workers and staff committee (中福各廠職工福利委員會). Though she has a big responsibility in looking after her own two lovely children, both under two and half years of age, she does her best in promoting welfare work in her factory such as setting up a hospital for the workers, and establishing primary schools for their children. She serves as the bridge between the employer and employee and her sympathy is naturally with the poor working people. She has been rendering great help in making this work possible. It is due to her effort that Sung Sing Cotton Mill invested eight million dollars in putting up a lovely compound for our Nursery as well as a place for the primary school for worker's children.

When the buildings were completed in June, we have great difficulty in launching our nursery project, as we lacked a group of nursery workers who have real understanding of and conviction about the work. It is no easy job to take care of young children under five years of age while their mothers are working in the factories. Another Ginling Alumnae came onto the scene to solve this problem, that was Li Ming-dju of 1937, who had had kindergarten training back in her high school days and who had previous experience of setting up a day nursery in Chengtu when she was the general secretary of Chengtu YWCA. She headed up the training courses for Pao Yu Yuen (李若英) young women around twenty years of age. It was she who devoted three good months-hot summer months of June, July, August-training these young women in child education and kindergarten knowledge, while I was having a good rest after giving birth to a baby girl. It is due to her honest effort that a group of nursery workers are being trained in the northwestern section of China.

Nursery for workers-in its pioneering days.

Zi Li Pu is a good sized manufacturing town, situated in the outskirts of Paochi, the terminal of the Lungphai Railway. There are more than twenty factories clustered together on the hill-side and there are about thirty thousand industrial laborers, most of them refugees from Honan. These workers find shelter in the mud caves on the hill-side or in the straw-thatched huts. All the members of the workers' family, except the youngest children are engaged themselves in productive work. The adult members are working in the factories, while the young children from six to twelve years of age busy themselves in picking left-over coal from the furnace. As a result young babies are left uncared for in their huts, while children of three or four wander about all the railway unprotected. The factories except for Sung Sing, pay little attention to the well-being of these youngsters. Seeing the urgent need, we made every effort in setting up a full time nursery for workers' children in September 1945.

We- Ginling graduates- have a vivid picture in mind about how in the pioneering years of college days the number of faculty members exceeded the number of students. Here we faced similar difficulties in starting our nursery. For the first two weeks, we had only seven children with a staff of thirteen people. For every child we had two members of the staff to look after them. Those workers could hardly believe that the fine buildings were erected to provide a wholesome environment for their children and that we were employed to take care of their off-spring while they were sweating behind the big wheels of the machines in the factory. Since they lacked the understanding of the nature of nursery work, they invented strange tales about us and wondered what was going on behind the brick walls. They spread rumours that a machine was set going by electricity to rock their babies in one huge cradle. As we failed to get them for a visit, we spent much time in home visiting. Again we were met with barred doors. When we explained to them that we provided food for their children that we gave raw meat and raw food to their off-spring. If we had

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not been taught patience and endurance by our alma mater, we would have felt discouraged in our 'hard days'. In order to win their confidence, we kept our gate open from six till late in the evenings for visits, though we realized that their visits tended to interfere with the activities of our children. After forty-five days of hard work, we took in forty children ranging from three months old to five years of age. In the middle of October we held our opening ceremony introducing this workers' nursery to the community.

A nursery project is nothing new in China, but a nursery in the backward section of China and for the working people deserves some description.

It is an experiment worth undertaking as it brings about 'abundant life' for those children who otherwise would have been left crawling on the mud floor in their huts, or been exposed to dangers from the railway. In the beginning, instead of devoting ourselves in educational programs, we busied ourselves in catching flees from their clothes, applying ointment on their scabies, cutting their hair - a good refuge for eggs of flees. As these children have been brought up in an abnormal environment, they had formed many queer habits. Some hated to have people around them, some tended to throw toys away as if toys were poisonous.

After three months of proper care and good food, the children gradually formed good eating and sleeping habits. They learn to appreciate toys and playing with other children; all of them gained weight and color. They acquired the habit of cleanliness. We felt our hard days were over.

#### The beginning of a new era.

A new era had begun when we started our second semester in December. Workers with babies in their arms streamed in for registration. They are willing to entrust their children to us when they are busy at work. We have at present seventy children, most of them around two to three years of age. Fifty five of them come early in the morning and go home late in the evening, while fifteen of them stay here night and day as their mothers work on night shifts.

Let us visit this worker's nursery. As soon as you pass through the entrance hall you'll find a square courtyard with a moon-gate on either side. Inside the moon-gate, children are playing freely in the garden by twos and threes. From seven in the morning a trained nurse is waiting in the reception room for the children to come in order to give them a good look-over to see if they are well and fit for the day. Then to see the young babies are taken to their quarters to be washed and fed with soya bean milk and then put them in the play-pan or bed. The older children from two to five start the nursery day with a wash and then have breakfast in the well-ventilated dining room.

At nine o'clock the nursery becomes more active. Children from three to five go to the kindergarten for their singing, rhythm or handwork lessons under the care of a trained kindergarten teacher while children of three are busy with toys of all kinds in their playroom and under the supervision of a group of nursery assistants (保育員). At eleven all children join the 'wash-parade' for face and hand scrubbing. This takes place before dinner and after the meal, the ceremony is completed with a visit to the lavatory.

Then comes the noonday rest for all children. Then free play time - the older children enjoy singing and story-telling, the younger ones are contented with simple toys, for each one there is an occupation suited to his age, or development. Some children are called up to take their afternoon bath and hair-washing as each of them has his turn every ten days.

About five they join in the wash parade again. Then they gather together for their supper. When they are fed they march into the reception room waiting for their parents to come to fetch them home for the night. When the majority of the children are gone, we gather the left-over 'fifteen' into a smaller parlour where a hearth is provided. A house-mother stays with them around the hearth entertaining them with toys and stories. At seven, the nursery assistants on night duty to see that the children are carefully covered and get them up for the lavatory.

The meals in our nursery are simple, but they are carefully planned so that they give a balanced diet with all the elements needed for health. For breakfast we provide soya bean milk steam bread; for dinner we have noodles or rice with meat and green vegetables; for supper we usually give them porridge with steam bread. Weak children's diet is supplemented with cod-liver oil daily.

The children sit at small tables in groups of four or five. They say grace together by singing a lovely hymn 'This is God's world', before they take their food. By being together during meals, they gradually learn the elements of

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of social behavior.

The routine of this nursery is designed to provide plenty of rest, plenty of play, regular habits and teaching in hygiene so that the child may develop an independent spirit.

In our nursery, the children are cared for all day and receive three meals, the charge to the mother is three hundred dollars N.C. per month, and those stay here day and night pay five hundred dollars N.C. per month.

It is most impressive to see how quickly those children from industrial workers' families gain weight and color after a few weeks of nursery life. We feel most proud to see them grow into healthy and happy children.

Well-baby clinic.

In the nursery, we have a well-baby clinic. We provide free medical care for the industrial workers and their families. Our special emphasis is women and children. We have a fully-trained nurse and a trained midwife and a part-time medical doctor on the staff. The midwife does the delivery of babies in the neighborhood and the nurse does ~~the delivery of~~ much to give some idea of hygiene and medical advice to the mothers of the children in our area. Fortunately we got a good supply of drugs and instruments from International Relief Committee in Chungking, and the monthly supply of cotton and gauze come from the hospital of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, so it enables this clinic render good service to the needy.

In closing.: Though this is a project on a rather small scale, it does fill the most urgent need in this industrial town. We provide proper care and wholesome environment for the young children who otherwise would be left alone in the dark caves or mud huts while their mothers busy themselves in factories. It is a demonstration worth undertaking. We would like to see projects of this kind spread over the whole of the wild northwest and all over China.

Li Ming-dju and myself are ~~formally~~ on the staff of the Chinese Association of Labor, headquarter of this branch of work, yet Djang Ying-fang deserved the real credit for making this project a success. It is through her help that we are able to make good community contacts. "We are most grateful for what our Alma Mater has given us--patience and real sense of responsibility without which we would have been discouraged in those trying days. Let us devote ourselves faithfully to our work so that the name of our Alma Mater may thrive forever!"

December 30th, 1945  
Zi Li Pu, Paochi  
Shensi, China

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Report of what three Ginling Alumni are doing in Zi Li Pu, Industrial town of the Northwest, Paochi, Shensi, China/

How three of us came together.

Some faculty members and students will still remember Yu Dji-ying, graduate of 1938. It is she who is writing this report.

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At nine o'clock the nursery becomes more active. Children from three to five go to the kindergarten for their singing, rythm or handwork lessons under the care of a trained kindergarten teacher while children of three are busy with toys of all kinds in their playroom and under the supervision of a group of nursery assistant. At eleven all children join the 'wash-parade' for face and hand scrubbing. This takes place before dinner and after the meal, the ceremony is completed with a visit to the lavatory.



The meals in our nursery are simple, but they are carefully planned so that they give a balanced diet with all the elements needed for health. For breakfast we provide soya bean milk, steamed bread; for dinner we have noodles or rice with meat and green vegetables; for supper we usually give them porridge with steamed bread. Weak children's diet is supplemented with cod-liver oil daily. The children sit at small tables in groups of four or five. They say grace together by singing a lovely hymn 'This is God's World', before they take their food. By being together during meals, they gradually learn the elements of social behavior.

The routine of this nursery is designed to provide plenty of rest, plenty of play, regular habits and teaching in hygiene so that the child may develop an independent spirit.

In our nursery, the children are cared for all day and receive three meals, the charge to the mother is three hundred dollars N.C. per month, and those who stay here day and night pay 500 dollars N.C. per month.

It is most impressive to see how quickly these children from industrial workers' families gain weight and color after a few weeks of nursery life. We feel most proud to see them grow into healthy and happy children.

#### Well-baby Clinic.

In the nursery, we have a well-baby clinic. We provide free medical care for the industrial workers and their families. Our special emphasis is women and children. We have a fully-trained nurse and a trained mid-wife and a part-time medical doctor on the staff. The mid-wife does the delivery of babies in the neighborhood and the nurse does much to give some idea of hygiene and medical advice to the mothers of the children in our area. Fortunately we got a good supply of drugs and instruments from International Relief Committee in Chungking, and the monthly supply

of cotton and gauze comes from the hospital of the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, so it enables this clinic to render good service to the needy.

In closing: Though this is a project on a rather small scale, it does fill the most urgent need in this industrial town. We provide proper care and wholesome environment for the young children who otherwise would be left alone in the dark caves or mud huts while their mothers busy themselves in factories. It is a demonstration worth undertaking. We would like to see projects of this kind spread over the whole of the wild Northwest and all over China.

Li Min-dju and myself are on the staff of the Chinese Association of Labor, Headquarter of this branch of work, yet Djang Ying-fang deserves the real credit for making this project a success. It is through her help that we are able to make good community contacts. We are most grateful for what our Alma Mater has given us--patience and a real sense of responsibility without which we would have been discouraged in those trying days. Let us devote ourselves faithfully to our work so that the name of our Alma Mater may thrive forever!

December 30th, 1945  
Zi Li Fu, Paochi  
Shensi, China

1945

(4) Social Service for Women

Under the auspices of the Rural Branch of the Women's New -life Movement, Miss Wang Ming-ying has served for three years. She was responsible for the training and supervising of teams of girls who conducted classes for illiterate women in small towns and villages, classes in reading, writing, hygiene and citizenship. Hers was a lonely and difficult task, for her young assistants depended on their leader for everything - inspiration, guidance and companionship. Aware of her need for future training in social service, Miss Wang is now doing graduate work in sociology in the University of Nanking.

(5) The Ministry of Music

As a teacher of public school music, Miss Tien Chin-hsien is making her contribution to the Cause of Christ in China. The only Christian in a group of more than four hundred faculty and students at the Szechwan Provincial Girls' Normal School, she is training teachers of primary school music. Miss Tien's sacrificial spirit and her rare personality have attracted to her many devoted friends. Her students and fellow teachers joyfully participate in the Christmas celebrations, and seek her advice on problems musical and personal.

(6) Better Health for China

In the field of Physical Education, as principal of a normal school in Shanghai, Miss Du Yu-fei has trained many teachers of physical education for primary schools in various parts of China. Her translation of a book on dances for elementary school children is a unique contribution to the material ~~and~~ available in her field.

(7) A Routine Task

our If an increasing number of young Chinese leaders are to understand the democratic way of life and interpret it to their fellow citizens, more and more trained instructors must do the routine work of teaching English in Chinese schools. It is not thrilling to try to induce students to pronounce our "th" sound, or to drag them through the mazes of English tenses - the Chinese verb pays scant attention to tense. But if patient Westerners had not performed such tasks for a generation or two, China could not have played her recent part in the council of the United Nations.

Although Wen Tung-gung majored in philosophy at Ginling and began her career as a mission school for girls as a teacher of religion and English, she soon found herself on the staff of Central University, one of the most important of the national universities. In Chungking she was associated with Dr. Ngaim well-known for his work in experimental psychology, and she taught English in the Laboratory School. Always her routine tasks have been vitalized by Miss Wen's leadership in Christian Fellowship Groups. She is now in Nanking, helping to prepare for the reopening of Central University in the newly-liberated capital.

(8) Morale and Music

As a Ginling student Miss Chen Wei-deh was jolly and musical. After the outbreak of war, as Mrs. Ling Gi-yung, she accompanied her

I. Alumnae - page 9

mining-engineer husband to the far west, where he expected to make a careful study of mineral deposits. When he became a political prisoner, living under difficult conditions, Mrs. Ling helped to maintain his morale. At the same time she found an outlet for her own talent by writing the official provincial songs for Sinkiang and Chinghai, and by setting to music several poems written by a famous Chinese educator, formerly the President of Central University.

(9) Can Christianity Meet the New Demands in China?

Miss Li Tze-djen, now travelling in England and speaking for the London Missionary Society on the occasion of its 150th anniversary, wrote from India as she waited for a boat to England, about the future of Christian schools in China. Sensing that we are now on the eve of a new era, she likened the situation to that in a theatre: "We need a greater number of actors than ever before to produce our play. We are now going to play to an audience that is capable of shrewd criticisms. The conditions our company have to endure are harder than before. The same producers, directors we had in the past can no longer ensure success. We need as never before to understand the psychology of our audience. We are convinced that our play has a message that must be put across beyond the footlights, but we are challenged by the difficulties in production."

"After I came to India, I was asked by a non-Christian Chinese if I was a missionary. I felt as if my mind received a blow. My tongue went on and answered "No," for I felt that I was not a missionary in the sense that Westerners doing missionary work in China are missionaries. Then my mind made me ask, "Why am I not a missionary, especially since the cause for which I came on this journey is surely a mission?" I thought, too, that every Christian is a missionary, and should be a missionary, in the sense that the spreading of Christianity is an almost innate obligation for every Christian. So Christian education has come to a period in China when it challenges every Chinese Christian to take on the responsibility to make the schools Christian schools as a missionary of Christianizing the youth of China through education, and to make the schools Christian schools in China instead of mission schools in China."

(10) Helping Win the War

For three years after her graduation as an English major, Miss Shen Pei-lan did editorial work for the National Y.W.C.A., with its headquarters in Chengtu. In July, 1945, she joined the translation section of the ~~early~~ American O.W.I. organization in Chengtu, and helped do the ground work for the newspaper work of the O.W.I., until its completion in December. Three Ginling graduates worked in the O.W.I., in Chengtu, helping on the co-operation of China and ~~her~~ Allies.

(11) Still on the Move

Ever since V-J day people in China have been constantly on the move. Waiting restlessly in Chungking to board a plane for Kunming, an American woman recently epitomized the general situation: "Everybody wants to go where he ain't."

Last year, after months of international travel to attend important conferences, Miss Tsai Kwei, the second Chinese woman to hold the position of General Sec'y of the National Y.W.C.A., made her long way homeward from the United States by way of Lisbon, Durban, Calcutta and the "hump."

I. Alumnae- page 10

Soon after her arrival in Szachwan, she engineered the transfer of the national headquarters from Chengtu to Chungking. Before the furniture was duly installed in the new hostel and office building, the sudden surrender of Japan made another move necessary. Now Miss Tsai is in Shanghai, facing the problems of extreme inflation, serious overcrowding and lack of fuel as she tried to reestablish in their original home the National Headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association.

.....

January 28, 1945

Dear Cornelia,

I hope some of the material we've been sending has reached you long before this. I'm enclosing some snaps, and we've taken others that we hope may be usable. This last article of the Alumnae glimpses was planned by our Publicity Committee, but Miss Walmsley worked it out. I'm thinking a monthly newsletter ought to get under way, for doubtless things go on on the campus that never get reported by anybody.

Last week came the envelope and brown paper container of samples of publicity material sent out by you. I think it is very good. I shall circulate it, particularly to the Committee, but to faculty in general, to let them know the kind of thing you are doing so well. We welcome specific suggestions.

Now we are in the third week of the new semester, and anticipating Dr. Wu's arrival here - perhaps next week! Last week a boat of freight started off - to go as far as Kiating by China New Year's and then tie up till the festive season is over. We've sent Lillian's trunks, one of Mary Lambertson's, Esther Rhodes, etc. as well as boxes of books and materials that we shall not need this semester. The weather keeps very mild; the plum blossoms and jasmine are adding bright spots of colour, and some strawberries are blossoming.

All good wishes to you, and to Harriet and Angie,

Affectionately,



P.S. Just last week I learned that my extra suitcase of belongings - and the parcel of silks stockings Dr. Wu or Mrs. New sent with me for the faculty - has to be given up for lost. It should have reached me a year ago, and now the M.O.I. from India think the only possible explanation of its mysterious whereabouts is that it happened to be on a British M.O.I. truck that went over the cliff on a trip from Kunming to Chungking. I've gotten along admirably so far without it, so can continue to do so, but the nice woolies you gave me were in it, and other as valuable things. Please tell Mrs. New. I've often wanted to write her about this, but kept hoping that some trace of the container would be found. The fortunes of war! Actually I've been most lucky in getting my possessions, books especially.

GRADUATES OF 1946 cont'd.

NAMES

MAJOR SUBJECT

Special graduates of 2-year Physical Education course:

*cards made*

Cheng Nai-lih  
 Djang Tsang-gün  
 Hu Ming  
 Pan Wan-lien

GRADUATES OF 1945

*cards made*

*card made*

Chen Fuh-ying	Chemistry
Chen Gia-hwei	History
Chen Güh-ru	Sociology
Chen Sao-fang	Home Economics
Cheng Shuh-süeh	Home Economics
Djang Dji-fen	Chemistry
Djang Kwen-yuen	Sociology
Djang Tsiu-heng	Sociology
Djou Gi-nan	English
* Djuh Ai-lien	Sociology
Fang Wei-ying	Chemistry
Giang Gwoh-ying	Home Economics
Gin Shwen-hwa	Chemistry
Hsü Wen-yen	Chemistry
Hu Lan-fang	Geography
Hu Liang-cheng	Home Economics
Hwang Yü-chang	Sociology
Liang Ying-hsia	History
Lin Hwa-yen	Geography
Luh Gin-wei	Sociology
Nieh Wan	Home Economics
Shen Yün-djen	Physical Education
Swen Deh-fang	Music
Tsü Dji-ying	Music
Wei Gin-shuh	Sociology
Wei Hou-nung	Sociology
Wu Deh-hwa	Sociology
Wu Shen-hsien	Sociology
Yang Hwei-ying	Home Economics
Yen Shao-i	Chemistry
* Djou Shou-min	Music

*(also change) - See Helen Plann 7/47*

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TAN Tsui-yung  
(Florence Tan)  
1946-1948

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Tan Tsui-yung [2]  
1942

December 10, 1946

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This is to certify that Miss Tan Tsui-yung ( ) graduated from the two-year short course of Physical Education of Ginling College in 1934. After teaching for six years in two Christian Middle Schools in Canton, she returned to Ginling College to complete the College major in Physical Education, and graduated in 1942.

After graduation, Miss Tan taught in Aurora College for Women. She is now teaching in the Shanghai Municipal Middle School for Girls.

Miss Tan has been keenly interested in Physical Education and has shown ability as a Physical Education Director in girls' schools. She hopes very much to have an opportunity for further training in this field.

I wish to recommend Miss Tan for your kind consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Yi-fang Fu  
President, Ginling College

YFW:hp

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Tan

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Florence Y. T.

Florida Southern College  
Lakeland, Florida  
June 16, 1948

Mrs. Plumer Mills  
Ginling College  
150 Fifth Ave  
New York

Dear Mrs. Mills:

At the present time I am a student, on a scholarship, in the Graduate School of Florida Southern College. After I receive my M. A. in the field of Education in August, I plan to come to New York.

My previous education, including my Bachelor's degree was at Ginling College, Nanking, China. I was a teacher in Mctyeire High School, Shanghai Municipal High School for Girls, and Arora College in Shanghai, China for five years and I had other teaching experience.

I am writing to you to ask your aid in securing a job in New York or some other large city. I would appreciate any information you could give me regarding a position in this country.

With great appreciation.

Respectfully yours,

*Florence T. Y. Tan*

Florence T. Y. Tan

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June 21, 1948

Miss Florence T. Y. Tan  
Florida Southern College  
Lakeland, Florida

Dear Miss Tan:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 16th, telling me of your plan to come to New York in August of the current year and of your desire to secure a job here.

As you are a student on scholarship, I assume that you hold a student visa. In order to engage in remunerative employment in the United States, you will have to have a different sort of visa. I suggest that you take this up with the State Department and find out exactly what is required before you attempt to get any kind of job.

You do not say whether you expect to be in America for any length of time, and I therefore do not know whether you are seeking a permanent position or a temporary one. May I say that any kind of job is increasingly difficult to secure in New York or any other large city, and I do not feel that it will be easy for you to find employment.

Of course, I would be glad to help you in any way possible, but I shall not be in the Ginling office after the end of August, and there will be no one here especially designated to handle Ginling affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills

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The Graduating Class  
of  
Florida Southern College  
requests the honor of your presence  
at the  
Summer Commencement Exercises  
Wednesday, August twenty-fifth  
Annie Pfeiffer Chapel  
*Florence J. Y. Jan*

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1946

The Ginling Alumnae Association, Chengtu Branch, celebrated the Thirtieth Anniversary of their Alma Mater.

"Come! Dear Sisters! Let's see what we can do for our Alma Mater this year at her thirtieth anniversary. Meeting place: Canadian School. Time: September 9th, 3 p.m. sharp."

This short notice brought together more than forty alumnae representing 18 different classes since 1920. Shortly after tea, the business meeting began. The chairman first presented the specific aims of this gathering. Then everybody talked freely and eagerly. For a long time we had not had such an enthusiastic and exciting meeting! All kinds of suggestions were made as to how to make the best use of this great opportunity of the thirtieth anniversary to express the deep affection, devotion, and appreciation which we have cherished for our Alma Mater all these years. Finally a motion was carried unanimously: that we would make a beautiful gift of ten million dollars for Alma Mater toward an endowment fund. A special committee was elected in the midst of great applause. After singing several of our old Ginling College songs, the meeting was dispersed in high spirits.

Two days after the general meeting, the special committee met. After careful consideration, we planned two projects for raising our gift. The first was an immediate fund campaign, and every member of the present staff of Ginling and student body was invited to co-operate. Each faculty member was asked to be responsible personally for ten thousand dollars. The result was unexpectedly wonderful: by the end of two months the great majority of had either made the contribution of ten thousand dollars ourselves, or raised it by gifts from friends. The rest raised even more from one hundred to five or six hundred thousand dollars. One of the 1934 class persuaded her father to contribute a million dollars. Several high officials such as Governor Chang Chuin, and Governor Liu of Sikang, the Mayor, and several generals and officials of the city who have always spoken highly and appreciatively of our Alma Mater contributed generously too.

The second project was an entertainment which we presented on November 16 and 17 to the public of Chengtu, in the hope of leaving with them a good and lasting impression. Our well-known Music and Physical Education departments prepared the program. In addition to very heavy schedules, both teachers and students worked very hard. The program was a great success. Many people enjoyed and appreciated our endeavor, and thought it a great treat.

When we were preparing for this performance we found many things most inconvenient: we do not even have at Ginling a room large enough to seat two hundred people. West China Union University was kind enough to lend us their big gymnasium, the largest auditorium on the campus, which accomodates 800 people. But we had to fix up electric lights, to have a stage put in, seats filled in, and decorations arranged. Other things such as ushering, publicity, tickets had to be seen to. Had we not a large number of alumnae here, we certainly should not have dared attempt it. However, every alumnae was assigned a piece of work, and everyone cooperated happily and enthusiastically. Several alumnae working in rural districts returned to Chengtu to participate in this undertaking. The alumna who is the head of an orphanage at Shingling (100 li away) came back and said, "Please give me some work to do." The Vice-president of our Alumnae Association left her home and her husband and stayed several days at Ginling, in order to be of help at any moment. Students helped too: the handicraft section of the Students' Association prepared many attractive souvenirs on their own initiative and sold these at the entertainment, turning in the proceeds to the campaign. Many of our faculty offered help and so did many of our friends. For a long time I have not seen anything in Ginling which expressed our family spirit so well as this effort, where love and loyalty made such an impressive reflection of our college motto, "Abundant Life."

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The family spirit was again revealed on the evening of Nov. 24, when we celebrated our Founders' Day. This was a very simple entertainment this year because we had been so occupied with the entertainment to raise funds. First came the announcements and the reading of the greetings from alumnae all over China and beyond. One special message was the congratulations, and expression of love and pledge of help for our Alma Mater's further enterprise and future development, followed by the presentation of our gift of ten million dollars, in the midst of big cheers. Many wondered how such a sum of money had been raised when people generally are trying to save every cent in these days of high living costs. I think alumnae, faculty and students would say with me that it is not difficult to find money when we have a loving spirit and the vivid consciousness of the great importance of women's higher education in China now.

The President of the Chengtu Alumnae then gave the following report:

From Government officials.....	NC \$ 1,600,000
" Alumnae and faculty efforts.....	4,400,000
" Student efforts.....	1,700,000
Proceeds from the entertainment.....	1,400,000
Proceeds from Sales.....	650,000
Contribution made by Mr. Djang Tze-huei.....	1,000,000
" " " Mr. Hsu (Mrs. New's brother)	1,000,000
" " " Mr. Li.....	1,000,000

TOTAL.....NC\$12,750,900

Our alumnae in Chungking are working for this endowment fund too, and the alumnae in Sjanghai and other cities. No alumnae wants to be deprived of the opportunity of doing something for her Alma Mater.

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The next day, Nov. 25th, our formal Founders' Day exercises were held at 9:30 in the West China gymnasium; this was at the time of the regular Sunday morning campus service, and friends from other institutions worshipped with us. Dignity and good order prevailed. Dr. Stanley Smith's sermon awakened us to a new consciousness of the great importance of religion as the foundation of higher education.

At twelve o'clock, all the Chengtu alumnae, some with their husbands and children, had a picnic lunch together in the grounds of the Canadian School. Several of our old teachers were invited to join us. It was a very happy occasion. After lunch, the husbands took care of the children and the alumnae had its meeting. Reports were made, and messages from Dr. Wu read. We decided to cable our gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Thurston and Dr. Reeves, and to send a message to Dr. Wu expressing our welcome and deep love and best wishes for a speedy and safe journey home. A big cake from the College was served at tea. The meeting dispersed amid the beautiful echoes of "Happy Birthday to our dear Alma Mater," and "Long Life to our beloved Ginling College."

Shen Dzu-ying (Chairman)  
or rather President of the  
Chengtu Branch

Jan. 4, 1946

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Shen Dzu-ying (Chairman)  
or rather President of the  
Chengtu Branch

Jan. 4, 1946

0413

*Put in our  
Ginling file*

(Received 5/14/47)

GINLING COLLEGE ALUMNAE STATISTICS

1946-47

Total number of graduates	664
Deaths	28

Married	316
Unmarried	313
M.D.	22
Ph.D.	15
M.A. and M.S.	69
Studying or working abroad	69
Graduate Nurses	12

Occupations

College Presidents	1
Engaged in College work	64
Engaged in Middle Schools	210
Principals	20
Pharmacy or Nursing	32
Social Workers	55
Rural Service Workers	6
Writers	6
Office Workers	64
Homemakers	138
Unclassified	60

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0414



(Received 5/14/47)

GINLING COLLEGE ALUMNAE STATISTICS

1946-47

Total number of graduates	664
Deaths	28

Married	316
Unmarried	313
M.D.	22
Ph.D.	15
M.A. and M.S.	69
Studying or working abroad	69
Graduate Nurses	12

Occupations

College Presidents	1
Engaged in College work	64
Engaged in Middle Schools	210
Principals	20
Pharmacy or Nursing	32
Social Workers	55
Rural Service Workers	6
Writers	6
Office Workers	64
Homemakers	138
Unclassified	60

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GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING, CHINA  
May 31, 1947

Mrs. Marguerite M. Dixon  
Associate in charge of Publicity  
A. B. C. C. C.  
150 Fifth Avenue  
New York City

Dear Mrs. Dixon?

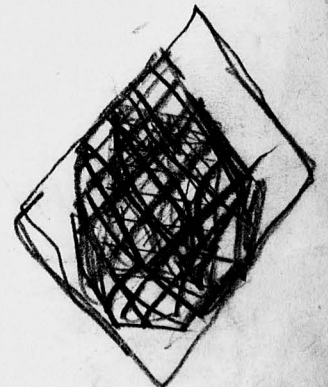
Miss Kirk showed me your letter of May 1st, asking for some pictures of Chen-I (Grace Chen) and asking for other stories for publicity. I am very glad to have your suggestions for stories and Miss Kirk and I will both do something about them as soon as we can. We are both kept pretty busy with the daily routine, but we are not unaware of the need that you have for material.

I am enclosing two snapshots that Miss Chen has given us from her album on her trip to India. I am quite grieved that all the others were lost in the mail when the original story was sent. I have enclosed in a large parcel of material to Mrs. Mills all the material I have at the moment and have asked her to share it with you. Among other things, there is a negative of Chen-I and the advisor of the Self-Government organization on the steps of the Arts Building. If you want to add another note to the story, Chen-I has just handed in a very handsome senior thesis on the "Protozoa in College Ponds". I have asked her to get the titles of the senior theses for me and will send that later.

I cannot write more just now because it is midnight, but I am anxious to get this off by the embassy mail tomorrow because it is too heavy a bundle to send by ordinary mail and I hope the embassy mail will get it there more safely and quickly.

Sincerely yours,

*Helen Ploum*



0416

GINLING COLLEGE NEWSLETTERGRADUATION  
CHEMISTRY MAJORS

Seventeen young women have just completed their courses at Ginling College to become members of the loyal and active Ginling Alumnae Association. They are the first class to graduate on the Ginling College campus in Nanking since the war started in 1937, and will carry away with them, among other memories, the joy of being back on the home campus and the difficulties that result from the difficult and unfinished task of rehabilitation.

The interests of these young women are varied. Nine chose Sociology as their major field of study; three, Chemistry; two, Biology; two, Home Economics; and one, English. Each student is required to complete a thesis on some subject in her major course. Typical of the usefulness of these theses is the splendid work done by the three Chemistry majors, under the direction of Dr. Wu Mao-i, head of the Chemistry Department.

Miss Wang Hsia-fei, from Shanghai, entered Ginling College at Chengtu in 1942. Miss Hoh Chün-ying and Miss Gien Ya-wen, both from Hongkong, transferred to Ginling College from Lingnan University in 1943. All three have been members of the Chemistry Club since their sophomore year. In addition to their other activities, Miss Hoh was the president of the senior class, and Miss Gien, the treasurer.

In spite of the empty shelves and meagre equipment which these students faced in the Chemistry laboratories, they set to work on a joint project of writing a textbook on General Chemistry for use in middle schools in China. A few chapters are yet to be written before the manuscript is to be presented for publication. When Miss Hoh explained their purpose in writing the book, she said they felt that new materials should be added to those found in other texts, and that all the materials should be presented in a more interesting and logical manner. "In our book," she said, "we state the characteristics of elements and compounds first, and then discuss their uses and methods of manufacture. Then we have a section for laboratory experiments. By helping the students to understand the uses and characteristics of the chemicals first, we hope to help them avoid mistakes and risks in performing their experiments. We have added many diagrams and illustrations of chemistry applied to daily life in order to make the work more interesting."

These three alumnae look forward to going to America to study in the future, but think they should have several years of practical experience in China first. Miss Wang has already gone to Shantung to work as a laboratory technician in a ceramic factory. Miss Hoh and Miss Gien will soon leave for Shanghai where they expect to teach chemistry in secondary schools.

When asked what she liked best about Ginling College, Miss Hoh replied, "The home life." This response is characteristic of comments made by most Ginling students.

During their last semester, all of these students have had a share in the program of cooperation with the University of Nanking, taking Advanced Organic Chemistry at Ginling College, and Technical Analysis at the University of Nanking.

Helen Plaum

P.S. When I asked Miss Hoh if she was a Christian, she said she would like to become one, and said she attended the service every Sunday morning. When I asked her if she went to chapel daily, she said she could not because of a conflict with her class at the University of Nanking.

[1]

院學理文子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING CHINA

室公辦長院  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Alumnae Statistics

June 1947

**I. Total Number (1919-1946)\*** ----- 664

Deceased ----- 29  
Living ----- 635

**II. Occupations**

A. Education -----	203
College President -----	1
Middle School Principals -----	21
Dean & Supervisors -----	16
College & University -----	8
Middle School -----	8
Teaching -----	165
College & University -----	49
Middle School -----	116
B. Social Service -----	66
Rural Work -----	3
C. Religious Work -----	11
D. Medical -----	32
Medical Doctors -----	22
Nurses -----	10
E. Literary -----	6
F. Government Service -----	74
G. Home Making -----	135
(Married---339. 191 having other occupations in addition to home-making)	
H. Other -----	16
*I. Advanced Study -----	46
J. No Record -----	47
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>635</b>

**III. Graduate Study**

Ph. D. -----	16
M. D. -----	22
M. A. & M. S. -----	70
*Studying -----	46

**IV. Geographical Distribution after Graduation**

Kiangsu -----	308
Szechwan -----	40
Hupei -----	29
Hopei -----	26
Kwangtung -----	25
Fukien -----	15
Kiangsi -----	11

\* Shown under "Occupations" and under "Graduate Study".

院學理文子女陵金  
**GINLING COLLEGE**  
 NANKING CHINA

Chekiang -----	11
Hunan -----	10
Hongkong -----	7
Formosa -----	6
Anhui -----	5
Shensi -----	5
Tsingtao -----	4
Kweichow -----	3
Lanchow -----	2
Kirin -----	2
Macao -----	2
United States -----	59
England -----	6
Canada -----	3
Philippine Islands -----	3
Java -----	2
Malaya -----	1
Singapore -----	1
Chile -----	1
Unknown -----	47
<b>Total -----</b>	<b>635</b>
<b>Deceased -----</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total Number Ginling Alumnae -----</b>	<b>664</b>

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>
1919	5	1929	26	1939	37
1920	8	1930	19	1940	14
1921	10	1931	18	1941	23
1922	10	1932	26	1942	27
1923	10	1933	36	1943	34
1924	10	1934	29	1944	39
1925	15	1935	33	1945	31
1926	20	1936	34	1946	38
1927	18	1937	41	** 1947	63
1928	21	1938	31		

\*\* Statistical information class of 1947 not yet available.

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Mr. Corbett [17]

GINLING COLLEGE

ALUMNAE STATISTICS

October 1947

I. <u>Total Number (1919-1947)</u>	- - - - -	727
Deceased	- - - - -	29
Living	- - - - -	698

II. Occupation

A. Education	- - - - -	237
College President	- - - - -	1
Middle School Principals	- - - - -	21
Dean & Supervisors	- - - - -	16
College and University	- - - - -	8
Middle School	- - - - -	8
Teaching	- - - - -	199
College and University	- - - - -	52
Middle School	- - - - -	147
B. Social Service	- - - - -	89
Rural Work	- - - - -	4
C. Religious Work	- - - - -	11
D. Medical	- - - - -	33
Medical Doctors	- - - - -	22
Nurses	- - - - -	11
E. Literary	- - - - -	8
F. Government Service	- - - - -	66
G. Home Making	- - - - -	142
(Married - 360. 218 having other occupations in addition to home-making)		
H. Engaged in Graduate Study	- - - - -	68
In China	- - - - -	2
Abroad	- - - - -	66
I. Other	- - - - -	24
J. No record	- - - - -	20
Total	- - - - -	698

III. Graduate Study

Ph.D.	- - - - -	16
M.D.	- - - - -	22
M.A. & M.S.	- - - - -	73
Engaged in Graduate Study	- - - - -	68
In China	- - - - -	2
Abroad	- - - - -	66

IV. Geographical Distribution after Graduation

Shanghai	- - - - -	151
Nanking	- - - - -	140
Kiangsu	- - - - -	55
Szechwan	- - - - -	40
Hupei	- - - - -	31
Hopei	- - - - -	26

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Kwangtung	- - - - -	26
Fukien	- - - - -	15
Kiangsi	- - - - -	11
Chekiang	- - - - -	10
Hunan	- - - - -	8
Hongkong	- - - - -	8
Anhwei	- - - - -	7
Formosa	- - - - -	7
Shantung	- - - - -	7
Shensi	- - - - -	4
Macao	- - - - -	4
Kweichow	- - - - -	3
Kwangsi	- - - - -	1
Kansu	- - - - -	1
Kirin	- - - - -	1
Yunnan	- - - - -	1
United States	- - - - -	70
England	- - - - -	8
Philippine Islands	- - - - -	3
Canada	- - - - -	2
Java	- - - - -	2
Indo China	- - - - -	2
Malaya	- - - - -	2
Chile	- - - - -	1
Singapore	- - - - -	1
Unknown	- - - - -	50
Total	- - - - -	698
Deceased	- - - - -	29
Total Number Ginling Alumnae	- - - - -	727

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of</u> <u>Graduates</u>
1919	5	1929	26	1939	37
1920	8	1930	19	1940	14
1921	10	1931	18	1941	23
1922	10	1932	26	1942	27
1923	10	1933	36	1943	34
1924	10	1934	29	1944	39
1925	15	1935	33	1945	31
1926	20	1936	34	1946	38
1927	18	1937	42	1947	63
1928	21	1938	31		

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GRADUATES OF WINTER 1947

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NAME

MAJOR SUBJECT

*cards made*

Djang Miao-hwei	Sociology
Djang Siu-yung	Home Economics
Djuh Yu-lien	Sociology
Gien Ya-wen	Chemistry
Gien Yü-heng	Sociology
Gwan Yün-feng	Sociology
Hoh Chun-ying (see Newsletter, Commencement 6/47)	Chemistry
Kwang Yao-wen	Biology
Li Deh-lin	Home Economics
Li Siao-yen	English
Lin Tsing-hao	Home Economics
Liu Ai-lien	Sociology
Liu Chang-lan	English
Su Sien-shuh	Sociology
Tsin Dji-gün	Sociology
Wang Hsia-fei	Chemistry
Wang Shuh-dzing	Sociology
Wu Hoh-chin	
Yü Ching-ming	Sociology

GRADUATES OF SPRING 1947

*card made on cards*

*cards made*

*card made*

*card made*

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Chang Li-hwa	Sociology
Chen I (see Newsletter, Commencement 6/47)	Pre-Medical
Djang Feng-ya	Chemistry
Djang Shu-ying	Chinese
Djao Dji-ying	Home Economics
Du Yung-fang	History
Feng Dzao-fang	Chemistry
Fu Ling	Sociology
Gao Sze-tsung	Music
Gin Yün-fan	History
Gwan Ying-chien	Chemistry
Gwoh Dzieh-en	History
Gwoh Kai-gueh	Chemistry
Hsia Hwei-an	History
Hu Shi-hwei	Music
Hwang Dji-tsung	Sociology
Hwang Shuh-hwa	Music
Hwang Yu-lien	Music
Lai Shuh-yin	Sociology
Li Deh-hsiang	Sociology
Li Djeng-lan	Sociology
Li Li-lien	Sociology
Li Shuh-fen	History
Li Shwen-lan	Chinese
Lin Chung-djih	Home Economics
Lin Yueh-dwan	Home Economics
Ling Chung-ying (see Newsletter - Commencement 6/47)	Music
Liu I-hsing	Sociology
Lü Wen-ging	English
Lui An-mei	Biology
Ou Shuh-hsien	Sociology
Shao Ih-deh	Home Economics
Shen Sung-wei	Music
Süeh Deh-yü	Home Economics

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GRADUATES OF SPRING 1947 cont'd.

*cards made*

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MAJOR SUBJECT</u>
Tsai Hwei-ling	Home Economics
Tsai Siu-ling	Home Economics
Tsao Gwei-dji	History
Tseo Deh-shan	Home Economics
Tsien Chin-gwan	History
Wang Shuh-yün	History
Yang Wan-yüen	Geography
Yeh Dzing-wan	Home Economics
Yen Djang-yuen	History
Yuen Yen-ho	Sociology

GRADUATES OF 1946

*cards made*  
*card made*

*cards made*

*card made*

Chen Shu-chiao	Sociology
Cheng Gia-hu	Music
Ding Dzeh-hsing	Music
Djang Bih-chü	Sociology
Djang Shui-hsiang	Chemistry
Djang Yü-ru	History
Djeng Yung-mei	Sociology
Dju Wan-gien	Sociology
Djuh Yin-süen	History
Djung Ih-ran	Home Economics
Dziang Djung-heng	Sociology
Dziang Yüh-wen	Sociology
Gi Shui-lan	History
Gien I-di	Chemistry
Hwang Chiao-yü	Home Economics
Hwang Yin-shi	Music
Li Djao-chi	Sociology
Li Djung-ying	Sociology
Li Han-fen	English
Li Shuh-ying	Sociology
Ling Pei-hsing <i>(sister of Peggy)</i>	Chemistry
Luh Siu-tsing	Sociology
Meng Hai-hsiung	Sociology
Peng Shou-chuen	Sociology
Ran Lung-shuh	Sociology
Ren Pei-yü	Sociology
Sü Chioh-siu	Home Economics
Swen Yen-djen	Sociology
Tang An-djen	Home Economics
Tang Dai-di	Sociology
Tsu Yuen-ming	Chinese
Wan Fen	Chinese
Wang An-djen	Sociology
Wang Dji-chün	Sociology
Wu Bing-heng	Sociology
Yeh Dji-mei	Chinese
Yü Lien-dju	History

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GINLING COLLEGE  
Nanking, China

ALUMNAE STATISTICS

June 1947

I. <u>Total Number (1919-1946)**</u> .....	664
Deceased .....	29
Living .....	635
II. <u>Occupations</u>	
A. Education .....	203
College President .....	1
Middle School Principals .....	21
Deans and Supervisors .....	16
College & University .....	8
Middle School .....	8
Teaching .....	165
College & University .....	49
Middle School .....	116
B. Social Service .....	66
Rural Work .....	3
C. Religious Work .....	11
D. Medical .....	32
Medical Doctors .....	22
Nurses .....	10
E. Literary .....	6
F. Government Service .....	74
G. Homemaking .....	135
(Married -- 339. 191 have other occupations in addition to homemaking)	
H. Other .....	16
*I. Advanced Study .....	46
J. No Record .....	47
TOTAL .....	635
III. <u>Graduate Study</u>	
Ph.D. .....	16
M.D. .....	22
M.A. & M.S. .....	70
*Studying .....	46
IV. <u>Geographical Distribution after Graduation</u>	
Kiangsu .....	308
Szechwan .....	40
Hupeh .....	29
Hopei .....	26

\* Shown under "Occupations" and under "Graduate Study"

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Kwangtung -----	25
Fukien -----	15
Kiangsi -----	11
Chekiang -----	11
Hunan -----	10
Hongkong -----	7
Formosa -----	6
Anhwei -----	5
Shensi -----	5
Tsingtao -----	4
Kweichow -----	3
Lanchow -----	2
Kirin -----	2
Macao -----	2
United States -----	59
England -----	6
Canada -----	3
Philippine Islands -----	3
Java -----	2
Malaya -----	1
Singapore -----	1
Chile -----	1
Unknown -----	47
TOTAL -----	635
Deceased -----	29
Total Number Ginling Alumnae -----	664

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>
1919	5	1929	26	1939	37
1920	8	1930	19	1940	14
1921	10	1931	18	1941	23
1922	10	1932	26	1942	27
1923	10	1933	36	1943	34
1924	10	1934	29	1944	39
1925	15	1935	33	1945	31
1926	20	1936	34	1946	38
1927	18	1937	41	**1947	63
1928	21	1938	31		

\*\* Statistical information of class 1947 not yet available.

726  
63  
663

# Latest News of Christian Colleges in China

CHEELOO UNIVERSITY  
FUKIEN CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY  
GINLING COLLEGE  
HANGCHOW CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

HUA CHUNG UNIVERSITY  
HWA NAN COLLEGE  
LINGNAN UNIVERSITY  
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING  
ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF SHANGHAI  
SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY  
WEST CHINA UNION UNIVERSITY  
YENCHING UNIVERSITY

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FROM: UNITED BOARD FOR CHRISTIAN COLLEGES IN CHINA  
150 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

PHONE: WATKINS 9-8703

RELEASE AT WILL

A recent survey of the occupations of the nearly 700 living alumnae of mission-supported Ginling College in Nanking today reveals that by far the greatest majority of them are engaged in "service" professions. Two hundred and thirty-seven are helping train China's future leaders by teaching in middle schools and colleges; 89 are lightening the burden of underprivileged countrymen by giving them social work services; 66 are engaged in government service; 33 are doctors or nurses; and 11 are doing religious work.

All but two of the 68 students now engaged in graduate study are pursuing their higher education abroad. Eighty-nine of the alumnae hold M.A., M.S., or Ph.D. degrees, while 22 are doctors of medicine.

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Can you use any information like  
this list?? R.H. Turner [1]

October 1948

GINLING MEMBERS IN AMERICA

Case, Miss Emily	International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York 27, New York
Chang, Mrs. C. Wm. (Bau Siu-djen)	601 West 163rd St., New York 32, N. Y.
Chan, Miss Bao-tsui (Ginling 1937)	% University of Chicago, School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois
Chang Hsiao-mei, Mrs. (Ginling 1926, Djang Siao-mei)	George Washington Inn, New Jersey Ave. & C Street, S.E., Washington, D. C.
Chao, Miss Celia (Ginling ex-40)	1710 Prospect Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio
Che Shu-feng, Miss (Ginling 1942)	179 Gerrard St., Toronto, Ont., Canada
Chen Djou Gi-hsing, Mrs. (Ginling 1939, Djou Gi-hsing)	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Chen Fu-ho, Miss (Ginling 1939)	Chemistry Dept., Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
Chen Hsing-mei, Miss (Ginling 1929)	
Chen, Miss Kwan-lin (Undergraduate, 1943-45)	Tatham House, Y.W.C.A., 138 East 38th St., New York, N. Y.
Chen Mei-yü, Miss (Ginling 1920)	3848 Dudley Street, Lincoln, Nebraska
Chen Shih-dzung, Miss (Ginling 1936)	Wood Hall, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
Chen Siao-sung, Miss (Ginling 1932)	St. Christopher's School, Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.
Chen Yü-ching, Miss (Ginling 1941)	4532 - 18th Avenue, N.E., Seattle 5, Wash.
Cheng Nai-hsing, Miss (Undergraduate)	% Dr. Simon Cheng, Chinese Delegation to United Nations, Empire State Building, New York, N. Y.
Cheng Ying-wan, Miss (Undergraduate)	In England - 1947 % Chinese Embassy, 49 Portland Place, London W1, England
Chou, Miss Mildred (Meng-tsi) (Undergraduate)	4366 Forest Park Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.

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- Chu, Mrs. Ching-ho Liu  
(Ginling 1936, Liu Ching-ho) 14 West 112th St., Apt. 101, New York, N.Y.
- Chu, Dr. Y. C.  
(Ginling Undergraduate) 91-46 Hollis Court Blvd., Queens Village, New York, N.Y.
- Djang Hsiang-lan, Dr.  
(Ginling 1928) Mary Baldwin Colloge, Staunton, Va.
- Djang Shui-gi, Miss  
(Ginling 1941) 611 Church Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Dju Ao, Miss  
(Ginling 1925) % British Council, 3 Hanover St., London W.C.1, England
- Dju Mei-sien, Miss  
(Ginling 1937) % Central News Agency of China, News Bldg. Rm. 1510, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York  
HOME: 431 E. 20th St., Apt. 1-c, New York, N.Y.  
(Tel: SP7-7892)
- Dju, Miss Mei-yü  
(Ginling 1930) P.O. Box 125, MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Belloc, Quebec, Canada
- Dwan Hsioh-gien, Miss  
(Ginling 1943) Music Dept., San Francisco Theological Seminary, San Francisco, Calif.
- Dziang Sin-bao, Miss  
(Ginling 1935) New York
- Dzo, Miss Frances  
(Ginling 1936, Dzo Yu-lin) International House, 1414 East 59th St., Chicago 37, Illinois
- Feng, Mrs. Stephen  
(Ginling 1932, Chang Bing-i) % Mrs. Henry Jong, 20009 Fenton Ave., Detroit 19, Michigan
- Fung, Miss Cecilia Graco  
(Undergraduate, Feng Li-chang) D'Youville Colloge, Buffalo 1, New York
- Goo, Mrs. D. T.  
(Ginling 1932, Lo Ai-djon) 2735 Hillegass Ave., Berkoley, Calif.
- Hoffsommer, Miss Abigail Maxson WL Corp., 460 West 34th St., New York, New York
- Hsiung Gueh-djen, Miss  
(Ginling 1942) 262 South Williams, Michigan State Colloge, East Lansing, Michigan
- Hsiung Ya-na, Miss  
(Ginling 1941) % Mrs. Edward L. Christio, 106 Highland Ave., Ithaca, New York
- Hu, Mrs. S. K.  
(Ginling 1941, Yang Ging-djung) 611 Church St., Ann Arbor, Michigan

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Hu Siu-ying, Miss (Ginling 1933)	Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Hu Tsui-hwa, Miss (Ginling undergraduate)	W. 710 Sprague Ave., Spokane, Washington
Huang, Bao-hsian, Miss (Ginling 1933)	Biblical Seminary, 235 East 49th St., New York, New York
Kao, Mrs. Wei-yu Shen (Ginling 1937, Shen Wei-yü)	1915 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
Ke, Mrs. T'ing-sin (Ginling 1930, Ho I-djen)	5614 Drexel Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois
Lai, Mrs. Deh-fang Swen (Ginling 1945, Swen Deh-fang)	48 Molbury Court, High St., Kensington, London W8, England
Li Chao, Mrs. (Ginling 1930, Sio Wei-peng)	% Chinese Consulate-General, Vancouver, B. C., Canada
Li Dze-djen, Miss (Ginling 1933)	% Miss Spicer, 14 Dawson Place, London W2, England
Li, Miss Gwan-yuen (Ginling 1931)	556 West 113th St., New York 25, New York
Li, Mrs. Yu-hwa Niu (Ginling 1937, Niu Yu-hwa)	% Mr. Chang, 57th Floor, Empire State Bldg. New York, N.Y.
Liang, Mrs. T. (Ginling, Liu Yu-tsing)	P.O. Box 110, Ithaca, New York
Lin, Chung-djen, Miss (Ginling 1944, Mrs. Louis Chang)	% Miss Helena S. G. Djang, 611 Church St. Ann Arbor, Michigan
Lin, Miss Pogy (Ginling 1943, Lin Pei-fen)	Spelman Hall, Y.W.C.A., 607 Hudson St., New York 14, New York
Liu, Miss Karine Kai-yung (Ginling 1941, Mrs. Chen)	901 Sixth St., S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
Liu Yung-tzo, Miss (Ginling 1925)	Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colorado
Lo, Miss Mei-dji (Ginling 1936)	International House, 1414 East 59th St., Chicago 37, Illinois
Lok, Pei-fang, Miss (Ginling 1939)	Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Loomis, Miss Helen M.	Alfred Kohlberg Co., 1 West 37th St., New York, New York HOME: 107 North White Plains, New York, N.Y.

Lu, Mrs. David  
(Ginling 1932, Li Hwei-yuon) 2800 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington 8, D.C.

Ma, Dr. Dorothy Y. C. Presbyterian Hospital, 620 West 168th St.,  
New York, N. Y.

Mao Yun-nan, Miss  
(Ginling 1928) Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan

Mills, Mrs. Samuel John 25 Grandview Avenue, White Plains, New York

Mills, Mrs. W. Plumer 435 West 119th St., New York, New York

Ngai, Mrs. John S. K.  
(Ginling 1927, Sio Wen-lien) 540 Russell Hill Rd., Toronto 12, Ontario,  
Canada

Nyi, Mrs. Gloria Li  
(Undergraduate) 930 West 35th St., Los Angeles 7, Calif.

Peng, Miss Da-hwei  
(Ginling 1938) Box 432, C.S., Pullman, Washington

Phang, Mrs. Samuel H.  
(Ginling 1935, Wang Hung-dju) White Memorial Hospital, 312 North Boyle  
Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
HOME: Apt. 7, No. 1330 Penn Ave., Los  
Angeles, Calif.

Quon, Mrs. Albert T.  
(Ginling 1923, Ho Chang-chi) 1051 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles 6, Cal.

Ren, Mrs. Ling-sen  
(Ginling 1933, Hwang Chun-chu) Central News Agency, London, England

Sio Hsion-gieh, Miss  
(Ginling 1944) 232 Linden Ave., Ithaca, New York

Siu, Mrs. Paul  
(Ginling 1935, Ong Hwei-lan) 324 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.

Sueh Doh-yü, Miss  
(Ginling 1947) Burdette Cottage, 822 Irving Ave., Syracuse  
10, New York

Sung, Mrs. Li-chuan  
(Ginling 1938, Cheng Mei-deh) 1907 Girard St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Swon, Miss Ruby En-lien  
(Ginling 1928, Mrs. Mayo Chen) Webster Colloge, Webster Groves, Mo.

Swon Shu-tsuon, Miss  
(Ginling 1937)

Tsang, Tsai-i, Miss  
(Ginling 1942) Graduate House, Oberlin Conservatory of  
Music, Oberlin, Ohio

Szotu, Miss Dju  
(Ginling 1935) 547 West 152nd St., New York, N. Y.



Tson, Mrs. P. L.  
(Ginling 1929, Fang Chin-tsui)

% Bishop Lindel Tson, 604 Jarvis St.,  
Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Tsiang, Mrs. Mo-chuen Hsi  
(Ginling 1938)

Apt. A32, Thatcher Hall, 2024 Commonwealth  
Ave., St. Paul 8, Minnesota

Tsiang, Mrs. T. F.  
(Undergraduate '16-'18)  
(Nyok Zoo Dong)

620 West 115th St., New York 25, New York

Turnor, Miss Rosemary Howard

331 East 84th St., Apt 2-W, New York 28, N.Y.

Wang An-djen, Miss  
(Ginling 1946)

% Mrs. P. M. Ku, 2 Prescott St., Cambridge,  
Mass.

Wang, Miss Bih-hsia  
(Ginling 1942)

12 Middletown Rd., London N.W. 11, England

Wang, Mrs. C. S.  
(Ginling 1941)  
(Loretta Yi-djen Chen)

132 West 75th St., New York, New York

Wang, Mrs. T. H.  
(Ginling 1926, Dju I-dju)

% Mr. T. H. Wang, International Com. of  
Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Ave., New York  
17, New York

Wang, Dr. Yin-ying  
(Ginling 1936, Wang Yin-ying)  
(Mrs. Francis Lum)

107 Holland Avenue, North White Plains,  
New York, New York

Wei, Mrs. Hsich-ren  
(Ginling 1925, Liu Yin-bao)

% Dr. Wei Hsich-ren, Chinese Delegation  
Atomic Energy Commission, Empire State  
Building, New York, New York  
HOME: 144-14 Apt. B, Union Turnpike,  
Flushing, Long Island, New York

Werner, Dr. Emily

Biblical Seminary, 233 East 49th St.  
New York, N. Y.

Wu, Mrs. Elsie Hwang  
(Ginling 1935, Hwang Dji-wei)

5633 Drexel Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois

Wu Mei-lin, Miss  
(Ginling 1938)

Kent House, Corvallis, Oregon

Yang Pei Dju  
(Undergraduate)

% Yutivo Sons & Co., Dasmarias, Manila, P.I.

Yang, Mrs. Shao-tsong  
(~~ex~~-Ginling, Hsu Ya-fon)

3871 Porter St., N.W., Washington 16, D.C.

Yeh, Mrs. Lucy L.  
(Ginling)

812 North West Ave., Jackson, Michigan

Yin, Mrs. John (Bossie Chen)	St. Luko's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. at 113th St., New York 25, New York
Ying, Mrs. Agnes S. (Ginling 1925, Giang Shan-ying)	2524 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley, Calif.
Ying Shan-gu, Miss (Ginling 1941, Mrs. Wellington Lee)	524 West 114th St., New York 25, N.Y. (Apt. 4-B)
Yü Ai-feng, Dr. (Ginling 1935, Dr. Evelyn A.F. YÜ)	Chicago Lying-in Hospital, Chicago, Ill.
Yu Tsai-fan, Dr. (Ginling 1932)	Bard Hall, 50 Haven Ave., New York, N.Y.
Yui, Dr. En-mei (Ginling 1926)	500 Riverside Drive, New York, New York
Zia, Miss Ruth Wen-mei (Ginling 1931)	2801 Windsor Ave., Baltimore 16, Md.

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GINLING COLLEGE

Alumnae Statistics

November 1948

I. Total Number (1919-1948) -----786

    Deceased ----- 30

    Living -----756

II. Number of Graduates (1919-1948)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of graduates</u>
1919	5	1929	26	1939	37
1920	8	1930	19	1940	14
1921	10	1931	18	1941	23
1922	10	1932	26	1942	27
1923	10	1933	36	1943	34
1924	10	1934	29	1944	39
1925	15	1935	33	1945	31
1926	20	1936	34	1946	38
1927	18	1937	42	1947	68
1928	21	1938	31	1948	54

Total -----786

III. Marriage

Married ----- 403

Unmarried ----- 351

Divorced ----- 2

IV. Graduate Study

Ph. D. ----- 18

M. D. ----- 23

M. A. & M. S. ----- 76

Engaged in Graduate Study ----- 90

    In China ----- 7

    Abroad -----83

V. Occupation

A. Education ----- 247

    Principals ----- 19

    Teachers -----225

    Editors ----- 3

B. Home Making -----174

C. Social Service ----- 81

D. Government Service ----- 70

    In Chinese Government Office ----- 50

    In Foreign Government Office ----- 20

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GINLING COLLEGE Alumnae Statistics, November 1948  
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E. Hygiene -----	35
Doctors -----	23
Nurses -----	6
Public Hygiene -----	5
Pharmacist -----	1
F. Religious Work -----	7
G. Business -----	2
H. Engaged in Graduate Study -----	90
In China -----	7
Abroad -----	83
Others -----	50
Total -----	756

VI. Geographical Distribution after Graduation

Kiangsu -----	353
Szechwan -----	48
Kwangtung -----	39
Hupei -----	35
Hopei -----	26
Fukien -----	17
Formosa -----	17
Hongkong -----	14
Chekiang -----	9
Kiangsi -----	8
Anhwei -----	7
Hunan -----	7
Shantung -----	7
Shensi -----	5
Kweichow -----	3
Kansu -----	2
Honan -----	1
Yunnan -----	1
United States -----	95
England -----	10
Malaya -----	8
Canada -----	3
Macow -----	2
Indo-China -----	2
Singapore -----	2
Chile -----	1
South Africa -----	1
France -----	1
Unknown -----	32
Total -----	756

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January 1949

GINLING ALUMNAE IN AMERICA

- Chan, Miss Bao-tsui  
(Ginling 1937) c/o University of Chicago, School of Nursing, Chicago, Illinois
- Chang, Mrs. C. William  
(Bau Siu-djen) 179 N. Village Ave., Rockville Center, Long Island, New York
- Chang, Mrs. Hisao-mei  
(Djang Siao-mei, Ginling 1926) George Washington Inn, New Jersey Ave. & C Street, S.E., Washington, D.C.
- Chang, Mrs. Robert  
(Chou Meng-tsi, undergraduate) 4366 Forest Park Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.
- Chao, Miss Celia  
(Ginling ex-40) 1710 Prospect Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio
- Che, Miss Shu-feng  
(Ginling 1942) 179 Gerrard St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada
- Chen, Mrs. Gi-hsing Djou  
(Ginling 1939) George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois
- Chen, Miss Fu-ho  
(Ginling 1939) 217 Louis Street, East Lansing, Michigan
- Chen, Miss Hsing-mei  
(Ginling 1929) 26 Buckingham Drive, c/o Miss Wakerley, Albany, New York
- Chen, Miss Grace I.  
(Ginling 1947) c/o Mrs. T. Morris Perot, Jr., 132 Bethlehem Pike, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia 18, Pennsylvania
- Chen, Mrs. K. C.  
(Swen Dji-shuh, Ginling 1923) 145 West 66th St., New York, New York
- Chen, Miss Kwan-lin  
(Undergraduate 1943-45) Tatham House, Y.W.C.A., 138 East 38th St., New York, New York
- Chen, Miss Shih-dzung  
(Ginling 1936) School of Home Economics, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
- Chen, Miss Yu-ching  
(Ginling 1941) 4532 - 18th Ave., N.E., Seattle 5, Wash.
- Cheng, Miss Nai-hsing  
Mount Ida College, 777 Dedham St., Newton Centre 59, Massachusetts  
or  
144-46 Village Road, Jamaica, Long Island, New York. (Tel. JA 3-2421)
- Chiang, Miss Sin-bao  
(Ginling 1935) North Hall, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
- Chou, Mrs. Shu-tsuen Swen  
(Ginling 1937) 140 Claredon Street, Boston, Mass.

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Chu, Mrs. Ching-ho Liu (Ginling 1936)	14 West 112th St., Apt. 101, New York, New York (UN 4-7000, Extention 744)
Chu, Dr. Ying-chang	91-46 Hollis Court Blvd, Queens Village, New York
Chu, Mrs. Grace Zia (Ginling ex-24)	13 Allen Street, Hanover, New Hampshire
Chu, Mrs. P. C. (Liu Dze-yi, Ginling 1935)	S. 2004 Meehan Ave, Philadelphia 19, Pa.
Chuh, Miss Una (Ginling 1947)	Winthrop College, Rock Hill, South Carolina.
Djang, Miss Feng-ya (Ginling 1947)	75 West Norwich Avenue, Columbus 1, Ohio
Djang, Dr. Hsiang-lan (Ginling 1928)	Selly Oakes College, Birmingham, England
Djang, Miss Ming-hwa (Ginling 1944)	c/o Horace H. Rackham Graduate School University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Djang, Miss Nora Ai-djen (Ginling 1933)	Biblical Seminary, 233 East 49th St. New York 16, New York
Dju An (Ginling 1925)	c/o British Council, 3 Hanover Street, London W.C. 1, England
Dju Mei-sien (Mrs. May Quong, Ginling 1937)	c/o Central News Agency of China, News Bldg., Rm. 1510, 220 East 42nd St., New York 17, New York HOME: 431 E. 20th St., Apt. 1-c, New York, New York (SP7-7892)
Dju, Miss Mei-yü (Ginling 1930)	P.O. Box 125, MacDonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, Canada
Dju Yin-süen (Ginling 1946)	1020 Glendon Ave., Los Angeles 24, Calif.
Dwan Hsioh-gien (Ginling 1943)	15 South Pleasant St., Oberlin, Ohio
Dzo, Miss Frances Y. L. (Dzo Yu-lin, Ginling 1936)	International House, 1414 East 59th St. Chicago 37, Illinois
Fan, Mrs. Hsieh-sen (Chang Bing-i, Ginling 1932)	1701 Kilbourne Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. or c/o Mrs. Henry Jong, 200009 Fenton Ave., Detroit 19, Michigan
Fung, Miss Cecilia Grace (Feng Li-chang, Ginling 44-45)	D'Youville College, Buffalo 1, New York
Gwan Ying-chien (Ginling 1947)	4522 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri

Gwoh Kai-gueh (Ginling 1947)	University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Hsiang Shu-ren (Ginling 1942)	c/o Miss Grace Chen, 132 Bethlehem Pike, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hsiung Gueh-djen (Ginling 1942)	Dept. of Bacteriology, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan
Hsiung Yan-na (Ginling 1941)	c/o Mrs. Edward L. Christie, 106 Highland Avenue, Ithaca, New York
Hsu Bao-feng (Ginling 1948)	Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, New York
Hsu, Mrs. Paul P. T. (Djang Shui-gi, Ginling 1941)	611 Church St., Ann Arbor, Michigan
Hsueh Deh-yu (Ginling 1947)	Burdette Cottage, 622 Irving Avenue Syracuse 10, New York
Hsueh, Mrs. Ming-sin Tang (Ginling 1938)	Brent House, 7740 Woodlawn, Chicago, Ill.
Hu Siu-ying (Ginling 1933)	Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University, Jamaica Plains, Mass.
Huang Nan (Ginling 1937)	Cincinnati General Hospital, Cincinnati, Ohio
Hwang Yen-hwa (Ginling 1942)	Dept. of Home Economics, Philips Univer- sity, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Kan Yuk-hong (Ginling 1947)	University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
Kao, Mrs. Wei-yü Shen (Ginling 1937)	1915 Kalorama Road, N.W., Washington 9, D.C.
Ke, Mrs. Ting-sin (Ho I-djen, Ginling 1930)	5614 Drexel Ave., Chicago 37, Illinois
Keefe, Mrs. Emily Case	International House, 500 Riverside Drive, New York, New York
Kiang, Mrs. Gü-fang (Ginling 1921)	Overbrook School for the Blind, Philadelphia 31, Pennsylvania
Lai, Mrs. Deh-fang Swen (Ginling 1945)	48 Melbury Court, High Street, Kensington, London W. 8, England
Lee, Mrs. Fu-mei Ling (Ginling 1929)	625 Haven St., Evanston, Illinois
Lee, Mrs. Wellington (Ying Shan-gu, Ginling 1941)	147-49D Charter Road, Jamaica 2, Long Island, New York

Li, Mrs. Chao (Sie Wei-peng, Ginling 1930)	33-12th St., Orange Grove, Johannesburg, South Africa
Li, Mrs. Chu-ting (Kwang Yao-wen, Ginling 1947)	Post Office Box 842, Iowa City, Iowa
Li Dze-djen (Ginling 1933)	c/o Miss Spicer, 14 Dawson Place, London W 2, England
Li, Miss Dzun (Ginling 1920)	Drew University, Madison, New Jersey
Li Gwan-yuen (Ginling 1931)	556 W. 113th St., New York 25, New York
Li Ming-djen (Ginling 1934)	School of Music, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
Li, Mrs. Yu-hwa Niu (Ginling 1937)	119 Pearl St., Mt. Holly, New Jersey
Liang, Mrs. T. A. (Liu Yu-ting)	P. O. Box 110, Ithaca, New York
Lin, Chung-djen (Mrs. Louis Chang, Ginling 1944)	c/o Miss Helena S. G. Djang, 611 Church St., Ann Arbor, Michigan
Lin Pei-fen (Ginling 1943)	c/o Boas Studio, 323 West 21st Street, New York, N. Y. (CH 3-7551)
Lin Pei-hsing (Ginling 1946)	8711 - 48th Place, Berwyn, Maryland
Liu Ching-ho (Ginling 1936)	512 W. 122nd St., New York, New York
Liu Yung-szi (Ginling 1925)	Sabin Hall, Greeley, Colorado
Lo Mei-dji (Ginling 1936)	International House, 1414 E. 59th Street Chicago 37, Illinois
Loh Pei-fang (Ginling 1939)	Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Loh Zung-nyi (Ginling ex-24)	Cedar Lodge, Wellesley 81, Mass.
Lu, Mrs. David (Li Hwei-yuen, Ginling 1932)	2800 Woodley Road N.W., Washington 8, D.C.
Ma, Dr. Dorothy Y. C.	Presbyterian Hospital, 620 West 168th St. New York, New York
Ma, Miss Jane D. (Ginling 1935)	Weatherwax House, 1026 East 3rd Street Bloomington, Indiana



Ma, Mrs. Ju-luan (Djang Feng-ya, Ginling 1947)	66 W. Patterson Ave., Columbus, Ohio
Mao Yu-dung	P. O. Box 304, College Park, Maryland
Mao Yun-nan (Ginling 1928)	Merrill-Palmer School, Detroit, Michigan
Mar, Mrs. Timothy (Lu Shu-ying, Ginling 1928)	3610 Jocelyn St. N.W., Washington 15, D. C.
Ngai, Mrs. John S. K. (Sie Wan-lien, Ginling 1927)	540 Russell Hill Rd., Toronto 12, Ontario, Canada
Nyi, Mrs. Gloria Li	3620 N. Broadway, Los Angeles 31, Calif.
Phang, Mrs. Samuel H. (Wang Hung-dju, Ginling 1935)	White Memorial Hospita, 312 N. Boyle Ave. Los Angeles, California HOME: 1330 Penn. Ave., Apt. 7 Los Angeles 33, California
Quon, Mrs. Albert T. (Ho Chang-chi, Ginling 1923)	1051 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles 6, Calif.
Siu, Mrs. Paul (Ong Hwei-lan, Ginling 1935)	324 Commonwealth Ave., Boston 15, Mass.
" " Sueh Peh-yu	511 Van Buren, Syracuse 10, New York
Sun, Mrs. J. H. (Wong Kuo-sieu)	Tower Court, Wellesley College, Wellesley 81, Mass.
Sun Tseng-min	c/o Welfare Division, United Nations, Lake Success, New York
Sung, Mrs. Gin-djuh Wei (Ginling 1945)	c/o Mr. Henry Sung, Room 1302, 75 West St. New York 6, New York
Sung, Mrs. Li-chuan (Cheng Mei-deh, Ginling 1938)	868 N. 19th St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.
Swen, Miss Ruby En-lien (Ginling 1928)	Webster College, Webster Groves, Mo.
Szetu, Miss Dju (Ginling 1935)	Methodist Hospital, Omaha 3, Nebraska
Tan, Miss Florence T. Y. (Ginling 1942)	Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida
Tsang Tsai-i (Ginling 1942)	Graduate House, Oberlin Conservatory of Music, Oberlin, Ohio
Tsen, Mrs. P. L. (Fang Chin-tsui, Ginling 1929)	c/o Bishop Lindel Tsen, 604 Jarvis St., Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada

Tsiang, Mrs. T. F. (Nyok Zoe Dong, 1916-18)	90 Morningside Drive, New York 27, New York
Tsien, Miss Lily	11th Ave., George V, Paris 8, France
Tsui Ko-shi (Ginling 1937)	Bible Training Institute, Glasgow, Scotland
Tsui Ya-lan (Mrs. D. Y. Lin, Ginling 1937)	5077 N. 27th St., Arlington, Virginia
Wang An-djen (Ginling 1946)	Smith College School of Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts
Wang, Mrs. C. S. (Chen Yi-chen, Ginling 1941)	147-60 Charter Road, Jamaica 2, Long Island, New York
Wang Kuo-sieu (Mrs. T. H. Sung)	Dept. of History, Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts
Wang, Mrs. T. H. (DjuI-dju, Ginling 1926)	Crozier Seminary, Chester, Pennsylvania
Wang, Dr. Yin-ying (Ginling 1936)	107 Holland Ave., White Plains, New York
Wei, Mrs. Hsioh-ren (Liu Yin-bao, Ginling 1925)	144-14 Union Turnpike, Flushing, Long Island, New York or c/o Dr. Wei Hsioh-ren, Chinese Delegation Atomic Energy Commission, Empire State Bldg. New York, New York
Wei, Mrs. Hsioh-tze (Sung Ja-ling)	Chinese Consulate-General, Vancouver, Canada.
Wu Mei-ling (Ginling 1938)	2415 Jackson, Corvallis, Oregon
Wu Shui-hsia (Ginling 1935)	Carey Hall, Selly Oakes, Birmingham, England
Yang Pei-dju (1935-37)	c/o Yutivo Sons & Co., Dasmarias, Manila, Philippine Islands
Yeh, Mrs. Lucy L.	812 North West Ave., Jackson, Michigan
Yen, Mrs. Deh-hsing Hwang	859 E. 156th St., The Bronx 55, New York
Yin Dao-ying	316 Hill St., Lansing, Michigan
Ying, Mrs. Agnes S. (Giang Shan-ying, Ginling 1925)	2524 Telegraph Ave., Berkeley 4, Calif.

Yu Shwen-hwa  
(Ginling 1929)

3509 Asbury, Dallas, Texas

Yu, Dr. Tsai-fan  
(Ginling 1932)

Bard Hall, 50 Haven Ave., New York, New York

Zia, Ruth Wen-mei

College of Home Economics, Syracuse University,  
Syracuse 10, New York

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Box 131  
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MISS LORETTA PAN  
395 RIVERSIDE DRIVE  
NEW YORK 25, N. Y.

Sunday at 1:30 p.m.  
January 14, 1962

Dear Chi-hsing:

I just learned on the telephone talking to a former colleague of mine at the American Consulate General in Hong Kong that Ts'ai Tzu-ku's husband suddenly passed away. It happened on January 8th at the Consulate building on the fifth floor. He went back to the Consulate for re-employment. After filling in the papers he left. On the stairway he slipped and fell. That was the end of him; so I was informed. Probably a stroke. He was only 46 or 47 according to Mr. Ng, who was his boss in the Translation Section at the Consulate. Joyce has two children. She is teaching Chinese at Hong Kong University according to her letter to me last year. *\* Mrs. James Yen*

This is the time of the year to write numerous recommendation letters for the students who apply for NDFL/NDEA fellowships to study Chinese. I have been on this machine I don't know how many hours since Friday evening. In another week the students will have their final examination. The air is tense on the campus.

Wishing you a very fruitful and prosperous year,

Sincerely,

*潘细林*

*in the future*  
P.S. May I have 3 extra copies of our newsletter to be sent to 3 Ginlingers abroad please?

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**Ginling**  
**Fellowship Booklet**

**1964**

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"To keep for Lui En-tan, Quinling College, Nanking

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代表

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1254  
劉恩蕙  
女 教师 周體健  
1954年3月



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號數	1254
姓名	劉恩蘭
代表單位	教員團體婦女
填送日期	三十七年三月二十日

注意

本證請隨身攜帶妥為保存  
如遇查詢務請示出



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國民大會代表  
立法院立法委員  
全國性職業團體及婦女團體選舉事務所 為  
給與證書事依國民大會代表選舉罷免  
法及其施行條例各規定選舉之結果  
劉恩蘭先生當選為國民大會教員團體  
婦女代表合依國民大會代表選舉罷免  
法第三十一條及施行條例第五十五條  
之規定給與當選證書

右給與

劉恩蘭先生

主席委員 谷正綱  
委員 黃友部

林多儀

蔣作屏

李青子



中華民國

十七年三月

日



全... 第... 日... 號... 6... 7... 7

國民大會代表  
立法院立法委員

全國性職業團體及婦女團體選舉事務所為  
給與證書事依國民大會代表選舉罷免  
法及其施行條例各規定選舉之結果  
劉恩蘭先生當選為國民大會教員團體  
婦女代表合依國民大會代表選舉罷免  
法第三十一條及施行條例第五十五條  
之規定給與當選證書

右給與

劉恩蘭先生

主席委員 谷正綱  
委員 黃友部

林多儀

蔣作屏

董育亨



中華民國

二十七年三月

日

