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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
RG 11

Gintling

Corres.

Chen Siu-djen	1945
Chen Yü-ching	1945-1947
Chen Yü-djen	1937-1939
Cheng Nai-hsing	1948
Cheng, Tao	1927

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Chen Siu djen

1945

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DESCRIPTION OF AN ORPHANAGE

The following paragraphs are from a letter describing a visit to an orphanage at Hsin Ching, supported by grants from Chungking. The superintendent, Miss Chen Siu-djen, is a Ginling graduate.

"We arrived at the orphanage, surrounded with wheat fields and lovely country scenery, tall trees forming a row outside the main entrance - the side entrance to the interesting combination Buddhist-Taoist-Confucian temple now forty-years in construction and still in process of building. That evening and the next morning we had a first-hand introduction to a wonderful piece of work that too many take for granted.

"Our first impression was of order and cleanliness. The courts we passed through were swept, and nothing out of its place. We went on until we came to the court with the pagoda in the center, and found this was the living-quarters of the Orphanage with its 250 boys and girls, aged 8 to 17 (one third, girls). Obviously the children we came upon were interested in the visitors, but they were courteous and went about their business. The next morning we were up too late to see the boys sweeping the courts and dining-room, or two girls helping in their turn in the kitchen, but we saw them at breakfast, seated in the interesting half-out-of-doors long room, eight at a table, and then saw them 'do the dishes' - which consisted in taking their bowls and chopsticks to the stream running through a beautiful courtyard brightened with its gorgeously flowering 'Hai tong' tree; we saw them after breakfast climb this tree and get blossoms for some of the rooms; and we saw them poring over much-read books in the part of the pagoda which formed their library, and later on go off in groups to climb a hill nearby. It was March 29th, and a holiday, so we saw them only in holiday mood.

"They were very neatly dressed in the 'blue Roosevelt cloth'. They wore straw sandals, made by the boys themselves. Miss Chen thought that such work should be done by the children, so she investigated getting a teacher; he wanted \$160 a month. 'No!', Miss Chen could not afford that, so they found a servant who would come for \$2.00 a month; she and eight children learned at one time, and 'Now they teach one another.' The girls made their own clothes, underwear for the boys, shoes for winter for all the children. Their double-decker beds were irreproachably made.

"Most of her difficulties are concerned with finances. When we were there, she was receiving from Chungking \$564. a month per child (exclusive of the rice). This was supposed to take care of the cost of shoes, books, vegetables - meat is a luxury - soy sauce, and any new garments they might need, their palm-fiber mattresses, etc. We exclaimed at the small amount, for at that time I was paying about \$1,000 a day for my food! We said, 'How do you manage at all?' She replied, 'Well, I have to. There is no other way. If only I could get some of this allowance ahead of time I could do so much better, for then I could buy vegetable oil, soy sauce, etc. when prices had not gotten to the peak.' It was the financial consideration which meant that the girls helped in the kitchen, the boys did the sweeping, they made their own garments, sandals, wooden buckets for holding the rice - they eat 12 bushels a day, three at breakfast - the wooden wash basins. The boys go to market, carry home their own rice allowance, and the vegetables needed each day, thus saving the cost of a servant or two. We said, 'Tell us their menu today.'

"Well, for breakfast they have rice and beans. For lunch, bean sprouts and rice; for supper, dried vegetables, pickle and rice. Teachers eat just the same as the students. Last year at this time we were able to have two vegetables at a meal.'

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Description of an Orphanage

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"She told us that they were badly in need of a wider diet, more books, an ample supply of medicines. She told of a child who was seriously ill with a suppuration behind his ear. The doctor who came, said he should be taken to the hospital at Chengtu. When Miss Chen found it would cost at least \$50,000, she said, 'I have no money. He cannot go.' She herself stayed with the child most of the next three days, putting on hot compresses, and praying that the child would recover. He was well in a few days. She had literally no medicines, except a few aspirin. She would not have minded this lack so much if the children were fed better, and so better able to ward off disease. She appreciated the U.S.\$75. that had been collected at one of the air-fields, and given at Christmas time for yarn to knit socks.

"The children had no toys, and almost no playground equipment. They had made bamboo water pistols, and we saw a small boy with his, taking aim at the numerous sparrows."

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Chen Siu-djen

(G.C. '32) DEC 1945

It was on March 28 that two jeeps took four of us out to Hsin Ching ^{Hsin Ching} to an orphanage that caught the imagination of Colonel Jackson, in command of operations in this province. From the air-field proper, he himself drove us the ten or twelve li to the village of Hsin Ching and to the orphanage beyond. "Do you know Miss Chen?" we asked. "Of course," he said, "she's a friend of mine. I often visit her. She's doing a marvellous piece of work."

"We arrived at the orphanage, surrounded with wheat fields and lovely country scenery, tall trees forming a row outside the main entrance - the side entrance to the interesting combination Buddhist-Taoist-Confucian temple now forty-years in construction and still in process of building. That evening and the next morning we had a first-hand introduction to a wonderful piece of work that too many take for granted.

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"They were very neatly dressed in the 'blue Roosevelt cloth'. They wore straw sandals, made by the boys themselves. Miss Chen thought that such work ~~should~~ be done by the children, so she investigated getting a teacher; he wanted \$160. a month. "No!" Miss Chen could not afford that, so they found a servant who would come for \$2. a month; she and eight children learned at one time, and "Now they teach one another." The girls made their own clothes, underwear for the boys, shoes for winter for all the children. *Their double-decker beds were impeccably made.*

"Most of her difficulties are concerned with finances. When we were there she was receiving from Chungking \$564. a month per child (exclusive of the rice). This was supposed to take care of the cost of shoes, books, vegetables - meat is a luxury - soy sauce, and any new garments they might need, their palm fibre mattresses, etc. We exclaimed at the small amount, for at that time, I was paying about \$1,000 a day for my food! We said, "How do you manage at all?" She replied, "Well, I have to. There is no other way. If only I could get some of this allowance ahead of time I could do so much better, for then I could buy vegetable oil, soy sauce, etc. when prices had not gotten to the peak." It was the financial consideration which meant that the girls helped in the kitchen, the boys did the sweeping, they made their own garments, sandals, wooden buckets for holding the rice - they eat 12 bushels a day, three at breakfast - the wooden wash basins. The boys go to market, carry home their own rice allowance, and the vegetables needed each day, thus saving the cost of a servant or two. We said, "Tell us their menu to-day."

"Well, for breakfast they have rice and beans. For lunch, bean sprouts and rice; for supper dried vegetable and pickle and rice. Teachers eat just the same as the students. Last year at this time we were able to have two vegetables at a meal."

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"The children had no toys, and almost no playground equipment. They had made bamboo water pistol, and we saw a small boy with his, taking aim at the numerous sparrows."

Most of her teaching and administrative staff of 15 were overworked

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DEC 1945 [3]

page 5

and she did not find it easy to secure and keep teachers who were willing to life this strenuous and exacting work. Her group of children were gathered from four different orphanages since some institutions had to be closed on account of financial difficulties (28 left of an original 50 orphanages), and this mixing of children trained in four different institutions made many difficulties. She laughed when she took us around that morning at the odd state of some of the idols. When they first started work there, she thought that a job the children should do every week was to dust off the idols in each of the compartments around the big square. After a week the monks protested, saying the gilt would come off the figures, and the head-gear would be spoiled by inexpert childish fingers. There was the proof: some of the winged hats of certain figures were minus a wing, and on others the moustache had been reduced to a short straw stubb. In her own compartment, she hung a sheet over the idol facing her bed, and put her shoes in the space under the idol where incense is usually burnt. Miss Chen's mother had a hen setting in a similar space! In all the rooms there were the large carved pieces of wood showing the gifts to the temple, gifts of 100 cash, 200, 400, 500, 560.

"Sometimes I want to go away, but the children pull me back." She said this as she talked to a small boy of eight - the one spoiled child, she said - as he came up, asking if he could go climbing the hill with the other boys. He had been ailing, so she thought he would be better at home, but when she urged this, he looked so disappointed that she said, "Yes, you may go." He had come from Hunan, and did not know whether of not he had any family now. He had left home when he was two or three. In previous days of greater affluence, students had been given stamps for letters to their families. He said, "When you give stamps, I feel hurt. I have no home." She seemed a real mother to the little chap.

"When I am in Chengtu I don't want to come back. Life here is too difficult. But when I return I am glad to see the children. I feel I can't leave. I have been here five years and a third now, and often want to leave."

Mrs. Mills, when I get back to the campus, I shall try to write a brief paragraph about Miss Chen's previous history, her major, kind of work she did before this, etc. It may help to put her fine work now in proper perspective. We can be very proud that she is doing a splendid job, and one that few think is wonderful, but it involves so much of the humdrum.

(From Florence Kirk)

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Chen Yü-ching

1945-1947

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The Faculty of Chengtu

THE WAY WE LIVE

(an account of the Women Faculty at Ginling)

by Cheng Yu-ching, teacher of Biology, graduate of '41

Ginling moved west to Chengtu in 1938, and through all the eight long years since that time, we have had to adapt to wartime conditions. The faculty has done this cheerfully; it has been an experience to be refugees on this beautiful campus, and we shall take away with us many pleasant memories of the life here.

During the first two years, when the student body was small- the faculty were housed in the temporary U-shaped dormitory with the students. Each faculty member had one room 10' x 10'; the bed seemed to occupy half that space, and what was left became in turn a study, an office, a guest-room, or laundry. I was a student in those days, and we envied the faculty members who occupied a space allotted to four students! I remember the occasion of "Open House" day when all the dormitory was supposed to be spic and span for visitors from the college and from the campus generally. I visited a certain professor's room and seeing the room very much improved over other days, I said, "Miss.....your room is very tidy today! "Ha, ha!" she laughed, " you mean that I am not tidy on other days, don't you?" Then she lifted up a curtain stretched across the corner of the room and there were heaped up books and papers and tins. Oh, that was her way out! The professor went on, "The trouble is that I have too many books and things in this tiny room, but I have to use them all, so what can I do?" I remembered the separated spacious offices teachers had in Nanking, and thought, "This is being a refugee!"

Our crowded conditions had certain compensations: if we needed to see a professor for conference, it was easy to find her. Meetings and parties could easily be arranged. That first Christmas was delightful, with the whole Christmas pageant given out-of-doors, the manger placed on the open side of the "U" and the girls with candles in their hands looking out at each of the open windows on the courtyard scene, at shepherds and wisemen coming with their gifts, and the music echoing out from the darkness behind. Then we students took our gifts and went in procession across the open court to the manger, leaving them there.

The faculty had good-natured rivalry in furnishing their rooms, competing to see who could get attractive locally-made things for little money. They boasted that they liked the hard beds and the palm fiber-covered mattresses which in those days cost a dollar; the curtains at their windows were bought on the street, often the printed grass linen of this region. When it came to decorating walls-whether in the square living-room, or in bedrooms, there were almost no regulations about tacks in the walls! I remember Dr. Wu one day saying, "In these brick walls, you can drive nails, or paste pictures; there are not restrictions! The living room looked gay on such occasions as Christmas, Senior banquet, Founders Day.

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Then when the student body grew, the faculty had to find somewhere else to live; some went to homes on the campus; one group rented a house; a large group occupied rooms in the Union Hospital which was in the process of construction, a place which was dubbed, "Grand Hotel". All around were heaps of dirt and cement being mixed, and the noise of carpenters and builders, but the rooms were on the second floor

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and the rooms spacious. We felt we were fortunate to get new rooms so close to our classrooms. We looked forward to being here until the war ended, but in 1942 when the hospital was nearing completion and the rooms were wanted for medical work, we moved to the Canadian School, a spacious grey-brick building, with green lawns and beautiful "lan" trees and weeping willows, and a swimming-pool--if we had any way of keeping it in order! The older members of the faculty were given the single rooms, but the rest occupied what we have called "duets", "trios" or "quartets". Of these the "duet" is the most popular. The rooms are really nice; many have fire-places, and some open out to the veranda with a beautiful view. There are nice clothes closets, and in some rooms window-seats with cupboard space below. It was a treat to have under one roof classrooms (for some classes only), dining-room, chapel and auditorium. One thing we do not relish is that the food comes over from the "first" dormitory, and is cold when it reaches us, and often late. When the really cold weather comes, we have tiny charcoal burners on each table, and we heat the various dishes in turn, but this has been such a mild season, that we have not begun to use them yet. We also would like more baths, and cherish the weekly one that is our allotment; it may seem laughable to others when amahs appear at the door when we have faculty or other meetings, calling someone to a bath, but we obey the summons. We enjoy the grassy lawns, and any sunny day we may see faculty or students dotting the lawn, sitting on the substantial bamboo chairs lined up on the open verandah.

Everyone has learned to economize. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars a month seems a large sum for the average teacher to spend, but it is scarcely enough, now that prices are so high. Everyone has to plan carefully how to use her money; a pair of ordinary shoes costs at least \$10,000, and a pair of stockings is several thousand (those which are not full-fashioned are \$12,000); most of us have not had a new dress for a long time--a winter padded gown may cost from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. Some of the faculty have learned to be their own tailors, making their own dresses-- a thing they would not have thought of doing in pre-war days. They gleefully point to turned dresses, and coats, and reknit sweaters. When yarn is difficult to buy and very expensive, they combine cotton yarn and wool for socks and sweaters.

We eat the same food as the students, and spend 1/4 of our salary for it. Those who have families spend 1/2 for food. People are willing to spend even this high proportion on nutritious food, in order to keep in good health, for being sick is more expensive. Many add eggs, fruit, or milk to the regular food. When we want to entertain guests, we usually do some cooking ourselves to add to the school food. Some of us who knew nothing of the art of cooking have now become experts. On the "ho-peng" in our rooms we experiment on new dishes, on soups, "chiao-tze", beef-stews, and jams.

The "ho-peng" may be called the "social center" of each room. The charcoal burner with a few red-hot coals gives a feeling of warmth, and around it people may sit and chat and knit, and supervise some dish being cooked. Students who are not allowed to have them in their rooms, look at us with envy. When it is a question of where a committee will be held, or where the fellowship group will hold its next meeting, the vote is very often for some faculty member's room where they may gather in comfort around the "ho-peng". This is something we have grown accustomed to here; in Nanking we used instead the fireplaces in the various social rooms.

Some of our faculty are keen on vitamins. Once a food nutrition teacher analyzed pomelos, and found that the green unripe fruit contained much vitamin C;

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thereafterwards several teachers intentionally bought green pomelos; once when I was asked to try a section, I made a face at the sour taste. They laughed at me, but urged me to eat some more, for it was good for me! I often called them "vitamin experts" and tease them by asking, "Does this food have vitamins?"

We have learned to walk. Now we seldom take rickshaws when we go shopping or on trips. Some faculty members walked twenty-five li with the students to a spring conference.

Playing bridge is a popular game when faculty want relaxation, or when there are guests to be entertained. Every third night when the lights are off, we feel that a possibility of passing the evening by the light of our rape-seed oil lamps is bridge! Not that we play frequently, but we often arrange the bridge for such lightless nights.

To give birthday parties without spending much money taxes our originality. I remember on Dr. Wu's fiftieth birthday we planned a sort of symbolic gift-giving for her, for we knew she would be disturbed if we spent money on substantial gifts. We made a big, beautiful paper birthday cake, quite realistically, and inside we put our little presents--things made by ourselves, poems and essays about her, paper toys, drawings of fish, fruit, and things she liked to eat. She was greatly moved when she saw our symbolic gifts. Then we gave stunts. It stays in our minds as a memorable party.

When Christmas time comes around, we like to give gifts we ourselves have made; we want to make others happy, and cannot afford to buy gifts. Some make attractive red paper cut-out Christmas designs; others make their own Christmas cards, decorated candles, artificial Xmas trees, etc. One year seven of us lived in one of the West China practice houses. When we returned from our Christmas entertainment, we saw our stockings hanging on our doors, filled too, with oranges, candles, matches, toys etc. Our Santa had been another member of the faculty who had managed to fill them when we were out. The gifts were not valuable, but we appreciated this from the bottom of our hearts.

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Our Santa told us she had tried hard to find some stockings without holes, or at least well-mended, but she looked in vain! "Your stockings are not very presentable", she said, "but Santa Claus is also too poor to send good stockings this war-time Christmas!" We laughed and laughed and had a jolly time together.

Although we have suffered greatly from the war, we have had the chance to face reality, to develop our creative power, and to be alert to the needs of the time. The war-time has disciplined us in many ways!

December 15, 1945

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Chen Tzu-ching

4532 - 18th Ave. N. E.
Seattle 5, Washington
March 27th, 1947

Mrs. W. P. Mills
Secretary of A. B. C. C.

My dear Mrs. Mills,

I would like to introduce myself to you as one of the Girding College graduate who got the scholarship of the State Department of U. S. A., and came to the university of Washington to study Parasitology. I just arrived here last Saturday (March 22nd), and now try to adjust myself to this new environment. It is really a wonderful and new experience to live in a foreign country. People here are kind to me, and I am sure that I am going to know more about America, and will enjoy the life here.

I had been working in Girding College for about six year since my graduation, so I am pretty closely related to it. I heard much about you, and appreciate your work.

Do you have a name list of the alumni of Girding College who are now in America? I would like very much to know who & where they are. If it is convenient please give me a copy. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,
Chen, Tzu-ching

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Chen Yü djen

1937-1939

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1632, 9th Ave., Greeley, Colorado
July 6th, 1937

Dear Miss Griest,

I was so happy to get your nice letter last time, but I am sorry that we could not attend that meeting for we were too busy at that time.

Helen Hjang and Lillian Chin have already left from Greeley last Saturday. Helen has to have her feet-operation as early as possible in Chicago and so she has to leave here early. Miss Chin has to go back to China to work in the coming fall. I don't have very important thing to do and so I still stay here to study more for during summer quarter, we have more professors and courses to choose here in this college. Really I have enjoyed my work very much in this year and I have learned a great deal and I do hope I will be able to apply some of them in China when I go back.

The people here in Greeley are always very nice to us. I think we have been so fortunate to study in a small place like Greeley. Otherwise we would be lost, if we have been in a large city as New York.

The following lists are the names of the "Ginling Council" who planned for our

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Guelley Council - Greeley, Colorado.

Took care of 3 Guelley girls 1936-1937

names in file -

Scholarships:

- 1. Mr. Helen C. Harris
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.
- 2. Rev. Ervine Inglis
1115, 8th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 3. Mr. Grace Wilson
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.
- 4. Mrs. Charles Southard
1513, 11th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 5. Rev. James E. Bell
1211, 12th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 6. Rev. Willard W. Strahl
1225, 8th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 7. Miss Elizabeth Leha
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.
- 8. Mrs. Mollie E. Kitt
1825, 12th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 9. Mrs. J. A. Weaver
1850, 12th ave., Greeley, Colo.
- 10. Mrs. Jackson
Colorado State College of Education, Greeley, Colo.

Last Christmas vacation I had a trip to New York City, but I am so sorry that I did not know that you were there at that time. I do hope that before I leave for China next summer, I can have a chance to see you. In the coming fall I will study in The Graduate Teachers College of Winnetka, Illinois.

Very sincerely your student,
Chen Yih Edjen.

897 Elm Street, Winnetka, Ill.
Oct. 31st, 1937

Dear Miss Quest,

Your letters were all duly received, but I am sorry I could not answer them on time. Besides my busy school work, I am often asked to give talks to different kinds of meetings among church groups, high school students and faculty, and woman's club. Within the last two weeks I have given five talks - four in schools and one in the Smith College alumnae meeting here in Winnetka. In most of the time they asked me to talk about my own work, Ginling College and China. Since this is my opportunity to do some thing for my college and to serve for China, I always try to manage my time to do them when my health permits me to accept them.

I would be glad to share with you my personal letters dealing with the present general situation in China. The only letter I got from Nanking, since the war, was Miss Vantrien's diary and I imagine you got that too. But later on if I get some news, I will be glad to send you.

Very sincerely yours,
Chen Yü-djen.

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OCT 31
1937

1. The preparations for protection against war in Nanking and other communities that I know are:
 - a. Digging trenches
 - b. Colouring buildings with black or gray color.
 - c. Practising fire drill
2. The ways the men and women students preparing to assist their country in time of war are:
 - a. Military training for men students.
 - b. First aid training for women student.
3. Both faculty and students hate war and do not want to have war, but if war is the only way to face the situation, we as citizens want to help with all our efforts.
4. In regard to the reconstructorial work in China the most important one is the new life movement in which the school people share a great deal.
5. The attitudes of students and faculty toward the central government is

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OCT 31
1937

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respecting and cooperating with
the government.

6. We don't like communism.
7. If it is possible, they of course, want to keep on their own college work and prepare themselves for greater service to the country, but if the immediate need to help the country in some other ways as doing first aid work or going to the war, is more important, they then would rather give up the college work temporarily and serve the country in the other way.

I am very willing to speak on China in my vicinity and have already done several times and am still going on to accept as many as my health permits the invitations of the people here.

Suite 903
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
November 8, 1937

My dear Yü-djen:

You were very good to answer so fully the questionnaire, and also to write me such a nice letter. I know it must be hard to be doing your work and so much speaking, and yet telling China's story seems the most important thing to do these days.

Miss Ellen Holt, who is the Ginling representative in the Chicago Smith College Club, has asked for the names of Ginling alumnae in the Chicago area. I have given her your name, and I trust you will be able to do whatever she may ask you to do. She is one of the Smith alumnae who has been most interested in the Ginling-Smith connection and has done a great deal to foster it in the Chicago area. You realize that the financial importance to Ginling of the Smith interest is very great. They are a fully cooperating unit and they give generously to the college. The way these gifts are maintained is through keeping them informed of China and Ginling.

You will be interested to know that we are trying to get published Miss Vautrin's diary in one of America's leading magazines. We are asking therefore that no one else publish it anywhere else until Mrs. Thurston has settled the question of publishing it through a magazine.

With the best of good wishes to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miss Chen Yü-djen
897 Elm Street
Winnetka, Illinois

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Sent to Yu-djen

5/13/38

GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

Cable from Miss Vautrin. Received in New York on April 30, 1938. Transmitted through the Department of State.

Telegram from Nanking April 29 transmits following message for you from Vautrin quote donation from New England committee will be of inestimable value when camps close end of May since other funds then exhausted. Will be utilized especially in caring for needy widows and orphans. We have just forwarded article on six weeks religious education project and we are now starting a new project which comes to an end May 28. Probably two types of work on campus this autumn, namely, one for teaching widows and one for local junior senior middle school girls. As soon as plans are definite will forward budget needs for both types. Chen Yu Djen needed if she chooses to come back. Personally consider it unwise to release consignments to Houghton Mifflin. Your help has been deeply appreciated end quote.

SUMNER WELLES
Acting Secretary of State

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832 Bryant Avenue,
Winnetka, Illinois.
June 20, 1938.

Dear Miss Griest:

Your letter with the telegram was duly received. But I am sorry to say that I was unable to answer you sooner. When your letter came, I just had my operation done in a hospital in Chicago, and was unable to write and to think until now. It was a major operation and I am still in bed. I am so glad to have this operation done. The doctor said that if I wait for another three years, it will be a very serious operation and even now it will take at least half a year to gain my full strength back. But the doctor said to the dean of the College after I was moved out from the operation room, "I am sure Miss Chen will be entirely well from now on." My general health is very good and this had been the only trouble. So I am so happy to wait for having strong health.

In regard to my return to Ginling in Nanking, I am hundred percent willing to go back to help Miss Vautrin to do something for the Chinese youngsters and for my country during this important period. To go back to Ginling this summer is my original plan. All what I studied here in these two years is preparing to meet the needs in Ginling. But now since my recovery is very slow and I don't think I will be able to travel within two or three months, even if I try to get back this summer, with such kind of health I don't think I can help Miss Vautrin as much as I want. Three days ago the college dean said to me, "If you cannot go back to China this summer, we would be very glad to have you here for the next year." So I think for the sake of my health and for the sake of my service for the Chinese youngsters' education in future, it seems better for me to stay here now. But if half year later in next spring my health is all right and if Miss Vautrin would want me to come back to Ginling, I would be glad to do so. Would you please write Miss Vautrin or telegraph her, if you think it is necessary, about my case? I have written her directly to Nanking for several times but I got no answer. Is it all right to write her directly to Ginling now?

Love,
Yü-djen.

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818 Hamlin St.
Evanston, Ill.
July 20, 1938

Dear Miss Griest:

I just got a letter from Miss Vautrin asking me to go back to Ginling in Nanking this summer. But at the same time she said, "If you have had a good opportunity offered to you to continue, then you must feel perfectly free to remain". So for the sake of my health, my better service for China, and my good opportunity offered to me here, I will stay here to continue to study more. In Miss Vautrin's letter she also said, "Through Miss Griest I would like to have a cable or radiogram from you as soon as you decide". So will you please cable or radiogram her for me telling her that I will continue to study here? Then will you, please tell me the cost? I will try to send you the fee later. Thank you very much.

As soon as answering your letter last month, I sent Miss Vautrin a letter to tell her in detail about my decision of remaining here after summer. I hope she has already received it now or will receive it soon.

Now I am in Evanston and am taking one course in Northwestern University. It is very interesting and useful.

My recovery is still slow, but I feel better and better. I hope after this summer I will be able to take up my regular school work, and I will spend most of my time in Northwestern University then.

This summer school will be ended on August 13. Then if I feel all right I will visit some friends outside of this town. So if you write me, please use the following address, and Mrs. Murray will forward it to me. c/o Mrs. D. B. Murray, 832 Bryant Ave., Winnetka, Illinois.

How are you? Hope you are not too busy, and have a nice summer.

Love,

Yi - djen

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[1938?]

from letter of November 10 from Miss Vautrin
to the Board of Founders

The main reason for writing this brief letter at this time is to have you get in touch with Chen Yu-djen. Will you find out from her what she really wants to do: remain in America for the second semester, go to our Unit in West China if they feel there is a need for her there, or come here to this campus? There is no doubt about the need here and the welcome she would receive and the contribution she would make. If for any reason she thinks it better for her not to come here, I would appreciate knowing just as soon as possible, for I would want to try to get other help. We are now very much in need of several good women workers in the upper course, one to head up the curriculum and help in supervising the practice teaching of the Experimental Course girls who are teaching in the Homecraft Course: one to look after the social life of the girls and the religious program - the work carried by Miss Wang before she went to Shanghai to finish her work at the Seminary. In other words we are much in need of both an academic dean and a social dean. We could have one of our men do the former, but we have wanted to keep the place open for Miss Chen, for that is the type of work for which she has been specially preparing.

If Miss Chen is interested in coming to the work here, it would be a very great advantage to have her visit some institutions like Berea, Hampton, and perhaps other institutions of the secondary school grade where the students do much of their own work and are also able to earn their fees. Almost 100 of our 145 girls in the Experimental Course are earning all or part of their fees this year, and I imagine that conditions will not improve much during the coming five years or even more. This semester the girls are earning their fees by cleaning classrooms, washing dishes, etc., but by next semester I hope that the weaving projects will be sufficiently under way so that some of them can earn money in that way, and then we could have all the girls - those who pay fees and those who do not - do the cleaning work. We have found thus far that it is very valuable in training them.

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GRADUATE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF WINNETKA

EDUCATIONAL
DIRECTORS

FLORA J. COOKE
PERRY DUNLAP SMITH
CARLETON WASHBURNE
CHAIRMAN

WINNETKA · ILLINOIS

December 10, 1938

Mrs. Donald Murray
832 Bryant Avenue
Winnetka

DEAN
FRANCES L. MURRAYOFFICE
THE SKOKIE SCHOOL
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WINNETKA 281

My dear Mrs. Thurston:

Thank you for your lovely letter written in Ann Arbor. I am glad if you enjoyed your day with us, for we certainly enjoyed ours with you and only hope we didn't wear you out.

Yu-djen is in bed again with a fever of 100 and over and I am having the doctor look her over tomorrow. It probably has nothing to do with her former illness and is the Chinese version of our mid-west grippe or cold--without the sniffling and coughing that we do here in Illinois usually. At any rate, she is flat on her back, and a letter from Mrs. Macmillan in New York enclosing word from Miss Vautrin sent on November 10 from Nanking, came two days ago and is being replied to by a statement of Yudjen's present illness and inability to take up responsibilities now in Nanking. I think it is true that Yu-djen could not assume responsibility now for work there, and so she is having to say so quite frankly. It is all very much too bad, because I know that Miss Vautrin knows she would do fine work if she could come. And Yu-djen is covered with humiliation, apparently, that she cannot go and is very much upset over it. I shall, of course, do my best to help her get over feeling upset and suggest that she just plan to return to her sister in Peking in June if she does not feel well enough to work at once. At the moment it seems the only thing to do. It does seem as if we should be able to get the girl well and keep her so, but I guess we just aren't smart enough to do it, or some thing. I am convinced that her doctor is a good one, although I suspect you wonder why I don't try another doctor if things don't clear up pretty soon.

Mrs. Blaine has just reassured us that she is sending money to us to cover all of Yu-djen's expenses for her illness and the current year and so she is well taken care of. But I do so want to get her on her feet and able to live a happy, comfortable, useful life. I presume it will just take more patience and I must say the poor girl is pretty patient. I should not be nearly so patient.

Thank you for all of your help in explaining things to me. I hope it will make me better able to help Yu-djen wisely. With the smell of the sea in her nostrils--figuratively speaking--and the thought of her home country to be seen in June, maybe she will feel less discouraged and be able to be happy even in her illness.

Thanking you again, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frances Murray

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Please return to
The New York Office.
A. Moore.

December 10, 1938
818 Hamlin Avenue
Evanston, Illinois

Mrs. T. D. Macmillan
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mrs. Macmillan:

I am very sorry that I could not answer your letter at once but I have been in bed with a temperature and was unable to write. I am still not well but perhaps I will be better soon.

I enclose my reply to Miss Vautrin's message to me and I hope you will either send this reply to her, or write her in your own words whatever you think best concerning the situation. As I told Miss Vautrin, I am deeply sorry that I cannot now go and take up the responsibility of the work for the secondary education at Ginling--but that is impossible as I have to spend much time resting each day, even when I do not have temperature and have to remain in bed as I do just now. My health has improved gradually from last spring, but I am far from well and I have been very discouraged. I think perhaps this present illness has not to do with my former illness, but is due to cold.

I am attending Northwestern University for one course in Religious Education and I go twice a week to Winnetka for a course in Child Development and one in Research. I do not always feel strong enough to attend the classes, but most of the time I do and I enjoy the work.

I hope Miss Vautrin can get someone to help her at once with the work at Nanking as I know she must need help very much.

Thank you very much for taking the trouble to write me and for sending Miss Vautrin's message. I had dinner with Mrs. Thuston the other day and we had such a pleasant time together.

Sincerely yours,

Chen Yü-djen

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When I was in Northampton the other day, I met Miss Bryson on the street, and learned a little of your conversations with her. I have waited until we should have Rebecca's decision for the immediate present before making general observations to you on certain relations between us who are Ginling workers, and the time has probably come to put on paper something of our mutual understandings.

Ginling needs every minute and every ounce of strength we can give to the American program, and we need to put up all possible safeguards against duplication of effort, and against misunderstandings which will harm Ginling in small or large ways in the minds of the friends of the College. We have in Miss Moore a person whose mind runs in channels of common sense and of deep personal interest, and I believe we can depend upon her to save us from harming the cause to which we are devoted, provided the office over which she now presides is kept completely informed of everything we do. When such information can be given in the form of carbon copies of letters, that is less expensive in time and energy; but when it needs to be in the form of memoranda of verbal interviews, these memoranda should be sent forward to her promptly. I feel sure that you will agree to all this.

When the letter from Minnie came about Chen Yü-djen, I was unaware of the fact that you had been asked officially by Miss Wu to take certain steps in regard to Chinese staff matters. Miss Moore was also ignorant on this point, and therefore she was unable to turn to you immediately, but instead, took the correct official step in asking me to write to Miss Chen. We have now received from Yü-djen a very prompt reply, which you will deal with as you think best.

I doubt whether it is necessary for me to argue in defense of the understanding which I have here outlined briefly, namely, that we clear all of our Ginling activities through the New York office. Personally and officially I am only one of the people involved, but let me record a few of the reasons why it is necessary for me to know everything which you or any other Ginling person does on behalf of the College, or individuals connected with it.

150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
14 December 1938

Dear Ruth:

Miss Moore has already told you something of the recent correspondence with Chen Yü-djen. Have you time and strength to take up this question from this point, keeping Miss Moore informed of every step in the correspondence?

When I was in Northampton the other day, I met Miss Bryson on the street, and learned a little of your conversations with her. I have waited until we should have Rebecca's decision for the immediate present before making general observations to you on certain relations between us who are Ginling workers, and the time has probably come to put on paper something of our mutual understandings.

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Miss Chester 12/14/38

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When I go to Northampton, I am almost certain to see Miss Bryson, partly because she is an active individual and partly because she is resident faculty in the dormitory where my niece lives. Miss Bryson expects me to be en courant in all matters of Ginling fellowship applicants, together with their past histories and future prospects. Whenever I meet a member of the former Ginling faculty, as I do every few days throughout the year, I need to be able to talk to them in their own language, giving them news of the developments in the departments to which they are especially devoted. When I meet President Neilson or Miss Woolley or one of the many other college heads with whom I work all the year, (President Atwood of Clark, for instance) I need to be able to answer specific questions about staff movements and graduate study. When I get to Ann Arbor I must have at my tongue's end the latest news from twenty or thirty Ginling women in whose claims is vested the splendid Ginling interest in Michigan. You will remember that for ten years it was I who sent forward recommendations for the Barbour appointments at Michigan, and that Committee always calls me into conference when I am in travel distance. With Miss Moore keeping up to date our alumnae list and the biographical details in regard to Chinese as well as foreigners, I can easily carry with me everything I need to be prepared for intelligent interviews, provided we all agree to keep the New York office informed of all we do.

I brought up this question with Mrs. Thurston when she and I had a fine talk on Monday morning. Her agreement was immediate, and she said, "Of course that's right. I am likely to forget the importance of reporting many of the things I do, but I must be careful about it. For instance, I have just written to the A.A.U.W. Fellowship Committee a note on behalf of Djang Hsiang-lan, and I must report this to New York."

I know you are keeping Miss Moore very carefully informed of your speaking engagements. Can you take time to comment rather fully on those you have already had, particularly with a view to giving Miss Moore the names of individuals - Smith or non-Smith - who may or may not be now on our lists, but whose interest struck you as particularly vital?

Sincerely yours,

TDM/am
 Mrs. T. D. Macmillan
 Miss Ruth Chester,
 3914 Locust Street,
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

I doubt whether it is necessary for me to argue in defense of the number standing which I have here outlined briefly, namely, that we clear all of our Ginling activities through the New York office. Personally and officially I am only one of the people involved, but let me record a few of the reasons why it is necessary for me to know everything which you or any other Ginling person does on behalf of the college, or individuals connected with it.

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GRADUATE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF WINNETKA

EDUCATIONAL
DIRECTORSFLORA J. COOKE
PERRY DUNLAP SMITH
CARLETON WASHBURNE
CHAIRMAN

WINNETKA · ILLINOIS

December 14, 1938

DEAN
FRANCES L. MURRAYOFFICE
THE SKOKIE SCHOOL
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WINNETKA 281

My dear Mrs. Thurston:

I saw Yu-djen again yesterday and I am hastening to write you to say that she has good, old-fashioned grippe of our best mid-west variety. The doctor came out on Sunday and gave her some medicine- and she is better already. I think it will be some days before she can leave the house, but she is definitely on the mend and in good spirits.

It is certainly too bad that Miss Vautrin's letter came to her when she was running such a fever, because I am quite sure she would have written a much longer, freer letter if she had been able to do so. I am equally sure that she would not have felt able to go back at this time, but she would have been able to write much more about herself in general had she been well. She will, I am sure, write more at length when she is over the grippe.

A Merry Christmas to you, and a fine New Year.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Murray

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Chen Yü-djen

818 Hamlin St. Evanston, Ill.

Dec. 30, 1938

Dear Mrs. Macmillan,

I am so sorry that I could not answer both Miss Moore's letter and yours promptly. When I got Miss Moore's I planned to take a recent photo for this purpose, but since I had been feeling not well, I was unable to do it. When your letter came, I had been asked to spend a week to rest in a friend's home out-of-town during the Christmas vacation. Yesterday when I came back I found your letter on my desk. Now I must write you! I am sending you this snap-shot first. I plan to take a photo next Monday, and send it to you too. If it is not too late, will you use the photo, instead of this snap-shot please? Otherwise, just use this snap-shot.

I don't know whether or not this information is too long. If it is, will you please just cut it shorter? Thank you.

Cordially yours,
Yü-djen Chen

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DEC 30 [2]

1938

1.
Yü-djen Chen (1928)

I. Work after graduation from Ginling

In 1928 she graduated from Ginling College where her major study was biology and minor was education.

From 1928 to 1930 she was a teacher at True Light Middle School in Canton, which was one of the best and large girls' Middle School in China at that time. Here in her first year she was only a classroom teacher of the different subjects in science, religion, and mathematics. In her second year besides her classroom teaching, she also shared with the executive and administrative responsibilities of the school.

From 1930 to 1935 she came back to her own Ginling to be the dean of the single-classed girls' Senior High Practice School of the College. In 1933 this school was registered under the Education Bureau of the Government and the new dormitory, built with the fund given by the three "Soong Sisters" - Madame Sun Yat-sun, Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Madame H. H. Kung in 1932, was finished. In 1934 the completed three-year-high school was accomplished. All of these were done under the supervision of Miss Minnie Vantrien - the head of the Education Department of the College.

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DEC 30 1938

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II. Work in This country:

From 1936 to 1937 she studied in The Colorado State College of Education, The Progressive Secondary Education - especially the administration, curriculum, and methods of teaching.

In 1937 to 1938 she took her work in The Graduate Teachers' College of Winnetka. Through the actual contacts, she studied the general actual practices of the Progressive Education in the different levels including Nursery Schools, Kindergartens, Elementary schools, Secondary schools, and Teachers' Training Institute.

In 1938 to 1939 she is continuing her work in Winnetka spending more time on the techniques of the research work for school education. At the same time she is studying some religious education in Northwestern University in Evanston.

III. Plans for work in China:

She plans to return to China in the summer of 1939 and render her service in the General Education Field. If the situation permits her, she hopes to have an opportunity to work continually and gradually for developing a complete Progressive School System including the different age levels from nursery school through kindergarten, elementary school, secondary school up to

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DEC 30 1938

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teachers' Training education to experiment
for a better foundational, fundamental,
general education to meet the very
needs of the different individuals and
the contemporary society of China.

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GRADUATE TEACHERS COLLEGE OF WINNETKA

EDUCATIONAL
DIRECTORSFLORA J. COOKE
PERRY DUNLAP SMITH
CARLETON WASHBURN
CHAIRMAN

WINNETKA · ILLINOIS

January 3, 1939

DEAN
FRANCES L. MURRAYOFFICE
THE SKOKIE SCHOOL
WINNETKA, ILLINOIS
TELEPHONE WINNETKA 281Mrs. Lawrence Thurston
10 Maple Road
Auburndale, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Thurston:

Thank you for your letter of December 15th. I am glad to report that Yu-djen is seeming to take a lively interest in things and actually went out to spend Christmas with Dr. and Mrs. Reynolds of Glen Ellyn and had a lovely time. That is her first trip since her illness and she actually was brave enough to go all by herself in the train. I think perhaps as long as I ~~have~~ know her that Yu-djen will not be well in the sense we expect people to be well in this country. But if she can be well enough to take an interest in her work and will grow steadily in the amount of work she can carry, we shall be happy. She was telling me yesterday that she is trying to get some information on poultry raising since she feels that much of the help needed by people in China will be much more practical than that which she has been able to furnish so far.

I am so glad to know that it is settled that you are going back to China some time this month or next because I know it is the thing dearest to your heart. We all wish you well and Godspeed in your efforts for China. I hope you will greet Miss Vautrin warmly for me and if you or she have any suggestions about our work with Yu-djen here, I hope you will write us freely about them.

Sincerely,

Frances Murray

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504 N. Washington St.
Wheaton, Illinois
Aug. 25, 1939

Dear Miss Quest,

I was so glad to get your letter again, but I am sorry that I could not answer your letter earlier. When your letter came, I was just out of town to rest in a friend's home and the people in the house were out of town to visit their son too. After coming back they forwarded me your letter.

I believe that you would be surprised to hear that I am planning to stay here longer. The main reason is that I am still not strong enough to go back to China. My health is better, but the improvement is still quite slow. I think the "flu" I got during the last spring delayed my progress a lot too. This July the 4th was the first time for me to go out of town by bus with a friend from Evanston to Lincoln Park in Chicago to spend our holiday there, but on the way back I got sick again and I had to rest for several days. Since I had my operation last year, now is the first time for me to try to go out of the town on the train for a short trip by myself. Now I wish that I could go back to China right now! But after trying a few short trips I found out that I still have to be patient to wait for a better health here and I am sure that if I go back now I will give a burden to the people in China.

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AUG 25 1939

I am glad to say that I have enough of patience, courage and hope for a better health in the near future and I think that to stay here a little longer is worthwhile for my future service in China. Don't you think so?

Last December I got a letter from Miss Vautrin through Mrs. Macmillan asking me to go back, and I found my health was impossible to travel, and so I wrote her the next day one letter directly to her to Nanking and another copy to Mrs. Macmillan in New York and asked Mrs. Macmillan either send my reply directly to Miss Vautrin or write her in her own words. My last sentence in that letter was "---- I am so sorry that it is impossible for me to go back now, but one thing which comforts me is that you have already had in mind one of your men who will take my place.....". Since then I never heard any thing from Miss Vautrin until this July the 3rd. So in the meantime I took for granted that she had already received my reply. Until this July the 3rd, when I got her letter of May 25th, it surprised me a great deal, for I found that she did not get my reply of the last December neither from me directly nor from Mrs. Macmillan indirectly. So right after I felt better from my holiday trip of July the 4th, I wrote her by air mail to Nanking on July the 7th saying

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Chen Yu. yu 8/25/39

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AUG 25 1989

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That if my health will be all right to travel I would like to come back to China early in September. But then I tried to walk more back and forth between the school and my house, and I found that though I felt better but was still not ready to endure the hardship of going back. So on Aug. 5th I wrote another air mail to Miss Vautrin telling her that I would stay here longer and perhaps I will go to Moody Bible Institute in the coming September until I feel strong enough to go back. When Miss Chester passed through Chicago on her way back to China, I asked her to hand over another letter to Miss Vautrin too. I hope all these letters can be received on time.

Perhaps you would be surprised to hear that I will go to Moody. During these few years of studying here in different kinds of schools and of observing and experiencing the different life and living of the people here both Christian and non-Christian, they made me feel that pure intellectual education without spiritual religion can not make a perfect contribution for developing a wholesome personality of mankind. Both of them should work closely together. Neither pure intellectual education, nor pure spiritual

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religion can give an abundant life to mankind. All the intellectual education I have learned from here are invaluable and I like it very much and agree with it entirely and it will be very helpful for our people in China. But it is not enough. To me the education should be even raised to a higher level. We need a kind of education which can help the mankind "to accomplish good through good" and "to overcome evil with good" instead of "to accomplish good through evil" and "to overcome evil with evil." In order to accomplish this higher goal, higher religious elements are needed in our present-day education. So during the last year and this summer beside my general education courses, I took some religious education in Northwestern University too. The method of the religious education there is very good and I may say that they try to follow entirely the method of the progressive education and I like and agree entirely with them on this point. But I would like to have a kind of religious education more than this — with the present-day intellectual progressive educational method of teaching and at the same time with more spiritual insight and spiritual inspiration. I know in Moody their method is not as progressive as that in the others, but what I want to get from there is not their method, but their spiritual inspiration and vital Christian fellowship.

Cheu Yü-djen - 8/25/39

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AUG 25 1939

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in daily life and living. I would like to experience all the different extreme experiences and I hope at last I can utilize together all the good points of the different schools here with an open and fair minded attitude. To give a so-called "Happy Medium" education for our people in China. Hope God give me the strength to carry out this important service when I go back.

My family was in Shensi in the last letter I got from them in June. But they said perhaps they would have to move soon to Szechwan. My mother is still sick and still can not move freely, but can walk a few steps a time if is supported by some body. Of course physically they suffer a great deal, but I am glad to say that all of them are fine christians and they have inner peace, faith and hope.

Have you ever heard from Miss. Vautrin recently? I hope my last three letters could reach her on time. I know that my postponed return gives her a lot of trouble. But on the other hand, if I go back and can not shoulder my responsibility, it will cause more trouble and give her an extra burden. What would you think? Hope to hear from you and get your advice.

Lovingly yours,
Yü-djen

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AUG 25 1980

P.S. My address after Sept 1st. will be as the following:

153 Institute Place, Chicago Ill

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Cheng Nai-hsing
Student Record
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院學理文子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING CHINA

室公辦長院
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 15, 1948


To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Miss Cheng Nai-hsing has completed her freshman year at Ginling College. She is coming to the United States with her parents. Her father, Dr. Simon M. Cheng, has been appointed as an advisor to the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations. Miss Cheng is anxious to continue her college work in America.

After Miss Cheng completed her first term at Ginling, her work was interrupted because of ill health. During the past term, she has been in good health and, in addition to her regular studies, has taken part in extra-curricular activities. She is a pleasant and intelligent girl. After she has made the initial adjustment in an American college, she should be able to do satisfactory work.

It will be greatly appreciated if you can find it possible to grant Miss Cheng admission to your college.

Very sincerely yours,


(Miss) Wu Yi-fang
President

WYF:hp

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院學理文子女陵金

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

Record of Miss Cheng Nai-hsing 程迺欣
 (family name underlined) (name in Chinese)

Date of entrance September 1946 Date of leaving _____

Certificate or degree and date conferred _____

Note: The number of credits required for graduation during this period was _____ exclusive of physical education. The grading system is as follows: 90-100 (A) for markedly superior work; 80-89 (B) for work well above average; 70-79 (C) for average work, approximately middle half of class; 60-69 (D) for work below average but passing. A total average of at least 70 is required for graduation, but the passing grade for individual courses is 60.

Date	SUBJECT	Number of months taken	Hours per week		Credits	Grade
			Lectures recitations	Laboratory, field work		
1946 Fall	Freshman Chinese, 1st half	4	3		3	81
	Freshman English, 1st half	4	4		4	66
	Chinese History Survey, 1st half	4	3		3	75
	General Biology, 1st half	4	2	6	4	67
	Ethics	4	3		3	78
	Party Principles	4	2		2	75
	Principles of Sociology, 1st half	4	3		3	80
	Physical Education	4	4		1	84
1948 Spring	Freshman Chinese, 2nd half	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		3	83
	Freshman English, 2nd half	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		4	74
	Chinese History Survey, 2nd half	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		3	68
	Principles of Sociology 2nd half	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		3	80
	Logic	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3		3	81
	Physical Education	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4		1	73

Signature Ruth M. O'Leary
 Official Title Dean of Studies
 Date July 15, 1948

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SKIDMORE COLLEGE
Saratoga Springs, New York

Office of the Registrar

July 31, 1948

Mrs. W. Plumer Mills
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N.Y.

My dear Mrs. Mills:

I have discussed the possibility of Miss Cheng's transfer to Skidmore College with President Moore, and he is very much interested in this young lady. Although it is very late for her to register, we are particularly interested in expanding the numbers of our foreign students, if we can obtain good students. Therefore, I have enclosed an application blank for her use, as well as several other blanks which might be sent to her at the same time.

We have Jean Chung, Mary Fong, and Stella Ku on our campus at present, all of whom come from Shanghai. They have needed special help which has been given by members of our faculty, who are always most cooperative in aiding our foreign students.

While there is not a place immediately available for this young lady, we are very sure there will be by the time we receive all of her papers. As soon as we do so, we will notify her of acceptance and send her other information which will be helpful to her in making her college plans. College opens on September 22, and of course, we would expect her to be here on that date.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Mary Louise Charles

Mary Louise Charles
Assistant Registrar

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Cheng Tao

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Chey Tao

Hangchow
Aug. 10th '27.

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My dear Miss Giest:

Thanks you very much for your precious letter which you gave me before you left China. I am awfully sorry that I had not seen you off nor had not send you even a single word since you left us. Please excuse me, but I tell you truly that I remember you very often.

You knew I went to the hospital to examine my body. Fortunately I had not ^{had} ~~serious~~ sickness after I was examined by the doctor but some worm in the intestine and lack of blood. I have blood in body only 70% of homo. The doctor advised me to take more exercise everyday, but college work was so heavy and outside requests ~~was~~ so often, therefore I had no extra time for exercise. Therefore I have not do what doctor told me to do. Right after I left the hospital I came back to Hangchow to see my father whom I had not seen about 5 years. I remained in Hangchow 3 days and then I went back to Nanking to study.

I am so luck that during the Summer School I did not feel any uncomfortable or get some sickness while the other persons got sicknesses. In the Summer School I took English Physics two courses in Chinese and one more correspondence of Math; therefore I was very

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AUG 10³
1927

very hot; How about your place? I do nothing at home but resting. I hope I will be strong again when the college opens

The situation in Nanking is the same as ^{when} you left China. General Kiang can hold his situation and power very well, so we hope that at the coming fall ~~we~~ our foreign faculty members can come back to college as before. During the summer time in various ways we feel we missed you all a great deal.

Yesterday I read a news from Chekiang civic newspaper (Aug. 9th) that from now on they both public and private schools should re-obtain the system of presidency instead of the new system of committee. I am so happy that the governors of the Educational Department knew the defects of this new system quickly. I do not like this kind of new system, because anyway the students are younger than faculties. Surely the students can not hold the same power as the teachers do. During this Summer School in Jiling a group of girls did not study their lessons while we wanted to study, but sing or play (or dance) with University boys. Sometimes nearly they did whole day or whole afternoon. Though a great many school mates and teachers did not like them to do so, we had no way to prevent them. We ~~are not~~ ^{are not} of the committee mem-

AUG 10

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over

very busy. I worked nearly 17 hours a day from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. Lately I felt that my health would be broken down if I would continue to work as hard as this. I tried to rest one hour during the 12 A.M. to 1 P.M. I tell you the reason why I had to get up so early to study was this that we oftentimes had meetings in the evening. If there was a meeting we could not have any hope for study during that evening, because sometimes the whole evening was not enough for the matters which came from ^{either} the Women's Federation or the Student Union. We had to do a part of them for them otherwise we could not study calmly in college. Yet on the other hand we had to study our lessons as well as we could. The college work was heavier than usual because most of the teachers ~~were~~ came from different places they often thought that a college girl should do such amount of work, sometimes they thought that they gave us less. We could not refuse or gave some explanation to them, we ~~got to~~ just tried our best to prepare and do our work as possible. You can image how poor we are! Though I ~~have~~ not got good result I felt I got much from the Summer School.

Two day later after I came back to Wangchow I ~~was~~ sick. Now I am not quite well but better. I think anyway I have to write to you. The weather is not

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AUG 10

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but we could call the meeting to discuss this problem even once a girl suggests raised this matter to ask the chairman (for privilege) for discussing those two social problems. After she finished her words the chairman said that it was not the time to discuss this problem.

Oh I am happy that old system is reobtained. I do not mean that they should not be social but should have some limitation and self-control. Do you think so?

How are you now? Are you busy for visiting your relatives and friends? Hoping you have good times and take care of your health. Give my love to your honorable and respectful parents.

I am

yours lovingly
Cheng Tao

P. S. Please excuse me for using note-book paper to write to you!

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AUG 10 1927

P.S. When I left Nanking there are more than 30 girls remaining in College and the summer school for high school students have not closed yet, so we hope that the soldiers will not come to college to stay. During our summer school we have more than 90 girls coming back to college from northern -- Peking ^{to} and southern -- Canton even the hardest places as Wu-nan and Wu-^{from}loh where the some girls came back too.

We got a very good reward from Southern government. that is a big silk flag with blue color, at its center with a Kuo-ming tang flag in which they place our motto abundant life with walk in ^{the} Chinese words are ^實 踐 - dzien ^厚 a ^日 sun. I hope you can ^{Practical, truly} ^{time} get

a little meaning ^{from} what I said ~~before~~. The reason why they give us this big reward is this that we worked a part for the rural country education at the certain time. After that time the governors examine ^{the work of} each school for the rural education, we are the first one ^{the best one} among Nanking schools. I forget to write this happy news to you, so I add this page I hope you can come to see this wonderful flag. Please excuse my poor writing without order!! Many thanks!!!!

The first two Chinese words are
practicing our good words by
practice our college motto

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