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Ginling College
Nanking, China
March 5th, 1949

Dear Friends:

All of you must have been concerned about us here at the college during these past few months, so now that the spring term is started, I want to send you a news letter. Registration for the Spring Term took place February 15th and 16th, but because of the difficulty of transportation we have permitted late arrivals to register until today. Now we have a total enrollment of 135. This is just what Dr. Chester had estimated in January. If you recall the fall enrollment, 482, you will realize that this is a little more than a fourth of that number but considering all the factors involved, we are glad to have this many girls returning. As you know, there are many girls from Kwantung, Fukien, Szechuan, Hunan and Hupeh whom we would not expect to return before the situation in Nanking is settled. What is heartening is that those of our girls who are guests on other campuses have all written telling us how homesick they are for Ginling and how they certainly plan to return to the college next fall. Two girls actually left the colleges where they were enrolled in Shanghai after all their fees had been paid for the term, and returned to Ginling. During the critical days in December and January many of the institutions in Shanghai had a very short winter vacation and started their spring term much earlier than usual. You may know the Shanghai psychology- they feel that is the only place of security and so it is only natural that parents will not permit their daughters to come to Nanking under the present circumstances. However, because we have a smaller student body, the faculty feel that we shall be able to do more for the girls and get to know the individual student better than has been possible during the past few years.

In regard to the faculty - it, also, is smaller. Several married women with children did not return. Mrs. Chao Chang Siao-sung went to Taiwan. Mrs. Paul Feng, Mrs. Kao Yang Bao-yu and Mrs. Ma Cheng Kwo-chi are all in Canton. Dr. Edwin Kwok accompanied Beulah and their baby son to the States. Beulah's parents had cabled repeatedly urging her to return to them. From among the western group, Miss Graves and Miss Whitmer are the only two who evacuated in November. Miss Butler, Dr. Reed and Miss Watson evacuated to Shanghai for a time but were all back before this term started. On the Chinese Women faculty, the loss is heavy among the younger members which indicated that parents consider the situation not sufficiently improved for them to want their daughters to return. I am greatly disappointed that Dr. Lung has finally left us for he kept saying that he could not concentrate on his teaching or writing under present conditions in Nanking. We are happy that both Mrs. Hsueh Tang Min-sin and Miss Sun Tsen-sin are back with us after their six months travel and observation in the States on the UN Social Welfare fellowships. Dr. Helen Ferris has been asked to be the acting head of Sociology.

Dr. Chester has been kept very busy in the Dean's office. Partly because Mrs. Shao took her children to Hangchow in December but also because of the tremendous task of keeping track of students who left campus at various times after the middle of November and of granting them the correct fractions of their academic credits. Now at the opening of college she has to plan the many make-up courses for those who have missed a third or a fourth of last semester's work. Another task is to keep track of all those girls who are guest students on other campuses and to determine whether or not Ginling can accept their elected courses. As Dr. Chester put it, it will take some years to straighten out all the irregularities in the records of the girls who did not complete last semester. She was so happy to get a telegram from Mrs. Shao saying she would return this week.

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Mrs. Tsen has proven to be a stand-by in another crisis. We had a young man from Shanghai as business manager last term. When he wanted to go back to Shanghai in December, I called upon Mrs. Tsen to be acting business manager. In spite of her years she is still her energetic and capable self. Since conditions have improved enough to indicate that we can hope to complete this term without interruption. We have invited a man to be business manager and Mrs. Tsen to act as advisor to this office.

Enrollment in the Practice School has been greatly effected because the students were mostly the children of government staff who had to move to Canton. The enrollment of 480 last fall has been reduced to 109 this spring.

The Child Welfare Center has been carried on under Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i. From the very beginning we decided that this neighborhood work must be carried on whether the appropriation from USC should come or not. Then in January Mrs. Chang opened a Feeding Station for UNICEF which has turned the well-ordered routine of the Center into a beehive of activity. Two hundred children are fed each morning and two hundred more, not the same ones, in the afternoon when the mothers may come with the children.

The Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Chen has been going on steadily. When the people of the area were scared by the passing of many Nationalist troops, they immediately invited Miss Tsü and her colleagues to refugee into the hills with them if actual fighting came there. That was where the villagers had hidden when the Japanese had fought over Nanking. This is evidence of the way Miss Tsü has identified herself with the local community and been accepted by them. During the winter vacation several of the students went out to the Station to help with a special program and Miss Tsü arranged to have a showing of films by USIS. The young men of the community co-operated and helped the technician in setting up the screen and taking care of the motor. Recently Miss Tsü has received a special gift from the Rural Reconstruction Commission to be used in extending the present program and, in co-operation with the Nanking Seminary Experiment Church, in irrigation projects. Because of a request from the village people Miss Tsü knew of the need for repairing the dams. Dr. Liu En-lan helped them in making a geographical survey of the area and now plans have been made by the Joint Committee with the Nanking theological Seminary to start the construction work.

I am sure the question in your minds is - what is the prospect of the peace negotiation with the Communists? It is only recently, since W.W. Yen's group returned from Peiping, that there is a real hope of starting the peace talks in the near future. From the government side; various leaders have returned to Nanking and actual preparation has been started on the concrete proposals which the government will present at the peace table. There are bound to be difficult problems to be solved and no one should expect a quick settlement. The real deciding factor is, it seems to me, whether the Communists are ready to form a real coalition government and how dominant they wish to be in it. From recent reports from Peiping, it seems the Communists have not enough experienced personnel to take over the government of big cities, not to speak of a central national government. However, they may get practice in such cities as Peiping, Tientsin and Mukden and they may be able to do better in the near future. One other important factor is on this side - whether the present government is strong enough to accept terms for the country. Most people feel that because of many appeals for peace by people's organizations, the Communists are not likely to start large scale fighting again. As far as maneuvering into stronger military positions is concerned, we should be prepared for that. In today's paper there are reports that the Communists seem to want to reach the north bank of the river from Yangchow. If such news should get into American papers, please don't get excited.

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I realize that the fundamental question is what the new regime will mean to the future of China, as it is bound to be dominated by Communism. Most people hope that the Chinese Communists will show the Chinese cultural characteristics of being moderate and reasonable, but it is a little too early to tell about that. Here, at Ginling, we faced the question thoroughly last November and came to the conclusion that we would carry on no matter what changes should come to the political set-up. First of all, there is no place secure enough to justify the moving. And secondly, the rapid spread of Communism in China is due not so much to the appeal of Marxism itself as to the decay of traditional culture and complications in the international situation. On top of the revolutionary and evolutionary changes of the last fifty years, the government has disappointed the people since VJ Day by its inefficiency and corruption. The long years of refugeeing and struggle for mere existence have made selfishness a common practice. It is no longer possible nor desirable to hope for a return of the pre-war state of things. For the future of the country there has to evolve a new code of living. While we realize that a school is closely affected by the political and social environments, we still think that as a Christian college we should try our best to cultivate the positive qualities in future citizens and we do not want to evade the inevitable change but we must try to practice our Christian living. We realize that we have failed in this responsibility but if we endeavor more consistently and more consciously we should be able to develop strong women leaders for the future.

With best wishes to each of you,

Very sincerely

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

0410

Ginling College
Nanking, China
April 2, 1949

Dr. William P. Fenn
UBCCC
150 5th Avenue
New York, N.Y.
USA

Dear Dr. Fenn:

I was about to write and warn you that student trouble was going to come up soon but before I got the letter started the trouble is with us. I think you would like to know the real situation so I hasten to send you a brief account.

Yesterday there was a student parade in which all the students of the universities and colleges participated. The aim of it was: plea for existence, plea for real peace, and plea for freedom.

The evening before our student chairman reported to the students that some professors had gone to see Li Tung-jen and he had promised that if the students would not overdo anything he would not have the police or gendarmes check them. When the parade got to the President's office and General Li did not come out himself to receive them, the students did not insist on seeing him but moved on. Both he and other officers had given specific orders to safe-guard the parade and to avoid any incident. By two-thirty the students returned to campus happy that nothing had happened. But by five-thirty single boy students began coming to the campus bringing reports that students had been beaten up and arrested near Pei Hsia Lu. It happened that we were having a College Council meeting in the evening, and our students sent representatives to report to us about the "bloody incident!"

It was very evident that the students were terribly wrought up and angry over it when it seemed that bands of soldiers persisted upon beating up one group of students after another. When I succeeded in reaching Dr. Han Li-wu on the phone, I found what really had happened was that a truck load of the propaganda corps of the students got to Pei Hsia Lu and when the truck stopped the students sang and spoke. That is the street where many disbanded officers from the Hsuehchow campaign were living. They got irritated at the students Communistic slogans and began to tear their posters. A fight resulted and many students were wounded. Somehow another group of students wanted to go to appeal to the acting president, General Li, but these officers pursued them and beat them up in front of the President's office. It was said that the officers even beat up bystanders and police and gendarmes when they tried to intervene. The result was that seven students were seriously wounded and twenty-eight slightly wounded. Poor Dr. Han, he told me on the phone that he was so worried lest some might have died. He thought there was one critical case. This propaganda corps we have had some experience with, and I would call them at least very annoying.

They came in a truck at four o'clock on Thursday afternoon and drove right on to the campus. Stopping in front of the Arts Building, they got out and crowded about the entrance to sing and give their yells while classes were going on inside. Then they went to the center of the lawn and sat down. Their songs and yells were accompanied by a drum and there were pep talks all with the sole aim of getting our students to join in the parade on Friday. Naturally the students were drawn into it and later our students led the long line through the athletic grounds and up the hill to the Faculty houses on South Hill. They then escorted them back to the truck about five o'clock.

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This morning my amah told me about the slogans which they yelled here on South Hill, which I had not heard before. "Ho p'ing hao, Ch(ih pu pao, ta tao Mei Kuo." (Peace is good, not enough food, down with America.) We had a basket ball game scheduled for 5-6 and our girls carried it out in good spirit. At supper time our student government officers proposed that our students join the parade and they voted without discussion, 92 out of about 117, to go into it. Afterwards they came to see me and asked for approval to count their absences as free cuts in the morning. I could not get a meeting of the Executive Committee so decided I would do my part in speaking to the students but before I got to the Chapel where they were meeting, I heard their songs being sung with pep and spirit and knew that it was not the time for me appeal to their reasoning. However, I told them frankly that they should not have made their decision so easily at supper time because it is a serious matter and they should be willing to give time and discuss it thoroughly. Secondly I told them what I knew of the situation and that this is a time when a parade has the possibility of creating incidents and thus discrediting the present government. Since peace is the thing every citizen wants, we should not merely get the satisfaction of expressing our sentiments but we should consider whether the actual effects of a parade would promote peace or not. In order to give them complete freedom for discussion, I left the hall after my talk. The officer later came up the hill to report that 61 out of 97 had voted to go in and so they were definitely to join.

Later that evening when the Executive Committee met we decided not to count it as a free cut but of course, we should not and we could not stop the girls from going. Actually, the preparation for student activities started a few weeks ago. I could sense it in the actions of the student leaders. In the name of the Student Government Association an evening program was given and the students of other universities were invited. As it was explained to me, it was because our students had been invited to attend wan huei given at other schools. The faculty was invited and I made a special effort to go. The program was not well prepared and I could say it was the poorest our students ever presented but the intervals between items on the program were filled with pep songs which we hear nowadays on every hand and there were cheers given by the U. of N. students. From one of the guest students, Dr. Liu En-lan heard that they have been having this type of Wan Huei once a week in different colleges. Evidently all this was preparation leading to the big rally on March 29th on the grounds of Central University. According to our student leader it was after that rally that it was decided to organize the parade. The students from the government institutions had been organized asking for full government subsidy and later they have changed their aim to ask for existence.

When our students had their program a representative from the Shanghai organization asked for permission to speak from the platform and he explained what was meant by the struggle for existence. They were asking for full government subsidy to all students, increased salary to professors, increased wages to servants and an increase in appropriation to government university budgets. Furthermore, they asked for the release of arrested students and the promise of no more student arrests. I have taken time to tell you this to show how it seems to us that there has been a comprehensive plan in building up the student organization for joint undertaking. We have said before that if the government should succeed in gaining people's support we are likely to see efforts to discredit it. Furthermore, the action of Congress in approving to continue ECA to China and also to keep it from being used in the Communist areas has called forth the slogans once more of "down with America." Actually, I heard that in their written petition, the students did express their opposition to continued American aid. I have said before that the future of Christian institutions under the Communists depended a great deal upon the American policy toward the political regime which is about to appear in China. These incidents are merely indications of the quick reactions to decisions in Washington.

In regard to the immediate future in Nanking, we are all inclined to think we can carry through this term without interruption. Most people think that the Commu-

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nists would not attempt to cross the river before the rice crop is harvested. In north Kaingsu they are having difficulty in securing enough grain for the men stationed there. We are glad that Dr. Han Li-wu is the new Minister of Education. He understands Christian institutions so well and has tried to help us before.

Very sincerely

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

P.S. I held this letter for further development. During Sunday and Monday there have been constant phone messages to the students, how these soldiers were out parading with the plan to go to different schools to do more beating-up. Some of their men had been arrested and they had been ordered to be moved away from Nanking so they wanted to revenge on the students. The students were kept nervous and keyed up; it has become clearer, how this affair has been created. Among these soldiers many have been captured by the communists and been put into training institution and then escaped to Nanking. Some of them might have been sent by the communists as their workers.

The broadcast from Peiping on April called the "April 1 bloody incident" as another proof how the reactionary Nanking government used their butcher knives against the revolutionary youth; and it shows they cannot be trusted. Now the communists will take it as a testing stone to see how the Nanking peace delegates would propose to answer Mao's 1st demand of punishing war criminals.

Over the week-end I have had groups of students to talk over the situation and last night I met with the student cabinet. I was glad to find that they saw the situation more clearly now and they were free and frank in talking to me about some things they themselves have found wrong. I forgot to mention that the Executive Committee consented to their request of suspending classes on Monday to express their sympathy to the wounded and to go to see them. Perhaps this helped to make them have more trust in the faculty. One wounded student died, the total of wounded was over 100, several are not out of critical stage yet.

0413

April, 1949

Place: Ginling College Rural Service Station in a small village twelve miles from Nanking.
Time: January, 1949

A very shy and embarrassed young farmer is speaking to Miss Hsiung, ~~Assistant~~ Director of the Center.

"I have a question to ask you," he says.

"Yes?" Miss Hsiung replies as she studies the young man.

"For two years you have been helping the women of the town to learn to read. Could the men have a class now?"

Miss Hsiung has often wondered how long it would be before the men would come making such a request. She is not surprised.

"Can you find a teacher?" she asks.

The farmer thinks a teacher can be found. He wonders if they can meet in the Center. After some juggling of schedules it is arranged that a large room in the Center is available after dark which is the time the men stop work.

This is the little scene which started off the current hit of the winter for the Service Station. Twenty-six men registered. They were farmers, apprentices, boys who care for the buffaloes all day (called cowboys!), and small merchants who carry their wares from door to door and village to village. A young farmer who knew a few characters volunteered to teach what he knew. He was coached at the Center on teaching methods.

The first session really made history in the village. Mothers came bringing their young-men sons and stood proudly by. Children came trooping along with fathers bursting with pride that father was at last going to learn what they had been learning for months. Little kerosene lamps made pools of light here and there about the room. Faces that were stained with sweat and work shone with anticipation in the gentle glow.

The first characters written large and firm on the blackboard were "good not good." This is an ordinary greeting like, "How are you?" in English. From the room packed with families at least a dozen eager little highpitched voices shouted out the words in Chinese, "How puh how." The new students sat frozen into silence by the thoughtless eagerness of those who knew. It took real diplomacy to herd the on-lookers well into the rear of the room and still not curb their animated interest in the project.

The next words were "big" "little". When the new teacher read them to the class their faces began to glow, these were words used over and over every day but they had never seen them before. They were old friends. It was almost as intimate an experience as coming suddenly and unexpectedly upon your own reflection in a mirror.

"Write the word for 'hoe'," someone called from the back row, wondering what anything he knew as well as he knew his hoe would look like in writing.

"Let's see how you write 'money'," a small merchant suggested.

Enthusiasm mounted and after the first half hour, it was channeled into practical methods of learning and still kept aflame. In fact it has been kept aflame all winter as these men have learned more and more and have become proud and sure of themselves. It is a dream of the staff at the Center that their services will gradually reach out into every phase of village life touching the whole community and uniting the people in the purpose of making living better. This project has been a long step toward their goal.

LETTER FROM DR. WU YI-FANG TO DR. R. J. McMULLEN

JUNE 6, 1949

We have just learned that there is a boat to San Francisco on June 8th. I hasten to catch this first American mail since Nanking was cut off from the outside world on April 23rd.

Your cablegram to Miss Priest was such a complete surprise to me! I cannot imagine from what source you got such reports. The word "persistent" indicated that you had heard it more than once and likely from various sources. I hope a letter is on the way to tell me more about it.

In regard to the college work - it has been going on regularly. We suspended classes only one day, April 25th. The students were naturally excited and were very busy in practicing songs, and the farmer's dance, and in participating in propaganda for the liberating army on the streets. A local committee was organized to prepare for a big welcoming party for the liberating army and so the girls were busy with that too; however, the spring holidays, April 28th, 29th and 30th, came just at the right time to be used for that purpose.

The first cries for changes came from the students of the University of Nanking. Our faculty had long ago wanted to make changes in the curriculum. In addition to the changes in the curriculum there is the more fundamental question of the need of meeting the demands of the times while not compromising the original purpose of the college. Dr. Chester, Dean of Studies, called a meeting of the teaching faculty on May 9th, to consider this question. The students presented their suggestions and criticisms to this meeting. They were opinions expressed at an informal meeting of about forty students the evening before. Most of these suggestions or opinions voiced the students desire for the abolition of such things as the office of the Dean of Discipline, the English comprehensive tests, roll call at classes and reduction of credits for over-cuts, changing into gym suits for P. E. classes. They asked that the required four hours a week of gym classes be reduced to two hours for freshmen and sophomores, that there be less required reference reading in English and that the discussion method be used more in class instead of lectures.

At the weekly meeting of the Executive Committee the next day it was decided to have an informal meeting with the cabinet of the Student Self Government Association in order to exchange information and get a fuller opinion from the students. A list of all these meetings is herewith enclosed. It will give you an account of happenings on campus. Our aim is to have the student's cooperation and participation in the slow process of affecting desirable changes. When we study into the situation we can easily understand why the students are restless. Quite a number have been cut off from their homes, they worry about the safety of their families and their own continued financial support, there is the challenge and attraction of the victorious liberating army and the appeal for young people to go into the various branches of this work. Several of our students who had crossed the river during the winter vacation came back with the army and are naturally very enthusiastic about the cause. Three groups of our girls, a total of seven, volunteered to join the political or cultural corps. The girls have faced the question for the first time as to what type of work they might be qualified to go into after graduation. All such elements contribute to the restlessness of particularly a small group. It is only natural that when they cannot settle down to their studies they find fault with this or that existing practice in the college. If there were no

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outside influence over them our problems would be simpler, however, there are the University of Nanking students and there are two professors in our Chinese department who definitely oppose the amount of English taught and used in the college. It was after the University of Nanking students demanded the organization of a governing body consisting of equal representations of teachers, staff, students and servants that I received a letter from our student body on Sunday afternoon, May 29th, asking for the same thing. Their reason was that the college administration was so slow in attending to the first suggestions turned in that they wanted a new type of administrative body with the power to act.

We have had meetings with the students and it came out that the majority of them complained that the officers had not kept the whole student body informed of the decisions of the administration and that in certain instances the officers had acted as if representing the entire student body without consulting them. The faculty had known of this situation and they knew that it was only about a dozen students who were the active agitators but we are glad now that the students themselves have brought this out into the open. This is by no means the end of our problem and more meetings will be needed but all this has no connection with the reports of such things as "closure", "new auspices", or "new president".

One other bit of information may be of interest to you. On May first the chief secretary of General Liu Peh-chen came to call on me and said that as soon as General Liu came to the city he would come to call on the leaders of various institutions. Because he mentioned institutions I gave him President Chen's name and address. The next day this same secretary arranged for President Chen and me to go to call upon General Liu and at the same time we met General Chen Yi. (A car was sent to fetch us when they heard we had none). They were courteous and friendly, they asked whether the liberating army had bothered the institutions in any way. During the conversation a special point was brought out that while they are definitely against American imperialism they are not concerned with individual U.S. citizens because the American people are friendly toward the Chinese and as long as American citizens are not against the Communist regime they are welcome to stay on in China.

On Monday, May 16th, there was a gathering of about forty scholars and professors from various colleges and research institutes at the invitation of General Liu Peh-chen who is the chairman of the Military Control Commission and concurrently the mayor of the Nanking People's Government. The meeting started at four. General Liu made the opening remarks and after referring to the people's support in the liberation, he emphasized that for the future attention must be given to construction both industrial and cultural. He said that various types of personnel would be needed even to the extent of astronomers. Then the guests were invited to offer their advice. After several speakers, I made a few remarks saying that under the principle of religious liberty our college with its ideal of Christian education* would continue to train young women to serve the people. I also said that on the one hand the primary and adult education needed to be greatly expanded in order to raise the level of the common people but on the other hand, in addition to technical personnel for industrial construction, general college education preparing for specialists in various fields should be carried on. So many professors made speeches that it was nine P. M. before a delicious dinner was served.

On Saturday, June 4th, the Cultural and Educational Commission invited over a hundred faculty members from the colleges and universities in Nanking to tea from one to five o'clock. Actually it was not over until six o'clock. Mr. Hsu Ping-yu, the Chairman, made a few opening remarks and again invited the guests to express their opinions as to the function of higher education under the general aim of serving the common people. I cannot take time to tell you all about this gathering but from the summary

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given by the president at the end it is not likely theirs will be a laissez-faire method but a definite policy for which the educational institutions will be co-ordinated. President Chen and I have visited Mr. Hsu twice. He seems to be a very fine, responsible man. He said frankly that while a few things should be abolished right away, the general problem of educational needs requires thorough study before changes should be made. The five things to be immediately changed are: the Monday Memorial service, Party Principles, Military training, Boy Scouts and the Dean of Discipline. In referring to the fifth item Mr. Hsu said that while the Koumintang system of controlling the students should be abolished yet that phase of the program relating to the supervision of student extra-curricular activities and student campus life should be continued in some substitute form. He showed a sense of humor when he said that some people thought the educational system was devised by the reactionary leaders and must be changed right away. However, he added that the system has been in use more than twenty years and a few months more would not matter.

I have been deeply impressed by the leaders of the liberating army and I fully appreciate the gigantic task they have on their hands. The soldiers are very well disciplined, they have not bothered the people as the old styled soldiers did. The leaders seem genuinely willing to learn about governing a big city and they are following Mao Tse-tung's orders to be ready to correct their mistakes. They are short of trained personnel in the process of taking over government institutions. We have heard of cases of very young and inexperienced people taking over highly technical organizations. The real task ahead of the Communist regime is economic. Here in Nanking the value of the Jen ming dollar has been kept fairly steady during May but now since railway connections with Shanghai have been re-opened and the new regulation on foreign exchange have been published the jen ming piao has taken a big drop. On Saturday, the silver dollar was one to 700 jen ming, yesterday it jumped to a thousand. Any party having to build up after twelve years of war will have a very difficult time. This letter is getting too long, I must stop here.

There is one thing I wish to add and that is if any friends inquire about the college, please tell them that we have all been kept well. We expect to have Baccalaureate on June 26th and Commencement the following day, the 27th. Now that mail can be sent to America we shall start writing letters again and keep you and other friends informed.

I wish to express our deep appreciation for your concern over us and your continued support and prayers for our work. Will you please share this letter with Miss Mackinnon.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Wu Yi-fang

*This is Mrs. McCurdy's improvement over my dictation--"a Christian Mission College."
I understand the Communist Broadcasting station has given part of my remarks referring to religious liberty.

0417

June 7, 1949

Dear Friends:

A report has been circulated by a Chinese Consul General in one of our cities to the effect that Ginling had been closed, another college opened by the Communists and Dr. Wu Yi-fang had declined the presidency, left the campus and another had been appointed in her place.

Everything that we had learned regarding the situation at Ginling after the Communist occupation belied this report though we were not in a position to make a categorical denial. For this reason we cabled Miss Elsie Priest, who is treasurer of both Ginling and Nanking, as follows:

PLEASE CABLE IMMEDIATELY CONFIRMATION OR DENIAL
PERSISTENT REPORTS ONE GINLING CLOSURE TWO RE-
OPENING UNDER NEW AUSPICES THREE NEW PRESIDENT
STOP STATEMENT REGARDING (NANKING) UNIVERSITY
ALSO DESIRED.

At once, Miss Priest sent the following cable which is most re-assuring:

GINLING REPORTS ALL UNTRUE CONTINUING REGULARLY
HAVE COMMITTEES STUDYING CHANGES CURRICULUM AND
ADMINISTRATION STUDENTS URGING QUICKER ACTION
STOP NANKING (UNIVERSITY) STUDENTS URGING
PARTICIPATION ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEES REGULAR
WORK CONTINUES ALL EXTERNAL CONTACTS FRIENDLY
CHENYUGWAN INQUIRES POSSIBILITY TEELE'S RETURN.

Hoping that you may pass this word along and with warmest personal regards, I am,

Yours cordially,

Robert J. McMullen

Robert J. McMullen
Executive Secretary

RJM:D

0418

Dear Rebecca & Eva,

It is 5:30, - & this letter must go ~~in~~ in 10 minutes.
 Your Clippings letter came just before my Com. meeting started at 3 P.M. I am having great admiration and pity for the forebearance you show towards me when I fail to send you letters for publicity. I have told you before how the main trouble is my own dread of writing anything that is too private. But this time it was partly because I was worried for information. I have been busy. Within this week I have had two calls to go to a hospital, it was hard to decide what is the right thing for me to do under the present circumstances. Finally after careful consideration and consulting many people, I decided not to leave China now.

Thank you, Eva & I joined by. For your effort & effort, dropping a letter for me. As the Clippings did not come I can't use it. Really, I expect to get a letter or some of your letters. Rebecca's letter of Sept. 13th is not written yet. I'll try my best to send one by the next Clipping. Y. Fang

whatever way she can. There is an increased number of students helping in the Sunday School this year. Miss Mossman is giving much help as the faculty adviser.

As for the important Manchurian question, it is forever in our minds and thoughts. We have arranged lectures during the Monday Memorial periods or on Wednesdays, and on September 18 we planned a special church service for that Sunday. Dr. Ma Wen-huan of the University gave a splendid talk. For the volunteers who have been fighting against the Japanese in Manchuria, in November we contributed funds toward buying their winter clothing for the cold weather. Recently the Anti-Japanese Salvation Association in Ginling presented the proposal that we continue to make monthly contributions for them in order to show our continual support. Another suggestion was for us to remember September 18 by cutting out meat and having only vegetables on the 18th day of every month, and sending the money which is saved to Manchuria. Both have been adopted by the students and faculty present at the Monday Memorial Service this week.

You all know of the tradition for the faculty and students to take turns in presenting a Christmas program on Christmas Eve. Last year in order that the students not spend too much time in preparing the program the faculty and students joined in giving the program. After some discussion among the faculty and with representative students we have again decided to do it jointly this year. So we shall have the usual celebration on Christmas Eve for the whole College.

The Joint Sunday Service Committee for Ginling and the University of Nanking have arranged for one congregational social meeting early in the fall in our gymnasium. They are planning to have the next one on New Year's Eve, and in addition to the social there will be a short service to prepare ourselves for the New Year.

Just Friday we were very happy to see Mrs. Tang (Liu Ru-djen) of 1921 come to visit us with her eight year old boy. She has been helping Mr. Tang in the mass education movement at Tingsien for the last few years. They are on their way south to Kwangsi where Mr. Tang is to take charge of another station along the same lines as the one in Tingsien. At chapel she gave an interesting talk on Mass Education. During the special conference for Dr. Stanley Jones we were glad to see Miss Grace Wu, Miss Yao Yan-shi and Miss Mao Yun-nan, and we had a fine reunion at luncheon, to which we invited Mrs. Howard Wayne Smith from America. Two other alumnae who paid us a visit were Miss Chen Siu-djen and Miss Shi Bao-djen. The warm reception they received showed that both their teachers and school-mates were happy to see them after their short absence. Several senior girls remarked that a year from now they will be "returning home" and will be qualified to stay in the faculty house. It is good that we can tell you that new branches of the Alumnae Association have been formed in Hangchow, Huchow, Soochow and Tientsin, and we shall look forward to more. According to the Constitution, wherever there are four alumnae in the same city they may organize a branch. Local organizations will make it easier for letters to reach each person. May I ask your cooperation and request that you send us your new address? We also would like to know if you have changed your position and what your work is now. If any of you should come through or near Nanking, you may be assured of a hearty welcome from all of us. Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a successful New Year, I am

Most sincerely yours,

Li Fang Wu

GINLING COLLEGE

Dear Sisters:

Mrs. Thurston has prepared a news letter for the friends of the College. Herewith I am sending you a copy. She has covered most of the important things of the school year, and I shall add only a little more "family talk".

We printed the invitations for the Founders' Day Celebration very late, so we were unable to send everyone of you an invitation, and managed only to send a few to groups nearby. This year again we had the banquet in the Gymnasium, which was decorated beautifully with class banners and chrysanthemums. At the end of the program of toasts and class songs the alumnae presented a stunt. Four girls appeared one after another representing the four generations in the college history. It certainly was interesting to see the old-fashioned dresses and to see presented again such things as the threatened fire from a falling kerosene lamp in the old studio, Mrs. Thurston teaching astronomy using an umbrella, a tennis ball and a hairpin, and girls wishing to have rickshas to ride from "600" to the library on the new campus. At the end of the stunt all the alumnae present walked in, each carrying a banner for her class. It is splendid that all the classes with the exception of only 1922 and 1923 were represented. We sang some old college songs together. Though we sang poorly, everybody enjoyed it. At the Founders' Day Celebration for next year we expect to have the dedication service for the two new academic buildings. I certainly hope that more of you will be able to come back for the occasion. It means a great deal to the group here and also to those who return to join this important family gathering. The officers of the Alumnae Association are thinking of the question of a gift for the new buildings. If any of you has a bright idea, I am sure they will be very glad to hear from you. As you know, Sie Wei-ping is the president and Yang Hsich-rang is secretary, so you may write to either.

This year Miss Vautrin has just come back after a year of furlough in America where she got in touch with the new trends and experiments in education over there. Mr. Tsai Kwoh-chi, who had two years of study in America, returned this fall to the registrar's office. With these two here we are able to make a study of one important problem which I have wished to take up for some time. It is a re-study of the college curriculum and the required courses. We should consider the purposes of Ginling College and how to meet the needs of Chinese women of the present day. The Curriculum Committee has had several meetings with the departments, and I certainly hope that after this careful study we shall be able to offer an even better program.

Several departmental seminars and discussion groups have been formed, such as the Social Science, Political Science and Physics groups. As for Biology and Chemistry, the faculty and major students often attend these seminar meetings at the University. There is also a Current Events Club which meets at the noon hour on Saturdays. The latest group to be formed is the Astronomy Club, which is working with the help of Mrs. Thurston; but thus far this has only faculty members. The Student Associations of Ginling

and the University are arranging for a joint oratorical contest to be held after Christmas. In the preliminary contest on Wednesday three speakers, out of six elected by the classes, were chosen to represent Ginling at the contest. The social party for our seniors and for the seniors from the University was a very successful one. They all entered into the games and everybody enjoyed the evening. A new event this fall was the Mountain Day on November 2. We had mild and sunny weather this fall and the autumn colors were wonderful. It seemed a pity not to go out into the mountains to enjoy nature. So, since we had no other holidays, the Advisory Committee voted to give a day for the outing. Instead of a long line of carriages or the busses, such as those used for the Taishan trip, three trucks were hired to carry the whole college out to Purple Mountain. It was arranged to have noodles served for the noon meal in Spirit Valley. I am sorry to have missed it myself, as I was attending the Executive Committee meeting of the National Christian Council in Shanghai, but all those who went enjoyed the whole day.

Field Day this year was held on the 26th of November. The events were about the same as in other years, but the procession at the beginning was certainly very fine, particularly the letter-formation. The letters G.C.A.A. stood out very clearly. Just at that moment there was an airplane flying around. How we wished we were up there to look down and to take good pictures of it. There was keen competition toward the end between the freshman and senior classes, and finally the cup went to the freshmen, who had only one point more than the seniors. So you can see how disappointed some of the senior girls felt.

The 12th of November, at eight p.m., if you had turned on your radio and had listened in to Station X G O A, you would have heard our Glee Club singing and Li Ping-djen, Hu Shih-tsang and Lin Dzugia playing. This was the occasion of the opening day of the big seventy-five kilowatt broadcasting station of the Central Party Headquarters in Nanking. Its programs can be heard even as far as San Francisco. The girls sang and played very well, and many of our friends who heard them in their own homes have spoken of their singing very highly. The girls enjoyed it themselves because while they were in the studio a record of their song was made and just a few minutes afterward they listened to their own record while it was being played.

As for student activities and thinking, it seems to us that there is more earnest effort to put ideals into living than ever. The Eddy Discussion Groups which were formed last spring are still continuing this term. Besides talking over various problems and thinking about them, the girls are expressing their desires in active service. One group raised enough money to support an additional teacher for the Day School. Another group cooperated in the campaign against malaria in the neighborhood, and quite a few took up case-work among some of the poor families around the college. With the help of Miss Vautrin there is a short-term school for neighborhood women now going on for a period of eight weeks. A much larger group of girls are doing friendly visiting than in the past. Instead of the usual custom of taking turns and doing the calling along a certain route, this year each girl visits one family regularly and is responsible for helping that family in

EXCERPTS FROM
WU YI-FANG
LETTERS

"My friends in America must have thought I simply disappeared from this world. I have not written a single letter. The queer thing is that I think of you often and want to write, but somehow days go by ...

"After I returned home, I have had busy periods and resting periods. Both in Peking and Nanking, G.C. alumnae gave me welcome parties. All of them were most happy to hear from me and Hwang Hsu-han about alumnae on the other side of the ocean. We are all expecting to welcome any of you, who can arrange a visit to our motherland. It is too hot in Nanking in July-August, but afterwards we have a very pleasant fall."

"I am sure you will find many... attractive new things."

"After I got back to Nanking, it was again different kinds of meetings and talking about my visit in America. Then I regretted I had not tried harder to find out the real situation in today's American society. The gas shortage and the great number of television programs are the apparent signs of some deeper causes. We too have our problems in pushing the four modernization projects. We have exciting successes and also different problems to solve."

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歡迎吳貽芳訪美歸來

金女大校友聯歡記

中國新聞社記者



著名女教育家、原金陵女子大學校長吳貽芳在參加了五屆人大二次會議之後，三日應在京約一百多位金陵女大校友的熱情邀請，出席了為歡迎她最近訪美歸來，並紀念金陵女大第一屆學生畢業六十周年而舉行的茶會。

三十年來首次聚會

出席這次茶會的有該校一九二六年至一九五一年歷屆畢業生和教師。其中一九二六年畢業生，今年已七十九歲高齡的鄧裕志，以及俞志英、劉恩蘭等三位校友，金陵女大老教師張匯蘭，都是人大代表，她們和吳貽芳一起參加了五屆人大二次會議。

吳貽芳談笑風生

吳貽芳對於能和這麼多金陵女大校友歡聚，感到無限欣慰。她興致勃勃地在茶會上作了歷時四十分鐘的講話，她談笑風生，思想敏捷，而且一直堅持站着講。當大家一再請她坐下時，她談諧地說道：「我到底是教書先生出身嘛！」引起全體校友歡快的笑聲。

這是建國三十年金陵女大在京校友第一次舉行的聚會，大家對能在首都跟這位德高望重的老校長歡聚一堂，感到特別親切和高興。當八十六歲的吳貽芳滿面春風，步履穩健地來到校友們中間時，全場頓時活躍起來，大家湧上去，把老校長團團圍住，爭着與她握手，向老校長問長問短。她們看到老校長身體還是這麼健康，都非常高興。

《我們是金陵女大學生》

茶話會上，金陵女大一九三五年畢業生湯一雲代表在京校友致了歡迎詞。她說，我們要學習吳校長熱愛社會主義事業，忠誠黨的教育事業的精神，學習她剛直不阿、光明磊落、永遠進步的精神。

茶話會在當年金陵女大流行的《我們是金陵女大的學生》的歌聲中結束。

【中國新聞社北京四日電】

吳貽芳是一九一九年金陵女子大學第一屆畢業生。她從一九二九年起擔任金陵女大校長——這是中國第一位女大學校長——直至一九五一年夏金陵女大與金陵大學合併時為止。半個多世紀以來，她一直奮鬥在教育戰線，培養了一批又一批人才，贏得了國內外人士的讚譽。今年四月，吳貽芳應她的母校——她於一九二四年至一九二九年就讀的美國密執安大學的邀請，前往訪問，並接受了該校婦女校友會授予她的「母校智慧女神獎」，她被稱譽為「傑出的教育家和進步的女政治家」。