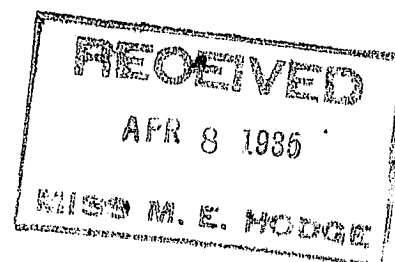


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REPORT OF PRESIDENT
TO
GINLING BOARD OF DIRECTORS
March 2, 1935



SUMMER CONFERENCES. During the summer of 1934, the hottest in sixty years, two summer conferences were being held. One was in cooperation with the College of Science of the University of Nanking for the middle school science and mathematics teachers, and lasted for four weeks. This type of summer school was promoted by the Ministry of Education because of the poor science teaching in Middle Schools. They were conducted by various government and private universities. The other conference was conducted by Miss Vautrin and Mr. Tung Teh-fu of the Chung Hwa Girls' School for principals and deans of girls' Middle Schools, and it lasted for two weeks. Miss Chen Mei-yü, Miss Lu Shuh-ying, Miss Tang Ming-chen, and Miss Wu Mou-i conducted courses in the Science Conference, but the hot weather was most taxing on all these workers. There were altogether eleven women who stayed in Ginling, nine of whom were our own graduates.

ENROLLMENT. The school year started with very crowded conditions in the dormitories because there was no longer room in the Practice School dormitory to accommodate college girls. The total enrollment for the first semester was 213, including 15 in the two-year special physical education course. In order to take care of more girls one more lavatory room had been fitted up in "700" so as to make it possible to put a third person in the upstairs rooms, as in "400" and "600". Even downstairs some of the corner rooms also had three students. Any further increase in the student body next fall will actually necessitate additional dormitory space.

FACULTY. On the faculty we were happy to welcome back Miss Spicer after her year of furlough and Dr. David S. Hsiung after his two years of study at the University of Chicago as a Rockefeller Fellow. In the Music Department the vacancy left by Miss Catherine Carl was filled by Miss Stella Marie Graves who was formerly under the Congregational Mission and who is this year teaching harmony and composition. On the Chinese staff several changes were made. Mr. Li Kwoh-ting of the Physics Department and Mr. Chiu Yu-chi of the Chemistry Department were successful in passing the British Indemnity Examination and went to England to study. Miss Huang Hsiao-yün who has both the A.B. and M.A. degrees from Yenching University has joined the Chemistry Department. Miss Chen Mei-yü, after having served the College continuously for six years, wished to have a year's leave of absence and has joined the staff of the Central University for the present year. In her absence we are glad to have Yang Bao-yü take charge of the Hygiene courses. Miss Yang also gives some help to the Biology Department, since Mr. Chu Hai-ju is not doing any teaching here this year and the program of the department is quite heavy for Dr. Reeves and Miss Whitmer. Mr. Cheng Lin-chuang of the Economics Department was suddenly called to the Central Agricultural Experiment Bureau of the Ministry of Industries, and we had to find a successor within a few days of the opening of college. Dr. Lin Wei, who had just returned after six years of study in California, was secured for this

position. In the Department of Sociology Miss Lin Yu-wen of the class of 1934 was secured as full-time assistant. She also supervises the "Neighborhood House". In the Physical Education Department Mrs. Nyl Yang Hsioh-rang went to America in the summer and Mrs. Grace Zia Chu moved to Peiping. To this department we are happy to welcome back Mrs. Chen Cheng En-tsi of the class of 1931 and Miss Swen Shuh-tsuen, a graduate from the special two-year physical education course. For Freshman Chinese we have secured Miss Yen En-wen, a graduate from the Government Wuhan University. In history Mr. Daniel Hsieh was not able to carry part-time teaching as he had intended, and he has arranged for Mr. Lu Hsioh-ying of the class of 1932 from the University of Nanking to be his substitute. For the course in General Chinese History we have secured Mr. Miao Feng-lin from the Central University as a part-time teacher. In the English Department the request for a new teacher to be sent out from America was not carried out because of the financial conditions. To meet the actual need Miss Christine Hall was invited for one year to teach sub-freshman English and two classes in the Practice School.

APPOINTMENT WORK FOR GRADUATES. Again the Appointment Committee received many more offers than we had graduates to fill. The highest demand numbered twenty-one for physical education directors. A total of 66 teaching positions were open, as well as openings in Y. V. C. A. and other social and religious work. A new field that has opened recently is that of rural work. Miss Tsai Siu-fang is in the rural station of the Y. V. C. A. near Nanking, and Miss Tsü Yü-dji has joined the staff under Mr. Shepherd of the Christian Rural Service Union at Li Chuan, Kiangsi. The statistics of the whole alumnae body show almost 60 percent in educational work, scattered all over the country from Changli in the north to Chungking in the west and Yunan, Kwangsi in the southwest and Kwangtung and Fukien in the south. Four graduates are teaching or doing Y. V. C. A. work in Singapore, Penang and Java.

FOUNDERS' DAY AND DEDICATION OF NEW BUILDINGS. The academic quadrangle of buildings, begun in 1922, was completed in 1934, and on November 4 and 5 dedicatory services were held in connection with the celebration of Founders' Day. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance and Vice President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang Shih-chi, Minister of Education, Dr. Hu Shih, well-known Chinese scholar, and Dr. T. H. P. Sailer, formerly of the Presbyterian Board of Missions in New York, gave addresses. The largest Alumnae Reunion in the history of the College was held, and particular interest on the part of the alumnae was evidenced. Mr. W. R. Wheeler of the University of Nanking wrote an article on the dedication which was accepted by the Missionary Review. A folder giving the account of the exercises and showing pictures was sent to friends in China and abroad.

GOVERNMENT GRANT. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors the question of applying for Government Grant was informally discussed, but because the specific regulations had not been issued by the Ministry of Education, the Board left the Executive Committee to decide the matter. In June the Ministry of Education made the announcement that the Ministry was to give the amount of \$720,000 as grants to private and mission colleges and universities,

and issued the set of regulations governing the applications for such grants. It was stated that the purpose of these grants was to help improve the quality of work done at the institutions and not to meet ordinary current expenses. The money was to be used for scientific equipment, books, and special chairs. After approval was given by the Executive Committee through correspondence vote, the College applied for a total of \$29,600 for scientific equipment, books and three chairs, Chinese, music and ethnics. Late in August the newspapers announced the decisions by the Special Committee in charge of making the grants, and Ginling received \$8,000 for science equipment and books and \$4,000 for a special chair in Chinese. The official notification from the Ministry was not, however, received until early in October, when Minister Wang had finished satisfactory arrangements with the Ministry of Finance in regard to regular payments. As it was too late to invite the special professor in Chinese, our request to shift the \$2,000 for the Chinese chair for the fall term to buy Chinese books was approved.

The question of securing government grants in the future should be taken up by the Board and a policy should be decided upon. It seems likely that the Ministry of Education wishes to arrange for annual government subsidies to registered institutions. So it is probable that there will be a chance of applying again in the spring for the next school year. It has been said that such grants do not help the College much because of the fact that they can be used only for specified items and do not help toward current shortage. It is also feared that through such financial help the Government may wish to exercise more control over the institutions. The experience of the past few months would show that no interference has come because of the grant. Usually more difficulty arises from dealing with local authorities than here in the capital where we deal directly with the highest authorities in the Ministry. The Ministry has been reasonable and liberal through the past few years. In regard to the first point I feel strongly it is a very great benefit to have additional funds for apparatus and books. In fact it does save some necessary funds from the current budget, also. In the statement of college property at the end of June, 1934, out of a total of Mex. \$1,475,317 only Mex. \$36,424 was for apparatus and Mex. \$37,996 for library. In terms of percentage, apparatus amounts to only 2.4% and books to only 2.5% of the total property. It shows up very badly the academic equipment of the College, although the investment in buildings is meant for a long period of years. Because of the present financial condition it is quite impossible to put aside adequate sums for permanent equipment in the annual budget. If the chance comes it seems therefore the College ought to apply again for government grant to increase our equipment.

INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES. At the last meeting of the Board it was suggested that financial help be sought from such organizations as the China Foundation, the British Indemnity Fund Committee, and the Rockefeller Foundation. Through conferences with the Executive Secretaries of the first two organizations it is clear that there is hardly any hope of securing subsidies from them for Ginling. First, this is because the Central Government has asked for large amounts for definite purposes as the promotion of compulsory

To be reviewed

education in China and mass education in the reconstructed areas of Kiangsi, etc. Second, the policy is to help only very definite special projects and not to give funds to meet current shortages nor for buildings.

As for the Rockefeller Foundation, for the years 1933 to 1935 the College has received a small annual grant of \$1,250 gold for the science departments. Mr. Gunn made it clear when he sent the last check that it was the last grant that the Foundation would make toward such work. After Mr. Gunn returned to China in January the College presented a request for a grant to finance a special project for the training of social workers. During the past few years Sociology has been the department with the largest number of majors and students have shown genuine interest in serving the need of the common people. After the Central Government laid emphasis on the social and rural reconstruction of the country attention of the students has been called toward this field of service. As a women's college, Ginling should train women to meet this increasing demand. The strongest asset Ginling has is the cultivation of the real spirit of service among the students. Upon this foundation if we could only have academic facilities to equip the students with the necessary technique Ginling would be able to send out women well qualified for the work both in ability and in spirit.

FINANCE. Financially the last school year closed with no deficit but with a small balance of \$560.08, and according to the revised budget for the present year the shortage is \$7,167.00, but we expect that it will be smaller at the close of the year. The Treasurer has prepared the tentative budget for 1935-1936, and it shows a shortage of \$40,976. While this figure represents more than one-fourth of the total budget, one important fact to be mentioned is that there is no increase or expansion of work planned. Within the last four years tentative budgets have been presented to the Board with balances to be raised varying from \$24,600 to \$47,500, and the Treasurer has repeatedly pointed out that the assured income of the College is about \$30,000 short of meeting the minimum required expenditures.

POLICY IN GENERAL. The financial question should not be dealt with alone as such, but in relation to the policy and place of the College. As the only union college for women in the whole of Christian Higher Education in China, Ginling is furnishing a place for the type of girl who prefers to study in a woman's institution. At the same time with the Christian coeducational universities developing fast there is keen academic competition and the College should not handicap its graduates by not furnishing strong and thorough undergraduate courses. If we wish to face facts, I may even point out that even among our own graduates there is the feeling that the strong asset of Ginling is the college life and a spirit of service, yet we fail in furnishing a strong academic program. The teaching in middle schools is becoming more exact as the government general examinations show up the quality of work in the various schools. There is therefore a real demand on Ginling to strengthen the academic work. Yet according to the present salary scale it is impossible to attract well-qualified and competent teachers. It seems to me that the College should face the situation seriously and time should be given for thorough consideration as to the future policy of the institution. It is only after such a study that intelligent decision may be arrived at in regard to solving the financial problem. We may then decide where we may reduce in expenses and where we should make efforts to increase the college income.

GINLING COLLEGE 1935-1936

The President's Report for this year makes mention of matters commonly included in such reports, and of the things which are special features of this year. In the first class is the Enrollment, each year slightly more than the previous year, but limited by the space for resident students, and limited also by the fact that the number of students prepared to do college work is only slowly increasing. While we could have larger numbers it is not certain that we could be much larger without sacrificing college standards. This year we began with 238 students, from eighty middle schools, of which forty-two are Christian and send us two-thirds of our students. This year, for the first time, our Christian students are just below 50 per cent. Of the eighteen provinces only Yunnan and Kansu are unrepresented. As before, we have students from Mukden and from Java.

The Faculty number is about what it has been but there are changes in personnel. The total of fifty-three names includes part-time teachers and all assistants in teaching and administration. There are seventeen new names but nine are alumnae who came as daughters returning to the college home. Of the faculty thirty-seven are Chinese, twenty-eight are women, and eighteen of them alumnae. Two who returned this year came with their Ph.D. degrees in Biology and Psychology; six came as assistants in various departments. One new foreign teacher, Margaret E. Thompson, takes Miss Kirk's place, for the year. The faculty needs for next year include three places for which foreign teachers must be sought, one each in English, Music, and Physical Education. China has not yet produced enough college teachers in these lines, which belong so definitely to the West.

The College has a place in Community Life. In our immediate neighborhood the work goes on. A third unit was added to the building to provide a clinic and bath house for women and children. Clubs for boys and girls, classes for women, meetings for men are all in the program. Money for the new building was raised by an entertainment. Ginling concerts and dramatic programs are popular in Nanking and we make quite a contribution to the city recreational life. The Glee Club broadcasts several times a year, and members of the College took part in the singing of the Creation, along with students from the other institutions in the city.

An exhibit of modern Chinese paintings and a concert in aid of flood relief were held for two days in November at Ginling. The large Guest Hall in the Central Building was an ideal picture gallery. There was also an exhibit of chrysanthemums from Central University which with our own Ginling collection made the place a flower show of no small dimensions. Thousands of people visited us during those two days, among them a number of distinguished officials and their wives. The total sum raised by the Women's Flood Relief Association was over \$10,000 and Ginling gifts were over \$1,000.

The College has been involved in the Political Situation, but in Nanking the students were less radical in their agitations than the students in Peiping, where local feeling quite naturally ran high. There were student parades in Nanking for two days, but Ginling students did not join. Delegates were sent to the meetings of school representatives but the Ginling decision, as so often in the past, was that to go on with the regular work was as patriotic as to parade, and agitate against a Government whose difficulties were increased by such signs of distrust on the part of students. When General Chiang called the meeting of representatives from all over the country, Ginling was represented by Dr. Wu, who sat at the high table beside General Chiang, and by a student, Miss Dju Mei-sien, President of the Student Union. General Chiang spoke on the policy of the government and made an appeal for

loyalty. Later the Minister of Education called a conference of Presidents and Principals and discussed the problems of school administration in the national crisis. These conferences made for better understanding between educational and political leaders.

Dr. Wu is very much in demand in all kinds of movements for social and educational advance. She has given a lot of time to the local work of the New Life Movement. This has so much that is good in it, but it seems, somehow, to lack life. The program deals with the outward sign and unless the inner spirit is strong it really does not matter so very much to put people into uniform and make them button up their coats. Madame Chiang spoke to the members of the Nanking Women's Club on the ideals of the movement and appealed for cooperation of all women, Chinese and foreign, to make it mean something in the life of the city.

Roads, Land, and Building are subjects of continuing interest to us. The final settlement of the road problem was not what we had hoped for but we made the best of a bad bargain. Dr. Wu secured the promise in writing that two minor roads across the campus on the city map shall never be built; the road assessment on the two roads east and north of the campus, amounting to nearly \$20,000 was waived; land taken from the College - about seven acres - was paid for in cash by the Municipal Government; and the north road (Hankow Road) is about ten feet narrower, the sidewalk being omitted along our long boundary. This may be only a temporary concession. The campus stretches 1,800 feet along this road and 1,300 feet along the east road (Ninghai Road). This name means Peaceful Sea and until recently it was more like a sea than a road, because of the lack of drainage. Work on the roads has moved very slowly, and so far very little building has been begun in the new residential district for which there seemed to be such a demand a year ago. Location of the gate, building of gate house, permanent fence or wall must wait until these roads are finished.

Land registration problems trouble us. The Municipality demands immediate registration. The Embassy tells us that we must not accept the deed which is being given in exchange for the old deed, because it takes away some of the rights granted in existing treaties. Shall we register under the real owners, the Board of Founders, with the limited title granted to foreigners, or shall the Board of Directors hold the title? Permission for that must come from the Board of Founders. The buildings are also the property of the Board of Founders and their value is much greater than that of the land. If we register under a foreign owner there are taxes to pay which add to the current budget, and the right to sell land is limited. If we do not register we may not be able to get building permits. It is all terribly involved and hard to decide. The American Embassy gets no definite reply from the Foreign Office because of Foreign Office getting no definite reply from the Nanking Municipality. They do not appear to see eye to eye on the new land laws, which are not yet promulgated.

In the meantime the lost acres need to be replaced by other land, but land buying is a very slow business. We would like to secure a piece west of the present boundary at the north, and tie up to the high hill place we call the Wade-Jones land, bought in 1924. It is hard to work out the plan for future buildings with these uncertainties, even to be sure where to put the building for faculty which is being planned, and should be ready for occupancy in September. There are still graves to be moved on some of the college land.

The open spaces are filling up with houses to the east of us. We see the flags of the Dutch and the Italian Embassies to the southeast and soon the Stars and Stripes will fly over what we used to call the Mohammedan Graveyard - one of the pieces of land we did not buy in those years of seeking a local habitation and a name. One of the new roads (Shanghai Road) cuts through the hill and gives us quick crossing over to Ming Deh and places south. The new road through the old Dry River makes the trip to places east much easier, for there are no hills to climb. There are some causes for thankfulness in the new roads. The interest in archeology was stimulated by some of the things which were found in these deep cuts for Shanghai Road. Tang pottery and Sung celadon pieces are shown proudly by members of the faculty, and shards undated await the word of an expert, although amateurs venture their opinions.

The year has seen some building done. A house for Miss Spicer stands on the hill above the high tennis court, on the way up to the reservoir. A house had to be moved last summer; the north house of the three east of the college road was moved to the west of the road. The Infirmary is going up to the west of the northwest dormitory, facing south and overlooking the new garden. Plans are ready for the new faculty house which should be started soon. It will probably go up on the south hill, east of Dr. Reeves' house. This house will provide for fifteen, which is about half the number of women in residence on the campus, and will make possible the release of East Court for students next year.

A word about the Financial Situation should be included in any report, for we must make known the need we feel at every turn of a larger income, assured so that planning can be done for the year without the paralyzing fear of a deficit. So far it has been avoided, but this year it seems inevitable that we shall see our balance in the red. It may be as much as \$20,000, and next year the balance to be raised on our tentative budget is the same figure, after everything we can do to lower the total has been done. Additional income of at least that amount is very much needed, and it should be \$10,000 U.S. to provide some needed increases in Chinese salaries, and the equipment the Government is demanding for college work. We are increasing tuition indirectly by adding special fees, here and there, and the effort to get gifts in China is being made, but without much hope of results sufficient for the pressing need. We have been encouraged by the gift of \$10,000 for the Infirmary from two alumnae sisters in memory of their father, and the scholarship of \$2,000 in honor of my Sixtieth Birthday, and another memorial gift of \$1,000, which are hopeful beginnings. In China, as in America, it is easier to get gifts for buildings and scholarships than for current expenses. Some appeal for living endowment of departments should be made to take care of items within the present budget. No plans for expansion are considered, except the provision for an increase in the number of students, but when we spend \$750.00 and only collect \$250.00 from each student the increase of students will not take care of the deficit. These figures are approximate only, but the \$500.00 of living endowment for each student is what we must look for if the College is to maintain the standards set by the Government. In the Government universities it is many times the sum which the university spends over and above the fees. The Board of Directors are pinning their faith in my promise to see what I can do while on furlough next year.

A good deal of thought has been given during the year to the Religious Life of the College, facing the fact that the key to the solution of the problem is the Faculty. At the Faculty Retreat in September the theme was "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy mind." The need of consecrating the mind, and using it in connection with the religious life, and of relating the work we do to the Christian conception of the universe, was stressed. At the same time there was a sharing of experience and witness to the help some members of the group had received during the summer through the Group message. One result of the Retreat was a plan for faculty discussion of the religious implications of the different fields of teaching. The first paper was presented by Miss Spicer, who reviewed Dr. Temple's Nature, Man, and God. The second was by Mrs. Thurston on Astronomy and Religion. A third by Dr. Reeves brought in the relation of Biology to the work of producing the all-round woman, and more recently Chemistry and Geography were discussed by Miss Chester and Miss Liu En-lan. We feel the need of seeing all our work as a part of a whole, and the whole permeated by the Christian view of life and of the universe.

The second Retreat in March dealt with the report of the recent study of the Religious Life of the Christian Colleges. Here our conclusion was that power was more needed than program. We have a tremendous opportunity and we are seeking for power to make it count for a more abundant life. We try to do it, through the chapel service, the Bible classes, the curriculum teaching, the personal work of teachers and Christian students. We have heard echoes of criticism that Ginling is not helping students to grow in their Christian life, and to be strengthened in their faith. Doubtless there are students for whom the college years are without these results. It is well for us to remember that the brothers of Jesus never understood Him and were not won during his life to the Kingdom; and that his disciples were not 100 per cent. what He wanted them to be. Was that His fault? It is always the fault of Ginling if a student fails to be openminded and to take advantage of what the College offers of opportunity to grow into maturity in Christian thinking and experience.

A recent graduate of the College who had heard of some of these criticisms has written out an account of her own experience, and it is a most touching tribute of gratitude for what Ginling gave her. She came with the questions and doubts which most thoughtful people have in those years when they are putting away childish things. She loved the beauty of the place, kept her morning watch out of doors, "and felt a sense of the presence of God so real and vivid as never before." She was helped by the devotional meetings, and the sense of fellowship confirmed and strengthened her faith. Her courses in religion and philosophy and astronomy all helped to clear up the misleading conception of conflict between evolution and creation which used to trouble her mind, and she became fully convinced that the laws of nature reveal the infinite intelligence, wonder and beauty of God, the creator of the universe. Her teachers were an inspiration, they made God nearer and more real and the cause of the Kingdom more worthy of confidence. She gives thanks to God for guiding her steps to Ginling and she is trying in a government school where abundant life is needed, to give her best for God and men by sharing the abundant life she got from her beloved Ginling.

Matilda C. Thurston

AN INFORMAL SUMMARY OF DR. WU'S REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERSMay 26, 1936

Dr. Wu arrived in Victoria on May 19, where she was met by Mrs. Hiltner (Frederica Mead) and after endless manipulations, by which her transportation was changed from a trip across Canada to sail at Montreal to a trip across the U.S.A. to sail from New York, and a satisfactory weekend at Smith College she came on to New York on Monday, the twenty-fifth.

Although the cable from Miss Hodge and Dr. Mott reached Dr. Wu eight days before the sailing date, owing to a meeting of the National Christian Council and other previous engagements, Dr. Wu only had two days in which to make preparation for leaving the College. The Executive Committee of the Board of Directors met and granted her leave of absence. A committee of faculty members was appointed to take charge in her absence, with a small executive committee of three to carry on.

Plans had been under way for some time for reorganization of the faculty and this was completed before Dr. Wu left. A College Council, as recommended by the Ministry of Education, was organized, composed of the president, administrative heads, secretary, treasurer, etc., the heads of departments and representatives elected by the professors and assistant professors.

The status of members of the faculty was determined - professors, assistant professors, and instructors.

Professors must have a master's degree and three years of teaching, or five years of college teaching.

Though the Board of Directors had voted a leave to Dr. Wu to go to Java in the hope of securing funds for the college there, it had seemed wise to do everything possible in Nanking first to show that the people in China were definitely interested in the college. Because of the call from Dr. Mott this journey to Java was postponed. Dr. Wu plans to spend the summer in Europe, returning to China via America in the early fall. She is prepared to stay here longer if needed but will be on call from Ginling in case of need there.

Miscellaneous Items

Ginling has more applicants for entrance this year - many daughters of high officials. Last year there were more than three hundred applicants. There is no class distinction in the college.

Nanking University has only one small dormitory for women and they do not admit women unless they are residents of Nanking.

Railroads and motor roads are making Nanking more accesible.

Dr. Wu spoke of the gifts from Ginling graduates. An additional gift of \$1,000 for equipment for the Infirmary has been made by the Yen sisters. The infirmary will be completed soon and will be situated back of "700" with southern exposure.

MAY 26 1936

An Executive Secretary for the Alumnae Association is being engaged to promote work among the graduates. Mrs. W.S. New is starting off with her gift of \$10,000 yuen. This total is made up of \$5,000 (a life insurance policy), \$1,000 given three years ago to Faculty Retirement Fund, \$2,000 for special religious work, \$1,200 for salary for Executive Secretary for Alumnae Association, and \$800 to be given later.

Registration of Land

The deeds of the land are in the name of "Ginling Woman's College" and are deposited in the safe of the Associated Treasurer in Shanghai, with the exception of the small piece recently purchased which is in the name of the Presbyterian Board. A small piece of land is also held in the name of Dr. Wu. The University of Nanking land is held in the name of the University.

If the land is registered in the name of a Chinese body, as Board of Directors, the college can probably be tax exempt, and it will be straight ownership. If registered in the name of a mission it will be subject to lease and taxes. After the registration no foreigner can hold land on perpetual lease.

If we say Ginling is Chinese then all is clear for ownership. The Board of Directors is registered in the Board of Education.

Needed Increase in Budget

Dr. Wu spoke of handicaps to the college because of insufficient budget allowance.

The college is losing some of its best Chinese teachers because its salaries are not sufficient for their needs. Two of the Chinese faculty refused good positions in government schools with twice the salary. Ginling salaries are low.

Some teachers are carrying too heavy schedules. Miss Vautrin has every hour in the teaching day full.

Mrs. Morrow

Dr. Wu reported on the enthusiasm of Mrs. Morrow and Miss Constance Morrow during their recent visit at Ginling and on an enthusiastic card received at Smith College after their visit there.

Student Activities

Ginling students gave nearly \$1,000 to Flood Relief in China and repeated their college Christmas program charging admission, thereby raising nearly another thousand.

Relations with University of Nanking

Dr. Wu has been asked to serve on the Board of Directors of the University of Nanking and the President of Nanking on the Ginling Board of Directors.

金陵女子文理學院

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

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室公辦長院
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

REPORT OF PRESIDENT ON TRIP

May - November 1936

Two weeks ago today I returned to College after six months' absence. It was early in May when I left for England at the sudden call of Dr. John R. Mott and Miss Hodge jointly that I attend the meeting of the Ad Interim Committee of the International Missionary Council. The message was as follows:

GINLING FOUNDERS UNANIMOUSLY APPROVE YOUR ATTENDING LONDON MEETING YOUR PRESENCE AS CHAIRMAN INDISPENSABLE BECAUSE CRITICAL DECISIONS BUT WELCOME MIAO AS CONSULTANT NO PROMOTION ENTAILED RETURN WHEN YOU THINK BEST THOUSAND AMERICAN DOLLARS SPECIALLY PROVIDED SUGGEST EMPRESS OF JAPAN AT LATEST - HODGE MOTT.

Right after I received the cable I consulted the senior members of the faculty and presented the proposal to the Executive Committee of the Board. The Faculty were enthusiastic for me to attend the meeting and were quite ready to take on extra duties during my absence. The Executive Committee was very generous in granting me the leave of absence. This was done partly for the purpose of giving me a change, as several members of the Board had thought of proposing a year's leave of absence for me during 1936-1937. The Executive Committee also decided to have a special Committee to carry on the administration of the College and not to have anyone as Acting President. During the few days available before my sailing, the College Council was officially organized and the Ad Interim Committee of the Council took the major responsibilities with the help of an Administrative Committee of Three. Dr. Chang Siao-sung was elected the Chairman of both Committees, with Dr. Chester and Miss Liu En-lan to help her on the smaller Committee. It was due to this group of hardworking and loyal members of the faculty that the College was able to go on so smoothly during my absence.

Since our Board of Founders is in New York and I wished to take up college business with them on the way, I decided to go to England via America. Miss Hodge had arranged for a meeting of the Board of Founders just at the time I could be in New York for a few days. It was also arranged that I spend a week-end in Smith College and that I speak at the vesper service there in order to keep up the interest of the undergraduates.

The I.M.C. Meeting was held in Old Jordans, a delightful meeting place managed by the Friends. It was a great experience for me to attend such a small committee meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. John R. Mott. The Committee took up the important business of planning for the World Conference to be held in China in the autumn of 1938. The Committee accepted the invitation from the National Christian Council that the Conference be changed from Kowloon to Hangchow. This is because Hangchow is a beautiful Chinese city and gives facilities for quiet discussion and friendly fellowship among the delegates. The other delegate from China was Dr. Chester

C. S. Miao from the N.C.C.R.E.. Both he and I had the privilege of attending the Conference of the British Missionary Societies afterwards. I also had opportunity to attend the Board Meeting of the London Missionary Society and Women's Committee of the English Presbyterian and the Baptist Societies. I was happy to have spent two days at the Conference of the Student Christian Movement at Swanwick. There were over 400 young men and women gathered together, and it was the largest conference they had held for several years.

Although it was my first visit to England it never seemed to me I was in a strange country. This was mostly due to the fact that Miss Eva Spicer's family and friends and other friends were so hospitable and good to me. While I was there I saw Miss Li Chi and Miss Z. N. Loh at Oxford and Mr. Li Kwoh-ting in Cambridge. I also met Mr. Chiu Yu-tsi when he came to London before going to Germany for his special work in ceramics. Mr. and Mrs. Liu Chieh of the Chinese Embassy were very good to me and arranged for a Ginling party when Mrs. Thurston and Miss Calder arrived in London. I was happy to see Mrs. Thurston looking so well after the long trip across Siberia and to hear from her about many things which had happened after I left the College. We were glad that Dr. Tao Shan-ming (Ginling 1922, Johns Hopkins Sc.D.) was able to join the party, as she was in London attending the Second International Congress of Micro-Biology. She has been serving as the Technical Expert of the National Bureau for the Prevention of Epidemics, and is now on a fellowship from the Public Health Administration investigating methods of making vaccines and sera in various countries.

I timed my trip to Berlin during the Olympic Games, not that I myself was so keen to see the contests, but I wanted to meet the group of Ginling graduates who were there at the time. You may know that 30 physical education directors were with the Chinese teams as official observers to see the games and to investigate physical education in the various countries in Europe. There were nine women in the group, and eight of them were connected with Ginling. Four were our own graduates, two were formerly on our physical education staff, and three were graduates of the Y.W.C.A. Physical Education Normal School, which was combined with our Physical Education Department in 1925. Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming (Ginling 1927), head of our department, carried the responsibility as chaperon to the women athletes from China and rendered a much needed service. Miss Tsui Ya-lan (1929) who had been on our faculty since her graduation was there on her way to Wellesley. She is in Wellesley this year doing graduate study in the physical education department.

At Chamby, Switzerland, I attended two conferences. The first was the meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, and the second was that of the United Christian Council for the Life and Work of the Church. The first was a more informal and friendly group, all keenly interested in promoting international understanding and friendship through Christian forces. At the second the business was the preparation for the Oxford Conference on the Life and Work of the Church to be held next summer. The research department under the leadership of Dr. J. H. Oldham is making a thorough study of such topics as "The Church and the

State", "The Church and the Community", "The Church, State and Community in Relationship to Economics". Dr. Oldham was the one who wanted me to be at the meeting and he hopes that capable Chinese delegates can be sent to the Oxford Conference next summer. It was most stimulating to see how Christian thinkers are taking up the issues which face the world today and which are especially acute in the situation in Europe.

The five weeks in America were taken by attending the Tercentenary Celebration at Harvard University and doing promotional work for Ginling. It was a great experience for me to be at Cambridge for such significant functions. One could not help but be deeply impressed with such facts: the founding of the institution when there were only a few thousand colonists, the tremendous growth throughout its history, the loyal support from its alumni, the significant gathering of ourstanding scientists and philosophers from all over the world for a conference of two weeks, and the present policy of the institution of attaining intellectual eminence and developing its students to the fullest possible extent. There were over five hundred institutions officially represented, nine of which were in China. There was one woman delegate from England and one American woman representing the University of Hawaii, so altogether there were only three women from other countries.

Before I report on my own share in the promotional work, I would like to tell you of what the Board of Founders has done in support of the College. Last spring because of the shortage in the current budget for 1935-1936, they sent out special letters to charter givers, Ginling visitors, former faculty members, Smith alumnae, etc., to solicit gifts in order to meet the deficit. Later on, in May, the Board of Founders took action to raise \$300,000 as the endowment fund to be secured within three years. This was done because they fully appreciate that there will be an annual shortage even with a minimum budget, and they realized the best way to meet such need is to have an endowment fund. Miss Griest was elected Chairman of the Promotional Committee. Mrs. James Cushman, Mr. Lobenstine, Mrs. McConnell, Mrs. Rockwell (formerly Smith representative), Mrs. George Scott, and Mrs. Macmillan are members of this Committee. Miss Griest has proved to be a very capable and tireless chairman, and it was she who took the time and thought to arrange my program.

My experience in promotional work started with the program at Newport arranged by Mrs. Cushman. She certainly was very enthusiastic about the College and capable in managing publicity for me and Ginling. She helped me in making contacts with prominent women in Newport. In New York I spoke briefly at the Shanghai Tiffin Club when Dr. Weward Hume was the main speaker, and I was given fifteen minutes at the China Society Dinner for Dr. Hu Shih and myself. With the help of Miss Griest, I worked out a project for the Education Department and one for the Sociology Department and one for the establishment of Fellowships for faculty members on leave of absence. The first one I presented to Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, who was quite friendly and said that such requests would have to go through many committees. While he did not give any promise, he said "Don't be discouraged. If you don't get it this year, you may ask for it again next." The other effort was to see Mr. Harkness.

He was not at his office and his secretary was quite firm in saying that Mr. Harkness was no longer interested in giving money to foreign countries. Miss Griest is still considering whether it may not be worthwhile to present the third project to his office anyway. His secretary knows Mrs. Thurston, so she may be able to do something further.

At Plainfield, New Jersey, I was given an opportunity to take the regular morning service of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church. The minister and others seemed to be quite interested. At the Girls' School at Dobbs Ferry, the film was shown one Sunday afternoon, and I spoke that same evening to their missionary meeting. After that a check for \$50 was given to help pay my expenses. In Cambridge, Boston, Rochester, Detroit, Ann Arbor and Seattle, I spoke to different gatherings such as the A.A.U.W., the League of Women Voters, City Women's Clubs, Smith College Luncheons, and one Wellesley College Luncheon. Everywhere Smith women showed me every courtesy and much interest in Ginling. Mrs. Gleason, the President of the Smith Alumnae Association, was kind enough to arrange an important luncheon in Boston for me. In Ann Arbor I was most happy to be with the Chinese Students' Club in their celebration of the National Holiday on October 10th.

As for Ginling faculty in America, I saw Dr. Werner, Miss Bond, and Miss Hoffsommer in New York; Miss Whitmer, Miss Clark, Miss Black, and Miss Gibson in Detroit. Last May Miss Griest gave a Ginling dinner at which Miss Buse, Miss Sharp, Dr. Werner, Miss Wilson were invited. Of our Ginling graduates, I met Dr. Hieh Chung-en (1931), and Dr. Yü En-mei (1926) in New York; Miss Ho I-djen (1930) and Miss Chen Toh (1930) in Ann Arbor. I saw Miss Tsai Kwei (1927) both in New York and in Geneva.

In Seattle I stayed with Mrs. Hiltner who had worked very hard in arranging a big Smith luncheon in which many other college women joined. Her church also invited me to speak at a large church dinner in the evening. At Honolulu President Crawford of the University arranged for me to speak on "Chinese Women", when my boat was in port, and I met the staff of the Department of Oriental Studies.

This short period of promotional work has meant much to me. I met everywhere enthusiastic interest in Ginling and China and keen response to what I had to tell. Miss Griest is as loyal as ever to the College and is working very hard in her new duties as Chairman of the Promotional Committee. She was looking forward to Mrs. Thurston's arrival in America to help her, and she would also welcome the cooperation of any friends who may help in the States. Those of us in China can help her best by giving her interesting information for publicity purposes. For Ginling I was most gratified to see such real efforts by the Board of Founders to support the College, and we should do our share in China to be worthy of their trust and confidence.



Yi-fang Wu, PRESIDENT

GINLING COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
1936-1937

The college year started with the largest enrollment in the twenty-one years of service of the College. Three hundred and twenty-nine had taken the entrance examinations. The total student body is 259, including 19 in the two-year special Physical Education Course. They represent 16 provinces in China proper, and Mukden and Java. There are two American girls -- the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Thomson and the daughter of Bishop and Mrs. Huntington.

FACULTY. We are happy to welcome the new members, both Chinese and American. The College is most fortunate to secure Mrs. Mabel Rhead, who is on leave of absence from the School of Music of the University of Michigan. She is interested in her pupils and at the same time generous in giving concerts, and she is greatly appreciated as a teacher and a pianist. Miss Louise Shoup, graduate of Leland Stanford with her Master's degree from Columbia, has come to the English Department and is enjoying her work. Miss Alice Morris, a graduate of Simmons College, has joined the staff of the Library. She is the daughter of Dr. H. H. Morris of St. Luke's Hospital in Shanghai.

Dr. P. T. Yuen has come to the Education Department. With his practical experience in China and graduate study in Secondary Education in America, he is able to contribute much in preparing our students to go into middle school work. Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh and Miss Hu Shih-tsang (Ginling 1934) have joined the Music Department. Miss Li Dze-djen (Ginling 1933) has returned after two years at Columbia and is filling a real need as Student Counsellor. She also gives some courses in Religion. Miss Mossman returned after her furlough and Miss Wu Mou-i came back to fill an emergency vacancy as Acting Registrar.

The women faculty went through a difficult time in September when the new faculty house was not completed and their former house had been turned into a student dormitory. However, when the scattered family got settled in the new house, everyone enjoyed it. It has a beautiful site, with a lovely view into the country-side and sunny southern exposure.

When the proposed terrace house and bungalow are finished, the resident women will be all taken care of. But the next urgent problem is how to provide better housing for the single men. The simple house they live in now was poor to begin with and with the new roads blocking the drainage, it is rendered rather unlivable. If we could manage to build a house on the lot where the four residences for families are located, this problem would be solved.

FOUNDERS' DAY. The Founders' Day celebration this year was marked by the dedication of the new Infirmary. This building is a gift as a memorial to their father from our alumnae, Mrs. Hsien Wu (Daisy Yen, 1921), Mrs. T. T. Zee (Lily Yen, 1924), and their sisters (Mrs. C. Kwangson Young and Mrs. Kuo); and the furnishings are given by the husbands. We are very grateful to the donors, because their generous gift has met a real and long-felt need on our campus and it expresses their loyal support and interest in the College.

ALUMNAE. At the annual meeting of the Alumnae Association held on Founders' Day, another evidence of the loyalty of our alumnae was furnished when Miss Kao Ren-ying, the Executive Secretary of the Alumnae Association, told about the alumnae campaign. It was started last June when the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors appointed a Promotion Committee with Mrs. W. S. New as Chairman. The goal set was \$30,000.00 and the purpose was to help the College to meet the shortage in the current budgets of 1935-1938. After the hard and efficient work of

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Mrs. New and Miss Kao for a few months, a total of \$10,000.00 was pledged and quite a portion was paid in. When we remember how few of our alumnae are in a position to make large gifts, this result indicates the large number that responded and the splendid spirit of doing their best in support of the College. By the end of November enough payment had been made to enable the clearing of the deficit of \$8,877.00 for 1935-1936. And when Miss Kao returned from her trip south in January, the total pledge was brought up to over \$13,500.00. We are most fortunate in having Mrs. New and Miss Kao take up this important work, and I personally am most grateful to them.

GOVERNMENT GRANT. The application to the Ministry of Education for the renewal of Government Subsidy for 1936-1937 was granted, and it was given as follows: Chinese Chair - \$4,000, Physics-Mathematics Chair - \$4,000, and equipment for Arts Departments - \$4,000. Because of my absence the Administrative Committee in Charge through Dr. Chang Siao-sung secured permission from the Ministry that we postpone the inviting of the Physics Professor until the spring and that \$2,000 be transferred for the buying of Science apparatus which was badly needed. It turned out to be very difficult to get a well-qualified person in the middle of a school year, so after unsuccessful searching I have again requested the Ministry to let us use the balance of \$2,000 for equipment.

REQUEST TO BRITISH INDEMNITY FUND COMMITTEE. To the Board of Trustees of the British Indemnity Fund we sent in application for grants to the Education and Geography Departments. The first is for building fund to put up the classroom building for the Practice School, as the Ministry has asked several times to have the College and Practice School separated. The latter is for a professorship to help in our current budget. Since Ginling is the only Christian College offering Geography as a major and there is a scarcity of well-trained geography teachers in middle schools, it is a challenge to Ginling to strengthen this important Department.

COMMUNITY RELATIONSHIPS. I may mention that last fall the City Y.W.C.A. held a bazaar in the Social Hall of the Smith Building. We gave a reception to the Conference of the Nurses' Association of China. Mrs. Rhead's concerts have been greatly appreciated by large audiences.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES. It may be of interest to report that Miss Kao Chi-yung of the Class of 1937 was chosen last summer as a delegate from China to the Pacific Conference of the World Student Christian Federation. She was elected Chairman of the China delegation and did very well throughout the Conference at Mills College.

The annual oratorical contest among the Colleges and Universities in East China took place last December. The two representatives from Ginling won the second and fourth individual prizes and that gave Ginling the first place among institutions.

FINANCE. The working budget this year shows a shortage of \$16,197.00 to be raised. One item of over \$2,000.00 U.S. currency is in hand; it was raised by the Board of Founders to cover last year's deficit and is therefore applicable to meet the shortage this year. The other thing we count on is the continued support from the Alumnae campaign. With the capable and tireless efforts of Mrs. New and Miss Kao, we hope that a sum of \$10,000 may be realized, and thus the shortage in the budget may be met.

President's Report to the Board of Directors

November 29, 1939

For the first time since the war, the year 1939-40 had a normal beginning. The scattered units were together, and the fall term started at the usual time, with registration on September 15th, and classes starting on September 18th. We had a three-day Freshman program to help them know the College, and its environment. Senior students had a two-day Retreat, and it proved to be very profitable for they have shown a fine spirit both as a class and in student leadership this autumn.

Student Body. In the summer, Entrance Tests were given on the same dates by the University of Nanking, Cheeloo University, West China Union University, and Ginling College, in Chengtu, Chungking, Hongkong, and Shanghai. In addition, Ginling gave tests in Fu Hsiang Girls' School in Hunan, at the Y.W.C.A. in En-shih, and in Kweiyang where from 5 to 10 students applied for entrance. The final enrollment is one hundred and fifty-five. This is about twenty more than we estimated in the summer, and it has, therefore, crowded our dormitory, and several of the women faculty had to move out in order to accommodate all the girls. Student statistics show that 31 are from Szechuan, representing one-fifth of the student body. Hupeh comes next with 23 students, Kiangsu with 17, and then Hunan with 16. Because many students came from far away, and it was difficult to secure means of transportation, girls kept arriving during the first few weeks. The last two came from Hongkong after having spent two months making the journey.

Faculty. We are very happy to have Dr. Ruth Chester return to Chengtu from furlough, Miss Hu Shih-tsang to the Music Department, and Mrs. Tung Wu Yuen-ching to the Library. We have invited Mrs. Esther Stockwekk, of the Methodist Mission, to teach advanced piano students while Miss Sutherland is home on furlough. Mrs. Lucy Yeh went with Miss Sutherland to have a year at Westminster Choir School at Princeton. We are very fortunate to have secured Mrs. Kwan Yu I-shuen to take care of the vocal training. She is a graduate from the National Music Conservatory in Shanghai, and during the last four years she was with her husband in Cornell taking further training in Music. In connection with our Founders' Day celebrations early in November, Mrs. Kwan gave a recital. The whole audience greatly appreciated her beautiful voice, and admired her as the most accomplished soloist in China. For Physics and Mathematics, we invited Mr. Li Hsu-wen, a graduate from Central University who has had ten years of teaching experience in Boone Middle School and Hua Chung University. For Chinese History we invited Mr. Liu Dzung-i, a graduate from Tsing Hua University with two years of research work in that field. In addition, we have four part-time people teaching English, Education, Economics, and Hygiene. There are also four graduates who have returned to assist in different offices and departments.

Reorganization of Administrative System. In the spring of 1936, the College Council was organized to be the voting body of the faculty, but when we started together in Chengtu in 1938 the faculty was much reduced, so we had our faculty meetings of the whole group and the different standing committees were carrying on as formerly. We began to be aware last spring that the administration was not efficiently organized, and it happened that before the summer vacation the Ministry of Education issued regulations requiring Colleges and Universities to standardize their organization for administrative duties. We started

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consideration at once, and got ready for the reorganization at the beginning of the school year. Briefly, I may say, that the administration is divided into the following offices: (1) President's office, (2) Dean of Studies, (3) Dean of Discipline and Guidance, (4) Director of Business Affairs, (5) the Treasurer's office. There are: (1) The College Council with the President as chairman, and consisting of the heads of administrative offices, heads of departments, and representatives from professors. This Council is the voting body of the faculty acting on the policies and general affairs of the College. (2) The Council of Discipline and Guidance which takes charge of all matters dealing with student life and extra-curricula activities. It consists of the President, Dean of Discipline and Guidance, and tutors. (3) The Academic Council, consisting of the Dean of Studies, heads of departments, registrar, and librarian, takes charge of all matters pertaining to academic work. Dr. Chester is the Acting-Dean of Studies, Dr. Chang Siao-sung, the Dean of Discipline and Guidance, and Mr. Ming, the Chinese secretary, is the Acting-Director of Business Affairs. I am very happy to report that after this reorganization, the administration has certainly been more efficiently carried out.

College Curriculum. During the last few years the Ministry of Education has been working on a standardized curriculum for Colleges and Universities. It was for the main purpose of raising the academic standing, especially of some private, rather commercialized Universities, and also to give more uniform requirements for the majors in the various subjects. The first step was taken in the summer of 1938 when the general required courses for Freshmen and Sophomore years were issued. There are only two divisions during the Freshmen year, that is, the Arts and the Sciences, and the whole program is required. In Sophomore year, the students start in their major subject. Last spring the preliminary lists for the various departments were circularized to the institutions for suggestions and criticism. In August the official lists were issued, and the Ministry of Education expected the institutions to follow them starting from the Sophomore year. The requirement for graduation in most departments is quite heavy, with the total credits of required courses varying from 50 to 66. The remaining credits are to be chosen from elective courses in the major field, with the exception of one-quarter which may be taken in other subjects. From this it is clear that the program is rigid, and there is no freedom for an institution to work out their own program, nor is there time for the students to take a minor. Presidents of various institutions, including the National Universities, have presented the general reaction from the teaching faculties, and the Ministry of Education expressed clearly that this published curriculum is tentative, and they are ready to receive comments and suggestions. This is the time, therefore, when the faculties of institutions must consider this question seriously, and make good use of this experimental period by offering constructive suggestions with the definite aim of improving this curriculum. At the last session of the People's Political Council in September, the division on Education also took up this question, and definitely asked for elasticity in the program, and to have the required program set at the minimum, leaving the institutions the freedom to work out their own emphasis. In the institutions on the West China campus, the departmental heads of several subjects have met together, and rearranged the courses in a more closely cooperating way. This is quite necessary when the offering in each subject is to be considerably increased in accordance with this list issued by the Ministry. The need for joint consideration will be more acute a year from now when the majors in various subjects start on their third year.

Physical Education in Shanghai. At the Presidents' meeting in Hong-kong last April, the Associated Christian Colleges in Shanghai proposed to start a joint department for Physical Education. Since Ginling has given this training for women for the last fourteen years, and since Ginling is permanently located in East China, it seemed to me that we ought to have a share in this new department in Shanghai. Through careful considerations between Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming, our representative in Shanghai, Vice-President William Z. L. Sung, of St. John's University, and President Y. C. Yang of Soochow University, it was finally agreed upon that the Associated Christian Colleges give a Physical Education major in which Soochow University is responsible for men students and Ginling College takes charge of women majors. At graduation those students receive their A.B. degree from their own institution, and in addition the Physical Education certificates from Soochow University for men, and from Ginling for women. On the staff of this new department, Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming gives her valuable service in planning and directing the program for women. With her are four women teachers, three of whom are graduates of our own Physical Education department.

Rural Service in Jenshow. Our request to the W.F.M.S. for Miss Irma Highbaugh was granted, and she arrived in Chengtu early in September. From the class of 1939, I had asked two Sociology majors to join the staff, so early in September we had a conference with Miss Highbaugh, Miss Phoebe Hoh, and three College graduates on the work program in Jenshow this year. The work was to be carried on along three main lines: (1) Clinic for mothers and babies. (2) Promotion of homecraft. (3) Mass Education. Miss Highbaugh has written enthusiastically about the splendid spirit among the group, and the favorable conditions for the extension of the work. For the home industry, in addition to the linen embroidery, they plan to introduce an improved spinning wheel. This is in co-operation with the Agricultural College of the University of Nanking for they plan to promote cotton production and weaving by introducing a new loom. It is unfortunate that the Szechuan Highways Bureau has not been able to start the bus service between Chengtu and Jenshow, so it takes two days by ricksha to get there. This situation has made it impossible for faculty and senior students to take trips out to Jenshow during the school term, but we hope to arrange for groups of students to be at the Station for two weeks in the winter vacation, and carry out special projects of service around the lunar New Year holidays.

Application for Grant from the British Boxer Indemnity Fund. Last spring Ginling College, and the West China Woman's College, worked out a plan for establishing a joint department of Home Economics and applied to the British Boxer Indemnity Fund for a grant. Their Board did not meet until September, and because of the much reduced income they did not grant our request. However, our application to the Ministry of Education for starting this new department was formally granted, and there are several girls in the Sophomore class that wish to major in it. Since we have no Home Economics teacher to offer courses, these girls are advised to take the fundamental Sciences, such as Chemistry, Biology, and Psychology. By next fall it will be absolutely necessary to have a Home Economic staff, and in the meantime we must arrange to place the order of books and plan for the necessary equipment.

The College also applied for a chair in the Sociology Department for a period of two years, and this was granted. We are in urgent need of an additional member on the Sociology staff, and we hope to be able to secure a well-qualified person by next term.

Religious Life. Besides the College Chapel every morning, there are the joint Sunday services on the campus. There is one in the morning managed by a joint committee from the University of Nanking and Hart College, the Canadian unit of the West China Union University. In the evening, West China Union University used to have a service for students, but recently this service is arranged in cooperation with the Five Universities' Student Christian Movement. In addition, there is the English service in the afternoon, and the regular Church services in the city, which some of the students attend. As for student discussion groups, Miss Spicer, with the cooperation of the devotional section of the Hao Sen Twan, has organized three freshman groups which meet every Sunday. For the upper classes, they join the discussion groups sponsored by the Five Universities' Student Christian Movement. About twenty students have joined these groups and the majority are in Dr. Lautenschlager's group.

Student Activities. The whole student body is organized in the Hao Sen Twan with various activities divided into four sections, namely, the devotional, intellectual, health and recreational, and residential. The devotional section takes charge of what was formerly in the hands of student Y.W.C.A. They cooperate with the College in arranging for morning chapel, send representatives to the joint S.C.M., take charge of the servants' night school, and the Sunday-School for children. In addition they organize groups for wartime service, such as, first-aid, comfort corps, etc. Recently these activities have been more formally organized through the formation of a Ginling team under the New Life Movement Women's Committee in Chengtu, with the faculty and students as two divisions. The faculty has a sewing group, a first-aid group, and one for promotion of home industries for poor women. The student division is preparing to give an entertainment after the New Year holidays to raise a fund for the families of the soldiers at the front.

Last spring the National Spiritual Mobilization Movement initiated the holding of Monthly Citizens' Meetings on the first of every month. When the College conformed to this practice, we also decided to make a monthly offering as a concrete expression of our concern for the national struggle. The contribution was voluntary as to the amount given, but every member of the faculty and student body must have a share in the offering. The spirit has been splendid and the offerings met urgent needs. Last June the offering was spent for medical supplies after the air raid; in July it was contributed toward the expenses of the student team that went to the north-west under the auspices of the National Christian Committee for Service to the Wounded Soldiers. The October offering was given for warm clothing sponsored by Madame Chiang, and the November offering was for the Ginling team to carry out their activities.

Social Education. In connection with services to the community, we have organized a faculty committee on Social Education with Miss Liu Shu-yuen giving two-thirds time as secretary. This is quite similar to the work we were doing in Nanking from our Community Center, and it was started here because of the requests from the Ministry of Education asking Colleges and Schools to give active service to the community, particularly in mass education. Miss Liu has organized classes for children and women, but found the small laboratory building of our Sociology Department quite inadequate. Plans have been drawn up to put up another simple building on the Baptist land which Dean Bye kindly permitted our Sociology Department to use. With the additional facilities, we hope to have more students give their time to serve others, and through

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actual contact with the poor they may understand more the life and problems of these people. The Tutors' Committee have been working on a system of honor points to be granted to students for their service either to the student body or to the community. It is our hope that in the near future when a satisfactory system has been worked out, and more facilities available, we shall require a certain amount of service for graduation.

Ginling Graduates. The total number of graduates in 1939 was 37, with 22 finishing in Chengtu, and 15 in Shanghai. For the group in this region, we had about seventy openings, and even recently I have received several inquiries for our graduates to fill vacancies. Eleven have gone into teaching in middle schools, seven into social organizations, such as our Rural Station, and the New Life Movement. Several became office or editorial secretaries, and one Chemistry major joined the laboratory staff of a tanning factory. In October when Madame Chiang was in Chengtu, she happened to visit our College when the students were giving a welcome party to the new faculty and students. She talked to them about the splendid work of the students from her Short Training Courses, and about the great need of well-trained College women to be supervisors of those teams in rural service. She then said, smilingly, that the fault with Ginling is that we should have fifteen hundred students instead of one hundred and fifty!

The Alumnae Associations in the various cities have been quite active. The Association in Chungking organized a Ginling team last spring, and did their share in the raising of funds for the offering to the National Treasury last March, and also in the making of hospital supplies. The Shanghai Alumnae Association supported a social worker in a refugee camp, and contributed \$1000 to the Homecraft Course in Nanking. The Hongkong Alumnae also gave \$400 to Miss Vautrin's work last spring, and raised \$150 for a scholarship in College at their Founders' Day meeting in November. The class of 1919 made a gift of \$1000 to the College on the 20th anniversary of their graduation year. In presenting the gift, the Class Secretary wrote: "In 1919, we took as the emblem of our class the motto 'The Pioneer.'" The goal has not yet been realized in 1939. Our dream will come true when every daughter of Ginling is willing to be armed with the fortitude of that Great Pioneer, Jesus Christ, who has set an all-inclusive purpose for all his followers, "The Kingdom of God on Earth." As a token of our deep gratitude, we are sending a gift of one thousand dollars for whatever kind of Rural Service you would think best for carrying on the spirit of "The Pioneer."

The Nanking Campus. On our campus in Nanking, Miss Vautrin carries on the two projects she began last year. The Experimental Course for Middle School girls has a total enrollment of 171, and the Homecraft Course for destitute women has 65. The expenses for the former were included in the current budget for the College, while the support of the Homecraft Course is from special gifts. Miss Vautrin is very happy to have Miss Ellen Koo and one additional Ginling graduate to help her this year. During the summer Mrs. Thurston stayed on the campus while Miss Vautrin and Miss Whitmer went to Tsingtao for their vacation. In the hot weather Mrs. Thurston attended to the difficult task of sorting out books and equipment which the various departments in Chengtu had asked to have shipped from Nanking. She delayed her vacation until September when she went with Miss Choster as far as Hongkong, and then to Manila for a few weeks. She is getting ready the materials for the writing of the Ginling history, and she has also taken over the treasurer's work in Nanking, and is often called upon to serve the Christian community in various ways.

Ginling Office in New York. Our Board of Founders and the Associated Boards continued to give most loyal and devoted support to the College. The Joint Emergency Campaign for last year was carried out successfully, and Ginling received the full appropriation. This year the campaign is for "special funds", but because of the war in Europe the total amount had to be much reduced from that of last year. We fully realize the difficult circumstances in which funds are to be raised for the third year for China Colleges, so we are all the more grateful to all those who work strenuously in order to carry on the campaign. Furthermore, we appreciate deeply the work of our Promotional Committee which has greatly increased the number of College friends. It is upon their keen interest and intelligent understanding that Ginling looks for continued support. The Smith Alumnae Clubs have readily responded to our appeal and have increased generously their gifts. We are most grateful and happy that the contributions from the undergraduates and from the Alumnae of our Sister College are now equal.

My Trips. Personally, I received a generous and unexpected gift from the Board of Founders for my summer vacation. It enabled me to take a trip to see Mrs. New in Hongkong, my family in Shanghai, and to have a conference with Miss Chester, Miss Vautrin, and Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming in Shanghai. I also met with Alumnae groups in these cities. I thoroughly enjoyed this opportunity, and it gave me the complete change that I needed. If it had not been for this trip, I might not have stood the busy months of September and October. Just after College opened, I went to Chungking for ten days to attend the fourth session of the People's Political Council. In October when Madame Chiang Kai-shek was in Chengtu, I was called upon to help her in meeting with various women's organizations in the city, and in pushing the activities along various lines. The latter part of October I was in Chungking again attending the Conference of the Superintendents of the Homes for War Orphans. Right after my return, we celebrated the 24th anniversary of the Founders' Day which was also observed on the same date in Nanking, Shanghai, and by Alumnae Associations in other places. So far as I know now, there will not be meetings to call me away until next spring, and I am very glad to be right in College for a few months. I value this chance, and hope to know more of the students, and to spend more time with the faculty. We have already started planning for next school year, and thinking ahead into the future of the College.

Future Plans To carry on College work satisfactorily in Chengtu in 1940-41, we need to plan for increases in (1) physical plant and (2) faculty. For lecture courses we have now used our classrooms in Vandeman to capacity, so by next fall we must provide at least 2 more rooms. For laboratory work we are looking forward to the completion of the new Chemistry building which should provide enough space to take care of our Chemistry and Physics laboratory work. The present Chemistry room in the basement of Hart College may then be used for Geography. Our Music staff are able to give their full teaching program this fall, only because Mr. Walmsley has kindly permitted the use of two rooms with pianos in the Canadian School. If they should return, or when the Music students increase, the department will need more teaching studios and practice rooms.

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The dormitory is now overcrowded with 155 students and 20 women faculty. If we estimate from 180-200 students next fall, the women faculty will have to give up their rooms for the girls. We are, therefore, planning to put up a simple house for the faculty women, and to include two classrooms and a large common room for daily chapel and student gatherings. The Property Committee of West China University is giving sympathetic consideration to our request for a site for this proposed house.

In regard to academic needs, the much reduced faculty since the war should be strengthened in order to take care of the increasing curriculum. I wish to make it clear that I do not mean expansion but strengthening. And it is to be done from two viewpoints. First, from the viewpoint of a Christian Women's College, we must endeavor to strengthen those departments specially suited for women and in which Christian organizations and schools expect us to train women leaders. Secondly, from the viewpoint of cooperation among the institutions on this campus, Ginling should contribute her share in the offering of advanced courses. It is only through such exchange and mutual help that real cooperation may be carried out and high academic standard may be maintained.

Sent (10/9/42) to
Founders
Former Faculty
Alumni in Am.
Miss Snow
Miss Tomlinson

GINLING IN NANKING

1941 - 1942 Report

Always it is difficult to decide what is personal and what is work in a Report. There is also the calendar problem - one year April-March overlapping with the school year July-June. A letter sent home in October 1941 covered the months which closed the school year 1940-1941. In May, the sad word came to us of the death of Miss Vautrin, on the anniversary of the day she had left Nanking. Memorial Services, one for the students and one for the much larger group of refugee women and girls were planned and held in the Ginling Chapel in June and July. Graduation exercises the last Sunday in June 1941 closed the school year for some 30 in Junior High and a class of 15 completing a more or less standard course in Senior High. The Homecraft Course was dropped in 1940, leaving this field of education to Ming Deh. Junior High work was discontinued at Ginling in the plans made for 1941-42, but the special circumstances of this year seemed to call for resumption of this, so that for the second term the school carried six years of Middle School. Plans for 1942-43 were made to continue this program but - "the best laid plans of mice and men gang oft agley". There will be no report to make a year from now.

The opening months before December 1941 were uneventful. An October advice to evacuate caused some searching of heart but we took the risk and stayed, feeling sure that our leaving would upset the balance which kept the school going. Anxiety in regard to staff personnel and financial basis was felt even before Dec. 8. Food and fuel prices continued to rise so higher salaries and wages had to be figured in the revised budget. And then the crash came. One guess had been as good as another and the army and the navy and the State Department were caught as badly as any of us.

The Methodists were caught in conference in Wuhu, so I was the only American at Ginling and continued to live in isolation till the first of March. But the Ginling campus was a very pleasant internment camp and I was put on my honor to stay within the gate. I had the far view of Purple Mountain and from South Hill could look across the city to the hills, Ox Head and the mountains to the southwest, with a glimpse of the Yangtze over the city wall beyond Tsing Liang Shan. And friends came and went freely so that I had company everyday - an average of three outside callers a day for the first ten days in January. The first friends hurried in to reassure themselves that I was not suffering persecution; rumors to that effect were in general circulation the first day. At no time was I treated rudely or roughly, and in the six months there was little or no interruption of my personal quiet by military visits. Once some men in uniform looked over my living room and scowled at my books and a map of Shakespeare's England that hung over my desk. My personal papers were never examined and I saw no signs of office files being disturbed.

It seemed wise to withdraw from active participation in school administration and in treasurer's office. But I was able, up to the end, to help on accounts and to confer with those who carried the very difficult burden of administration. They protected me from many callers who came to measure and investigate. I could help by supplying information behind the scenes and by sharing some of the ever-recurring anxieties. I feel I could have helped more had they been less fearful of appearing to be under foreign influence, or less fearful of disturbing me by reporting on their problems. Their biggest problem was internal strain and lack of mutual confidence. My heart ached for them all, knowing that anxiety for me was part of their

burden. I was never as fearful for myself as they were for what might happen to me. The expected the worst and I never do. My lot was better than their fears - better than so many fears as to what we risked by staying. I knew we risked it, but I never expected it.

From the middle of February we suffered from a series of threats of immediate occupation by this or that group. There was some evidence of rivalry even between the groups of the same nationality, and clear evidence of struggle between Chinese and Japanese groups, to take over the Ginling campus and other pieces of American property. The first attempt was made by the Wang Ching-wei group who were reported to us as intending to take over just before Chinese New Year, and just as we were preparing to collect fees for the second semester. They wanted it, so the rumor ran, coming through the local police office, as center for an officers' training school, and they wanted it within the week. We could stay and use two of the buildings, or move to the empty buildings of the University Middle School. They promised to protect us from the Japanese and seemed to want our Administration to request them to take it over. It took the concentrated effort of our Committee to divert this danger and they had the support of two Japanese groups. One was the Special Affairs organization, in charge of the school under the General Military Administration; the other was the Gendarmerie who were in charge of enemy property. Finally the Wang group officially repudiated the rumor and excused the police on the ground that they had "heard wrong", so everybody's face was saved. We opened school with a larger enrollment than we had the first semester, collected fees increased to meet the higher cost of food and fuel, and relieved the financial stringency from which we had suffered through the past two months. Mrs. Tsen bought rice to last through June and school opened without students, and some teachers, knowing what a narrow escape we had had!

The second threat was that Central University wanted Ginling and/or the University of Nanking, since their campus was used by Japanese military. We were visited by deputations of teachers and students, accompanied by Japanese military and again, for about a week, our peace of mind was disturbed. The rumors died down and we went on. Later on in the term, Chinese government groups, giving up their attempts, we were threatened by rumors that this or that Japanese military group was going to take over. Their excuse was that the Wang Government was asking for the return of their buildings so some place had to be found. Personally I turned a deaf ear to these rumors and did not take them as seriously as did some of our friends, foreign and Chinese. A visiting Japanese Christian leader felt that we were in a very critical situation and must have a Japanese Adviser to take my place in Administration and prove that Ginling was not under enemy control. I assured him I had no place in present administration - had not been President since 1928; that the school was under a Chinese Administrative Committee. A plan was worked out to invite a Japanese woman with a Ph.D. from Columbia to become Adviser and to use her influence with her friends in the army to ward off this occupation of a woman's college by soldiers, which I told her had never taken place in the worst confusions of China's disorders - that Chinese young women with no official status or powerful influence had been able to persuade their soldiers to respect the College. Hours were spent by the Administrative Committee trying to work out some program for the year 1942-43 which should include college grade work in Domestic Science, Music, Physical Education. Special short courses in these lines were proposed because they are approved for women in Japanese schools. Where were the students to come from, or the teachers, or the money to pay them? It was hopeless from the start, but it seemed necessary to pretend that it might be done. The University of Nanking men were faced with a similar demand and were working on

their program. Conference looking to some cooperation took place between the two groups. They seemed to feel their chances of survival were better than ours because of their Agricultural work - and because the Ginling buildings seemed to be more desired by the Japanese military authorities, as they had been by Wang Ching-wei, "because motor cars could drive up to the doors of the major buildings". So much of the whole threat was rumor that it seems fair to report the form some of these rumors took. In the meantime, school went on till the 15th of June, when there was a simple graduation for the Junior III and Senior III classes and students left for their homes. But it had been decided by the Special Affairs Bureau that the school could not continue. Our connection with the College in the west, our foreign "color", our reputation for anti-Japanese activity (?), were all given as reasons for not approving the program. The strain of trying to work under the existing condition was so great that I personally felt relief that we were allowed to close.

There had been increasing pressure to change the "color" of the school, yellow being preferred to white. All Anglo-Saxon influence and ideas were to be repudiated. Bible could not be taught, worship could not be part of a school program in any school building. Singing in English was frowned upon. Teaching time for English was reduced although no provision was made for teaching Japanese - teachers did not seem to be available. Students were under suspicion for their sympathy with the Chungking government and a round-up of suspected students in Nanking schools included about twelve Ginling girls. The principal of Ming Deh, a Ginling alumna, was forced to resign because of her foreign "color" and too friendly relation to foreign teachers. Chinese groups in schools and hospitals were incited to request foreigners to leave by a puppet pastor who was used by some of the Japanese bodies to suggest what should be done to conform with Official requirements. A stooge, claiming to be an ornithologist, planted himself at our gate pretending a desire to study birds on the Ginling campus. Miss Whitmer, who does know something about birds, decided that he didn't, and he later acknowledged this to one of our staff. His card gave him rank as a Lieutenant and his department was army carrier pigeons. He tried to get official appointment to take charge of biology museum material in our Science Building, but was not so recognized. When I left he was still on the campus and moved into my house. The letter he wrote early in May, suggesting that the "Directrice" be asked to leave and urging a change to Japanese color, is a rare specimen of bird lime which caught no birds but reminded one of the slime and ugly crawling things that one finds under a stone that has lain in a dark dank place, "loving darkness rather than light, because their deeds are evil". The nervous strain of these various interferences was cumulative and was telling upon all the overworked and weary workers in the group who had to take responsibility for the school.

Uncertainty was the characteristic of our life for the period from the first of April to the end. The future is always veiled, but in normal times one feels that planning is a reasonable procedure. In a situation like ours one had to live a day at a time and very few days could be lived according to plan. Especially after the question of exchange and repatriation was introduced, life became a series of questions. To go or not to go? It was offered as a choice, but soon it was clear that we were really being deported and our friends were more and more ready to have us go. We were powerless to help them and our staying might cause new difficulties for them. I made the decision to go in April - feeling that I had signed my death sentence. Every delay in the date set for our leaving was like a reprieve and I really think I never could have been ready to leave before the end of April. As it was, we left early on the morning of June 11th. A second question was: To sell or not to sell? It was involved in the question of our baggage allowance. At first it seemed fairly generous. Then an interpretation of the word "effect" as a

"piece of baggage" got confused with the total amount allowed and we seemed to be limited to what we could carry. In the end we in Nanking came out with a more or less full trans-Pacific allowance. But rugs and porcelains and boxes of dishes and books were not allowed for. Advice to sell out was given by the Japanese consul and by mission authorities in Shanghai. For some time we hesitated, holding to the hope that we might still be able to hold the buildings for the work we were carrying on and that forces of law and order would protect them.

In the end we sold faculty furnishings to a total of about \$35,000 in the new CRB currency which at the time we left Shanghai was held to be worth twice the fapi (old Chinese currency). Bank accounts were arbitrarily reckoned at this two to one rate, and still greater depreciation of the old money was threatened. But the people across the line, even farmers on the border, were still refusing CRB notes which have no exchange value and are not circulating yet in Free China. On the whole we got fair prices for the things sold, and the purchasers, most of them Chinese in the local government, seemed glad to be able to convert this fiat money into goods. One felt they were doing it in part as a friendly gesture to us and their remarks indicated that little love was lost between them and the army of occupation.

School property could not be sold and will have to take its chances, - not too good on the basis of what was done to American property elsewhere. Books were left in the Library, and in the Reserve alcove the shelves are well filled with books belonging to individuals, including my own more than 600 volumes. It seemed the safest place. The pianos were left in their places in the practice rooms, in chapel and studios. Those personally owned were sold. The demand for pianos, frigidaires, Simmons beds and foreign furniture was far greater than the local supply. Some of us left precious little things, that we could not bear to sell and hoped to save, with friends - vases, smaller rugs, special pieces of furniture. Much was given away.

We left the campus in the loveliness of a June morning about six o'clock. Little groups of girls were standing around and the teachers were together at the corner near the west end of Science Hall where rickshas waited to take us to the University Hospital. There could be no farewell parties - it was easier in some ways that these had to be omitted. We knew that we were leaving our Chinese friends to bear the brunt of what might come. They were allowed to bring the school year to a close on the fifteenth of June and send students away to their homes. On the nineteenth, the occupation took place - soldiers and officers of the Japanese army took over the empty dormitories, checking the inventories as a matter of form. On the twentieth the Chinese staff and servants left, allowed to take their personal belongings. We have had no report as to what use is being made of the buildings. One rumor was that the Japanese Embassy were to occupy, which would be as fortunate as anything to be looked for. Some day we shall know more.

The experiences of the last six months were not all sad. We were surrounded by friends whose affection was shown in many ways. There was a sense of close personal relation, free from official barriers. Our staying had been to help "hold the world together" and they knew that we had taken some risks in staying. Their fears always loomed larger than mine. I am glad we were spared what would have been such deep distress for them. Life will not be easy, but I believe they will separately find ways of serving their own people and keeping alive the things for which Ginling has stood.

Matilda C. Thurston

DRAFT REPORT TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS

November 12, 1943

According to letters from Chengtu, the college year 1942-43 closed in a satisfactory condition. The joint commencement was held on June 29th, and the Canadian Minister gave the commencement address. Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan acted for me in granting the diplomas to the Ginling graduates. I am sorry to say that I do not remember the exact number of girls graduating. If I remember correctly, there might be twenty-eight finishing last June.

From the viewpoint of academic standard, I wish to report one item of good news. The Ministry of Education started the examination of graduation theses with the purpose of encouraging scholarship through the award of prizes. The result of the examination of the theses submitted to the Ministry in 1941 was announced in the summer. Miss Soh Yen-nan, majoring in English, received the first prize in that Department. One graduate in Agriculture from the University of Nanking also received one such prize. There were only these two prizes for the group of colleges on the West China campus.

I reported last May that Miss Tsu Yu-djai was invited by the Research Director in the Ministry of Social Affairs to help him in working out a program for women's organizations in China. I have received letters from Miss Tsu and she had regretfully declined this offer because of the urgent need for her to head up our own Rural Service Project. I should explain here that our Rural Service Station in Jenshow was closed because of

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the long distance from Chengtu and the high cost of travel. Miss Tsu and the junior staff opened a new station only seven miles away from Chengtu. She received encouragement and co-operation from the Provincial Commissioner of Social Affairs and also from the Hsien Magistrate. For the summer she planned to conduct a large project in which about thirty students were to have taken part. Although I have not heard a report of the actual summer work, Dr. Djang mentioned that Miss Tsu was a very capable leader and was doing very satisfactory work.

One interesting item of news will serve to show how the students were active in helping the College meet financial needs. The Music Department needed to buy additional second-hand pianos that were offered for sale. Just before I left Chengtu, one was offered at \$35,000 (Chinese currency). When the College was not able to buy it at such a price, the music staff and the students together tried to raise the money. Miss Graves mentioned in her letter that a total of \$75,000 (Chinese currency) has been raised, enough to buy two pianos.

During the summer, the faculty and the second student dormitory had to move to new quarters. The second student dormitory was opened only a year ago in the Fall. It means much work again this summer. With regard to the women faculty, for most of them it was the fourth time that they had to change their residence, and with a few it was actually the fifth time within the last five years. However, we should be thankful that when we had to get out of the new hospital building, we were allowed to move

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into the school building for the Canadian children. That school had to close on account of high expenses.

Toward the end of June I had to consult Miss MacKinnon and others in regard to my own plans. A cable had come from Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, the Secretary-General of P.P.C., asking me to be a member of the P.P.C. Mission to go to England in October. It meant that I should join the party in Africa and return with them to China. After thorough consideration with members of the Board, it was decided that I should plan to stay longer in America, and decline this invitation. Since at that time I had not heard from Chengtu whether the Board of Directors had extended my leave of absence, I sent a cable to Chengtu in addition to a direct reply to Dr. Wang. Dr. Chester cabled a reply that the Board extended my leave to February. I have made my schedule on the assumption that I should remain in America through January. I took four weeks in August for my vacation, but I have followed a rather full schedule since September 1st.

Mr. Slater of the British Committee for the Christian Colleges wrote and cabled an invitation for me to visit England. However, in view of the need for me to be back in College soon and also because I declined the P.P.C. invitation, I decided against taking a trip to England at this time.

From the most recent letter from Dr. Djang, I hear that the Fall enrollment is 292 and that the year started much better than she had expected. She referred especially to the condition of the faculty. Dr. Chester as Chairman of the Executive Committee has written me about the serious problem

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she had to handle during the summer. It was the question of the drastic cutting due to the cable from the Associate Boards at a time when the cost of living was rising rapidly. Dr. Fenn held conferences with the Presidents and the Deans in regard to the individuals that might be cut. Dr. Chester, in carrying out the part that Ginling agreed to do, had to send letters to two men that they had to be dropped because of financial reasons. This was done in July, while according to our terms of contract, such notices should be given three months before the expiration of the contract. At present, the contract for the Chinese faculty and staff begins from August 1st. Unfortunately, one of the men made a great deal of trouble in not wanting to be dismissed in that way. They got the support and sympathy of the men's faculty group, and finally the Executive Committee had to compromise and re-invited these two men for one more term. This affair had ill-effects from two angles. First, in the plan of retrenchment, Ginling was the first to act on it and failed. It necessarily affected the attitude of those on other faculties that were to be dropped. Secondly, from the viewpoint of the Ginling faculty, their morale was seriously affected. Dr. Chester wrote that for a time she thought of cabling me to return at once and that for a while she received resignations almost every other day. These people thought that if the future of the College was so uncertain, it would be better for them to find other work before being dropped suddenly. Perhaps the considerations at the Council of High Education and the faculty conference in May had also something to do with the uncertainty in the situation. From the minutes of those meetings, I have

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read that the Council referred the question of women's education and separate women's colleges to the Special Commission on Post-War Planning.

From this account of the unsettled condition in the summer, it is natural how relieved I was in hearing from Dr. Djang that at the College opening several of the faculty that wanted to resign were still at the College. However, they said clearly they were to stay only one more term, waiting for my return to decide about continuing in Ginling.

It seems to me, therefore, the immediate question for the Board of Founders to consider is the future policy for the College. During this period of planning, my personal attitude has always been for cooperation and waiting for a comprehensive planning and for the Christian education in China as a whole. However, due to this upset in the summer, it seems to me the question has to be decided before my return to Chengtu. If the Board of Founders considers that the College should be maintained as a separate institution, then the financial support has to be taken care of. I have learned from this experience how important is the sense of security to the morale of the group.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee on October 25th, a member asked what I thought in regard to the future of the College. I said that the College has a special contribution to make as a separate college and in close cooperation with other Universities. There are leaders that have recently spoken for separate institutions for women. In the academic program and in the residential life we can plan especially for women.

Sent 5/21/45 To: Bd of Founders, & Dr. Wu
Miss Snow
Miss Graham
Miss Thurstun
Miss Shank
Miss Tomlinson
Miss Graves
Miss Ettie Chin
April 23, 1945

REPORT OF PRESIDENT WU YI-FANG
TO THE BOARD OF FOUNDERS OF GINLING COLLEGE

Since I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of the Board of Founders, I wish to submit a written report on the conditions of the college during the past year. However, as I left Chengtu in a hurry, I did not bring enough material for a full report. So I have to write only informally about the things which should be of interest to you.

Upon My Return After One Year's Absence

When I returned to Chengtu on March 1, 1944, I found the college in a very good condition. The faculty Executive Committee had done splendid work in taking charge of the affairs during my absence. It was due to the capable and untiring efforts of Dr. Ruth Chester and Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan in meeting all sorts of problems during the year. The most difficult period was in the summer of 1943 when a plan of retrenchment was adopted by the universities. In spite of the sense of insecurity on account of the retrenchment, the faculty remained loyal to Ginling and maintained a high morale. I could not help feeling gratified in finding such a splendid spirit in the college upon my return.

As for myself, there were many demands for me to talk about what I saw in America. Since the United States and China were to cooperate more and more closely in our war against the aggressor, I felt it was my duty to help our people to know the tremendous effort of the American people for the war and exert ourselves more than before. During the first month I gave a total of 25 talks to a great variety of audiences, including the staff of the military governor's office, the parents-teachers association of a nursery school, and the last of the long series of a total of 53 talks were commencement addresses at three high schools in June.

The college year ended with the joint commencement exercise for the five Christian institutions in Chengtu. Mr. Wang Yun-wu, the general manager of the Commercial Press and a member of the P.P.C. mission to England, gave a very inspiring address. A total of 38 students graduated from Ginling. It was the largest number since 1938.

Financially the year closed without any deficit. This is entirely due to the arrangement for selling U.S. funds on the open market. We feel much indebted to Mr. Evans, Mr. Mickle and others in their successful negotiations with the U.S. Department of Treasury. In Chungking it was through the effort of Dr. Cressy and Mr. Dwight Edwards in approaching Dr. H. H. Kung and securing his verbal approval. With regard to the final arrangement on details in the selling of funds through the United Clearing Board, Miss Priest made timely and valuable contributions when the universities sent her down to Chungking. Without this arrangement for realizing more Chinese national currency from the American gifts all the universities and other mission work would have to be greatly reduced if not stopped entirely.

The College Year of 1944-45

The fall term started in September with me absent again. I spent practically the whole month of September in Chungking in attending the People's Political Council meetings and the Child Welfare Conference. The Executive Committee of the National Christian Council had a two-day meeting and I also attended a meeting of the Board of Directors of the University of Shanghai.

The Faculty

We were most happy to welcome Dr. Florence Kirk back to Chongtu. She filled an urgent need not only in our own English Department, but also in the other universities which offer a major in English. Miss Graves of the Music Department and Miss Ettie Chin of the Physical Education Department returned to America for their furloughs. Both because it was difficult to secure well-qualified personnel and because we wanted to maintain the work on a minimum basis, we did not invite new faculty to fill these vacancies. Miss Sutherland divided the various theory courses taught by Miss Graves among the present music staff. Mrs. Chen En-tse, who had taught on part-time basis, consented to be the acting head of the Physical Education Department. Although she was not strong physically and had to care for a baby daughter, she has proved to be a very capable and efficient head.

The big change of personnel was in the Department of Home Economics when Miss Yung Hsiao-yun and her sister-in-law resigned in the summer. Miss Sun Tsen-min was invited to be acting head and Miss Chen Pei-lan as a professor. Miss Sun is a graduate from Yenching University and had post-graduate work at Oregon State College and Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit. Her special line is nursery school and child psychology, so that her courses are not only for our own students but also for students from other universities in child welfare work. Miss Chen, a graduate from Hwa Nan College, has been in America twice for advanced study and was the head of the Home Economics Department of that college for eight years. We are therefore happy to have secured these experienced women, especially because the Home Economics Department has the third largest number of girls majoring in it.

Student Activities

The Student Self-government Association, the Christian Fellowship, the Departmental Clubs and the Glee Club have been active in carrying out their programs. I wish to mention only a few of the outstanding events during the past months.

At Christmas the students decided to raise funds for gifts to soldiers at the front and soldiers' families in our neighborhood. They raised over NC\$120,000.

During the winter vacation the Students Christian Movement in Chengtu held the "Spring" conference. Ten of our students, the maximum allowed of our college, attended the conference, and Miss Chen I, a member of the conference executive committee, made a great contribution toward the success of the conference.

Last summer at the Youth Corps Summer Camp, Miss Djang Feng-ya distinguished herself as the most capable leader among the women students and received the first prize in several sport contests. The director of the camp saw me afterwards and commented especially that while Miss Djang was a capable and natural leader, she was unassuming and sought no personal glamour.

In December the nine collegiate institutions in the Chengtu area arranged an oratorical contest in English and another in Chinese. Each institution sent two students. It was very happy for Ginling that our representatives captured the first prizes in both series - the first prize for the team as well as for the individual speaker.

The Generalissimo's call for the educated youth to volunteer to join the army was issued in November. In addition to 100,000 men, he called for 2,000 women to form a Women's Corps. Many of our girls wanted to volunteer. Unfortunately it took so long to have the machinery set up and the leader finally chosen was not well known among the students. So, when toward the end of February a group of 50

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women was called in the Chengtu area to be trained as nurses' aides, only two girls from Ginling joined. There were only three other college women in this first group and they were from West China University.

Early in December an American Air base near Chengtu was in urgent need of typists and telephone operators. Six of our girls answered the call as a form of war work, dropping their college courses, in order to release men for more active duties. The college typist also joined the group. This is a very simple thing for American girls to do, yet under the present conditions in Chengtu this decision called for much deliberation and courage. It is because the traditional attitude in Chengtu is still very conservative and the local gentry cannot conceive the idea of girls from good families going to work in an army camp. When Dr. Djang, Dr. Chester and myself helped the girls make up their minds, we faced the possibility of unfavorable criticisms, but we supported the girls' decision for two reasons: First, as Chinese college girls they should take part in more direct war work as college women in America and England. Secondly, the American service men stationed in China have not had the chance to know educated Chinese women. In fact, on the contrary, some of them have come into contact with the worst type of girls. We therefore were much gratified when the Commanding Officer told Dr. Djang during her visit to the girls in February: "They are very good girls, and they do very good work."

Early in March, the Foreign Affairs Bureau gave examinations in Chengtu for interpreters for American officers who are in charge of the training of the Chinese army. It was announced that the examinations were given for men students only, but at the same time they permitted women students who applied to take the tests. When the results were published in the newspapers, we were surprised to find one of our graduates ranked the highest in the list, and two of our students also passed the examination. Since then word has come that the headquarters of the American Army is ready to take women as office clerks and typists, so that there will be other examinations given to women later. Those who passed the first examination are to work in the headquarters too.

Graduates Going Abroad

Under the arrangement between our government and the Lend-Lease authority of the United States Government, a large number of Chinese students are being sent to America to study and to get practical training. Since the scholarships are practically all in technical fields, very few women get the privilege of being selected by our government or are able to pass the examinations. We are therefore very happy to have two Ginling girls among the few. One is Miss Dwan Yung-djen (Tuan Yung-chen according to the spelling of PUMC Nursing Training School), chosen by the Public Health Administration to get further experience in the field of nursing education. She was the only woman among a group of 18 physicians and arrived in the United States in March 1945. The other is Miss Chen Lan-ying, who passed the examination given by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. Miss Chen took the graduate course in Agricultural Economics in the University of Nanking. If I remember correctly, the total number of persons who passed this examination was around 160, of which only two were women.

A third graduate successfully passed a different kind of examination for a graduate scholarship in England. The British Council offered 35 scholarships, 5 of which they reserved the right of choosing the recipients and 30 were offered to students in different fields chosen by examinations given by the Ministry of Education. There was one scholarship in music and Miss Chen Mei-deh of 1938 won it. Miss Wang Bi-hsia of 1942 is the fourth graduate privileged to go abroad in the near future. She joined the staff of the Chungking Office of the British Ministry of Information right after she graduated. She has done so well that she was

awarded one of the 5 British Council scholarships to study in Oxford next year.

Two other older graduates received invitations to go abroad. Miss Dju Yu-bao, who has worked for many years in the social welfare department of Shanghai Municipal Council, was invited by the U.S. Department of Labor as an honorary exchange consultant. Miss Li Dze-djen was invited by the London Missionary Society as a delegate from China to attend their triple jubilee celebration next September. Miss Dju is still in Chungking and I saw Miss Li in Calcutta waiting for a passage to England.

I should also mention that the four graduates who successfully passed the government examination for private students in December, 1943, finally left China. Miss Chen I-djen and Miss Djang Shui-gi, majors in English, and Miss Hung Dah-ling, a piano major, arrived in the States in March. The fourth is Miss Yang Gin-djung, who was an assistant in our Chemistry Department for two years. She is still in India waiting for her passage.

It was quite interesting to me to find out that half of all the college graduates who took this examination passed it, for 50% of our graduates who tried the test, passed it. However, 2 of our girls were physical education majors, and somehow none of the p.e. graduates, men and women, was accepted by the Ministry of Education. Thus if we leave these two out, the percentage (4 out of 6) is increased to 67%.

New Lines of Work of Alumnae

In addition to the usual types of work, our alumnae have gone into some new fields. Many graduates from biology, chemistry and home economics have joined the technical and research staffs in the respective fields. Quite a number have gone to work with the American OWI and the British Ministry of Information. Several have shown unusual ability in translation from English to Chinese and visa versa. Three girls who finished their college work last January have joined the clerical staff of an American Air Base near Chengtu. One graduate is with the small group of 30 who received intensive training as group leaders for the new Women's Corps now being trained.

Gifts by Alumnae

Gifts by our alumnae in recent years are shown in the following table. It may be mentioned that the Thurston Scholarship Fund was raised at the Founders' Day anniversary of 1943.

Vautrin Memorial Fund	NC\$176,687
Thurston Scholarship Fund	14,512
Chen Ping-dji Memorial Scholarship Fund	22,000
Reeves Scholarship Fund	25,522

In view of the coming of the 30th anniversary of the founding of Ginling, several alumnae have talked to me about the advisability of having a financial campaign next November, in order to help toward the return of the college to Nanking after the final victory. Now that I am out of China and unable to help in the preparation, I cannot tell how the plan may be proceeding.

Cooperation on the West China Campus

During the past few years there has been so much talk of coöperation that I hesitate to bring up this subject in this informal report. However, since there has been gradual improvement in the extent of cooperation in spite of difficulties, I wish to mention a few facts here.

(a) Financial, there has been some saving by the individual institutions through the plan of cooperation. There is also mutual assistance as evidenced by the re-allocation of the grants from the UCR among the five institutions. Through the good office of Mr. Ronald Rees, the Chungking Committee for the British Aid to China Funds has made larger grants to the Christian universities. Cheeloo and West China have received large grants because they have supporting Boards in England; and since London Missionary Society is one of the supporting boards of Ginling, we also have received a liberal grant. It is, in fact, of the same amount as that assigned to University of Nanking. Since the budgets of these two institutions differ in size, it means that Ginling received a comparatively larger additional income than University of Nanking. Miss Priest and Dr. William Fern have worked out a plan of re-allocating the UCR grants. According to this plan, Ginling's share of the UCR funds was reduced by \$3,322,500, which was being transferred to other universities. Even though we could have made very good use of the additional income in our own program, I accepted the re-allocation without complaint. However, if our faculty knew it, they would surely feel it unfair, because as a woman's institution we have been economical about our expenditure, and the departments have been repeatedly asked to manage on a minimum basis.

(b) Interchange of students - There has been gradual increase in the selection of courses of one institution by students of other institutions. I have figures from our Registrar's Office to show the trend in the past few years. If this kind of statistics is supplied by the other universities, you will have a complete picture of the academic cooperation among the 5 institutions.

ANALYSIS OF INTERCHANGE OF STUDENTS BETWEEN GINLING COLLEGE
AND OTHER UNIVERSITIES IN CHENG TU, 1940-44

Term	Ginling Students Going to Others			Students of Others at Ginling		
	No. Students	Courses	Credits	No. Students	**Courses	Credits
1940 (Fall)	101*	40*	445*	45*	13*	125*
1941 (Spring)	119*	52*	521*	53*	21*	170*
(Fall)	108*	42*	419*	43*	17*	146*
1942 (Spring)	135	50	517	125	39	297
(Fall)	244	69	680	125	49	322
1943 (Spring)	201	61	579	125	51	298
(Fall)	255	74	738	190	67	663
1944 (Spring)	248	71	677 $\frac{1}{2}$	162	63	526
(Fall)	336	90	794	189	69	541

** In number of courses there is duplication, as those from or to each university are added together.

* For the first three terms cooperative English courses are not included. From 1942 on these are counted as belonging to the institution which teaches them, thus giving a fairer picture of the actual degree of cooperation.

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(c) Intercollege service of faculty members - During this year our English Department has borne a great share in the offering of the combined curriculum for English major students. Dr. William Fenn of University of Nanking has gone to work in the American Army; Mrs. Kennard of West China is on furlough; and Miss Boynton of Yenching left Chengtu last January because of poor health. As a result, Dr. Kirk and Miss Lamberton are now teaching 25 credits of the combined program; Nanking University is giving 12 credits, Yenching 4 and West China none. This is why I asked our Personnel Committee to secure an additional English teacher to fill the vacancy when Miss Lamberton takes her furlough next summer.

Dr. Liu En-lan has been giving the geology course for University of Nanking students for many years. This term she offers in addition a course on climatology partly for the agriculture students there. In chemistry there has been close cooperation among the departmental heads, and this year Dr. Chester has been especially asked to give a course on biochemistry, mostly for men students. In the Department of Home Economics our course on advanced cookery is not only for our own seniors but also for a student from Yenching and several others from West China. In Sociology, Mrs. George Wu was asked by Dr. Chen Wen-sien of University of Nanking to give a course on case work for her graduate students. In the course on social psychology given by Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan this term, there have been many students from other institutions. When I had to leave the college so suddenly, we considered for a while to reduce her teaching load. If it were for our own students only, we could have arranged for them to take some other course and postpone this one to the next term. As it is, we had to continue the course in spite of Dr. Djang's additional administrative duties.

(d) Institute of Comparative Cultures - This was promoted by Dr. Cressy and Dr. Fenn, and was organized under the Joint Presidents Council with a director and a joint advisory committee, consisting of representatives from the 5 universities. Recently a grant of NC\$2,000,000 was received from the British Aid to China Fund. Research projects were submitted by professors to the joint committee. Among those submitted by our faculty, Dr. Liu's in the field of geography was accepted and a grant of NC\$100,000 was given.

My Trip to America

It was a complete surprise when word came through Governor Chang that I was called to be a member of the Chinese delegation to San Francisco. Since I had been back from America only a year, and three and a half months out of that I had spent in bed, I did not give any consideration to it at first. But when I went to consult my doctor as the Governor requested, he advised me strongly to come, both personally and professionally, and gave the name of a specialist in San Francisco for me to have a thorough examination. Then I presented the question to the faculty Executive Committee to consider. They discussed the problem from various viewpoints and came to the conclusion that they could carry the work through the spring and summer, and I should be back before the fall term begins; but there was the question whether my health could stand the strain of the conference and the long trips and would be ready for hard work upon my return. So they left the final decision to me after the final check-up by my doctor, with whom an appointment was made three weeks earlier. Again the doctor said that I could come, although I should keep my regular hours for rest and not become over-tired. With this last advice, my mind was made up and I reported to the Governor to decline this appointment. I had felt that I was not academically prepared for the position of a delegate to such a conference, and it was not fair to the college and to Dr. Chester and Dr. Djang to leave the responsibilities to them so suddenly again. Besides, if I was not to work unreservedly for the conference, it would also be unfair to our government. For a week we were all relieved, but then word came again that even if I could not work full-

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time, I was still wanted. The Board Executive Committee was called and they readily granted me five months' leave of absence. Then there were a few days of meetings, conferences and interviews of all sorts and I left suddenly a week earlier than at first planned. I was greatly touched by the wonderful cooperation from everybody and was specially grateful to Dr. Chester and Dr. Djang. The former had expected to start on her furlough right after Dr. Wu Mao-i arrived in Chengtu, and now had to wait till my return. Dr. Djang's responsibility was heavy enough as Dean of Students, and now again she had to take on additional duties in our relationships with the outside. For instance, the new Minister of Education was sending out Study Groups on college education and on secondary education to the various centers and we were just then getting ready to receive them. It was not only for showing them our college work, but also to discuss with them all the things we hope to have revised by the new Minister.

From this experience and during my illness I was made humbly conscious of the biggest blessing in my life - friends within and outside of the Ginling family. The little part I have been able to do in Ginling or for my country was all due to the loyal and selfless cooperation of our faculty. In fact, it is shown once more how the president can leave within a week and the faculty and students happily carry on.

A challenge was presented to Ginling just before I left Chungking and then I wished our faculty were larger, in addition to being capable. General Ho Hao-jo, Director of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Military Council, laid before us his plan of training 2,000 women as office staff for the headquarters of the American Army in Kunming and Chungking and stated that he and the American representative wanted to ask Ginling to take charge of the training. He was aware of the difficulties in China for women to go into this type of work, so that he wanted to have the women properly trained both technically and in general, and to have a capable and responsible woman (to be recommended by me as my representative) to head up this new Woman's War Service Corps. It is part of the plan of the training of Chinese army by American officers for the big offensive; there is no question that Ginling should be willing to do it. Yet since he suggested to start the training in May, I had to refer the matter to the Executive Committee for decision. I have not heard of their reply. However, as I know our present faculty is fully loaded with the college program, I don't see how they are able to take on this additional work. During the last stage of resistance and the post-war period of rehabilitation and reconstruction, the demand for college women will continue to increase. Ginling should endeavor to contribute her share in training young women at this vitally important time in our history.

Mr. Corbett

REPORT OF PRESIDENT WU YI-FANG
TO BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF GINLING COLLEGE

November 9, 1946

The last meeting of the full Board of Directors took place in the spring of 1937. After the war started on July 7th, the Executive Committee held several meetings to meet the emergency. The last of such meetings was held in mid-November, when the defense line for this area was broken by the landing of the enemy in Hangchow Bay. Now, nine eventful years have passed, and we are thankful indeed that today the Board can once again meet here in Nanking to consider the affairs of the College. Before I report on the present conditions, permit me to review briefly the events of our war years.

GINLING OFF CAMPUS

During the first year of the war, the College work was carried on in three centers. The first was at Wuchang, in cooperation with Hwa Chung College, for the girls in the Central China area. This unit moved to Chengtu during the winter after Nanking was occupied. The second and largest unit was established in Shanghai, together with the other Christian Colleges in East China. The third and smallest unit was started, without our planning for it, at West China Union University, by a few girls and Dr. Reeves, who had gone to see Mt. Omei during the summer vacation.

In April, 1938, I met with the members of the Board in Shanghai. By this time, the Government had adopted the policy of carrying on resistance until victory should be won, and the war was evidently to be a long one; so it was decided to move the Shanghai unit to Chengtu after the term was ended.

After I returned to Chengtu, we applied to the Szechuan Provincial Government for a subsidy to erect temporary buildings. A grant of CN\$25,000 was made, which enabled us to build a dormitory (which housed 200 girls by 1940), a small gymnasium, and a dormitory for men faculty members. Offices, classrooms, and laboratories were loaned to us by West China Union University.

When the College opened in September, we had a student body of 90 girls. From then on, the enrollment gradually grew to 350 last fall, and the last graduating class numbered over 40. In addition to courses offered by our own faculty, the students elected courses at West China Union University or at the University of Nanking, which had also migrated to Chengtu.

In accordance with the Government policy of furthering education during the war of resistance, we added a few new projects. (1) The Rural Service Station was opened in the spring of 1939. It has rendered a real service both to the local people and, as a field laboratory, to students interested in welfare work. (2) A new Department of Home Economics was established in 1939. (3) The Five-Universities Child Welfare Training Program was started in 1943 to meet the need for workers among children; it was financed by the grant from U.C.R.

During these long war years, the faculty showed a wonderful spirit, working without adequate books and equipment, living under difficult conditions and with much reduced salaries. The College became well-known and much appreciated because of the active interest of our faculty and students in the community and the record of our alumnae in various fields of work.

The ability and devotion of our faculty is shown by the way the College was admirably carried on during my frequent and sudden absences from Chengtu. In addition to short trips to Chungking for various meetings, including those of the People's Political Council, I went to Madras, India, in the winter of 1938 to attend a meeting

of the International Missionary Council; to the United States, from April 1943 to February 1944, as one of six scholars sent by the Government to do informal publicity work; and, finally, in 1945, to the San Francisco Conference. Because of necessary hospitalization, I did not return until January of this year. During these absences, the administrative responsibilities fell on the shoulders of Dr. Ruth Chester and Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan. Personally, and for the College, I am much indebted to them for their untiring labors in carrying the College through those difficult times. And we owe a great deal to West China Union University for the use of their facilities and the hospitality they extended to the College throughout our refugee days.

ON THE CAMPUS

When I left the campus on December 1, 1937, a committee was formed, under the leadership of the late Miss Minnie Vautrin, to take charge of College property. The record of her noble and sacrificial work is well known. It is suffice to record here how a refugee camp for women and children was organized in cooperation with the International Relief Committee, and how over ten thousand women and children were sheltered from the Japanese military. By the following spring, a vocational training course was given to the women who had lost their husbands and sons, and a middle school organized for the teen-age girls who were not able to leave Nanking. Miss Vautrin's selfless devotion to the women in need earned for her the title of "The Living Goddess of Mercy". She gave herself in service to others; and her death, in May 1941, was as much a war casualty as if she had died at the front.

Mrs. Thurston and Miss Whitmer carried on the work until after the attack on Pearl Harbor. When they were repatriated, in June 1942, the campus was occupied by the Japanese Military. It was used as the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of Nanking until the surrender on September 5, 1945. Because it had been used by an enemy military command, the campus was then taken over by the Chinese Military Authority.

As soon as the formal instruction came from the College in Chengtu, Miss Blanche Wu, Mrs. S. F. Tsen, and Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming went to see the Chinese Commanding General, who turned over the campus to them. Very soon they started a middle school in order to use the buildings and avoid requests from organizations seeking housing to resume their work. Miss Wu and Mrs. Tsen were faithful co-workers with Miss Vautrin and Mrs. Thurston, and were the very people from whom the Japanese had taken over our buildings in June 1942. They had remained in Nanking, waiting patiently, but confidently, for the downfall of the aggressor, so we can easily imagine their rejoicing as they reclaimed possession of the campus they dearly loved.

DAMAGE AND LOSS

We were thankful indeed to see the College buildings left intact; structurally, no buildings were destroyed. However, the Japanese were very free in their use of our buildings and in the many changes they made inside them. For instance, the Peking lanterns and pearl shell screens were removed from our beautiful Reception Hall in the Smith Building, which they used as a storeroom. In the beautiful library, they tore down the partition walls on the north end and put up a new wall separating the south end from the main hall, and the librarian's office was smelly and smoked black. One of the dormitories had been used as the club room for the enlisted men, and the restoration of that alone cost more than CN\$6,000,000.

The biggest loss was in science equipment, pianos, books, furniture, electric engine, gas plant, and heating system. In regard to books, we were fortunate enough to have recovered 20,000 volumes which were sold by the Japanese after August 12th and before the Chinese received the surrender on September 5th. All the furniture was

gone from the student dormitories which had served as barracks, and there remained only the built-in tatami and shelves on the walls. The same was true of faculty houses. Desks were the only kind of furniture which we found more of than we had had before, which showed that a large number of officers had been working in our academic buildings. They left several wooden houses, work sheds, and horse stalls on our athletic grounds, and many toilet buildings. A boundary wall of red brick was built along the east side, and, for a short distance, along the west and north sides of our property. This wall enclosed one small piece of land at the south-east corner of our property which we had previously been unable to buy.

REHABILITATION

Dr. Chester visited Nanking in December, and I stayed on the campus for a week in January. The Faculty Executive Committee in Chengtu studied the difficult question of rehabilitation, and considered the necessities for College work in relation to funds available. This guiding principle was adopted: to do only the minimum essentials, and, wherever possible, to spend money on things of a permanent nature. For example, library chairs, classroom chairs, dining-room furniture, the kitchen, and student bathrooms were the first things attended to. The students' social rooms and the big Reception Hall in the Smith Building have been furnished only with odd pieces left on the campus. Order lists for minimum science equipment were sent in the winter, and the first two shipments of freight finally arrived in College in October. In regard to the laboratories, new tables were made only for chemistry, because lockers were necessary for the safe-keeping of chemicals and glassware. For biology and physics, rough wooden tables available on the campus were used. Inside the buildings, where the ceilings were smoked black, they were calcimined to give more light; but the walls, which were originally sand-finished, were only thoroughly washed.

We are thankful to have had Dr. David S. Hsiung to plan and supervise this tremendous task of rehabilitation. Mrs. S. F. Tsen and Miss Harriet Whitmer, who arrived from America in March, helped a great deal in getting the buildings and grounds ready for the opening of the College. The work was made more difficult by the unavoidable waiting for materials, money and workers.

The expense of rehabilitation to date is CN\$188,902,392. The earliest funds for the repair work came from the sale of some small wooden buildings, horse stalls, etc., left on the campus. By last March, we had to borrow US\$20,000 from other College funds in New York. Then, in June, we received a rehabilitation grant of CN\$100,000,000 from the Ministry of Education. Later on, US\$6,000 was appropriated by the Associated Boards. We have already over-spent the total funds available, and must ask for an appropriation from the Associated Boards' Rehabilitation Campaign Funds to repay what we have borrowed, to finish payments on contracted work, and to do other repairs during the winter. For instance, the roofs have to be thoroughly repaired and the woodwork of the windows should be painted. In regard to replacing the heating system and constructing more faculty residences, we will have to postpone these until building costs become normal.

RETURN TRIP

The students and faculty started to make the return trip in April. A few members of the faculty with small children finally came by air, and a few by river, but the majority of faculty and students came by the hard, but more dependable, over-land route. From Chengtu to Pai-Chi they came by chartered trucks, taking from five to thirteen days, depending upon the condition of the motor. From Pao-chi to Hsueh-fu, on the Lung-Hai Railroad, tickets were bought by sections, including a distance of over 150 kilometers to be covered by trucks or mule-carts. The last change brought

them to Pukow. The time required for the different truckloads to make the trip varied from thirteen to twenty-nine days. They looked like weary, dusty refugees when they arrived, but how happy and excited they were to be back on the campus!

U.S.C. made grants for travel to faculty and those students in need. Our estimate of freight costs was too low, partly because of the delay in securing shipping space, and partly because of the tremendous increase in rates. Mr. Ming took charge of this difficult task, and the last shipment of books and supplies arrived here the latter part of October.

THE NEW YEAR

The long-anticipated event happened! College work started once more on our own campus! Registration was on September 25th and 26th, and classes began September 30th. Even though this was later than the usual beginning of the fall term, we were one of the very first rehabilitated refugee colleges to open.

The faculty had a very helpful retreat on September 15th, facing the problems of rehabilitation, physical, academic, and in morale. During the registration week, the senior class had their retreat, and the freshman training program was carried out at the same time. There were more applications for entrance than ever before, and we have admitted a good freshman class this fall. It was a delicate task for me and the new Dean to disappoint many fathers and mothers, among whom were some imposing generals and high officials in the Government. We considered it important to keep up the entrance standard, and we were also limited by housing facilities.

In 1936, the enrollment was 259 - we considered that the maximum capacity of the dormitories. This fall, by putting three girls in every room, we have been able to house 300. The total registration is now 332, with some girls living at home. This year, we have the largest senior class in Ginling history, numbering 59.

On the faculty, there are some necessary absences and other changes. When the College received an invitation from the U.S. State Department to send a professor for a year of refreshing and research, Dr. Liu En-lan was elected by the faculty to accept this invitation. Dr. Ruth Chester went on furlough, after having carried a full program and heavy responsibilities for seven long years. Dr. C. L. Lung, head of the Sociology Department since 1935, resigned to take charge of the Sociology Department at Sun Yat Sen University in Canton. Miss Chen Yu-chin, of the Biology Department, was awarded a State Department fellowship, the only woman among a group of 25 receiving such an honor. Miss Hsiung Ya-na, of the Rural Service Staff, received a U.C.R. scholarship for Child Welfare workers. Miss Hu Shih-tsang and Miss Chang Tsai-i, of the Music Department, and Miss Wu Mei-lin, of the Biology Department, have gone to America for advanced study. Miss Chen Shih-dzung, of the Chemistry Department, who has been serving as temporary Business Manager since June, will take up study in Institutional Management at Purdue University in the spring term.

We are most happy to welcome back Miss Z. W. Loh, to be the acting Dean of Studies, and Dr. Mary Treudley, to spend her sabbatical leave from Wellesley at Ginling. She came in good time, and was asked, as she landed in Shanghai, to take charge of the Sociology Department.

In regard to new staff, I wish to mention Miss Helen Plaum, filling admirably the position of English Secretary, vacant for too long a period; Dr. Tsao Gien-yu in Chemistry; Dr. Chen Sin-kuoh, Biology; Mrs. Chang Wu Yu-chen, Sociology; Mr. Tung Mei-kan, Chinese; Mr. Wang Shih, returning to History; Dr. Karl Chen, English; and Dr. Lu Gwei-djen, Nutrition Chair in the Child Welfare Training Program. During Dr. Liu's leave of absence, we have secured Dr. Lin Chao, of the Geography Research In-

stitute, for part-time, and we have invited Miss Tsai Deh-tsui to return to take charge of Department Administration. Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming has assumed the chairmanship of the Physical Education Department, but has to assign various duties to the staff, because she was not able to resign from the Principalship of Ming Deh Girls' School. The Methodist Board has appointed Dr. Mary Reed to Ginling, and we are eagerly waiting for her to join the Home Economics staff and strengthen the Child Welfare Training Program.

COOPERATION WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The Associated Boards appointed a commission on higher education for women, headed by Mrs. Ada Comstock Notestein, the retired president of Radcliffe College. Last March, this commission recommended that, in the program for Christian Higher Education in China, there should be one college for women, and that Ginling should be that college. At their annual meeting last May, the Associated Boards adopted the recommendation that Ginling continue as an independent college for women, and also recommended that there should be a close collaboration between Ginling and the University of Nanking. When Dr. Van Dusen and Dr. McMullen visited China last June, they explained that this collaboration was for the purpose of strengthening the program of Christian Education in the Capital by having each institution conserve its distinctive contribution and yet achieve efficiency by avoiding duplication. It was suggested that cooperation be worked out in the following areas: (1) curriculum, (2) library and science equipment, (3) business office, and (4) extension projects.

Representatives from the two institutions met many times during the summer, and this Joint Council prepared a draft agreement on cooperation. It has not been possible to do much this fall, and it will take time to have the plans fully carried out. One practical difficulty is the distance between the two institutions, for it takes at least 15 minutes to make the trip. Until we can run a bus service for students between classes, it will be difficult to expect much increase in the number of students ready to elect courses in the other institution. However, on the important questions of student fees and salary increases, the Joint Council made decisions for the two institutions.

ALUMNAE

In the midst of rehabilitation and other work, Dr. Chester and I had to spend some time writing recommendation letters and College transcripts for many graduates, going abroad. During the war years, I had discouraged students from going abroad; so this year I was not surprised by so many requests for my help. On the S. S. General Meigs, there were 24 Ginling people, including Dr. Chester and two other former members of the faculty, and three undergraduates.

Miss Hsiung Ya-na, of the College Rural Service Staff, and Miss Chen Siu-djen were two of the six chosen for U.C.R. Child Welfare Scholarships. Earlier in the summer, U.N.R.R.A. sent about 35 welfare workers to America for further training. Only five were women, and two of those five were Ginling graduates: Miss Wang Yin-an, who started the Child Welfare Center in Ginling in 1943, and Miss Li Djoh-i, who worked for a number of years under Miss Eleanor Hinder in the Welfare Division of the Shanghai Municipal Government and did especially fine work with problem children. Within the last year in America, four graduates completed their work for the doctorate: Miss Li Gwan-yuen, in psychology, at the New College in New York; Miss Li Mei-yuin, in Rural Education, at Cornell; Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i, in Rural Extension work, at Oregon State College; and Mrs. Ma Dju Gieh-fang, in Child Welfare, at the School of Social Administration, Chicago University. I have heard that Dean Helen D. Wright was much pleased with Mrs. Ma's thesis and is planning to have it published. Similarly grati-

fying reports have come about the work of the other three alumnae.

The loyal spirit of their devotion to the College was demonstrated by the alumnae in their financial campaign, launched last November for the Thirtieth Anniversary. The Branch Association in Chengtu started it, and was able to raise CN\$10,000,000 before Founders' Day was celebrated. Branches in Chungking, Tientsin, Nanking, and Shanghai, and in other cities followed their lead. The total contributions now have come to over CN\$50,000,000. It is through the continued efforts and achievements of the alumnae that Ginling has gained the interest and support of many friends.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

When Miss Priest made tentative estimates for the budget for 1946-47 last April, the total expenditure was CN\$199,000,000. By this time, however, the tremendous increase in prices has exceeded what we experienced during the last few years in Chengtu. For the month of September, the living index in Nanking was 6300 times that of pre-war days. Now the tentative budget for six months, July - December 1946, is over CN\$280,000,000. This budget was made on the basis of actual payroll in September, and a 20% increase each month was added to take care of inflation, but there has been such a sudden jump in prices that the salary subsidy for October increased by 25%.

However, since such increases vary with the living index, the purchasing power of the total salary remains only 20% of that of pre-war salary. When the presidents of Christian Colleges met with Dr. Van Dusen and Dr. McMullen last June, it was decided that salaries should be increased to 50% to 65% of pre-war salaries. Recently the Associated Boards approved Dr. William Penn's recommendation to increase the present salary scale to 40% of pre-war, and presented a request to U.S.C. to increase their grants accordingly. No matter how much more the U.S.C. may grant, it has become a necessity to make salary increases if we wish the faculty to be able to live and work whole-heartedly for the institution. This is one of the important questions I wish the Board to take up at this meeting.

At least part of the answer to the problem of securing additional funds to meet the shortage lies in the following possible sources of income:

(1) We have made a big increase in student fees. While in Chengtu last year, the student fees constituted only 5% of the total expenditure; this term, they represent 21% of the estimated expenditure.

(2) The appropriation from the U.C.R. last year amounted to CN\$23,185,000. This year, we requested a considerable increase in their grant.

(3) British United Aid to China made a grant (total amounted to CN\$3,520,000) last year, and we are hoping their grant may be increased this year.

(4) The Ministry of Education made an annual grant of CN\$20,000 before the war. Recently, a notice has come that this grant has been increased to CN\$2,000,000. This is only 100 times the pre-war grant. Actually, the living costs have increased 6300 times. We plan to make application for an increase in this grant, if not as the cost of living implies, at least as the multiple which the Ministry allowed in their appropriations for the Government universities.

(5) Mission support for Ginling is on a different basis from that of most Christian universities in that the annual contributions are in the form of cash, and not in mission personnel. This system has worked very well in normal times, because

it is best for the College to have one integrated budget. However, if the supporting Mission Boards were sending a missionary staff to our faculty, they would have to meet the increased living costs with corresponding increases in salary. Therefore, it seems to me we could ask the supporting Mission Boards to increase their cash grants to the College.

(6) In regard to campaigns in China, I have already mentioned the Alumnae Campaign. During the past summer, I started a campaign in Shanghai - not a general appeal to many people, but only, through friends, to a few individuals and corporations who are in a position to give and are interested in education for women. Through the help of Mrs. New's brothers and Dr. K. M. Tsu (a former member of the faculty), and other friends, I have pledges for CN\$180,000,000, of which CN\$120,000,000 has been paid in. Through this first attempt I have ever made in money-raising, I was much encouraged to find how such people recognize the prestige of Ginling.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

A question may be raised on the justification of spending so much money on merely 332 girls. From the standpoint of purely economic efficiency, the answer may be negative. If, however, other values are considered and the abnormal inflation reckoned with, the reply cannot be a simple one. The Commission on Women's Higher Education pointed out that the unique contribution of a woman's college is the training of women for leadership. If the Board considers that Ginling Alumnae have shown a creditable record and that the College prestige has increased in spite of the war, then the question should rather be how to further develop the College in order to realize more fully this purpose of a woman's college. Furthermore, when we face the desperate need for strong men and women in the gigantic task of up-building after the deterioration of all values, we must recognize the duty of a Christian College to do more than ever before to meet this need. Frankly, I have become more humble and sober through recent experiences - humble, because higher esteem than due us is accorded to Ginling; and sober, because, while we regret the standards of our recent graduates are lower than before, they still are considered better workers than most.

There are special projects to which Ginling should give attention, such as the reestablishment of the Education Department, a course in Personnel Guidance, extension work into homes through the Home Economics Department, and the Child Welfare Program. But the immediate tasks of rehabilitation have kept me from giving such projects sufficiently thorough thought and time. Yet it is now time to start to plan seriously for a long-range program for the College. Therefore, I wish to ask the Board to consider creating a Committee on Policy-making to give me counsel.

The College was founded during the first World War, and it has overcome many crises in its history of thirty-one years. In 1937, when the remnant of our College family left on the campus observed Founders' Day early in November, the congratulatory message from our Wuchang unit had these words: "Dispersed but not dissipated." Now, with our convictions of the importance of spiritual values deepened by the experiences of our refugee days during the war, we must face with courage the challenge to develop leadership for the gigantic task of rebuilding. As we unite today to celebrate the Thirty-first Anniversary of Founders' Day, let us resolve, as did the Apostle Paul, to forget those things which are behind, and, reaching forth to those things which are before, press forward to achieve our goal - the abundant life.

Yi-fang Wu

President of Ginling College

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

GINLING COLLEGE

NOVEMBER 1948

In presenting a report to the Board I wish to be brief about conditions in general but to give more time to several questions waiting your consideration and decision.

The fall registration totals 482, including 37 in the Special Physical Education Course. There are 159 in the freshmen class which is just the size approved by the Board Executive Committee last April. Through closer cooperation with Christian girls' schools in giving entrance tests we have raised the percentage of Christian girls from 41% of last year to 44% this fall and that of the freshmen class to 46%. In regard to Middle Schools, 53% of the total student body is from 56 Christian Schools and the rest from 51 Government schools and 57 private schools.

The faculty is greatly strengthened by the return of some from furlough or study and the addition of new members. Miss Spicer, Dr. C. F. Lung, Miss Hu Shih-tsang and Miss Pan Yao-tsuen are back after one or two years absence. The college is indebted to the Methodist Board for the appointment of Miss Rosa May Butler who is taking charge of the music department and Miss Helen Ferris who joined the sociology staff last February. Mrs. McCurdy, who supplies her own support, has been drafted to meet the urgent need for an English secretary and is teaching in the English Department. Miss Mary C. Watson is filling the long-felt need for an experienced librarian. Mrs. Kao Bao-yu is the new Dean for Freshmen and counselor for extra-curricular activities. Mrs. Chang Wu Suen-i is taking charge of the Child Welfare Center and teaching in the Home Economics Department. As in the two previous years, this past summer again nine members of the faculty have gone abroad including Miss Loh Zung-nyi who is teaching Mathematics at Wellesley. Mrs. Hsueh Tang Ming-sin and Miss Sun Tseng-min have Fellowships from the Social Welfare Division of UN and are traveling for observation and consultation in the States for six months.

The College graduates of 1948 numbered 57 and those from the Special Physical Education Course numbered 7. There were more openings than graduates to fill them although some of the Sociology majors had a little difficulty in finding suitable positions. The Christian girls schools expect the college to send them well trained teachers and we are once more reminded of our obligation in the cause of Christian education in China.

Last school year closed with a balance. This was possible because of the special grant of U.S.\$12,000 given by the United Board from the Emergency Campaign Fund, and the arrangement that the American Currency received a preferential exchange rate after January. It was also due to the fact that the salary formula did not increase the pay check at the same speed as the living cost or the exchange rate increased. Consequently the highest paid professor received the equivalent of U.S.\$20 in August according to the special mission rate, not the black market price of one dollar gold.

Last June the college received a grant of C.N.\$2,211,000,000 for work relief from the Chinese Relief Mission. The refugee workers built the bamboo fence along Hankow Road, repaired the main roads in the quadrangle, built paths, did general clearing and cleaning, etc. The additional skilled workers and the greater part of the building materials were paid from college funds.

China Christian Universities Association again made a contribution of £300 last year and it helped materially in buying books and Biology equipment in England.

The British United Aid to China renewed its gift for those students who needed supplementary nutrition and a total of £275 was received last year. They also made a contribution of £140 for equipment and the Physical Education Department was able to purchase a much needed piano for dancing classes. We deeply appreciate these gifts and the interest of the British friends in continuing their support to Ginling.

The new dormitory was completed during the summer and 72 freshmen girls are housed there. As reported before, it was built with Ginling's share from the Joint Campaign for Christian Colleges. The last distribution was made in May and we received a total of C.N.\$1,787,712,060. The cost of the dormitory, including furniture was C.N.\$1,548,150,060. I wish to record our deep appreciation for the efforts of the Shanghai Alumnae, especially Mrs. W. S. New, in raising C.N.\$402,784,120 toward the campaign.

The most uplifting feature of the whole rehabilitation process is the repairing of the Social Hall and Gym in the Smith Building. Mrs. Tsen gave much time and thought to this work and Mr. Gee advised on refinishing the walls. The first function held there was a reception for the college friends to meet the new faculty and everyone was happy to see the Hall restored to its original beauty. We are indebted to Smith Alumnae for their contribution to rehabilitate this building.

When Dr. Shaw saw our library he gave more definite advice in regard to the plan of securing the Library of Congress cards. Miss Watson has studied into the situation and made recommendations for improving the service of the library. I would like to suggest that the college approach Dr. Fenn for special grants from the United Board in order to carry out this Library project which he approved last year.

The Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Cheng has been carrying on a splendid program for the local people. The Universalist Women continue to give the annual gift of U.S.\$3000. Last spring a grant was received from CRM with which the staff opened five nursery schools in the villages during the busy farming season. They also opened training classes for women to learn sewing and paper cutting. The compound has been enlarged and some service buildings have been constructed. The staff, under the leadership of Tsü Yu-dji and Hsiung Ya-na, has identified itself with the community and the people show their appreciation by ready cooperation and contributions in many ways. Recently they have prepared an enlarged program and presented it to the Commission on Rural Reconstruction with application for a grant. I hope they will be successful because they will not only give more service to the rural people but they will also train leaders both local and college students and develop an all-round program for the rural community. All visitors to the station have felt the inspiration of the work and the spirit of the group.

I have reported to you about the student counseling program which was made possible by Mrs. Eastman's generous gift and Mrs. W. S. New's voluntary services as visiting consultant. After one year of trial it has proved its value and the faculty appreciates the need so much that a project has been worked out for further development in this pioneer field. This project has been presented to the U.S. Educational Foundation in China applying for a visiting professor in Psychology to develop, with a Chinese colleague, various tests for Middle School and College students. Unfortunately we have lost two of last year's counseling staff, one went for advance study in England and the other to be principal of a middle school. We have not been able to find suitable young women interested in going into this work, and two of our present staff are serving for the fall term only. This is partly because it is a new field but for the most part it is due to the background of dislike for the duties of the Dean of Discipline and the dread of dealing with students in the present unrest. This shows more clearly the urgency and the importance of pioneer-

ing in this field. I wish again to record our gratitude for Mrs. Eastman's deep interest in the support of the project and for her gift of \$2400 U.S. for the year.

The student trouble last spring spread all over China and Ginling did not escape it. After the joint celebration of the May 4th anniversary by students in Nanking, outside influence over our students became apparent. A small minority, including some of the student government officers, seemed bent on following other students in the city and taking part in joint meetings, demonstrations and strikes. In their dealings with the Dean's Office they showed a tendency to avoid responsibility, to twist facts, and a lack of confidence in the college administration.

The majority of the students, as in most institutions, were either too busy with their work or indifferent and easily swayed by others. There was, however, a small minority who were serious minded and public spirited. Although they were dissatisfied with the prevailing situation they did not believe in negative and destructive activities. This was shown by their courageous stand against the others in the case of the statement opposing American policy toward Japan. They were not ready merely to rubber-stamp the drafted statement handed to our students by the other Universities which not only denounced policies but insulted individuals as well. Due to their insistence on revising the statement a much more sensible one was worked out and adopted by our student body and it was later approved by the students of other universities.

In view of increasing unrest in the general situation and among the students, Dr. Chang, Mrs. Kwoh and the Faculty Executive Committee gave very careful consideration to the policy to be used in dealing with students. It seemed clear that there were three possible ways: (1) the laissez faire method of paying no attention to extra-curricular activities; (2) strict forbidding of such activities; or (3) guiding the activities within the college regulations. The third has always been the policy and there was no doubt that now the college could only continue it but the question was how to make it effective.

It was finally decided to send a circular letter to the parents stating our educational purpose and general policy regarding student activities. We also sent three guiding principles for the parents and their daughters to think over. If they were willing to accept them, both the parent and the daughter should sign the paper and return it before the end of July. If not, the college would help the girl to transfer to some other institution. In other words we felt that the parents should be informed of the situation and that if the girls made their choice and accepted the principles we should get better cooperation from them. Many papers were returned at once and several parents wrote enthusiastically supporting the college policy. We watched closely for those students who had caused the trouble in the spring but practically every one of them returned her slip.

Early in August each student, who was spending her vacation on the campus, received a mimeographed circular letter. It was not signed but was obviously from other students. It ridiculed the three principles as a means merely of controlling and suppressing student activities and indicated that a signature could not stop them. Dr. Chang Siao-sung and I had further consultation and we sent another circular to every student. It said we had received their signed slips and would respect their signatures and in the same manner would expect them to respect their own signatures and carry out their pledges. Although their circular must have been done by a small number of students it seemed better for all to be reminded of the importance and significance of a signature. In general students were quieter this fall due to the arrests in August. Here in Ginling, the students in charge of wall papers have tried to evade regulations, particularly the one in regard to signing their own names and not pen names to articles published. We are firm in expecting them

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to carry out the regulations and observe the principles they themselves have agreed to. It is a most trying and difficult process but we hope our labors may not be in vain.

Land. It is the irony of fate that the college is driven to acquire additional permanent property when prospects for the future are so uncertain. The Board gave approval last April for the Administration to proceed with the buying of additional pieces of land to the west and southwest of the present boundaries. One deal was made for the Tsu land with funds which the Alumnae had contributed during the last several years. However, since the new monetary policy was put into force in August many people have been investing in land and many prospective buyers are interested in this neighborhood. The Mohammed grave land to the west of Terrace House was offered for sale and the Executive Committee had to decide to buy one portion of it in order to keep it from going to individuals who intend to build residences on it. There are two other pieces to the south of the Faculty dormitories and the Temple land west of "600" dormitory. If the college wishes to own these much needed pieces the purchase must be made right away. I wish therefore to ask the careful consideration of the Board as to the purchases and as to how to find the money.

Chapel. There has been a growing sense of the need of a Chapel which has a worshipful atmosphere and is away from other campus activities. The present Chapel is beautiful from the architectural viewpoint but it does not afford the atmosphere of reverence since an increasing number of all sorts of public meetings and entertainments are held there. Furthermore, that building houses the department of Music so the only period when all practices are stopped is during daily Chapel service or other formal college functions. The dormitories, at the same time, are crowded and noisy and students need to have a place where they can go for prayer or for a few minutes of quiet retreat. I have learned from Miss Robinson and Miss MacKinnon that the Woman's Division has been given an estate and will distribute it after the settlement among various Methodist and union projects. The Faculty Executive Committee has voted to recommend that the College apply to the Methodist Board to approve using this money for the construction of a Chapel.

Housing for the Mission Staff. There has been no residence except Dr. Reeves house, built on the Ginling campus for the missionary women on the faculty. They have lived with the Chinese staff in the dormitories all these years. As both faculty and student body increase in numbers it is most desirable to have residences so that groups of two or three women can have more homelike living conditions and also have a place where students feel freer to come. We wish to present this additional need to the Methodist Board and hope enough funds may be secured from the estate to build a few residences in addition to the Chapel.

Home Economics Laboratory and Practice House: The Home Economics Department has been using a laboratory belonging to the Biology Department. Not only is it not enough room for various courses of the department but the Biology Department needs the space. For a Practice House they will use the downstairs rooms in the new dormitory next spring but it is, of course, most unsatisfactory as a teaching laboratory. A year ago Dean Milam of Oregon hoped to arouse the interest of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs to assist Home Economics Departments in China and I presented a request for help to build a Home Economics Laboratory and Practice House. When Dean Milam visited Ginling she was most interested in helping our department and saw the urgent need of teaching facilities. She proposed that plans be drawn up and if we could raise half the money in China she would undertake to match it with contributions from the States. The Home Economics Department has grown steadily and is training students to become dieticians in hospitals, Child Welfare workers and Home Economics teachers in middle schools. There is a need of training for Institutional

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Management and one of our graduates is studying that line in America at this time. The Faculty Executive Committee considered the desirability of getting the Home Economics graduates interested in this project and they recommend that the Board give their approval to start the planning.

The Alumnae Building: I wish to report that the Alumnae Association has planned in connection with my twenty years presidency to raise funds to build an Alumnae House. They have started a campaign and have asked the college to designate a site for such a building. I shall add that when the Alumnae Association agreed last winter to the college using their contribution for the purchase of land they asked the college for a site for their future Alumnae Building. A campus planning Committee has given comprehensive consideration to future development on the campus and to the locations of the buildings proposed in this report.

Practice School: In connection with the campus planning I wish to refer to the decisions of the Board Executive Committee on the Practice School. In following the Board policy of having the middle school continue as a Practice School that committee considered it important to have it on the campus but in its own buildings as a separate unit. The southeast corner of the campus was therefore designated for the Practice School. In order to move the offices and three classrooms out of the college recitation building and evacuate the second wooden building for the Physical Education Department, this committee gave approval to the construction of a second unit similar to the Soong Memorial Building. That was constructed from contributions, savings from school fees, and a loan of U.S. \$2000 from the College Vautrin Memorial Fund. This second building is meant to serve eventually as a dormitory but at present it houses the offices and seven classrooms. The rest of the classes are still in the first wooden building, the poultry shelter is still used as the dining room and the Soong Dormitory is very, very crowded. The Practice School still uses the college chapel for assemblies and religious services and they board with the college kitchen. When the college enrollment is 480 and the Practice School is also 480, the kitchen facilities are taxed to the maximum capacity and we hope that by next summer the Practice School will be able to establish its own kitchen. To complete the unit a third, and larger, building will be constructed to the memory of Miss Vautrin and it will be used for offices and classrooms.

Re-establishment of the Department of Education: Since our return to Nanking we have re-established contacts with the Mission Girls' Schools in east and south China, and increasingly we have received from these schools requests for well trained teachers. This has led the college to again consider how to improve the training of our students in fulfilling the most important purpose of the college. Furthermore, the standards of the middle schools have been affected by the long war years and the college wherever possible should help them and should establish better ways of student selection. The only way to meet these needs is to re-establish the Department of Education in Ginling. Actually we have been offering courses in Education and Psychology for students majoring in Physical Education, Home Economics and Child Welfare. Furthermore, other departments such as English, Chemistry and Music offer methods of teaching in their own fields and they find it unsatisfactory when the student has not already had courses in Education in preparation. The Ministry of Education is giving serious consideration to revising or cancelling many regulations established during the war, for instance the prescribed curriculum is being revised with a view to reducing the required courses. This will enable students majoring in various subjects to take Education as a minor and thus be qualified to teach that subject in a middle school. The College Council wishes therefore to recommend to the Board for approval the re-establishment of the Department of Education.

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The Internal re-organization into "Hsioh Yuen": With the re-establishment of the Department of Education we can group this department together with that of Music, Physical Education and Home Economics into the College of Education. Then the Departments of Chinese, English, History and Sociology can constitute the College of Arts, and the Departments of Biology, Chemistry and Geography can be grouped into a College of Science. With such re-arranging of the departments into three colleges we can re-claim the original Chinese name of the college - Ginling Nu Dze Ta Hsioh - as adopted in 1915 and used until 1930 when the college was registered with the Ministry of Education. The change of the name in Chinese and not in English will help the college in many ways and will involve at most a slight increase in expense. As the college does not expect to expand its program of work the present administrative heads will continue to carry the various duties and the three deans of the colleges will be more like titular heads than administrative officers. They will need to give not more than one-fourth time to consultations with the dean of studies and departmental heads in their own colleges and to meetings on College administration in general. Our alumnae have experienced disadvantages in being graduates from an independent "Hsioh Yuen" and not from a "Ta Hsioh". There are even cases where they receive lower salaries than University graduates in similar work in the same organization even though the practice is to give the same salary for the first positions after graduation. This is because of the general attitude of discriminating the "Hsioh Yuen" from the "Ta Hsioh". With the distinct classification according to name and not standard the independent Hsioh Yuens are automatically left out of many educational gatherings and deprived of academic privileges. After careful consideration by the Faculty Executive Committee first, and then the College Council, it was voted to recommend to the Board to approve the proposal of internal reorganization in order to re-claim the name Ginling Nu Dze Ta Hsioh.

Since the meeting of the College Council the general situation in China has greatly deteriorated. It may seem crazy or ignorant of the times to do long-range planning when no one knows what may happen tomorrow. However since the college has lived merely from year to year for eleven years we shall begin to plan for the future as well as to face the problems of the immediate present. In regard to the latter, the question is what the college should do if the Communists come to Nanking. It is no longer whether the college should move, as Cheeloo had to decide a few months ago, but whether to close or open under changed conditions. The turn for the worse came so recently that there has not been much discussion among the faculty. I shall greatly value the counsel and advice of the Board.