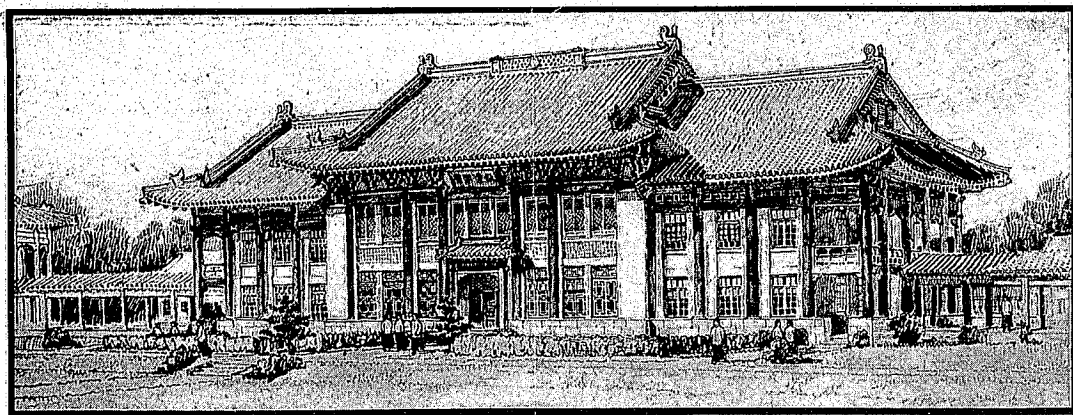


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UBCHEA ARCHIVES
COLLEGE FILES
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Gintling
Publicity / reports
Brochures 1919, 1920



Prospective Building of the New College

WHERE \$800,000 WILL BUILD A WHOLE COLLEGE

Thirty, forty and fifty years ago men and women of large vision made the gifts which established the women's colleges of the United States. In a single generation those gifts have made a priceless return to the nation of a trained body of women fitted for leadership in their own country and abroad. To the men and women of to-day comes the opportunity to render, at a comparatively small expenditure, a similar service to China.

Education of women in China is still in the pioneer stage, the period of creative development. Through many years a system of secondary education has been built up in the missionary schools which carries large numbers of girls through a high school course and prepares them for college. Two Union Colleges, Ginling in South China and Yenching in North China, have been established under interdenominational control to receive from these schools the eager throngs of girls who may be made doubly effective by higher education. As you read the story of Ginling College as it is told here, you will see the opportunity to be among the founders, the builders, of a beautiful woman's college for China at the moment when such a college can take a wonderful part in the development of the country. China's largest undeveloped resource is her womanhood. Will you study carefully the returns which an investment here and now promise in good will and world friendship, and take a share in this new pioneer adventure of actually creating a whole college campus for eight hundred thousand dollars? The land has been purchased. The students are waiting. Shall we not house them?

BUILDING PROGRAM

First Group—1920		Second Group—1920-1925	
Dormitories (4) for students.....	\$136,000	Chapel	\$34,000
Recitation Building.....	48,000	Library	37,000
Science Building.....	50,000	Dormitories (4) for 200 students.....	136,000
Social and Athletic Building.....	50,000	Faculty Residence.....	35,000
Faculty Residence.....	35,000	Equipment	50,000
Equipment	50,000	Furnishings	15,000
Furnishings	15,000	Contingent Fund.....	50,000
Contingent Fund.....	50,000		
	\$434,000		\$357,000
		TOTAL \$791,000.	

GINLING COLLEGE

(pronounced with a soft initial "G")

NANKING, CHINA

A UNION MISSIONARY COLLEGE FOR CHINESE WOMEN

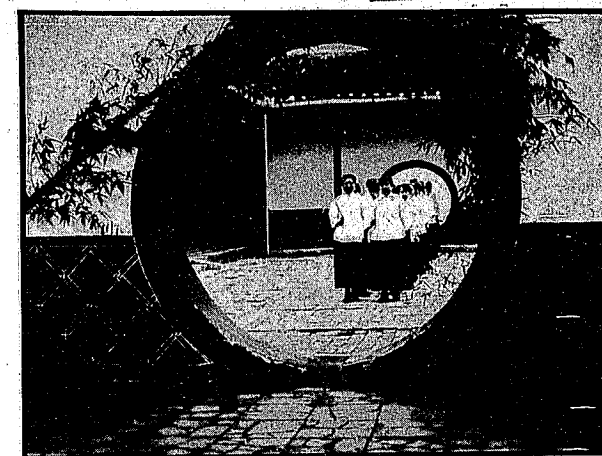
Approved by the Interchurch World Movement



Ginling College Committee

- ROBERT E. SPEER, *Chairman*,
Board of Trustees, University of Nanking.
- RUSSELL CARTER, *Treasurer*,
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, *Secretary*,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
Women's Foreign Missionary Society, Methodist Episcopal Church.
- FRANK MASON NORTH,
Board of Trustees, University of Nanking.
- MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY,
Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.
- MRS. ANNA R. ATWATER,
Christian Woman's Board of Missions.
- MISS MABEL K. HOWELL,
Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South.
- MISS MARGARET E. HODGE,
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
- MISS ELIZABETH D. HANSCOM
Association for Christian Work, Smith College.

President of the College
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON



A Sevenfold Return

Ginling College
Nanking China

SEVEN GIRLS EDUCATED IN CHINA
AT THE COST OF ONE IN AMERICA

Who Come to Ginling College?

Students this year come from 10 provinces, 37 cities, 27 preparatory schools, 13 denominations, and all ranks of society. There were 9 students in the first class. The college doubled for two successive years. In the fifth year 72 students were enrolled, and to-day as many candidates for entrance are turned away for lack of space to accommodate them as are received.

What Do Students Do After Graduation?

Every member of the graduating class has had at least three positions offered to her in the spring of her Senior year. About half of them plan to teach; 35% hope to study medicine; 15% expect to do evangelistic work. Even after marriage they will be active along some line of social service.

How Many Women's Colleges Are There in China?

Ginling and Yenching are the only two women's institutions in all China now offering a complete college course.

To What Extent Do the Students Pay Their Way?

Fully two-thirds pay all their college expenses; others are aided by friends as in American colleges and by scholarships. A Ginling girl pays proportionately to the expenses of her education as much as or more than an American college girl.

Who Teach at Ginling College?

Chinese Faculty and American Faculty holding degrees from these colleges and universities: Goucher, Illinois, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley, Hartford Theological Seminary, and Teachers' College, Columbia. 14 now, 10 more needed in 1920, 46 in all in 1925.



The College, in 1919

A COLLEGE FIVE YEARS OLD

Interdenominational Control a Success

Ginling College has a short but most interesting history. Back in 1913, when the need of college education for Chinese girls trained in our schools was pressing in upon every mission board, the wise and prophetic plan was conceived of a Union College which should be started and supported by the denominations catin gtogether. The outcome was the organization of a joint Board of Control, with five mission Boards represented. To those who have the Interchurch World Movement at heart, Ginling with its five years of successful history in a practical demonstration of the possibilities of interdenominational action.

Each of the five denominations contributed ten thousand dollars. With this background and a guaranteed support of fifteen hundred dollars a year from each Board, the college started. It is typical of the wise business administration of Ginling College that not all of this original \$50,000 has been spent. Part of it has gone to equipment for recitation rooms, laboratories, etc.; a large part went to the purchase of the new location, twenty-seven acres, on which the group of college buildings will be erected; and there still remains a portion for the equipment of the new buildings. Meanwhile the college has run on regular appropriations from the supporting Boards (increased to meet the rates of exchange) and on the additional backing to a similar extent of Smith College.

Its Educational Standing

A Board of Control in China and the Ginling College Committee in America are the governing bodies — a lower and an upper house of the Trustees, who are incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York and have power to grant the A.B. degree to the graduates. The entrance requirements are equivalent to those of the best women's colleges in this country, with Chinese and English substituted for classical and modern languages. The requirements for the degree e a full equivalent for the work done in American colleges. "The high standards of scholarship and spirit pervading the student body," writes a recent American visitor, "are noticeable at a glance."

Future

New buildings for Ginling are an absolute and immediate necessity. The present rented quarters are crowded and hopelessly inadequate even for present needs. Until new buildings are provided the college can neither grow in numbers nor gain in efficiency. Ginling asks for the whole group of buildings, providing adequately for 400 students, what is often given for one building to a college in America. The income received yearly from the Mission Boards is the equivalent of an income from a large endowment fund. What the Ginling College Committee asks of the public is to build the buildings. Will you send your check to the treasurer, Russell Carter, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY ABOUT GINLING

Mr. C. C. Wang, one of the Chinese delegation in Paris, "was much interested in Ginling and said he thought you ought to get some money from Chinese for your new buildings, as they feel quite keenly the importance of more education for women."

A teacher in a missionary high school in Shanghai writes: "May I tell you how pleased I was with your three representatives at the Hangchow Conference? It seemed to me they stood head and shoulders above our other schools. They were easily seen to be college girls. I don't know when I have felt quite so thrilled with the results of a Chinese College for our girls as I did when your three stood up and sang their college song. They were real leaders at that conference, and I earnestly hope that many of our girls will take advantage of all Ginling has to offer."

"Ginling is a success and we have every reason to rejoice and take courage."

"One of last year's class enters the Freshman class in Ginling this September. I am more and more enthusiastic about Ginling. It is splendid!"

"Yesterday three different men, all heads of departments [in the Government Teachers' College in Nanking], said that they stood ready to do anything they could for Ginling because they felt that we were doing so much for the future of China."

Dr. Chang Ching-yi, Secretary of the Chinese Continuation Committee, wrote: "It was such a pleasure to me to have the opportunity of being present at the Founders' Day of your college. You are indeed doing a great and noble work for China which means so much for the welfare of our country."



1930
GINLING COLLEGE

The College of "Golden Aspiration"



GINLING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

ROBERT E. SPEER, *Chairman,*

RUSSELL CARTER, *Treasurer,*
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, *Secretary,*
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

President of the College
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON

GINLING COLLEGE

The College of "Golden Aspiration"

The name is the old classic name for the city of Nanking which before 206 B.C. stood where it now stands under the shadow of "Golden Purple Mountain." Like all Chinese names it has meaning—"Golden Mound" or "Golden Aspiration." Pronounce it with a soft initial "G" and with syllables equal in accent.

A Christian College for Women

Ginling is supported by five Mission Boards—the Women's Boards of the Baptist North, Christian, Methodist North, Methodist South and Presbyterian North churches. Smith College also contributes annually to Ginling. A Board of Control in China and the Ginling College Committee in America are the governing bodies—a lower and upper house of the Trustees, who are incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

History

The college was opened in September 1915, with 9 students in the first class. The college doubled for two successive years. When the class of 1919 graduated, 5 in number, the college had grown to 52. The fifth year 72 students were enrolled.

Students

The statistics for the fifth year show that the students come from 10 provinces, 37 cities, 27 preparatory schools, 13 denominations and all ranks of society. About half of them plan to

teach, 35% hope to study medicine; 15% expect to do evangelistic and social work. Even after marriage they will be active along some line of social service. The influence of the college woman in China is greater in proportion because she is so much above the average level. More than 90% of the students are Christians, although about one-third come from non-Christian homes. They have student government and are serious in their purpose, with high ideals for themselves and for the college life.

Faculty

The present staff numbers 14, Chinese and American. The list shows degrees from Goucher, Illinois, Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Hartford Theological Seminary, and Columbia Teachers College. The program calls for 10 to be added in 1920 and a faculty numbering 46 in 1925, again including Chinese members to be added.

College Standards

The entrance requirements are equivalent to those of the best women's colleges in this country, with Chinese and English substituted for classical and modern languages. The requirements for the degree are a full equivalent for the work done in American colleges. For the present all instruction, except in the Chinese Department, is given in English. Practically all collegiate work in China, because of problems connected with language, is done in English.

Calendar and Daily Schedule

The college year extends from the middle of September to the middle of June with one mid-

year vacation of about one month at the time of Chinese New Year, and short recesses at Chinese and Christian holidays. Classes are scheduled from eight to twelve and from two to five, with chapel at noon. There is a Saturday half holiday. Language study has a place on the ideal program for every teacher and many occasions not on the schedule give opportunity for becoming acquainted with China and her splendid people. Members of the faculty lead chapel and take part in the extra-curriculum activities of the students as guests or friendly counsellors.

Location and Environment

Nanking is on the Yangtze River about 200 miles west and north of Shanghai (Latitude $32^{\circ} 5'$ N. is about the same as Charleston, S. C.) The high degree of humidity makes the summer heat and the winter cold seem more extreme than the thermometer record would suggest. Railroads connect the city with Shanghai and with Tientsin and Peking. Comfortable river boats make inland cities accessible. The commercial importance of Nanking is increasing and altho it has not the political glory of the past when it was the "Southern Capital" it is still a key city in any national movement and holds a leading place as an educational center. Within the great wall, 22 miles in circumference, built in the 14th century, live some 300,000 people. The Nanking form of Chinese is understood throughout the Mandarin speaking sections of China.

Nanking Educational Institutions

The Government Teachers College, one of two Higher Normal Schools in China, and the Waterways College, an engineering school, have large student bodies and are flourishing schools in

which many returned students from America are teaching. A Provincial Normal School for Girls has several hundred students. Very friendly relations exist between the government and mission schools.

Union Work is well established in Nanking; the University of Nanking, the Theological Seminary, and a Woman's Bible Teachers Training School draw students from all parts of China and all sections of the Christian church. Four girls' schools, with high school departments, are in particularly close relation to Ginling.

Social Life

There is a foreign community of over 400, of whom a large majority are in the various missionary groups which have work in Nanking and the surrounding district. The Language School brings between sixty and one hundred new missionaries to Nanking every year for study of Chinese. There is a steadily enlarging group of foreigners in business connections, with the regular representatives of governments in consular and customs service. A monthly meeting of the Nanking Association brings the whole foreign community together for musical or other entertainment. A Union church service in English is held on Sunday afternoon in the University chapel. There are many opportunities for friendship and for informal social relations.

The missionary community scatters for the summer; some go to Japan and North China, some to Mokansan, not far from Hangchow, but a large majority go to Kuling, the mountain resort near Kiukiang on the Yangtze. At an altitude of four thousand feet one finds escape from the steaming heat and renews bodily and spiritual energies in the quiet hills. A community of

about two thousand foreigners, from all parts of the Yangtze Valley, enjoys an ideal kind of social life of all degrees of formality from tennis and picnics to teas, concerts, and dinner parties. There is opportunity for further language study and the inspiration of a conference week where gifted and experienced Christian leaders from many countries take part, and sectional conferences give an opportunity for the exchange of helpful experiences and experiments on the field.

The Future of Ginling

The college has found shelter during these pioneer years in a Chinese official residence which has been adapted to the needs of the growing institution and up to 1919 provided picturesque background and fairly adequate accommodation. A temporary building was built that year to allow for increase in students. These buildings are now crowded and new buildings become an immediate necessity. A campus of 30 acres has been bought on the west side of the city where there is open space and beautiful surroundings. Buildings in Chinese style for 400 students have been planned by the architects, Murphy & Dana, of New York and Shanghai, and the college hopes to move within two years into these new buildings which will make possible growth in numbers and a higher standard of college work.

The pioneer stage, the period of creative development, is not past and the opportunity which Ginling offers for investment of life and of money is one which promises large returns in good will and world friendship. China's largest undeveloped resource is her womanhood. Will you invest?

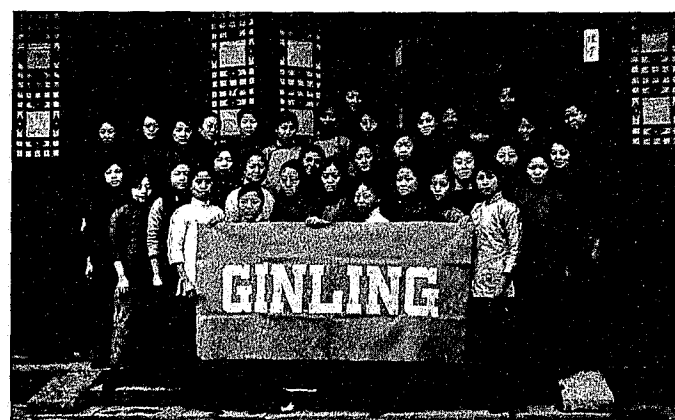




Ginling College

Nanking, China

1915-1919



Ginling College



*We are from Ginling, Gin-
ling are we,
Singing for gladness right
merrily.
And now that we are together
happy are we.
Long life to our G. C.*

SO ran and rang the merry song. Time: 8:30 a. m. Saturday, September 15, 1917. Stage: Two broad stone steps in front of a paper and lattice wall seen to the right through a round doorway. Singers: Thirty-five Chinese girls eighteen to thirty years old. Audience: Chinese coolies carrying luggage and wraps, rather unconcerned and five Americans happily interested. Occasion: The arrival of two of these five Americans right from the United States, from Oberlin College and from Smith College, after a year of teaching at Elmira—to help fill the crisis need on the faculty of a college for women in Nanking, China.

In China? On the faculty of a college for women? A need? Why! Each phrase and word only increases the enigma and the incongruity. China. The very name conjures up willowy women of quaint and ancient dignity in rich silks and gorgeous brocades toying with fragile porcelain and budding chrysanthemums or glimpsed through the bamboo curtains of a dainty

palanquin. Is it a cruel awakening to come from the China of your dreams to a China that has a postal system, telegrams, and newspapers, presidential elections and department stores, an industrial problem and a woman's college? China herself is awaking and we have only to keep up with the times.

The Christian missionary was the Siegfried who roused Brunnhilda from her sleep on the fire bound rock. The record of the women in this work—in building for the girls of China an educational system that now prepares for, that demands a college—is a record of distinction and honor. The mission boards of five denominations—the Baptist, the Disciples of Christ, the Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, South and the Presbyterian, have united in founding and maintaining Ginling College as the key stone of their educational arch from the rich inheritance of a Chinese girl to its development as needed in her larger life in the community in this age of unprecedented progress. When three hundred million people are changing from an autocracy to a democracy and are taking as their



PAGE FOUR

model the nation whose women are more respected and whose homes are more influential than those of any other country, when China's women in ignorance have so dominated society that the men of the nation which prides itself in its love of learning are over ninety per cent illiterate; what must we not provide for, what may we not expect of these women in intelligence, in purpose, in capacity? Since Christianity is the only motive force sufficient to raise and reach standards of democratic citizenship, the need of the women of China is higher education that is Christian.

This is offered at Ginling College in Nanking. Ginling College bears the classic name of the city—a name given to it two hundred years before Christ and dating back many centuries before it became Nanking, the southern capital. Although the court was removed to Peking about 1350 A.D. Nanking has kept her literary and much of her official prestige.

North China Union College for Women opened in Peking in 1905, The Women's College of South China, a junior college, opened in Foochow in 1915, and Ginling is a reality of four years standing in Nanking. Do you fear that the fields over-lap? Look at these statistics. There are five provinces which are the field of Ginling—though this year we have students from four others, making nine in all. The area of the five provinces would reshape into the states of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri with enough left over for Maryland. One woman's college for that much territory is not crowded, is it? But wait a moment. In these five provinces are one hundred and eleven million people. seven million more than in the whole of the United States. A constituency as large as all of the United States and an extra New York City or so, is what we have for our college on the Yangtse River in Central China. China needs Ginling, needs her so badly that

PAGE FIVE

Ginling needs more faculty members, permanent buildings and further equipment; in fact she needs you and your interest, and so perhaps you need to know about Ginling.

Eleven Christian denominations have future leaders in Ginling and twenty-two high schools have trusted her with their graduates. This is why it is, as those who planned Ginling foresaw, an asset to have no preparatory department in the college. If we boast of our students we can do so without boasting of our own work. The schools have given Ginling of their best and the students who have come have been responsible for the success so far attained.

Each student entering Ginling when it was opened in 1915 found herself one of nine girls from as many different cities. In 1918 the fifty-three students came from twenty-eight cities with dialects different indeed. Any girl entering Ginling has had eight years of English. To make herself understood by some of the other girls she may at first have to use English instead of Chinese, but she soon learns Mandarin—the language of Ginling, the language of Nanking and the official language of China.

Almost as confusing to a new student as the language are the devious ways between dormitory, lecture rooms, laboratories, library, chapel, and offices, through the high silled doorways and the maze of open courts, covered passages, detached rooms and galleried suits. A Chinese official's residence has been transformed for college uses. The past and the present impinge on each other in this rambling, picturesque Chinese puzzle of a place. How would you feel at a two hours final examination in chemistry in a room with twenty windows each framed in dragon tracery—a room you entered pushing ajar the halves of a round door latticed over paper in plum blossom and honeycomb design? By the time

the final in chemistry comes it is spring. Off with the fur clothing and boots worn in the class rooms all through the winter, forgotten the ice and snow and the discomfort of having no central heating plant though all the stairways and corridors are out of doors. Spring in the Ginling garden! How the students and the faculty and all Ginling's friends delight in it! The wistaria and rose arched paths, the plots of Killarneys and other hybrid teas, the willow bordered pond and the lotus pool, the rare shrubs and hardy flowers and in the midst of all a pavilion used for outdoor gymnasium and tea house by turns; then in the enclosure over the garden wall a tennis court. As a friend of Ginling wrote after her visit, "That Chinese house will be a most treasured memory for all who have had the privilege of living in it. As the girls go up and down and in and out of those old courts the new learning and the changes of manners, thoughts and ideals which come to all college girls will be tempered by the dignity and the greatness of old China."

And now we want you to know that this property is just rented, that it is over-crowded already, that it is only a make-shift at best. As Miss Goucher was choosing the lantern slides of Ginling to show while in America Dr. Reeves of the biology department said,

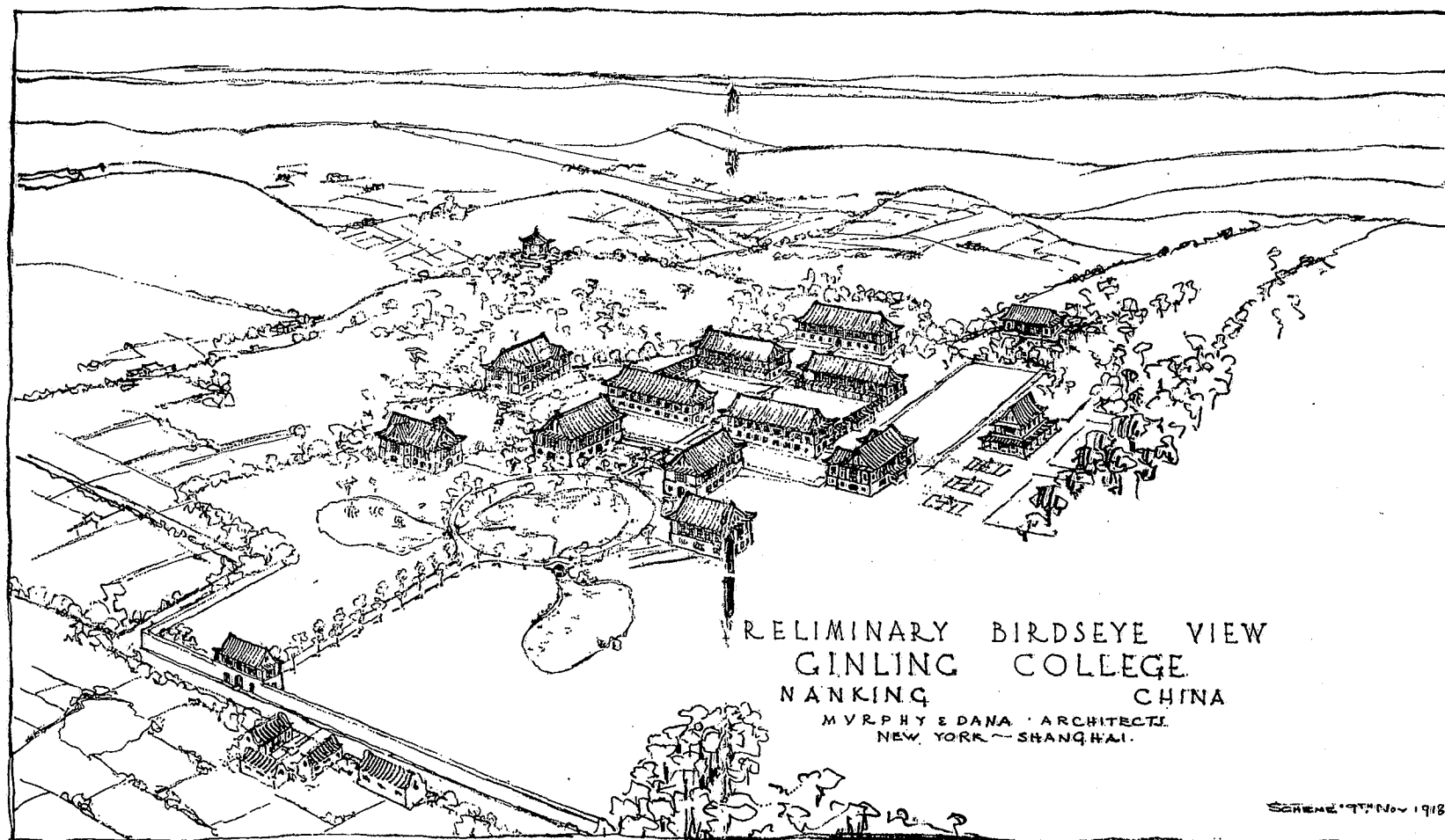




"When there is thrown on the screen that attractive picture of the chemistry laboratory you might mention the fact that when I need moulds and fungi for work under the microscope I can scrape them in abundance from the flag stones of the chemistry laboratory floor." Because rust and mildew attack and ravage in these poorly constructed buildings we must keep the apparatus, the books and other equipment at the minimum of immediate use.

And so you must know of our new property and the plans for our new site. The population of Nanking, over three hundred thousand people, are concentrated about South Gate, so the great grey wall of the city, twenty-one miles around, encloses hills and fields and an occasional "deserted village." On some of these hills in the west of the city, where instead of a compound wall twelve feet high our horizon is at times the moon rising from behind Purple Mountain and the Drum Tower silhouetted against the eastern sky and on the other side the sunset making a golden bar of the Yangtse River—on these hills Ginling owns twenty-seven acres. Now that the several plots in which it was bought are surveyed and the sixty odd corners marked, and now that arrangements are made for the removal of the more





PRELIMINARY BIRDSEYE VIEW
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING CHINA
MURPHY & DANA ARCHITECTS
NEW YORK - SHANGHAI.

SCHEMATIC Nov 1918.

than a thousand tombs which make land buying in China such a grave matter, this is where you may dream your dreams of Ginling, and this is where you may make them come true. Just turn to the center of this pamphlet for a bird's-eye view of the buildings proposed and to page 18 for a list of some of the estimates for putting them up. Here are investments that appeal at the same time to high adventure and business acumen.

The Ginling students, juniors, sophomores and freshmen of 1917-1918 with the faculty have been there before you. Already there are four groves of trees started—one grove for each group and one tree for each member of the group, planted with her own hands as we celebrated our first Arbor Day on the Ginling campus in April, 1918.

That Arbor Day celebration is typical of many delightful times the faculty and students of Ginling have together. A sail down the Yangtse, a walk across fields where wild lilacs bloom, along dikes festooned with purple clematis and through violet strewn glades to the spooky gloom of the Twelve Caves; then back to the boat, the light melody of college songs sung in the tone of the twilight on the moat, and home again by nine o'clock. This was a student event in honor of the faculty—a happy memory for us all. For all of us too there are Chinese feasts and college spirit parties in the dormitories, and lap suppers, sings and cosey evenings round the open fire on the faculty side of the house. Crowds of friends rejoice when Ginling girls give a glee club concert, perhaps as a Christmas treat to invited guests, perhaps as a way of raising money for our delegation to the Y. W. C. A. summer conference of high school girls. At these conferences college girls are a great asset and Ginling college girls, of course, monopolize that distinction in the whole of Central China. It is good to hear from the secretaries that their poise,

resourcefulness and Christian spirit have justified these expectations; for noon-day chapel, vespers, and family prayers are services of rich fellowship and worship in the college life.

Another interesting extra curriculum activity is the social service beginning, a half-day school which the students planned, equipped, financed, opened and still teach and manage entirely alone. The pupils are twenty-two little girls eight to fourteen years old, chosen from the neighborhood Sunday school which early became a feature at Ginling. Both of these projects are of far reaching influence in the community and furnish good pedagogic practice and social service training for college girls. The students also assist in Sunday schools in several of the Nanking churches and a group are taking charge of Sunday school work in a government orphanage. Of course English clubs, a current events club, class organizations, music clubs, the Y. W. C. A. and student self government have meetings every month, and dramatics are as cleverly originated and performed and as popular at Ginling as in any college in America.

Are you wondering about the work, what it is and when it is done? Fifteen hours a week through the four years course is the requirement for the B.A. degree of most colleges in the United States. But in China most colleges for men require twenty hours or more. At Ginling it is considered that quantity and quality are provided



for by requiring eighteen hours a week, seventy-two instead of sixty hours for the four years. One reason for so many hours is the double language work. The lack of college text books and reference books and other material in Chinese and the lack of a Chinese faculty necessitates using English as the medium of instruction. This throws a much heavier burden on the department of Chinese since a scholarly attainment in speaking and writing this must be demanded for graduation. More than a fourth of all the work of each student is Chinese. The curriculum offers courses in art, astronomy, biology, chemistry, Chinese, economics, education, English, history, hygiene, Latin, mathematics, music, physics, psychology, religion, and sociology. The work done is of college grade. The first graduates of Ginling College will be the five members of the class of 1919. To these the regents of the University of the State of New York through the trustees of the University of Nanking are granting the degree of Bachelor of Arts. These will be the first women of China to receive the B.A. degree for work done in China. With the several colleges in America who are sister colleges to Ginling this equality of standard must make an added tie, and be a gratifying commendation of the work done where their interest is so keen.

To offer these courses, to direct the students in their study and discussion, to meet with them in conference and counsel and to provide for their bodies, minds and hearts, health, growth and vigor there is a faculty of nine Americans and two Chinese with one American home on furlough. From Mount Holyoke Ginling's president, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, holds her degree. Among the other members of faculty there are a Ph.D. from the University of Michigan, and B.A.'s from Goucher, Smith, Vassar, Bryn Mawr, Oberlin and Columbia, besides an M.D. from the University of

Michigan, a graduate of the Oberlin school of music and a scholar holding the second degree from the Chinese government examination system. The Hartford School of Theology, Columbia University, Smith College and a business college have conferred five further degrees held by the Ginling faculty. With this group we always include the matron of the dormitory, our gracious, capable, refined Chinese friend, Mrs. Djang. This busy, interested, congenial group draws on a large fund of observation and experience from leading American colleges and universities when they sit in council over policies and practices at Ginling. It is a privilege to be building the ideals of one's own Alma Mater into this college for women in China. The faculty life at Ginling is so delightful that it is almost a temptation. There are heavy schedules carried by each so that a joyous half hour of song by the faculty quartet, or of getting acquainted with each other's families by pictures, letters and stories, or of dreaming and planning for the Ginling that is to be must not be allowed to steal minutes from sterner, more insistent phases of our great, glad task—a radiant task under any guise, truly. But it is not without its prob-



lems and perplexities. A faculty reduced by one half, a student body increased by one hundred per cent, a whole year of work added to the course of study, no definite word from America as to reinforcements, no teachers' agency nearer than San Francisco, college to open in two more days; and it was these factors that gave added zest to the welcome described in the first paragraph when two teachers did arrive and brought news of two more on the way.

Now that you know Ginling better look again at the situation. Is there a need? Is there something to be done in that need? Ginling should have a faculty large enough to provide specialization—no one person can effectively teach three or four college subjects. The teachers should have leisure for personal growth and for personal contact with the students. There should be possible the study of problems in any way connected with the college—problems educational, scientific, social, religious—the cultivation of helpful relations with the schools below the college, besides extension courses throughout our entire field. Ginling should have her new buildings and equipment. We cannot afford to offer less than the best to these students or hamper them with insufficient or inferior apparatus and methods. Nor can we afford to ruin fine equipment in these temporary buildings or begin so soon to turn away students for lack of adequate accommodation. Members of the faculty who have taught in colleges in America find Ginling students equal to just as high grade work. To a student who had just finished junior year at Ginling a leading college in Massachusetts has given junior standing, in spite of the difference of a course adapted to China. Ginling does adapt her course to China. It is her boast that she can prepare far better commissioned officers for the army of democracy in China than any American college could possibly send over or train from China.



One is thrilled on reading of honors accorded Chas. W. Wittlesey, Major (now Lieutenant-Colonel), 308th Infantry, "for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy." It may not be in the head lines of any newspaper but somewhere there will be a record of honor accorded women—doctors, nurses, religious work directors, social service workers, scientists, investigators, wives, mothers—Ginling College graduates these—for conspicuous devotion and intrepidity above and beyond all human strength in service against the forces of evil and retrogression in China. What will be the interest on an investment of life and money in developing the women of such a nation at such a time? Here is the greatest liberty loan on earth. For the furtherance of the cause of Christ in China, for the advance of education necessary to provide trained leadership, for the education of Christian women for Christian service, and for the promotion of higher education under Christian influence who are to claim a share in assuring

"Long life to our G. C."?

Immediate Needs of Ginling College

Faculty members: for	English	
	Physical Training	
	History	
	Psychology	
	Mathematics	
	Art	
College Building; a permanent lecture hall adapted temporarily for chapel, library and offices as well.....	\$50,000	
Two Student Residences; Chinese style with modern plumbing, accommodating 50 students each	5,000	
Faculty Residence; foreign style.....	10,000	
Library Equipment by Alcoves:		
Furniture: Table, chairs, shelves, light.....	200	
Books for a single subject.....	300	
Laboratory Equipment:		
Chemistry.....	1,500	
Physics.....	1,500	
Biology.....	1,500	
Astronomy.....	1,000	
Department Endowments.....	25,000	
Annual Endowment of a Chair.....	1,000	
Graduate Scholarship for America.....	1,000	
Under Graduate Scholarships, each.....	100	

Ginling is Growing

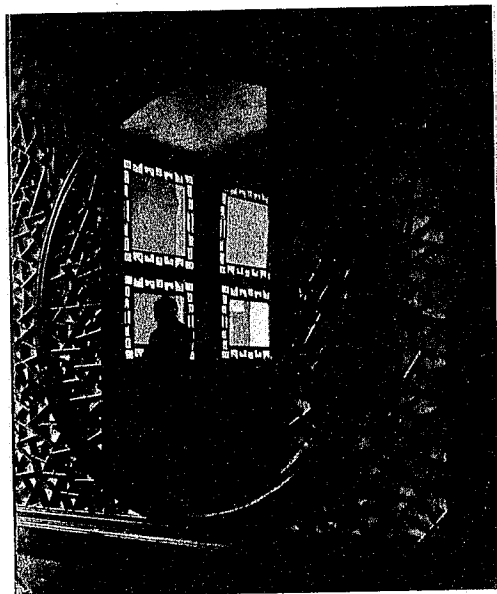
	1915-16	1916-17	1917-18	1918
Teachers.....	6	6	10	11
Students (average attendance).....	9	17	36	53
Provinces.....	4	6	8	9
Cities.....	9	12	21	28
Preparatory Schools.....	6	9	16	22
Denominations.....	3	7	10	11

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Faculty Members

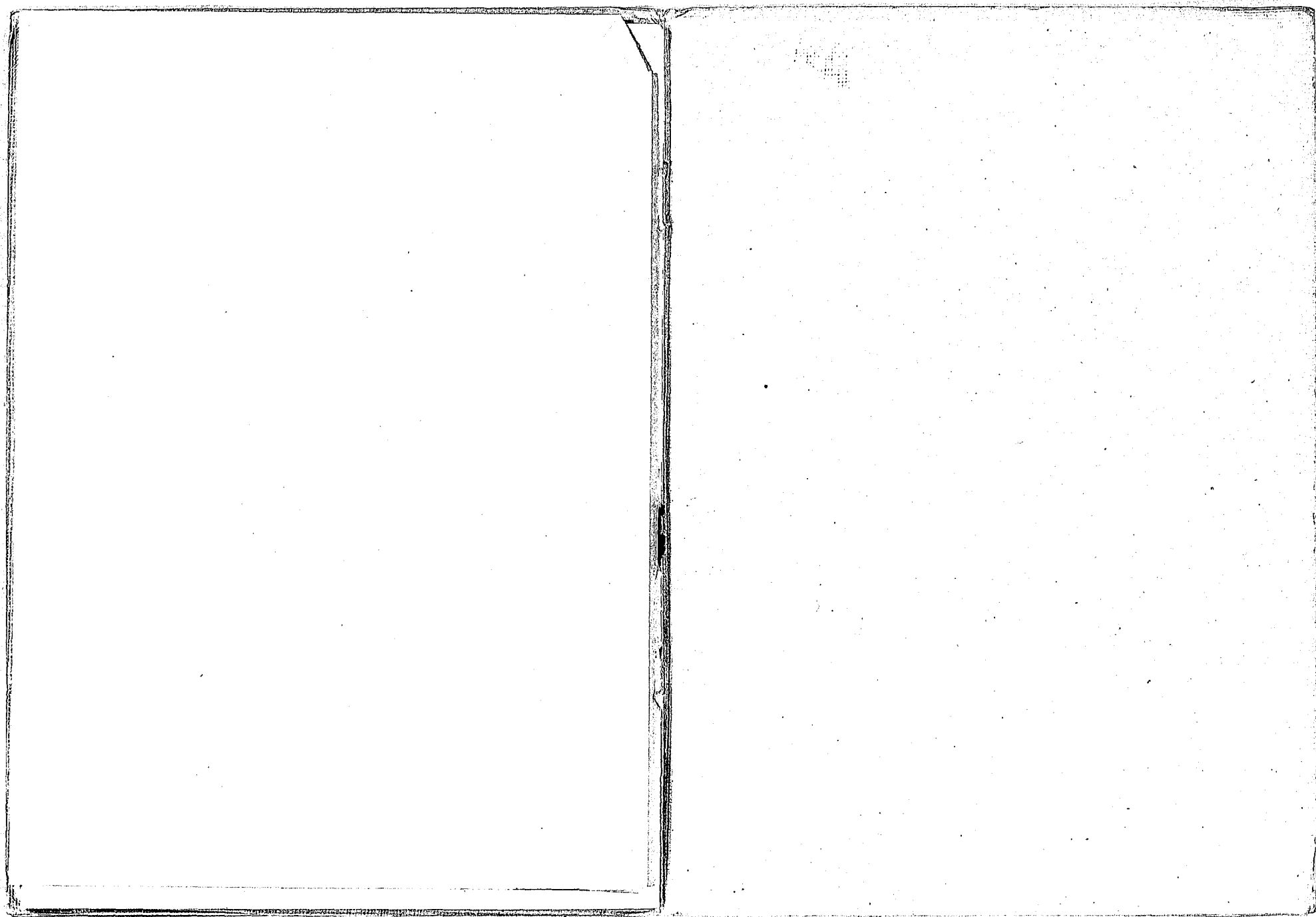
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON.....	President
Holyoke College, B.S.	
MISS ELIZABETH GOUCHER.....	Sociology and Economics
Goucher College, A.B., Columbia University, M.A.	
MISS FREDERICA ^R MEAD.....	English
Smith College, A.B., Columbia University, M.A.	
MISS NAROLA E. RIVENBURG.....	Religion
Vassar College, A.B., Hartford School of Theology, B.D.	
DR. CORA D. REEVES.....	Biology
University of Michigan, Ph.D.	
MISS LYDIA B. BROWN.....	Music
Oberlin College, B.M.	
MISS RUTH M. CHESTER.....	Chemistry and Physics
Smith College, A.B. and M.A.	
MISS MARY BOYD SHIPLEY.....	History, Psychology, Latin
Bryn Mawr College, A.B.	
DR. DJANG.....	Chinese Classics
Second Degree Chinese Scholar	
DR. LIU.....	Mathematics
Columbia University, M.A.	
DR. LUELLA MERROW.....	Hygiene and Physical Supervision
University of Michigan, M.D.	
MISS ^{Adelaide} CENTRINE GUNDLACH.....	Office Secretary and Librarian
Oberlin College, A.B.	
MRS. DJANG.....	Matron of Dormitories

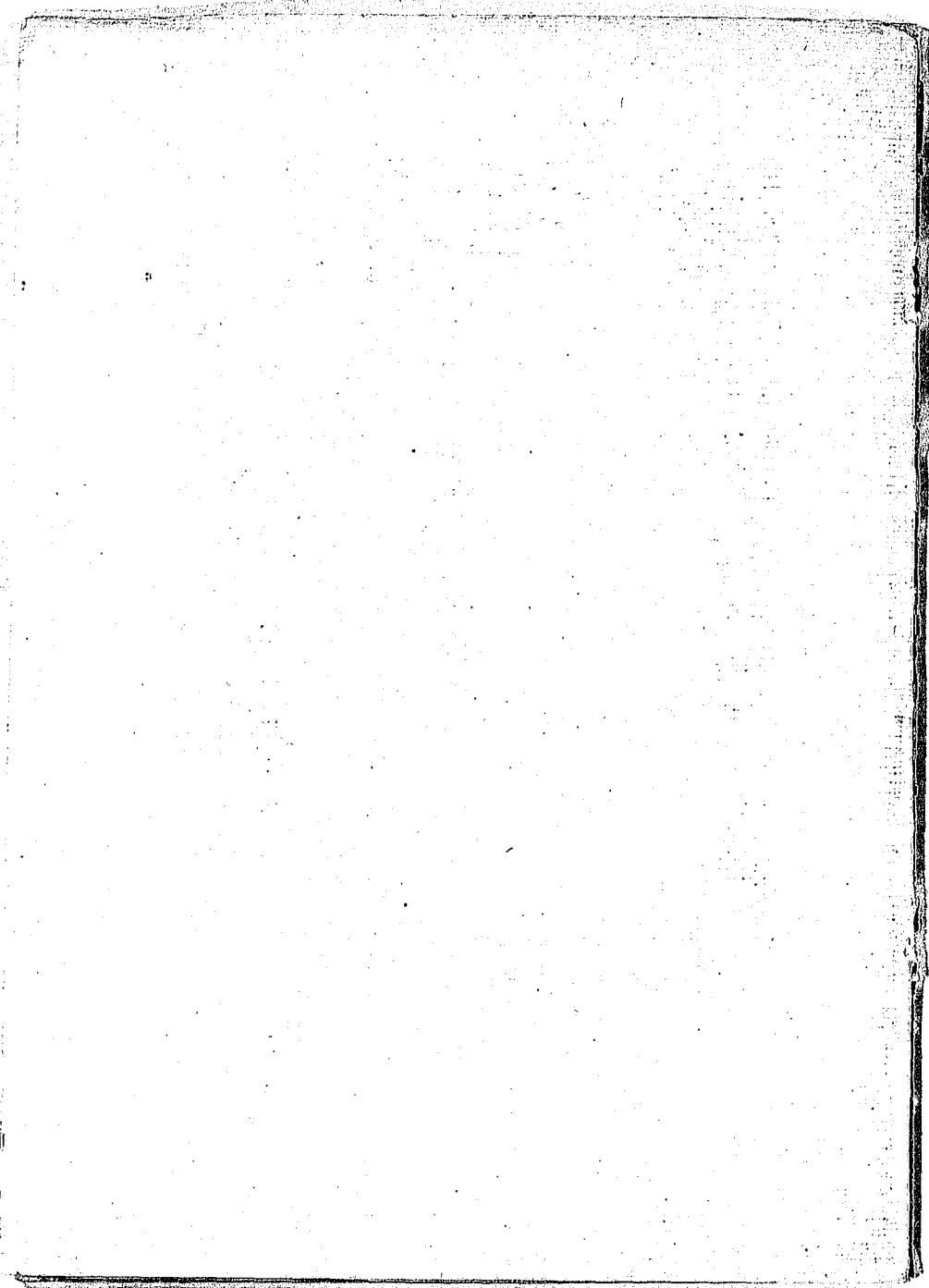
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Ginling College Committee

ROBERT E. SPEER, <i>Chairman</i> 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Board of Trustees University of Nanking
FRANK MASON NORTH 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	
RUSSELL CARTER, <i>Treasurer</i> 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	
MISS E. R. BENDER, <i>Secretary</i> 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.	Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, M. E. Church
MISS M. E. HODGE, <i>Chairman</i> <i>Candidate Committee</i> 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.	Board of Foreign Missions Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY Beverly, Mass.	Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society
MRS. ANNA R. ATWATER College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Christian Woman's Board of Missions
MISS MABEL K. HOWELL 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.	Board of Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church South
MISS ELIZABETH D. HANSCOM, <i>Advisory Member</i> Northampton, Mass.	Association for Christian Work, Smith College





1920
GINLING COLLEGE ✓

Nanking, China

FACULTY PROGRAM



President Pendleton of Wellesley, returning from China says: "The college graduate who becomes a missionary chooses one of the most important and promising careers open to women today."

Our Need and Your Opportunity

Ginling College is offering to the young women of China the opportunities of a college education in their own country. The growth of the college since 1915 has shown conclusively that there is a demand for what the college offers, and the record of the first class makes clear that China appreciates the college product. Students have come from ten provinces and represent all classes of society. They have been of the very best type, serious students, responsive to all the inspirations of the college and earnest in their purpose to serve when the time of preparation is over.

The biggest problem of each year has been to secure the teachers needed for the work offered. Except for the work in the department of Chinese, teachers could not be found in China and it will be necessary for some time to look for teachers trained abroad. The requirements are not unreasonable and the opportunity is unequalled, both from the point of view of personal influence and educational experience. Teaching experience, or post-graduate work along the line of major studies in colleges; good health and sense about caring for yourself; interest in people and adaptability in working with them; enthusiasm for the big forward movement in the Kingdom of God; willingness to make some personal sacrifices to have a part in this Christian pioneer enterprise and a desire to enlist others in the service of Christ; these are the requirements.

No college position in America offers you a bigger chance to count in the lives of others, and professionally the position is as big as you can make it. Many lines of special research await investigation and the problem of adapting west-

ern subjects to the needs of Chinese students is a stimulating problem in education. China offers today unlimited possibilities for life service which will multiply itself for good down through the centuries. No more eager and enthusiastic college faculty is found anywhere than the group waiting to welcome you at Ginling. Will you not consider our needs and let us count you as a candidate?

Faculty Program

Our Ideal 1925

Administration 5; Biology 4; Chemistry 4; Chinese 4; Education 3; English 6; History 1; Library 2; Latin and Modern Languages 1; Mathematics 1; Music 4; Physical Education 4; Physics 2; Psychology and Philosophy 1; Religion 2; Sociology 2.

Total 46.

Present Staff 1920

Administration 2; Biology 1; Chemistry and Physics 2; Chinese 1; Education 1; English and History 2; Music 2; Physical Education 1; Religion 1; Sociology 1.

Total 14.

Immediate Needs 1920

Administration 1; Biology 1; Education 2; English 1; History 1; Physical Education 1; Physics 1; Psychology 1; Religion 1.

Total 10.

The immediate needs stated more in detail are as follows:

Administration

Secretarial training, business experience, knowledge of bookkeeping, some knowledge of

library work, are desirable. The position at first might combine the work of treasurer and librarian.

Biology

An assistant for work in drawing, preparation of specimens and laboratory teaching.

Education

(a) A person is needed with experience in educational work and a grasp of the whole educational problem, able to develop an adequate department of education in Ginling where a majority of students are preparing to teach. Ability to teach such courses as Philosophy of Education, History of Education, Principles and Problems of Modern Education, along with Psychology and courses in Philosophy, would be desirable.

(b) A specialist in secondary education to give courses in principles of secondary education, practical work of secondary school curriculum, methods of teaching secondary school subjects.

English

The work calls for special courses in English Language, Rhetoric and Composition adapted to foreign speaking people; knowledge of general principles of phonetics and methods of language teaching; experience in teaching modern languages or in teaching English to foreigners. Students entering Ginling have had seven or eight years in English but special work to prepare them to use English effectively must be done in their first year in college.

History

The college offers courses in modern and mediaeval history, study of special periods, etc.

The aim is to give the background of western civilization. "China needs to penetrate to the principles, the ideas, the intelligence, from which our western progress has emanated and to work out her own salvation through the use of her renewed and quickened national mind." (Dewey).

Physical Education

Training and experience sufficient to organize and develop the department; corrective gymnastics and games are both needed by Chinese girls; the college physician is at present in charge of this department.

***Physics**

General courses in physics covering at least two years' work and satisfying the pre-medical requirements. Courses in mathematics covering two years should be given by the same person.

Psychology

Courses should be offered in general and experimental psychology, psychology of childhood and adolescence, psychology of secondary school subjects, educational tests and measurements for secondary schools. For the present a combination of psychology and education or psychology and philosophy would be desirable.

Religion

Special courses in religious education, psychology of religion and comparative religion as well as general courses on preparation, growth and teachings of Christianity are offered in this department which in a Christian college in China should be one of our strongest departments.

***Appointment made.**

General Information

Ginling College, in Nanking, China, is a union missionary institution for Chinese women under trustees, incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. The five co-operating mission boards have representatives on the Ginling College Committee.

The faculty, with the exception of two or three Chinese, is made up of American college women representing Mount Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Vassar, Illinois, Goucher, Oberlin, University of Michigan, Columbia University, and Hartford Theological Seminary.

The family life of the faculty is delightful, and no group of women could live and work together more harmoniously. The Nanking foreign community of about 400 people, mostly American, is very friendly and gives every newcomer a hearty welcome.

The term of service is for three years, or for five, with time allowed for study of Chinese. The salary is \$1400.00 Mexican a year. Though this does not seem large, it covers all necessary expenses and gives one a balance for extras. Each person is given a furnished room, but contributes her share to the co-operative housekeeping, about \$50 a month. The traveling expenses to and from China are paid by the Ginling College Committee, and \$100 is allowed for personal outfit.

For further information address

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON,
President of the College, or

MISS MARGARET E. HODGE,
Chairman Candidate Committee, at
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

1920

GINLING COLLEGE

for Women

NANKING, CHINA



Maintained by the Women's Foreign
Mission Boards of the Presbyterian, Bap-
tist, Methodist North, Methodist South,
and Christian Churches and by Smith
College.

Ginling College Facts

Board of Control organized November 14, 1913.

College opened September 17, 1915.

College Committee organized 1916.

Five Mission Boards and Smith College contribute annually to the support of the College. The budget for the current year is \$28,215.00.

The students represent 10 provinces, 37 cities, 27 preparatory schools, 13 denominations and all ranks of society.

The Faculty numbers 12, with degrees from Goucher, Illinois, Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Vassar, Wellesley, Hartford Theological Seminary, and Teachers College, Columbia.

Courses have been given in Art, Astronomy, Biology, Chemistry, Chinese, Education, English, Mathematics, Music, Psychology, Physical Education, Physics, Sociology and Religion, totaling 269 Semester hours.

The Trustees are chartered under the Regents of the University of the State of New York and have power to grant the A. B. degree to the graduates.

Why Ginling College?

The College has grown since 1915 from 9 to 72 students.

To the FIVE graduates of the first class (1919), FIFTEEN positions were offered.

"Students of today are the leaders of tomorrow." In no country is this more true than in China. Ginling students are young women of purpose. Fifty per cent teach; thirty-five per cent hope to study medicine; fifteen per cent expect to do evangelistic and social work.

The Government system provides no colleges for women; only nine high schools for girls were reported in 1919. Christian schools and colleges have unparalleled opportunity to train Christian leaders for the women of China, and the women of China look to the women of America for help.

For further information address

Mrs. J. Lawrence Thurston, President,
Hillside Road, Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
After September 1, 1920,
Ginling College, Nanking, China.

or

Dr. Robert E. Speer,
Chairman of the Board of Trustees of
Ginling College,

156 Fifth Ave. New York City

An Official Visitor from the United States wrote in October, 1919:

"I have heard nothing but praise for Ginling since we entered China. The faculty have established a fine name for themselves and for the College because of their success in the business management of the Institution, because of their fine character, attractive personality and intellectual equipment, and because of the high standards of scholarship and spirit pervading the student body, which is noticeable at a glance. You feel that here is a real college, something which more than makes up for all the lack of good buildings. But these buildings while picturesque are anything but healthy, as they are dark and damp, and I hope that they will not have to be used much longer."

Office
File
Do not Remove

Nov. 1930



Nanking, China.

Greetings from Ginling!

Ginling is starting a year that seems even fuller of promise than any of the five that make up her history. For the first time all the members of the foreign staff were here several days before college opened, so that the three new arrivals had a share in the assigning of courses and no such chances had to be taken as were taken last year when one late comer was scheduled to teach a modern language on the sole ground that her name sounded as if she could. That turned out a lucky chance; but you can imagine such an experience makes us eager for early bookings for all newcomers and returning faculty. Then for the first time our Chinese course is graded in a way that will make work much more effective; and we have lecturers that are stimulating, and challenging the best students to real effort.

And, best of all, we have a Freshman class selected by examination. It is a smaller class to be sure than that of last year, but we know numbers are not the important consideration. Before this, all graduates of accredited high schools were eligible to enter college; and as these high schools of our constituency are located, some where the bonds of the western world are very few, some in the very center of world forces, social and commercial, it means that their English requirements are very varied. The crisis of our struggle with these conditions came last February. The Board of Control here in China had just passed actions raising our college standard. The faculty had been trying to pull a group of Freshmen through by extra tutoring, but when examination time came even by our former standard ten failed and had to be dropped. This is a much more serious affair in China than in America and has brought perplexities within and without the college. But its constructive result was that bi-lingual examinations were held in five centers this past summer, and only girls who passed these creditably were admitted this fall. The twenty-one girls who did pass are a joy and we are hoping that they will every one make good.

Here are the college statistics for this our sixth year: Fifty-five students; average age on entering, 21 years; 90 per cent members of a Christian Church; representing 31 cities, 11 provinces, and coming from 28 preparatory schools.

I wish you might have been here two weeks ago when these fifty-five students assembled in the faculty livingroom for a vesper service which Miss Margaret Slattery led. A fire snapped on the hearth; the girls gathered round her, some in chairs, some on cushions on the floor; and of course she held them all spell bound. She spoke in English, no one interpreting, but the girls' eyes were sparkling and I don't believe one of them missed a point. When the meeting was over such comments, in Chinese, as "I never knew anyone could speak like that," were heard on all sides.

Or, you might have loved being here Sunday afternoon when long before two o'clock the great Chinese hall which we use as the chapel, filled up with tiny tots from the neighborhood who had gathered there for the Sunday School which the students conduct. Then if you had walked through several courts to the Chinese classics room with its quaint moon doorway, you would have found another group nearly as large, of mothers listening to the girls' messages of home keeping and simple Christian truth. If we could have followed girls into the community we might have visited several humble homes where they have opened centers of community service and Bible study.

One of the joys and encouragements of this year, as it was of last, is the splendid reports that come to us of the work that our twelve graduates are doing. (Nine are teaching, one translating, one studying medicine and one doing Y. W. C. A. work.) Miss Wu, who was teaching at the Woman's Higher Normal School of Peking, has been made head of the English Department of this great Chinese Government School this year, and has called Miss Zee to help her. Miss Zee, in order to do this, left the Government Normal College here in Nanking where last year she was teaching boys, and where this summer she most satisfactorily fulfilled her responsibility as head of the Woman's department of the first co-educational experiment in Central China. From one of our latest graduates in an Anglo-Chinese school in Singapore comes the news that she is "the only educated one who is allowed to teach in foreign schools." The British Government does not permit others who are educated in China to teach any but Chinese children. Another member of the class of 1920 is the assistant principal of the Young Women's Christian Association Physical Training School in Shanghai. When Miss Hester Carter, the principal, came to Nanking for a week's visit she spoke of her with joy and said, "I told Miss Hoh that I came away feeling perfectly easy with her in charge."

You do not wonder, do you, that I say the year seems full of promise?

We have one outstanding problem facing us of which you very likely already know. The Chinese residence where we are now living is already overcrowded for hygienic sleeping arrangements, and is so damp at all times of the year, and difficult to heat in winter, that it is not right to buy expensive apparatus and books because they so quickly deteriorate. When we first rented these buildings we expected to be in permanent quarters within three years, but five years have passed. Although we have bought the land and have excellent plans drawn, we have had no cable from Mrs. Thurston saying that the money was fully raised.

F. R. M.

Since Founders' Day came on Sunday we had to change our plans somewhat to meet the situation. In the first place, the famine in the north is terrible and everyone is trying to raise funds to meet this need. So we decided to omit the banquet this year, and take the \$25.00 that it would cost and turn that over to the Famine Relief. Then without the banquet, we had the same kind of a good time on Saturday night. It was very informal, as you may imagine, but it really was a lovely time. We had invited the Executive Committee members who are in town, and our special outside helpers such as Mrs. Lin and the Y. W. C. A. girls, Miss Carncross, et alii. But it happened, none of these folks came, and we were just our own family group together.

First we sang a college song or two, and then in came a group of girls (whom I had put up to doing this stunt) dressed in stolen faculty garments and sang one of our Oberlin songs which they entitled "A Wonderful Dream" in which they dreamed they were the faculty—in chapel having seats on high while they sat down below, etc. After that we sang a song or two, and then the girls began calling for special groups to perform. The first group called on were seniors, and they got up and sang "Mrs. Thurston, here's to you," and then Miss Chester and Miss Brown, so you see you were not forgotten, and we felt as though you must be thinking of us too. After the usual class songs and school songs, the faculty served tea and cookies. We certainly had a fine time, and I for one, was particularly thrilled with the Freshman class. They are a splendid group of girls with much promise. When their song was called for they rose up in little groups from all over the room and it seemed as though half the girls there must be Freshmen. Then their song was fine, and they sang with such unity that it seemed to me a good omen. The whole spirit of the college is much better this year than last, and that night it was especially apparent. We had the chapel arranged like a big living room with rugs on the floor, and easy chairs and cushions all around, a table in the center, and a few oil-stoves and Miss Lee's charcoal burner to take the chill off.

Sunday afternoon we had the formal service, with David Yu giving the address in Chinese, and Dr. Goucher the English address. That too was a nice occasion, and quite a large audience was there. We had a great many chairs out in the court, and with the doors on the south side taken off it worked quite well.

A. G.

November, 1920.

* * *

A visitor's impression of Ginling:

"No other school in the Orient made a deeper impression upon me from the standpoint of service rendered and unlimited possibilities for still larger service."