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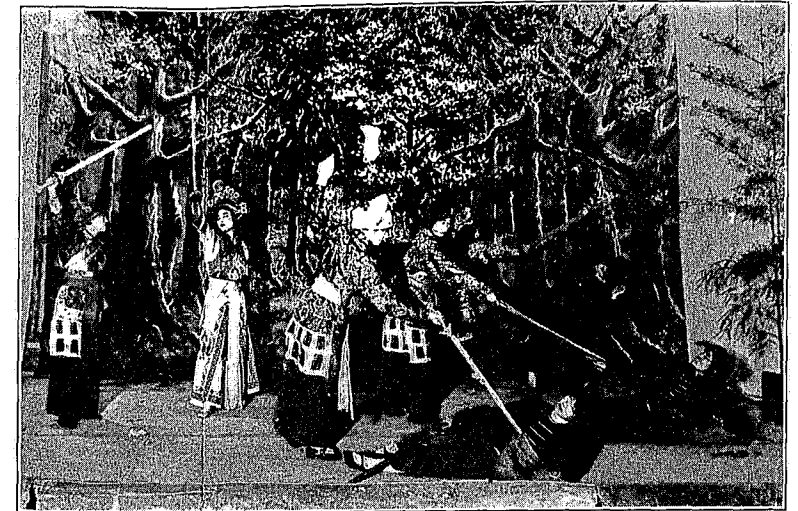
DR. YI-FANG WU

President of Ginling College

Nanking, China

# RECENT NEWS FROM GINLING

Ginling College has become more real to many of us this fall through seeing and hearing its president, Dr. Yi-fang Wu. She came to this country last summer as the delegate from China to the International Congress of Women at Chicago, and also as one of the Chinese delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations, meeting at Banff. Then she was persuaded to join the United Foreign Missionary Conferences, which were held in twenty-nine cities across the country. We wish that you all could have heard her and felt her well-poised, quiet but forceful personality.



"MU-LIN", THE CHINESE JOAN OF ARC

**New Position of Women** It was a surprise to many to hear Dr. Wu state that in the New China the position of woman was equal to that of man politically, legally, and economically. "In this new position", she went on to say, "lies the real challenge to the Chinese woman. If we accept all these rights, are we intellectually ready to make a contribution to the community? Will we use our rights as opportunities for giving our best to others?"

**Intellectually Ready** That Ginling Alumnae are "intellectually ready" to make their contribution is shown by the important positions which they are now occupying all over China. Dr. Wu herself, a graduate of the first class, is one of the outstanding women of China, sought for in educational councils of all sorts. Miss Djang, Ginling 1926, was a delegate to the Banff Conference; read what President Comstock says of her on another page. Important work in education is being done by about half of the 250 alumnae; six are in government service, 22 in medicine, 27 have done graduate work and 52 are married. New professions are opening to college graduates very fast and the day of unemployment for them is still in the dim future. This is illustrated by the fact that last spring 87 offers of positions were received at Ginling though there were only 36 seniors! All these are busy this fall in various types of work, three going into social-medical case work, a new field in China. One senior was offered eight or ten good positions but chose to go back to her own Middle School as Dean of Girls and worker in Religious Education.

**Women's Rights and Service** Dr. Wu's second question in regard to the New Woman in China was whether she would use her rights as opportunities for service to others. She gave many instances in which the spirit of service was shown by the Ginling students toward the poor in the neighborhood and even in the refugee camps. Last winter the students gave up heat in their dormitories that the refugees might have a little more of comfort. For many years Ginling students have supported a day school for the poor children of the neighborhood. They not only raised the funds for the school building but hire two full-time teachers, while some of the students teach the "frills", such as gymnastics and music, to the 66 lively youngsters shown in the photograph.

This same spirit of service is mentioned in a recent letter from one of the Ginling faculty who writes of the change in the attitude of the students to the poor weavers and farmers of the neighborhood. A group of more than thirty Friendly Visitors are helpful in all sorts of ways in the nearby homes. In addition to weekly visits, the girls conduct meetings and clubs for the women and are just now organizing a Farmers' Club for the men. "This increased interest", she adds, "on the part of the students in the real problems of the people is one of the most hopeful signs that I have seen during the past few years. They used to talk about 'loving their country' but they are now becoming interested in acting out their love". In this change we see the influence of Dr. Wu who has constantly tried to show the girls better ways of expressing their loyalty to their country than in the patriotic parades and demonstrations dear to the heart of the Student Union.

**Athletics and "Talkies"** Ginling students are very fond of giving dramatic performances; sometimes they use a classical Chinese play as in the illustration and at other times they give a western play in English. Last fall the students rivalled those of the West by participating in the National Athletic Meet of both men and women, held in Nanking, at which they made some good records. Another very modern touch is the fact that talking pictures were taken of Ginling students in songs and First Aid practice, to be shown for the recreation of the soldiers at the front!



DAY SCHOOL

**New  
Buildings**

This year sees the completion of two new academic buildings: the Library-Administration Building and the Chapel-Music Hall; also a dormitory for the Practice School, a group of 47 younger girls. The latter is the gift of Mmes. Sun Yat-sen, Chiang Kai-shek and H. H. Kung, in memory of their mother, Madame Soong. The pictures of these three women appeared in a recent number of *Time*, with the caption "The Soong Dynasty". This is the first large gift which Ginling has received from a Chinese source. The great need now in the way of buildings is another student dormitory, for the 180 regular college students this year are crowded into dormitories intended for 150.

**Ginling's  
President**

Dr. Wu has already left America and will be back at the college for the second semester. One of the faculty who has been at Ginling for many years wrote at Christmas time, "We are glad to share our president but we miss her leadership very much in all our college activities. As I work with her I realize more and more that she is one of the outstanding women leaders of the new China, capable, sincere and untiring in her work, and thoroughly Christian in her attitudes and outlook."

China is an old country but a new republic and as such is facing great new problems. This makes leadership just now particularly important. We believe that Ginling College is training such leaders and we feel that it is a privilege to aid her in her efforts.

**Smith  
Clubs**

It was a great pleasure to hear of the many special meetings arranged for Dr. Wu by various Smith Clubs across the country. Noteworthy among them was that of the Boston and Cambridge Clubs, held at Radcliffe, when President Comstock introduced the speaker as her personal friend. Later Miss Comstock gave a vivid account of the impression made at the Banff Conference by another Ginling alumna, Miss Djang. On the next page you will find a letter from Miss Comstock in regard to this.

Last year, thanks to last minute help from friends, we Smith Alumnae reached our minimum goal of \$2000 for Ginling, but with the new interest created by Dr. Wu's visit we hope for a larger gift this year. Please send checks to the Treasurer, Miss Mary V. Thayer, 218 Park St., West Roxbury, Mass. It is a great convenience to have the checks come in by June first.

With gratitude to the many Alumnae Clubs who entertained Dr. Wu so well last fall and also to those who are contributing to the Ginling Fund,

Cordially yours,

ELLEN P. COOK

February, 1934.

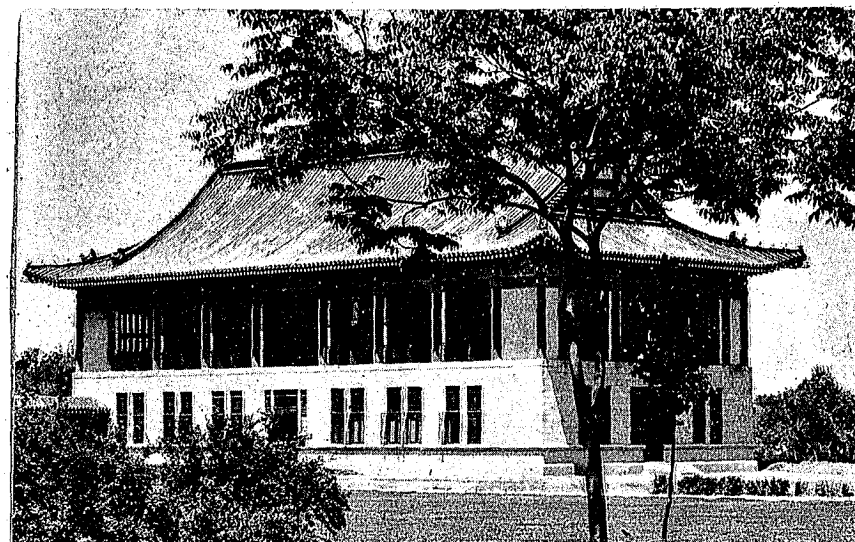
*This page is omitted in general distribution and another substituted.*

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**PRESIDENT COMSTOCK'S LETTER**

Miss Djang and I were both members of Round Table Number Four at the Banff Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations this last summer; and among the other Chinese members in that group was Dr. Herman Liu of the University of Shanghai. Other members included Sir William Shenton, Professor James Shotwell, Professor T. E. Gregory, Professor Quincy Wright, Mr. Grover Clark, Mr. Tsurumi and Mr. Takahashi and other people of distinction. As the subject of discussion was economic conflict and control in the Pacific area, questions frequently arose which required accurate knowledge of trade statistics and the economic situation in the various Pacific countries. Miss Djang, as Assistant Research Director of the Bank of China, was, in our Round Table, the member of the Chinese group who was best informed on these points; and she was often called upon for facts and opinions. It was a delightful thing to observe the clarity, the accuracy, and the precision with which this young and modest Chinese lady answered questions and made her points. She seemed to me a splendid example of the contribution which Ginling College is making to the evolution of China.

Yours sincerely,

ADA COMSTOCK



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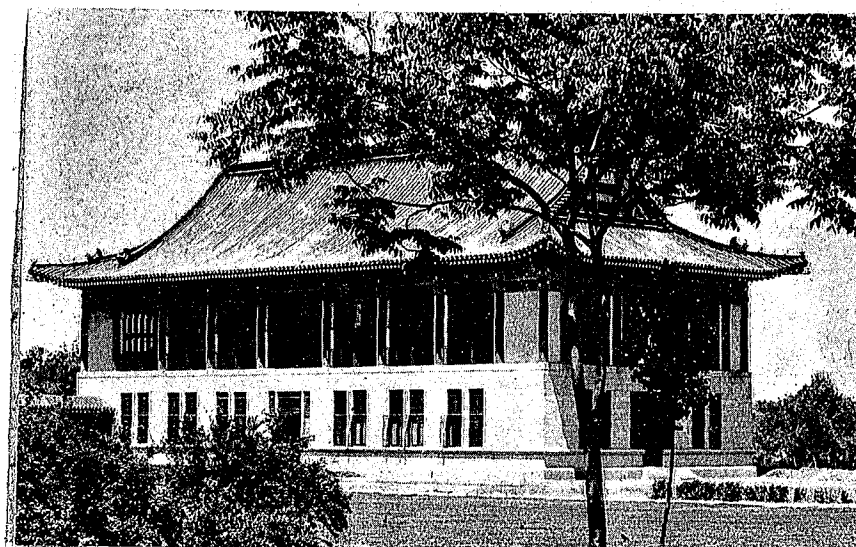


GINLING COLLEGE

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NANKING, CHINA

1934



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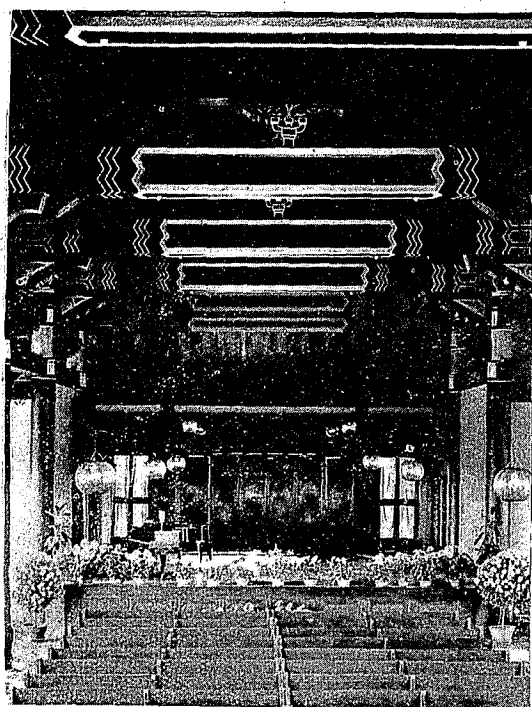
GINLING COLLEGE

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NANKING, CHINA

1934





The Dedication Service for the New Library and Chapel Buildings at Ginling College was held on Sunday afternoon, November the fourth, at three o'clock in the new Chapel, which was decorated with chrysanthemums. An academic procession consisting of students, alumnae, faculty, and honored guests-crossed the campus and entered the Chapel which was filled with guests.

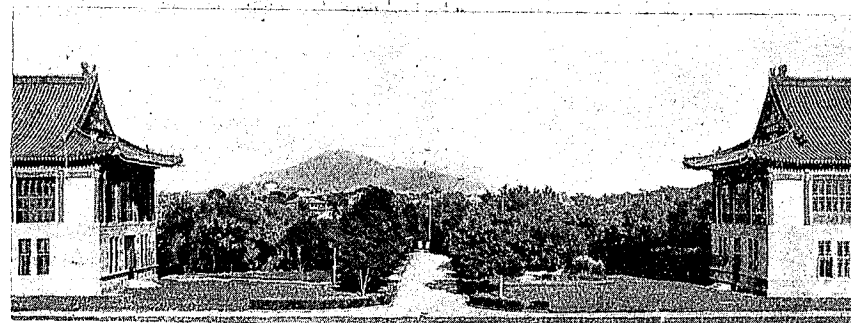
The invocation was given by the Reverend W. P. Roberts of the American Church Mission, Secretary of the Ginling Board of Directors. Two anthems, Shelley's "Faith, Hope and Love" and Stainer's "Ye shall dwell in the land" were sung by the Ginling Glee Club under the direction of Miss Kathleen Bond. The address was delivered by T. H. P. Sailer, Ph.D. of New York City. Dr. Sailer has been honorary secretary of education of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions because of his interest in foreign missions. He has made several trips to China and knows intimately the work of Christian Education in China.

Dr. Sailer spoke on the place of response in true education. Education, intellectual as well as spiritual and religious, must be response rather than the mere storing up of knowledge. Response must be directed and controlled by purpose; and purpose must be outgoing in human relations. The Christian institution should always be asking, "What is our obligation to the social order?" It ought to be clear that religious growth cannot be obtained without this human outlook. God is love, and one can know God only by loving as God loves. And response must be in proportion to the breadth and

depth of purposes and sympathies; and should be costly. What does not cost does not count. Those who spare themselves cheat themselves. You cheat yourselves more than anyone else when you fail to make the most of your opportunities. The Founders, too, are cheated in a certain degree when their expectations are not realized. Quoting the text "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you", he said that the reason this happens is that nothing in the world so takes it out of a man as to seek *first* the Kingdom of God. He quoted a favorite German saying, "The best gift is a task". The needs of China are God's challenge to us to bring to pass the dreams of the Founders and to make the best of our own lives.

After the address Dr. Yi-fang Wu, President of the College, made a brief historical statement, particularly with reference to the gift of the college buildings, and then Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, former President of the College, led in the formal Exercises of Dedication. The prayer of dedication was the one used in the dedication exercises of 1923, and Dr. Li Tien-lu, Dean of the Nanking Theological Seminary and Chairman of the Board of Directors of Ginling College, led the congregation in prayer.

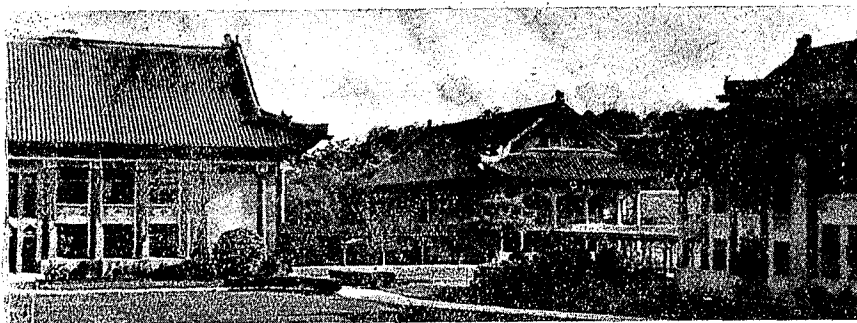
The Formal Opening was held on Monday afternoon, November the fifth, at three o'clock. Among the guests were Mayor Shih Ying of Nanking; Mr. Chu Ming-i, Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan; President Y. G. Chen of the University of Nanking; Dean Chiu of the National College of Communications in Shanghai; Dean Chen of the National Central University; Miss Tao Shwen, a member of the Legislative Yuan; and Reverend Robert Fitch, D.D., representing Hangchow College. Hon. H. H. Kung, Vice Pres-



ident of the Executive Yuan and Minister of Finance, Mr. Wang Shih-chi, Minister of Education, and Dr. Hu Shih, well-known Chinese scholar and prominent leader of the literary renaissance in China, were the speakers.

After the singing of the Party Song and the ceremonies in honor of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President Yi-fang Wu made a statement expressing gratitude on behalf of the College to those who had contributed in the Joint Campaign which the Women's Boards conducted in the United States during 1921-1923, to raise building funds for the Seven Oriental Colleges for Women. The new buildings were built from funds raised in this campaign, and now complete the plan for the academic quadrangle made by the architect, Mr. Henry Killam Murphy in 1919. Dr. Wu also expressed gratitude to Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen and Madame Chiang Kai-shek for their gift in memory of their mother, Madame Soong, in the form of a dormitory for the students in the Ginling Practice School.

The steady development of the College through the past nineteen years was outlined by Dr. Wu. In 1915 the College opened with one class of nine girls, the student body this year is two hundred and thirteen, coming from thirteen provinces and sixty-eight different senior middle schools. The faculty has increased from eight to fifty. The curriculum started with eight courses and includes now over ninety courses. The college budget for the first year was about \$10,000 and has increased to almost fifteen times that amount for this present fiscal year. The library started with one set of encyclopedias and now has over 23,000 volumes. The total cost of the campus, buildings, library and science equipment amounts to over U.S. \$595,000. Over three hundred women have gone out from the College and are working in various



fields in fourteen provinces, including Yunnan and Kwangsi in the southwest Szechuen in the west, Hopeh and Shantung in the north, Kwangtung and Fukien in the south. Evidence that the graduates are rendering worthwhile service is the fact that each spring the appointment committee receives many more applications than there are graduates.

Dr. H.H. Kung spoke informally and in an extremely interesting manner. He said that he considered Ginling the best college for women



as is evidenced by the fact that he has two daughters and is sending both of them to Ginling. His personal interest goes back to the very early days, for he knew Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, the former President, in the years before Ginling was founded, and as a Yale man had an interest in the pioneer work of Mr. Thurston in Yale in China. After his personal tribute to the institution he spoke particularly about the two new buildings. Referring to the Library he quoted Confucius, his ancestor. "Is it not pleasant to learn with constant perseverance and application?" For study you must have a library, and it is of value not only to the students but also the faculty, helping them to "cherish old knowledge" and "continually to acquire new". In referring to the Chapel-Music Building, Dr. Kung said that in China much attention has been paid to the cultivation of character and to ceremony. It is therefore of great value to have a place in which these things can be practised. Also, since music has the power to uplift man's heart it is essential in an institution of higher learning to make provision for music.

Mr. Wang Shih-chi, Minister of Education, congratulated the College especially because it had been able to carry out its plan of development. With regard to college buildings, he said that he did not agree with those who believe that school buildings need only to be practical. Schools are permanent institutions and their buildings are to stand for centuries, as those in Oxford and Cambridge, and should be beautiful as well as practical. In this respect he highly commended the Ginling buildings as models. He said that college women should be economically productive and not educated merely to raise their own standard of living. The number of college women in China is small and only about one-tenth that of the men. Therefore, with their special privileges college women should take the lead in all worthy movements for the reconstruction of China.

Dr. Hu Shih referred to the fact that he had known Dr. Wu, President of Ginling, for a number of years, particularly in connection with the work of the Institute of Pacific Relations. His address dealt with the general problem of women's education in China. In spite of the popular cry heard lately that modern education in China is a failure, he strongly believes that much progress has been made, as he has expressed in his recent writings. The report of the progress of Ginling, made by President Wu at the beginning of the exercises, gives support to his views. Women are thought to have been oppressed by men in the past, yet Dr. Hu thinks women had much power in the home and her position was safeguarded, as perhaps it is not today. In spite of the seven conditions for sending a wife away, very few divorces actually took place. Because women were uneducated and ignorant, men felt obligated to put up with them. On the other hand they were not treated as persons. Now that women receive education they are on an equal footing with men. Emancipation has given women equality, although it may have lost to them some of their old power. The gain is that they have become intelligent, reasonable individuals. This opportunity for personal development which has come to them in modern times puts them under obligation to cultivate their minds.

The Founders' Day Banquet was in the Guest Hall on Saturday evening. There were over three hundred students and alumnae; faculty and former members of the staff, and friends of the College. After the toasts and singing of class songs, the company joined a group of guests invited to an informal

dramatic presentation of the story of the buildings, "If Buildings Spoke". The opening scene showed the campus, and Mrs. Thurston and Miss Vautrin staking out the buildings on the ground covered with graves. When they left, the graves -- round mounds covered with green -- opened, and the spirits danced about in a very ghostly way in a blue light, trying to pull up the stakes. Failing in this they covered themselves up under the green gauze and the curtain was drawn. Later scenes showed the buildings set in their places distinguished by features of costume representing columns, red or green, and Chinese roofs. Each building felt its own special importance and expressed its opinion on passing events. The new buildings made their appearance in two stages -- girls sitting down inside a wall for the one-story stage, and standing up decorated with red columns and roof hats for the finished buildings. It was all done in very clever operetta style and was one of the best things we have ever had for informal entertainment.

On Monday evening a formal opening of the Auditorium was another occasion for inviting guests, official and others, to a concert. The program had two soloists, Miss Hwang Yu-kwei and Mr. B. Chih Chen, and other numbers were given by two students in the Music Department and the College Glee club who sang a piece written last spring by Hu Shih-tsang of the Class of 1934. Miss Hu also composed a song sung by the Glee Club at the Formal Opening Exercises of the afternoon. Both the soloists were in a way related to Ginling. Miss Hwang (sister of Hwang Yu-fuh, Ginling, 1922) was a student at Ginling in 1926-1927, who has since studied Art and Music in America. Mr. Chen is a cousin of Dr. Wu's. Both voices were pleasing and the program was varied. Miss Sutherland played all accompaniments and her part on the program was appreciated by audience and soloists alike.

The Alumnae returned for this Founders' Day in larger numbers than ever before. With Lily Ho Quon (1923) at home from San Diego and her sister Ivy (1928) from Canton, we also had alumnae from Tientsin, Kiukiang, and from the nearer cities of Chinkiang, Wusih and Shanghai. In the Alumnae Meeting it was decided to secure an Alumnae Secretary, her salary to be paid partly by the Alumnae Association. The happiest thing about such a reunion is naturally the opportunity it affords for renewing old friendships and gaining new inspiration from the Ginling spirit. From the enthusiastic expres-

sion of real joy in returning we feel sure of a larger and better Alumnae Reunion at the Twentieth Anniversary next year.

It is interesting to note how our graduates are entering into new areas and new lines of work. One has gone down to Kwangsi and joined the Government Rural Institute in that progressive province. One has gone north to Changli in Hopeh to a Methodist Girls' School. Two have joined the staff of the Christian Rural Service Union in Li Chuan, Kiangsi, a district which was occupied by the communists for several years but taken over by the Government troops last year. Miss Phoebe Hoh of the class of 1920, who has had special training in rural education, is working with the National Economic Council in its program of rural reconstruction in Kiangsi. A member of last year's class is taking charge of the rural station not far from Nanking under the Y. W. C. A. Recently the government has paid much attention to the building up of the rural community. Through our neighborhood work we have close contact with farmers and this intimate knowledge of their needs arouses a real desire in many students to help them.

The thorough academic training, the cultivation of the Christian spirit of service, and the opportunity for extra curricular activities through student organizations combine to build up the type of womanhood which meets urgent needs in the new China.

*A Memorial*  
to  
Professor Wood at Ginling

SINCE Professor Wood's death in 1934, a group of those who loved him have felt that nothing would have given him greater satisfaction than to know that, in his name, additional opportunities would be provided for able Chinese girls at Ginling.

It is proposed, through the Irving Francis Wood Endowment, that the alumnae of Smith College who are interested in Chinese education make a further investment in the work with which the name of the College has long been honorably connected. The announcement of the plan has met with the approval of all those most deeply concerned.

President Wu I-fang, Ginling College, writes:

"We welcome warmly the splendid proposal of a special gift from the Smith College Alumnae in honor of Professor Wood. As a beginning of the Endowment Fund for Ginling, it would serve an important purpose in making the future of the College secure. I agree with your instinctive feeling that Professor Wood himself would have approved of such a gift."

"It would be very appropriate to have him commemorated there" was President Neilson's immediate reply to the suggestion. And Professor Wood's daughter, Edna Wood Turner, has responded for herself, her mother, and Constance:

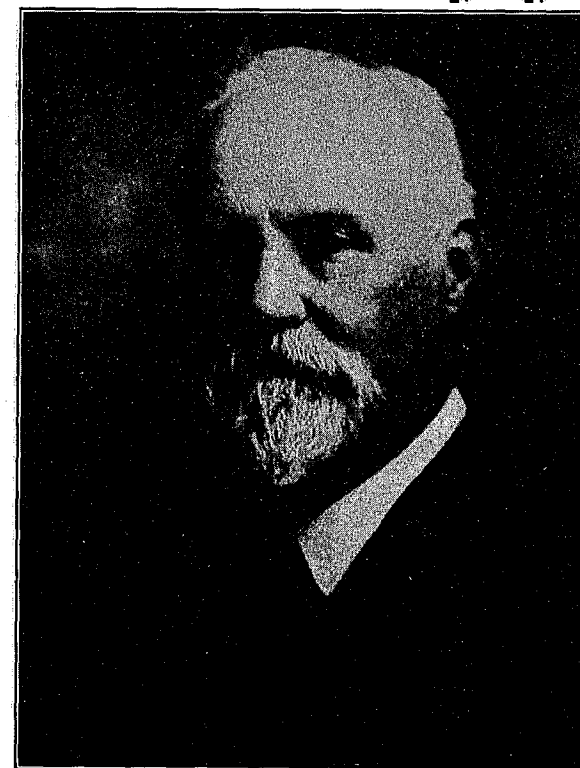
"It seems to us that a memorial with Ginling as its object would be beautiful and especially fitting in view of Father's very real interest in fostering the relationship between Smith of the West and Ginling of the East, and his deep affection for both colleges."

The appeal is limited to those alumnae who knew Professor Wood best during his years at Smith, particularly in the expression of his vital interest in lands of the Orient.

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD ENDOWMENT  
Russell Carter, Treasurer  
156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

1934

IRVING FRANCIS WOOD  
*and*  
Ginling



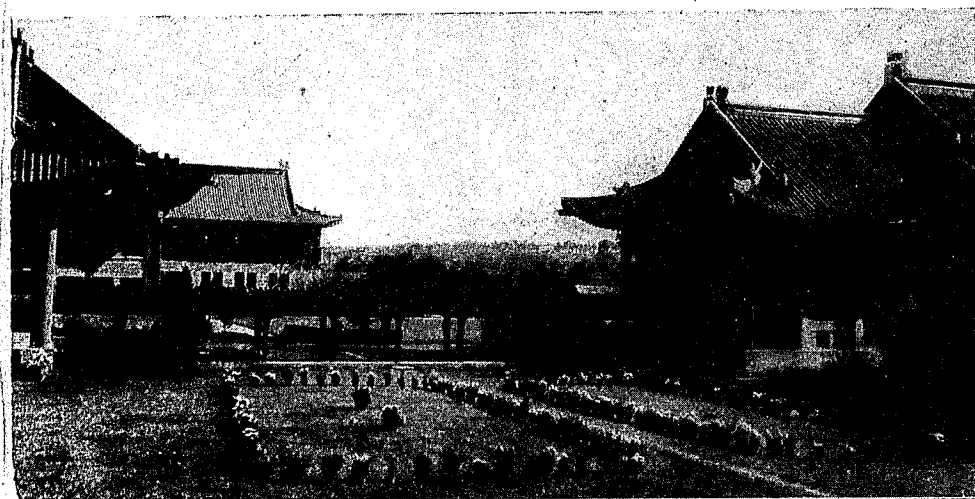
### What Professor Wood Meant To Ginling

FROM the time of Ginling's beginnings, in 1915, Irving Francis Wood was one of those devoted friends of Smith's sister college in China who became so much a part of the institution that it is impossible to think of one without the other. His significance to Ginling had varied expressions.

First of all, his long service on the Ginling Board of Founders in America helped the College to maintain worthy academic standards and to attract to its staff instructors capable of appreciating its unique educational opportunities and its rare spirit.

Secondly, Dr. Wood's months of life and work as a member of the Ginling faculty, — as visiting professor in 1924-25, and as guest lecturer in 1930 — were times of warm and gracious comradeship. The Chinese women adored him. To their respect for his scholarship was added their affection for his humanity. His colleagues on the Ginling faculty found his vision a clear light upon the destiny of the College.

And, thirdly, on the Smith campus at Northampton, where from 1893 to 1929 he was Professor of Religion and Biblical Literature, his devotion to Ginling was one of the forces which breathed an enduring vitality into the sister relation between Smith and Ginling.



### What Ginling Meant To Professor Wood

ON his arrival in Nanking in 1924, Professor Wood's appreciative response to the atmosphere of Ginling was immediate. He rejoiced in all that he found of loveliness, without and within. Writing in the *Ginling College Letter*, he said:

"What a beautiful group of buildings" is the first remark of a new arrival at Ginling. And they are beautiful, dignified, appropriate in their setting, rich in color and form. They are typical of what this College is trying to do, to put Christian ideals into Chinese form, fitting them to the Chinese type of thought and life. . . The final and deepest impression which Ginling leaves on the visiting professor is that this College is filled with the Spirit of Christ.

Speaking in his Founders' Day address of 1925, Professor Wood said at Ginling:

"When China has learned to thread her way through the mazes of life by the path of this principle of service for the Kingdom of God, this College will be held in honor as one of the pioneers that pointed the way."

And the supreme expression of Professor Wood's regard for Smith's sister college was given by him at the Sunday morning meeting in the Student's Building during Commencement, 1926, when he said:

"Of all the projects in which Smith College is engaged — and I do not except Smith College itself — I consider that Ginling College is the most important and the most valuable."





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# THESE TWENTY YEARS

1915-1935

GINLING COLLEGE

*ginling*  
厚生  
"Abundant  
Life"





*Mrs. Thurston and an Early Faculty Group*

### *Mrs. Lawrence Thurston*

*President 1915-1928*

*(Matilda Calder Thurston,  
A.B., Litt.D., Mt. Holyoke)*

One of the group of women interested in higher education for Chinese women who met in November 1913 to consider founding the first women's col-

lege in the Yangtze Valley, an area comparable to that of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Chosen by this group, representing five missionary bodies, to be President of the new College, which opened its doors in 1915.

Led the enterprise triumphantly through the problem of raising money for land and buildings.

Guided the fortunes of the College through the early years when traditions were being made and standards formed.

Proved herself of unwavering faith, infectious optimism, and inspiring vision.

Since 1928, as Adviser to the President, has continued to serve the College with undiminished loyalty.

### *Wu Yi-fang*

*President 1928—*

*(A.B., Ginling College;  
Ph.D., University of Michigan)*

Chosen for distinction in scholarship and proved ability in administration.

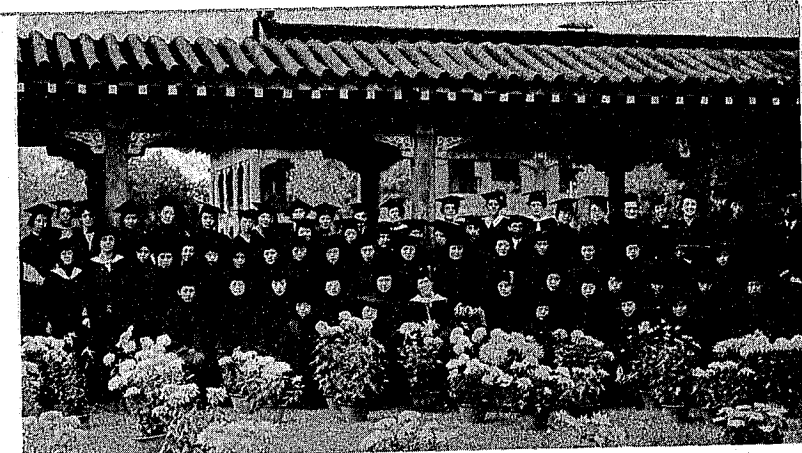
Installed as President at Ginling in the fourteenth year of the College, soon faced the problems involved in increased opportunities with reduced income.

Has met unprecedented demands upon her judgment, her faith, and her skill in relationships with faculty members, students, and alumnae.

Has been repeatedly chosen to speak for her country in international deliberations dealing with the major questions of the Pacific basin.

Has successfully conducted negotiations involving the interests of the College in connection with the rapidly developing plans of the City and National Governments in Nanking.

Placed in a position of executive leadership by the National Christian Council of China, has proved as able in this sphere as in her direction of Ginling's destinies.

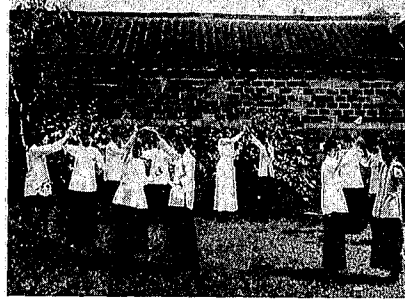


*President Wu Yi-fang, with Her Faculty and Senior Class, 1935*





## *The Student of 1915 Her Possessions*



*A home background of careful training in conventional domestic duties.*

*A tradition of usefulness centered in the home courtyard.*

*A horizon on whose distant edge shone the first glimmerings of a new day.*

*Physical powers untried in the out-of-door world. An impression of bodily frailty.*

*Mental vigor fed by a racial respect for learning and executive ability created by the stimulus of Chinese family life.*

*Social consciousness beginning to strain at the limitations of the family system.*

FOUR

## *The Student of 1935—Her Possessions*

*Family Opinion* continually more favorable to wider activities for women.

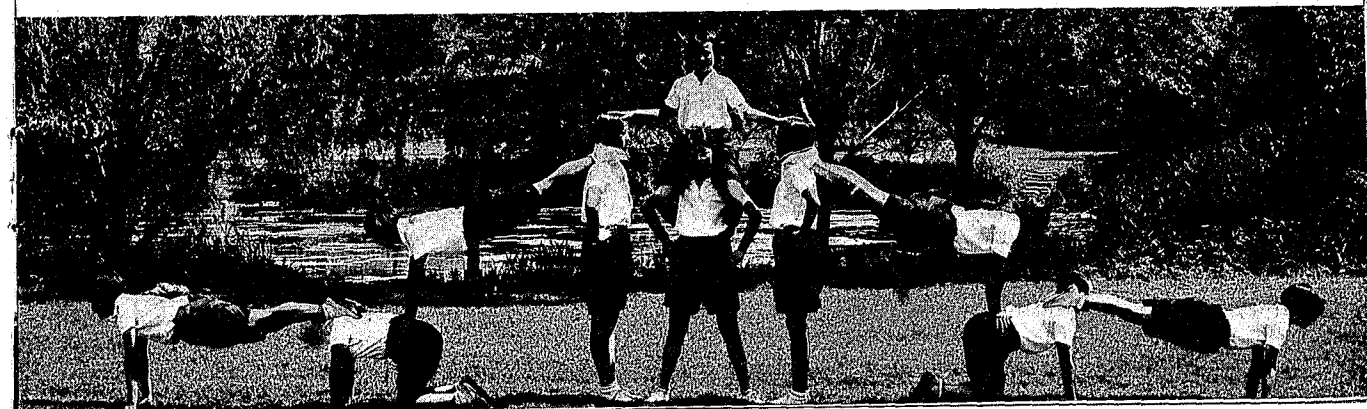
*Confidence* born of a generation of substantial achievements by Chinese women in many spheres.

*A horizon* of opportunity offered by an eager, responsive, and needy people.

*Physical powers* showing increasing sturdiness and more successful resistance to fatigue and illness.

*Intellect* of proved excellence in scholarship and in service to family, to society, and to the state.

*Social consciousness* extended through Christian conviction to nation-wide conceptions of service.





Mrs. W. S. New

## Twenty Years at Ginling—The Alumnae Record

These ten Ginling alumnae are typical, not exceptional. The biographies of many others of the three hundred and sixty graduates are of equal interest and tell of equally important services to society. In homemaking, in the professions, and in public life these women are giving an account of themselves which cannot be overestimated in its significance.

TSU IH-DJEN, 1919; graduate study, Columbia University. Wife of Wei-sung New, an orthopedic surgeon of international repute. Dean of Women in the first co-educational experiment in Central China. Has served as President of the Ginling College Alumnae Association and as Chairman of the Ginling Board of Directors.

CHEN MEI-YU, 1921. Following graduation, gave herself for three years to missionary service in the Province of Yunnan; later, to Christian work among the Chinese in Singapore.

YEN TSAI-YUN, 1921; graduate study, Smith College, the University of Chicago, Columbia University. Wife of Wu Hsien, a biochemist of international renown. Well known for research in chemistry before her marriage. Now devoting herself to the rearing of a large family. Established a high standard of generosity by giving, with her sisters, in November, 1935, the funds for the new infirmary at Ginling.

TAO SHAN-MING, 1922; graduate study at the University of Michigan and at the Johns Hopkins University. Developed unusual ability in the field of public health. Served in the United States for several years before returning to China. Now with the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping.

CHEN DEH-GWAN, 1924. Since graduation, first teacher, later principal of the Bible Teachers Training School in Swatow. An educated woman giving herself in Christian service to her school and community, an acknowledged leaven in a wide area.

DJU YU-BAO, 1924; graduate study, New York School of Social Work and Vanderbilt University. Perhaps the first Chinese girl to hear and heed the cry of the children in the new factories of China. Interrupted her undergraduate course to serve as welfare worker in a silk filature factory. Now on staff of the Labor Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council, giving special attention to the conditions among ricksha pullers and taxi drivers.

DJANG SIAO-MEI, 1926; graduate study in the University of Chicago, the University of London, and at Geneva. Head of the Research Department of the Bank of China. Her financial reports widely quoted and reviewed, valuable in many fields because of their accuracy and their breadth of application. An excellent speaker, fluent in French and in English. Her statements received with respect at the Pan-Pacific Conference at Banff in 1933.

SZITU HWEI-CHANG, 1929. Chosen by British authorities in Hongkong to establish social case work in the Juvenile Courts. Through a clinic in the poor section of the city, carries on work with delinquent children and their families. As Probation Officer, has added other Chinese women to her staff.

PAN TSUI-YING, 1933. Medical case worker at the University of Nanking Hospital. Additional experience at the Peiping Union Medical College. The success of her work has demanded an additional worker at the Nanking Hospital, also a Ginling graduate.

TSU YU-DJI, 1934. Entered Ginling after several years of experience as a Y.W.C.A. Secretary. At College served as Principal of the Neighborhood Day School. Now doing exceptionally successful work as member of staff of the Christian Rural Service Union in the Province of Kiangsu.



*The First Graduating Class, 1919*

## *Ginling in 1915 Beginnings*

Its first year found Ginling housed in rented quarters, an official residence of many courtyards and countless rooms. There was no electricity, running water, or adequate winter heat.

The surrounding garden, dear to Ginling memory, had been long neglected, but was rich in atmosphere and in possibilities.

The instructors, few and earnest, sought wise decisions in subjects and methods.

Nine timid students solemnly faced unprecedented opportunities as the first women college students in Central China.

Students and teachers alike were pioneers in a new field, receiving from Chinese Classicism traditional respect for learning and from Western educational systems a bewildering problem of selection and adaptation.

EIGHT

## *1923—The New Campus and Buildings—America's Gift*

The ninth year of the College began in seven new buildings on a lovely campus.

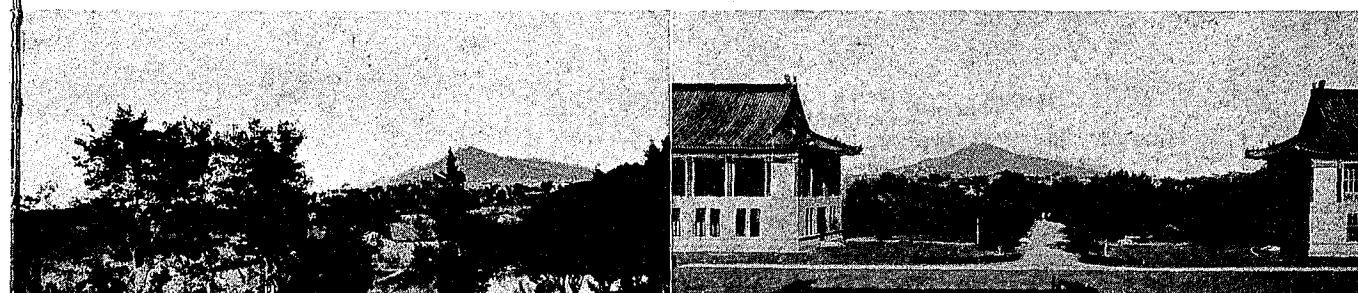
Three dormitories were filled with students, increased from the original nine to one hundred. A central building for student activities, gift of Smith alumnae, included a social hall, with auditorium and chapel space, and a gymnasium.

The faculty group of twenty-five, housed in the fourth dormitory building, were now fortified for their teaching by well-equipped science laboratories and adequate classroom space.

Through the campaign for the Seven Women's Colleges of the Orient, America had given Ginling rebirth into a world which recognized her high destiny.

*The New Campus as Purchased*

*The New Campus Completed*





Lin Gien-tsiu, M.D.

## 1927—Ginling's Crisis

The College saved by Chinese faculty and students, who risked their lives to preserve the spirit and the substance of America's gift.

*The Story.* The sudden realization of great danger from the anti-foreign propaganda of a communist army broke around Ginling on March 24 in the news of Dr. J. E. Williams' death. The Chinese women on the staff, none over 30 years of age, and the senior students instantly assumed responsibility for the protection of the lives of the Western staff. They bade them hide, and later conducted them safely through threatening and jeering soldiers to a place of safety.

After the Westerners had been evacuated, the Chinese staff and students settled down to the grim task of vigilance. Family, friends, Western teachers begged them to leave, but they answered: "If we go, all will be destroyed. We stay to preserve the spirit of Ginling."

For three months they used every resource to preserve the College. With summer vacation upon them, they gathered together courageous Chinese professors and resumed the courses dropped in March. In August, in the midst of gruelling heat, Commencement was held for the Class of 1927.



Hob Ying-ting  
(Phoebe)

Then a new problem: empty buildings would immediately be taken over by the army. Who would stay on to give the necessary proof of occupancy and use? A small group of teachers and students gave up vacations and continued on the campus. The city faced attacks from a new army and more insidious ones from the dreaded enemy, cholera. Vaccinated against this disease by a physician among the alumnae, the little Ginling band carried on. Daily new soldiers marched to the gates, to be met with: "This is a women's learning institution. It is not for men." This simple argument, backed by indomitable spirit and courteous patience, again saved Ginling in August.

In September this group, exhausted, sent to the Western teachers still in Shanghai this statement: "We have done all we can; we cannot teach the courses needed to reopen college this fall. Will you come back?" And back this small group of American women went, the only group of Americans in Nanking for some months. The situation gradually returned to peaceful normalcy. Through devotion and through ingenuity amounting to genius, Ginling had been saved to continue its work as a Christian college for Chinese women.

## *Ginling Today*

The College is housed in nine buildings of enduring beauty, suited to educational purposes and true to the best standards of Chinese architecture.

A faculty body of forty, two-thirds Chinese, holds high standards of scholarship, teaching ability, character, and experience.

Two hundred and eighty students crowd the present dormitories, with no accommodations for many more well-qualified applicants.

The program of the College has been proved effective in supplying Christian leadership needed in China to-day. It also bears the approval of the Regents of the University of the State of New York and satisfies the rigid requirements of the Republic of China.



The 1935-36 budget of Yuan 150,000 (approximately U. S. \$60,000) represents a cutting of expenditure to a dangerous minimum, and, even so, carries a substantial deficit still to be raised. Gifts from Chinese sources steadily increase, but Western co-operation must be continued for some years if America's splendid gift to Chinese women is to maintain its high service.

GINLING COLLEGE Nanking, China

AMERICAN OFFICE:

156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

大 子 女 金  
學 陵

GINLING COLLEGE  
NEWS LETTER  
JULY 1934



REVEREND MAGEE, PRESIDENT YI-FANG WU, MADAME  
AND GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK  
BACCALAUREATE SUNDAY

NANKING, CHINA

The sixteenth annual Commencement at Ginling was marked by the great honor of having General and Madame Chiang Kai-shek at the Baccalaureate service. This came rather unexpectedly, for plans had been made for the Reverend John Magee to preach the sermon. On the afternoon before Baccalaureate Sunday I went to see Madame Chiang on the matter of the dedication service for the Practice School Dormitory, which was given by her and her two sisters as a memorial building to their mother, the late Madame Soong. During the conversation Madame Chiang happened to mention the daily devotions which she and General Chiang have together. It occurred to me right then that it would be splendid for our students to hear from her or the General, so I extended an invitation for General Chiang to speak at the Baccalaureate Service. You can imagine the excitement when word came on Sunday noon that General Chiang was coming! About fifteen minutes before the time set for the service our honored guests arrived and so joined the academic procession.

General Chiang spoke earnestly on the importance of religion in a human life without which a man drifts aimlessly like a boat in the wide ocean without a compass. He referred to the purpose of Jesus Christ to save the people and ultimately to build up a world brotherhood, and how He sacrificed His life to realize His purpose. During this difficult time of national reconstruction, our country needs the devoted service of her citizens. He asked our students, as graduates from a Christian institution, to express the Christian spirit of sacrifice in rendering their service to our own country. Because of another engagement, General and Madame Chiang left quietly after he had spoken.

The Baccalaureate sermon was then given by the Reverend John Magee of the Episcopal Church, and his subject was "The Heart of a Child". He commended Jesus Christ as the best guide for life and found in Jesus' teaching "Except yet turn and become as little children ye shall in no wise enter into the Kingdom of Heaven" the secret of that attitude of childlikeness which makes people humble and teachable in all their relationships with others. He said that the world has even greater need of saints than of scholars and challenged the graduates to make God a reality in experience by keeping even to old age the childlike heart.

The Commencement exercises were the first ever held in the new Chapel and it happened to be the hottest day in June in sixty-one years. A representative from the Ministry of Education extended greetings and Dr. Leonard Hsü, of the National Economic Council, gave the Commencement address. Twenty-nine young women completed their college course and went out to join the alumae in various lines of service.

Again, as in other years, the Appointment Committee received many more requests than there were graduates. A large number of requests for physical education teachers came in, while we had only two college graduates who had majored in that line and three who finished the special two-year course. In music, too, the two majors had many openings from

which to choose. One graduate is going far up into the northern part of Hopei province, formerly called Chihli, to the Methodist Mission at Changli. Another, Miss Tsü Yu-dji, is going into the district recently recovered from the communists in the province of Kiangsi. General Chiang Kai-shek has paid much attention to the rehabilitation work following his military campaigns. Besides what the government is doing in the recovered area in that province, he has asked the Christian forces also to help. Hence a Christian Rural Service Union has been organized under Mr. George W. Shepherd and Miss Bessie L. Meeker, and a comprehensive program will be conducted in one special district, Li Chuan. Miss Tsü had experience as Y.W.C.A. secretary before coming to Ginling as a student, and during her last two years she has served splendidly as the principal of the Day School which is conducted under the student Y. W. C. A. She has a genuine interest in rural people and has a keen mind to study and solve their problems. One graduate of 1933 is also joining the work under Mr. Shepherd and we feel confident that these young women will be able to contribute their share in this important work. The rest of the class will be scattered in many provinces as far west as Szechuen, as far south as Canton and Foochow, and as far north as Tientsin and Changli, and the majority will teach in Mission middle schools.

I should mention here the honor won by Miss Li Chi of the class of 1931 because of her scholastic attainment. Last summer the British Indemnity Fund Committee gave a competitive examination for college graduates all over the country for scholarships to study in England. A definite number of scholarships was assigned to different subjects, and there was only one scholarship for English Literature. Miss Li passed the examination for that subject, leading the list, and so won the only scholarship. We are proud of her success and have heard of her good work at Oxford University during the past year.

The annual recital of the music department this year was splendid. It is the first time in the history of Ginling that original music composed by graduating students has been given on the program. One of the music majors gave a vocal solo which she composed, "The Woodnymph's Call", and the Glee Club rendered as the concluding number on the program "Spring", the music of which was written by the other music major and the words of which were taken from "Love's Labour Lost" by Shakespeare. One of these young women will go back to her mother school, Laura Haygood Normal School in Soochow, and the other will join the music staff at St. Mary's Hall in Shanghai.

This summer's temperature has broken the record of sixty-one years! All through the past week the temperature during afternoons in the faculty living room ranged between 94 and 98. Yet there have been two summer institutes going on and both the teachers and students kept at their work enthusiastically. For several years our faculty have felt that there is a special field of service which we could render to our own



graduates and other middle school teachers who have been working faithfully in the mission schools. Last summer an experiment was made in conducting a two weeks' conference for middle school teachers of biology, physics and mathematics. All those who came found it very profitable and it was highly approved by the government authorities. Last spring the government asked many of the leading universities and colleges to conduct such institutes this summer for the science teachers in the middle schools. One of these institutes is being conducted jointly by Ginling and the University of Nanking. Our chemistry, physics, mathematics and hygiene staff have given much time in planning and conducting classes. The other institute is one for middle school principals and deans, planned and conducted by Miss Vautrin of our Education Department with the help of Mr. Tung Teh-fu, the principal of the Christian Girls' Middle School in Nanking. It is very interesting to have alumnae from as early as 1924 returning and joining the younger sisters of later classes in discussing their common problems in middle school administration and teaching.

1924 marked the year when the first Commencement took place in the new buildings on our permanent campus, and ten years later in 1934 we held our first Commencement in our new and permanent chapel. The Chapel-Music and Library-Administration Buildings were in the original plan for the campus and were included in the building program at the joint financial campaign in 1920-1921. They were not constructed at the beginning because the size of the student body did not warrant the maintenance of too many buildings. The increasing student body led Mrs. Thurston to plan for them as early as 1926, but the trouble in the spring of 1927 postponed everything. However by 1931 we were so crowded that a class had to meet in the waiting room in the Recitation Building and a piano was reluctantly placed in the student Y. W. C. A. room in the Smith Building. Another factor which helped the Building Committee to decide to start the construction in the summer of 1932 was the high rate of exchange in favor of American currency in which the Building Fund was held in New York. Through the careful planning and supervision by Mr. Murphy and Mrs. Thurston the new buildings were finally completed last spring and we gradually moved in during April. The moving of the library was especially interesting. We mobilized the whole student body in line formation and bundles of books were passed all the way from the old library on the second floor of the Recitation Building to the new library on the second floor of the new building as buckets are passed in a fire brigade. The girls sang and enjoyed the work, particularly as they anticipated using the beautiful and spacious new library. Now that we are in the real library, we can hardly understand how we stood the crowded conditions in the old temporary one for so long.

For the very first use of the new chapel we carefully planned to have the Easter service. It was a bright sunny morning and the whole service was so beautiful and dignified



that everyone present was deeply impressed by it. Dr. Li Tien-lu, Chairman of our Board of Directors and Dean of the Nanking Union Theological Seminary, preached the sermon and also conducted the baptismal service for three of our students. The Glee Club sat on the platform as a choir and sang two beautiful anthems. Many friends and alumnae in town joined us on this joyful occasion.

Since we took possession of the new buildings we have done some landscaping and planting and we are making plans to have the dedicatory service at our Founders' Day Celebration next November. This is a much better time than June for our alumnae to return because they are mostly in school work and it is impossible for them to leave their own schools around Commencement time.

Personally the last school year has been the most unusual and interesting year I have had since I came to Ginling in 1928. Right after Commencement last June I rushed off to America at the invitation of the National Congress of Women in Chicago in the middle of July. I was greatly honored to be scheduled to speak on the same program with Dame Rachel Crowdy of England and Miss Jane Addams. It was a great experience for me to meet and know the distinguished women representing different countries at the Congress. In August I was in Banff, Canada, attending the Fifth Biennial Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations. One other Ginling graduate among the Chinese delegates was Dr. Siao-sung Djang, Acting Director of the Research Department of the Bank of China. As the general theme of the Conference was Economic Conflicts she made a valuable contribution at the Round Table discussions because of her thorough knowledge of her subject. After the Conference I accepted the invitation to speak from the Women's Canadian Clubs and enjoyed meeting the leading women in six Canadian cities, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina, Winnipeg, Toronto, and Ottawa.

In the fall I was asked to be one of the group who would conduct the United Foreign Mission Conferences. This group was under the leadership of Dr. E. Stanley Jones and Bishop Logan Roots, and conferences were held in thirty leading cities in the east and middle west of the United States. I count it a special privilege to have had the opportunity of meeting the leading church people and knowing their keen interest in foreign missions. I found everywhere, particularly among the women, interest in Ginling College. Many of those who expressed interest were Mrs. Thurston's friends. In most cases such interest had grown up first through the Joint Campaign for the Union Colleges for Women in 1920-1921. I was glad for the opportunity of telling these devoted friends about the thorough academic work, the Christian spirit, the activities of the students, and the actual service being rendered by our alumnae.

Because of the extensive travel in Canada and the United States, I had the unusual opportunity of seeing and being entertained by many friends, alumnae, former faculty and families of members of our faculty. The wonderful hospitality given me personally and their devoted interest in Ginling are

the treasured memories I brought back with me. Our Smith sisters, too, were most kind to me and keenly interested in their sisters college in Nanking. I was given the privilege of meeting with the Smith Clubs in many cities. Through the courtesy of President Nielson and the arrangement by Miss Katherine Richards, I spent a delightful week-end on the Smith campus. It was such an encouragement, as well as a challenge to me, to realize what loyal friends and supporters Ginling has in all these wonderful people I met. I wish to take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation and sincere gratitude to everyone and all of you.

I returned to China in the middle of the winter vacation but just in time to attend various kinds of educational meetings. During the spring I was away several times, attending the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, the annual meeting of the East China Christian Educational Association of which I was the President, and the meeting of the China Christian Educational Association of which I am the Chairman of the Executive Committee. For this summer I had another chance to travel as one of the Chinese delegates to the Pan-Pacific Women's Conference to be held in Honolulu in August, yet because I had college business to attend to and I did not like to be absent at the opening of College in September, I regretfully declined the invitation.

In May I took a trip to South China and met with the alumnae groups in Amoy, Hongkong and Canton. It was thrilling to see how within a few minutes all the girls gathered after I landed unexpectedly at the Amoy Girls' School in Kulangsu. Amoy. They were most eager to hear college news and about their friends and teachers. Several wished that we would start a graduate department so that they could return to be with us again. You may be interested to know what these eight alumnae are doing! Two were married, keeping beautiful homes and bringing up lovely children. It was in one of these homes that we were entertained at a delicious supper and enjoyed visiting until late into the night. A third was married last year, but she still continued teaching, as many other married alumnae do. Two others were teaching in two different schools, both Mission institutions. Two were carrying the heavy responsibilities of principals, one of a private girls' middle school and the other of the English Presbyterian Girls' School. The eighth came from Changchow, not far from Amoy, where she is the dean in a Mission school. These eight may serve as a typical group of Ginling graduates in any city in China. It is most gratifying to see the purpose of the founding of the College being carried out by this ever increasing body of loyal daughters of Ginling.

Ginling College,  
Nanking, China,  
July 24, 1934.

*Up-fang Wu*





GREETINGS  
FOR  
CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR  
FROM  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING  
CHINA

	1935	JANUARY				1935
Sunday	—	6	13	20	27	
Monday	—	7	14	21	28	
Tuesday	1	8	15	22	29	
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	
Thursday	3	10	17	24	31	
Friday	4	11	18	25	—	
Saturday	5	12	19	26	—	

Miscellaneous

RECEIVED

DEC -6 1934

PRESBYTERIAN FOREIGN BOARD  
TREAS. J. J. J. J.

## Two Great Days for Milwaukee

December 3, 4, 1934

Under the joint auspices of the Milwaukee Council of Churches and the Federated Church Women eight of the speakers whose pictures and names appear on the inside are to be guests of the Milwaukee Churches.

These guests are being placed as speakers both Monday and Tuesday morning in the high schools, colleges and service clubs of the city. Appointments will appear in the newspapers.

### Afternoon sessions as follows:

Monday—Special Conference for Ministers.

2:00-4:00, First M. E. Church, 10th and Wisconsin.

Tuesday—Auspices Federated Church Women.

2:30, St. James' Episcopal Church, 8th & Wisconsin.

Joint sessions will be held Monday and Tuesday evenings at each of which two of the guests will be speakers.

### Monday sessions as follows:

7:45—Bay View Bethel Evang. Church, Conway and Woodward.

7:30—South Milw. Congregational Church, N. Chicago & Cherry.

8:00—Waukesha Congregational Church.

7:30—Wauwatosa Congregational Church, 1511 Church St.

### Tuesday sessions as follows:

7:30—Church of the Reformation, 35th and Garfield.

7:30—Kenwood Methodist Church, Kenwood and Farwell.

7:45—St. James' Episcopal Church, 8th and Wisconsin.

7:30—West Allis United Presbyterian Church, 1509 S. 76th Street.

A generous offering is requested at each of the afternoon and evening sessions to defray the expenses of the party in order to make sure that there will be no charge back on the various denominational boards who are jointly sponsoring this enterprise.

# CHINA COLLEGES CONFERENCES 1934-35

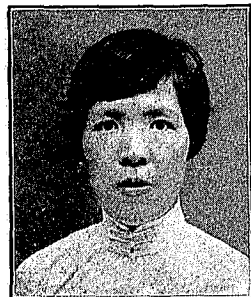
## VISITING SPEAKERS GROUP



**CHING-JUN LIN, A.M.**  
President, Fukien Christian University  
*Able administrator. Fearless and successful leader*



**FRANCIS CHO-MIN WEI, Ph.D., D.C.L.**  
President of Hua Chung College (Central China, Wuchang)  
*A triumph of Christianity against turbulent opposition*



**HUI-CHING YEN LIN, M.D.**  
Graduate of the Johns Hopkins Medical School  
*Wife of President Lin*



**CHIH MENG**  
Associate Director, China Institute in America  
*Scholar. Nationally known lecturer*



**DJANG SIAO-SUNG, A.M.**  
Graduate of Ginling College  
Candidate for Ph.D., University of Michigan  
*Typical of educated Chinese womanhood*



**ELSIE M. PRIEST**  
Field Treasurer, University of Nanking and Ginling College  
*Steward of Christian funds in China*

To tell how and why the Christian Colleges are united in their Correlated Program for Higher Education

To bring the testimony of personal experience to the soundness and efficacy of that Program



**N. GIST GEE, A.M., LL.D.**  
Vice-President, Yenching University  
*Biologist and expert in scientific studies in China*



**OLIND WANNAMAKER, A.M.**  
American Director, Lingnan University, Canton  
*Commentator on China's place in a new world order*



**FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS, A.M.**  
Vice-President, Yale-in-China Association  
*Popular promoter of Christian college spirit*



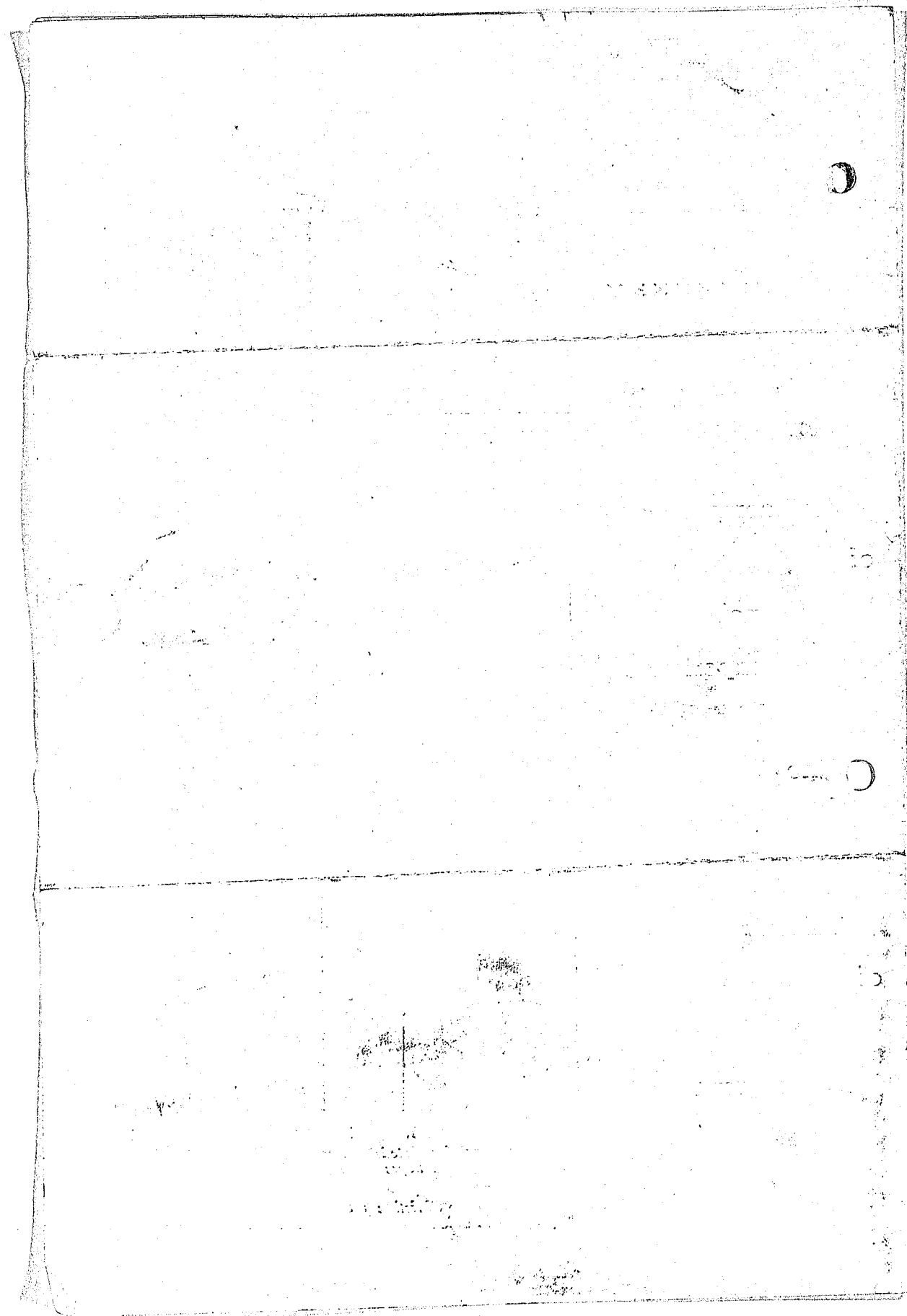
**FRANCES HEATH HUGHSON, M.D.**  
*Many years hospital administrator in China*



**B. A. GARSIDE, A.M.**  
Executive Secretary, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
*Critical analyst of the Christian program in China*



**EVA B. A. MACMILLAN, A.B.**  
Associate Secretary, Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China  
*School and college executive in America and China*



Office File

1935

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

"The thorough academic training, the cultivation of the Christian spirit of service, and the opportunity for extra curricular activities through student organizations combine to build up the type of womanhood which meets urgent needs in the new China."

To the Friends of Ginling:

**New  
Buildings**

Such interesting letters have come from Ginling this year, that we want to share them with you. The two new buildings are finished and in use: the Library-Administration and the Chapel-Music Buildings. In the latter the Commencement exercises took place last June and soon after that the wedding of a 1924 alumna. The romance which preceded this was begun in the psychology laboratory at Ann Arbor! The new chapel makes available a beautiful large guest room in the Smith Building and there in November the Founder's Day banquet was held, attended by over 300 students, alumnae, faculty and friends.

Now that the academic buildings of the original plan are finished the most pressing need is for another student dormitory, for their dormitory space is even more crowded than last year.

**Relation  
of the  
Government**

The relation of the Government to Ginling has been especially cordial this year. At the Baccalaureate service last June one of the speakers was General Chiang Kai-shek, the head of the Chinese Government. He spoke earnestly of the importance of religion in life and urged the seniors to carry the sacrificial spirit into their work.

At the Founder's Day celebration last fall the mayor of Nanking and several government officials were present. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, spoke informally and very interestingly; he said that he was showing his faith in Ginling by sending his two daughters there. Wang Shih-chi, Minister of Education, congratulated the col-

lege on its buildings, because they were beautiful as well as practical.

Another way in which the Chinese Government is showing its approval not only of Ginling but of the other Christian Colleges of China is by substantial grants of money. The regular government grants this year amount to \$232,000, silver, beside various special grants. The government apparently appreciates the high standards of work and the good discipline maintained in the Christian schools.

**Rural  
Reconstruction**

A new and constructive spirit felt now in China is evidenced particularly in the interest which the Government is taking in the depressed rural population. Rural Reconstruction is being vigorously and intelligently pursued under the direction of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his wife. An initial experiment is being carried on in Kiangsi in a region taken by the Government from the Communists. Here in a village of 300-400 families, mostly tobacco farmers, a group of some seventeen young men and women, many of them college graduates, are living in the simple manner of the country. Their aim is to introduce something of the modern world to people who are still mediaeval in all their ways of living and thinking. It will have to be very slow and patient work and requires young people of the finest mind and character. Two of the members of this group are Ginling graduates; three other Ginling alumnae are engaged in rural work in other parts of the country. One writer calls this "one of the most hopeful movements in China today."



**Social  
Work**

Ginling graduates are particularly well fitted to undertake enterprises of this sort because of the social work which they have done during their college days. The Ginling undergraduates conduct and finance a Neighborhood House, opened this fall, with clubs for boys and girls, women's meetings, farmers' meetings, and all the other activities of an up-to-date social center. They are planning now for another building to serve as a Health Center, with a Bath House, Clinic and Child Welfare Center, with probably a resident social worker.

**Intellectual  
Standard**

In spite of all these extra curricular activities, the intellectual standard is maintained. This is shown by the fact that a recent Ginling graduate won by competitive examination the Scholarship for English Literature given by the British Indemnity Fund Committee for study in Oxford. Two men of the faculty won similar scholarships in Science and are now studying in England. There is no lack of opportunity for the Ginling graduate; the Appointment Committee this year received 115 applications though there were only 29 seniors to accept them! There were three requests for principals and three for deans in Middle Schools and many for teachers of music and physical education beside the calls for rural workers.

**Finances**

The campaign in this country for the China Colleges which has just closed has made new friends for Ginling, we trust, as well as added something to her treasury. Her financial situation has benefited by the high rate of exchange during the last

few years but the case is different now, so that in spite of increased gifts from Chinese sources, she will have to continue to look to America for funds to carry on her work.

Last year Smith undergraduates continued their regular amount of \$4,000, but the Alumnae did not quite reach their \$2,000. Ginling surely deserves our admiration and support; we wish that every Smith alumna could have a share in the achievements of our "Sister College."

Make your checks payable to Ginling College and send to our treasurer

MISS MARY V. THAYER  
218 Park Street  
West Roxbury, Mass.



## SMITH ALUMNAE

### Ginling Committee

MRS. L. R. EASTMAN  
MRS. H. D. FRENCH  
MRS. KENDALL EMERSON  
MISS ELIZABETH FLEMING  
MISS M. V. THAYER, *Treasurer*  
MISS E. P. COOK, *Chairman*

*Introduction to the Motion Picture*

**"IT HAPPENED AT GINLING"**

as shown at THE LYDIA MENDELSSOHN THEATRE

DECEMBER 2, 1936

How does it happen that several hundred Ann Arbor citizens and members of the University community are gathered in this theatre to see an amateur motion picture of Ginling College, a small women's college in China? More than one good answer can be made to that question. One is the close connection between the faculties of Ginling and the University of Michigan. As the film unwinds before your eyes this evening, you will see Dr. Cora Reeves, a graduate of the University of Michigan, long head of Ginling's Department of Biology. In that same department is Miss Harriet Whitmer, with her Master's degree from Ann Arbor. From here went also Miss Ella Hanawalt in Psychology to do a fine piece of teaching in her department, and this year you are following with interest the experience of your Mrs. Rhead, Associate Professor of Piano, spending a leave of absence in teaching at Ginling and collaborating in musical performances in Shanghai as well as Nanking. From the early days of the College until the present the hand of the University of Michigan has been laid helpfully on the training of Western members of the Ginling faculty. Recently I picked up a copy of the first number of the Ginling College Letter, dated July, 1924. Under the heading: "A Museum Begins," I read:

An interesting beginning to the future Ginling museum was made this year by Mr. Norman A. Wood of the University of Michigan. Show cases in the Science Building already contain seven mounted mammals and specimens of ninety-three varieties of birds of all colors from the gray starling to the brilliant Bohemian wax-wing. Practically all these ninety-three varieties were found on or near the Ginling grounds.

This University has also played a large part in the training of Ginling alumnae who have come to study in America. My list of these young women shows a total of eighteen, and the story of their present occupations reads like a page from the *Who's Who* of Chinese womanhood. Twelve of them have received Barbour scholarship awards. Five of these have become members of the medical profession, and one has already achieved international fame in public health. Five others are contributing to the strength of the Chinese two-thirds of the Ginling faculty. Two are still here: Miss Chen T'ou in English literature and Miss Ho I-djen well on her way to a doctorate in Physics and distinction in research.

Of special interest is the probability that you will find the heroine of tonight's film as a student on this campus next year. As you follow her through the story of life in Ginling, you will anticipate eagerly the opportunity of making her acquaintance, as you have come to know many others of the eighteen.

It is too long a story to trace all the lines of connection which have led from Ann Arbor to the college for women in the capital of China. As you have sat here this evening, your minds have already supplied many more than I have mentioned. You have known these Westerners and alumnae who are contributing so much to the Ginling of today, have known them as students and as friends in your homes. Conspicuous among all these lines of connection between Ann Arbor and Ginling is the Presidency of the College, placed in 1928 in the hands of Wu Yi-fang, who had just received her doctorate in Biology and was looking forward to a life of teaching and research. She knew the profession she had chosen, for she had done some teaching before taking up college work and two more years in a Peking normal college after graduating from Ginling. She was most reluctant to turn from the class room to the administrative post,

but the call was an insistent one, and she left Ann Arbor in 1928 to be head of her alma mater.

Miss Wu's call to the Presidency had come only sixteen or seventeen years after the first dream of a women's college in mid-China took vague form in the minds of a few teachers in girls' secondary schools in the Yangtze Valley, and only a dozen years after that dream was realized in the persons of nine timid students and five almost as timid teachers under Mrs. Lawrence Thurston as President. As the college opened its doors in 1915, it was housed in a rented official residence of many courtyards, hundreds of rooms, and a lovely neglected garden in the city of Nanking. Wu Yi-fang was one of those nine students and became one of the first five seniors to bear away from that residence in 1919 an A. B. Diploma with the seal of the Regents of the State of New York, who provisionally chartered the infant institution.

Wu Yi-fang knew well the history of the first thirteen years of Ginling. It had grown in 1923 from the dimensions of nine students to a College of 100 students and 25 teachers, moving proudly from the uncomfortable official residence to a campus and seven buildings made possible by the campaign for the seven Women's College of the Orient. Wu Yi-fang was already in Ann Arbor when this move was made, but she was following her College closely. As a member of its first class, she was conscious of the honor of being in the first rank of those whose purpose was to do honor to the training provided by this women's college of the Yangtze Valley, training designed to make Chinese women adequate to their unlimited opportunities.

Miss Wu was still in Ann Arbor, approaching the end of her doctoral studies, when a great test came to Ginling College in March, 1927. An army, inflamed by anti-foreign propaganda, suddenly ran amuck in the city of Nanking. The Chinese women on the staff, none over thirty years of age, and the senior students instantly assumed responsibility for the protection of the lives of the Western staff. They bade them hide, and later conveyed them safely through threatening and jeering soldiers to a place of safety. After the Westerners had been evacuated, the Chinese staff and students settled down to the grim task of vigilance. Family, friends, Western teachers begged them to leave, but they answered: "If we go, all will be destroyed. We stay to preserve the spirit of Ginling."

For three months they used every resource to preserve the College. With summer vacation upon them, they gathered together courageous Chinese professors and resumed the courses dropped in March. In August, in the midst of gruelling heat, Commencement was held for the Class of 1927.

Then a new problem: empty buildings would immediately be taken over by the army. Who would stay on to give the necessary proof of occupancy and use? A small group of teachers and students gave up vacations and continued on the campus. The city faced attacks from a new army and more insidious ones from the dreaded enemy cholera. Vaccinated against this disease by a physician among the alumnae—who had been the first Ginling alumna to study at the University of Michigan—the little Ginling band carried on. Daily new soldiers marched to the gates, to be met with: "This is a women's learning institution. It is not for men." This simple argument, backed by indomitable spirit and courteous patience, again saved Ginling in August.

In September this group, exhausted, sent to the Western teachers still in Shanghai this statement: "We have done all we can; we cannot teach the courses needed to reopen college this fall. Will you come back?" And back this small group of American women went, the only Americans in Nanking for some months. The situation gradually returned to peaceful normalcy. Through devotion and ingenuity amounting to genius, Ginling had been saved to continue its work as a Christian college for Chinese women.

It was to this College that Wu Yi-fang went a year later as President. Two more buildings have since been added, and the formal campus is now in the form of a

double court-yard, the rear court open to the west, where another dormitory will some time be built, and the front court-yard entered from the East, where Purple Mountain rears its lovely head in the distance.

The buildings are in Chinese style, preserving the beauty expressed in the palace architecture of the monarchy. The columns in the facade, the curved roof line, restrained color in cornice and in columns, detail in window decorations, balance and proportion in the separate buildings as well as in the general plan are all characteristic of the Chinese architectural scheme. Moreover the plan is an economical one, for the upkeep of these buildings in modern fire-proof construction is at a minimum.

The College has a campus of forty acres, lying between the Drum Tower and the West wall of the city. From the highest point in the campus the whole city can be seen, and outside the city wall the Yangtze River flows in its green valley to the west.

During the eight years of Miss Wu's Presidency, has come steady, normal growth. Ginling now has an alumnae body of 400, a student body of 300, and a faculty of 40. With the increasing importance of Nanking as national capital has come closer relationship with those families whose daughters are assured of places of power in the near future.

But with this growth has come, sad to say, the decreasing contributions of the bodies who founded it. Currency values have fluctuated widely and this fluctuation combined with decrease in amount of contributions, has caused a decrease in the value of American gifts approaching sixty per cent, an impossible problem for Miss Wu and her colleagues. The eight contributing bodies concerned are the women's societies of the Baptist, Episcopal, Methodist North and South, and Presbyterian churches, the Reformed Church in the United States, and the Disciples, and also the faculty, alumnae, and undergraduates of Smith College. During the past two years former amounts of support have begun to be regained, but the profit in exchange which carried the College budget for several years in the 20's will probably never recur. The need of a small endowment to serve as a protection for the future is too obvious for argument. Why no endowment in the past? Because, without any experience of such sweeping difficulties as recent years have brought, the heads of the College were content with the policy of a living endowment in yearly gifts. They now realize the need of having behind the yearly gifts a small endowment, invested in this country. The \$300,000 set as the sum to be raised within three years, before June 30, 1939, is a modest sum but it will be sufficient—even at the moderate rates of interest prophesied for the immediate future—to yield an amount which will change uncertainty into something like certainty. Support from Chinese sources is steadily increasing. The Ginling alumnae in China are well organized and are proceeding to raise a fund which has already reached several thousand in Chinese currency. College fees carry 37 per cent of the yearly budget, a very respectable proportion, and the total income from Chinese sources carries one-half of the yearly budget. But as far as we can see into the future, say, the next two decades, the ultimate ability of Ginling to take its rightful place in the educational pattern of China will be dependent upon the adequacy of the funds from America. Standards in China are high, and no mere well-wishing can make a college worthy of leadership; that worthiness is a composite of spiritual, intellectual, and financial elements. Ginling today lacks only the part which can be supplied by financial support slightly more stable than she has had in the past, support whose lack has almost within the past three years cost Ginling her President and her senior college standing.

I need hardly tell you, who have so recently seen her, that Miss Wu now carries a distinction which is inspiring. She is a leader in educational circles as the highly competent president of the women's college in the capital of the country. Her political significance is considerable, for she is close to the Government and has proved herself very able on those occasions when negotiations of importance have been in her hands.

And of the National Christian Council of China, she is now the Chairman of the Executive Committee, an honor the like of which may never before have been placed in the hands of any woman in the history of the world.

When Wu Yi-fang sailed back home from our shores a few weeks ago, she was much encouraged by the decision of the Founders of Ginling in this country to raise the \$300,000 endowment. The mere decision and the atmosphere of determined responsibility which she found here sent her back with a conviction that it would be accomplished. Before she left, there was a nest-egg of about \$3,000 raised by Smith College alumnae in memory of the devotion to Ginling of Professor Irving Francis Wood and additional gifts from the Founders and close friends bringing the total to more than \$10,000. Ann Arbor is very rightly the first community to be visited in the beginnings of the larger program which will be continued until the \$300,000 is raised. This is Wu Yi-fang's University and her American home. If we can say to other communities that you, with your knowledge of Ginling and your faith in Miss Wu, have given in just proportion to your ability, we can approach those others with confidence.

From the State of Michigan we wish to secure immediately a total of \$5,000 and from Ann Arbor \$2,000 of this total. About \$700 from Ann Arbor is in hand, and it was my intention to continue the gathering of the remainder by quiet personal visits with Miss Wu's friends. The committee in charge of this meeting were, however, kind enough to suggest that time could be saved for our program and your knowledge of Ginling could be increased by our gathering together this evening to see the film "It Happened at Ginling." If a considerable number of you will give within your means in cash or pledges, the remainder of the \$1,300 can easily be secured from Ann Arbor, and the effect upon the entire program will be electric, quite out of proportion to the amount. We expect the sweet reasonableness of this proposal to appeal to all of you. It is suggested that your present gifts be to the endowment rather than to current needs. Pledges are payable either within this fiscal year, ending on June 30, 1937, or within the three-year period ending June 30, 1939. The Founders' plan for the \$300,000 is to secure 100 units of \$1,000, four units of \$25,000, and two units of \$50,000. To have immediately two of the \$1,000 units as an aggregate gift from Miss Wu's American home friends will be the finest kind of beginning.

Eva B. A. Macmillan,  
*For the Founders*

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After the showing of the film, "It Happened at Ginling," Dean Alice C. Lloyd spoke in part as follows:

Ginling College has sent to the University of Michigan some very distinguished and very well prepared students. We have given Ginling its president who is numbered among our most honored alumnae. The opportunity which is being given us to support this fine college should be to us very welcome. We have a special interest and a special obligation. But I think on a larger plane such help as we now give becomes more than an act of friendliness to a sister school in which we are personally interested. At this time in the world's history such help as we now offer as individuals becomes our expression of our belief in one of its finest manifestations, our belief that through education we can find each other in the kind of relationship that prevents conflict and misunderstanding. We often feel that an individual can do very little in this day of mass movements and world-wide situations. This is our chance individually to express ourselves in terms of the world.

# A Letter From President Yi-Fang Wu

## Ginling College



DR. YI-FANG WU

JULY, 1936

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Sara Estelle Haskin, Editor  
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND PROMOTION  
WOMAN'S SECTION, BOARD OF MISSIONS  
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, SOUTH  
706 CHURCH STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.

### TO THE LEADER

Beginning with July we shall be studying for several months the institutions which we are carrying on in co-operation with missionary women of other denominations. This pamphlet sets forth the work of Ginling College, Nanking, China, which is maintained by gifts from eight denominational boards including our own and the Association for Christian Work of Smith College. The story of the college herein published is from the pen of Dr. Yi-fang Wu, who has been president since 1928.

Dr. Wu is a graduate of Ginling College and was at one time a student in one of our own schools. She received her doctor's degree from the University of Michigan. She is not only president of an important college for women in China, but is also of national and international importance. She has been repeatedly chosen to speak for her country in conferences dealing with the major international questions of the Pacific basin. She is president of the National Christian Council of China, which is a position of outstanding importance in Christian circles of China. In a recent letter to Miss MacKinnon she mentions casually her engagements for one week, among them being a meeting of the New Life Movement, of the Flood Relief Association, and of the Government Relations of the Council of Higher Education. In addition to these engagements and many other outside duties there were two meetings on the Sino-Japanese question. We truly appreciate the fact that Doctor Wu has taken time in her busy life to send this message to the women of our missionary societies.

*The Rotogravure Section of the July World Outlook carries several beautiful pictures of Ginling College.*

A leaflet on Ginling may be secured by writing Miss Florence Taylor, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### A LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

Ginling College has very recently had a visit from Miss Sallie Lou MacKinnon, Foreign Secretary, Woman's Work, of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church, South. As many of you know, Miss MacKinnon is a member of the Ginling Board of Founders and is Candidate Secretary for the College. In 1931 she started for China to teach in Ginling, but was recalled from the boat to take up her present responsible position. Her visit makes us at Ginling realize anew what an important part the Southern Methodist Church has in our work now and has had since the founding of the College in 1915. The Southern Methodist Board was one of the five mission boards which supported the College in its beginnings. Miss Martha E. Pyle, formerly of your mission in Soochow, was one of the women who had the vision of Ginling and helped to found the College.

Ginling started life in an old official Chinese residence in Nanking. Now in place of the nine students of that first year we have 238 students in the College and 80 more in the Practice High School. These students come from seventeen provinces. And in place of one old official residence there is a beautiful campus with nine buildings in the major group, the gift to the Chinese women from American women. The Practice School Dormitory is our first large gift from China, and is the gift of Madame H. H. Kung, Madame Sun Yat-sen, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, in memory of their mother. Recently two alumnae and their sisters have made possible the building of the permanent infirmary. Financial support for the College comes from eight mission boards and from the Smith College Alumnae and Association for Christian Work.

We wish you might visit us and see our beautiful campus, but more we wish you might really know us, in order that you might see the effect of Christian education on the life of Chinese women. Fifteen foreign women teachers live on the campus and twenty Chinese women faculty members. There are also nine full-time Chinese men teachers and a few who come part-time to give courses. The work is much like that of an American College, except that more than half of it is done in the Chinese language. Ginling is chartered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, so graduates receive both American and Chinese degrees. If you could step into our new Library, you would be impressed, I am sure, with the studious attitude of the students, for Chinese women are very serious about their education. These are difficult days for China, and students realize their responsibilities both in their studies and in relation to others.

Christmas is always a time of meaningful activity at Ginling. Because so many students come from great distances and travel is difficult, very few can leave College at that time. The long vacation in China is between semesters, and so Christmas is celebrated in the College with a program which will express to all the students the meaning of the season. It is also a season of joyful good times. This year, because of the serious conditions in China and the unusual need resulting from floods, the girls

went without refreshments and the usual party after the Christmas program and gave the money for flood relief. They also repeated the program of Christmas plays the Saturday after Christmas and raised over \$900. While other parts of China were suffering from terrible floods, extreme drought caused the failure of all crops in the vicinity of Nanking, so farmers were forced to sell their land to get enough to eat. Since faculty and students had already given about \$1,000 to regular flood relief during the fall and winter, the \$900 was given to this cause, so near at hand.

Not only is there special need because of flood and famine, but there is constant need right in the neighborhood of the College. Ginling girls are not unmindful of these needs and have raised money and built a Neighborhood Center. The third unit, a clinic and health center, has just been completed. The other two are the Day School and a Club House. When neighborhood work was started this vicinity was entirely rural with many small vegetable farms. With the almost miraculous growth of the new capital, new and modern residence sections are fast crowding out these farmers. However, there are still many families to the west and south of the campus. The Neighborhood Center ministers to all poor neighbors and carries on programs of education, religious education, vocational training, and recreational activities for them. With the growth of the work special emphasis is being placed on work for women and girls. During the past two years the Day School has been reorganized into a Homecraft School. There are thirty teen-age girls from the neighborhood families who study half days and spend the other half days on child welfare, home care, cooking, sewing, knitting, and other skills which will better fit them for the life they are to lead. Two full-time teachers are paid by the Student Y. W. C. A. and students co-operate in some of the teaching. One group of students fosters a peanut-butter making project and so a number of young women from these rural homes are enabled to make a few cents a week to add to the meager income of their families. The college girls sell the produce as well as supervise the making.

The Well-Baby Clinic would be of interest to many of you, I am sure, and some of our students have their first experience bathing and caring for children as they help teach mothers something of hygiene and healthful care of children. One project carried on in this connection was the placing of babies from a municipal orphanage to be cared for in private homes. One of these poor foster-mothers learned to care so much for the baby she took that she adopted it.

Sunday schools are conducted for the children, and regular church services are held on Sunday afternoons. The assistant pastor of one of the city churches co-operates in this. Ginling students are enabled to put into practice some of the principles of religious education which they learn in the classroom and in addition they learn to know the problems of the children and others in these homes. The Education and Sociology Departments of the College co-operate closely in the work, and it is supported by the Student Y. W. C. A.

With all these activities Ginling girls spend the most of their time and energy on their studies. This is examination week, and they have been



hard at work. Ten are finishing their college work at the end of this semester. Perhaps you would be interested to know what some of them will do. One of them, who happens to be a Southern Methodist, will teach in the school for the children of revolutionary heroes, which is fostered by General and Madam Chiang Kai-shek. Two will do medical case work in Christian hospitals. Two others will teach here in Nanking in a large Christian high school for boys.

Perhaps the best picture of Ginling is to be seen in the alumnae. Here again, I wish it were possible for you to meet the women who have gone out from Ginling to render service in all parts of China. There are about 350, of whom one-third have had graduate training. Sixty per cent are in educational work, many in the Christian schools, but others holding responsible positions in government and private institutions. They are presidents, deans, and principals, as well as teachers. As I think of the Southern Methodist schools, McTyeire, Virginia, Laura Haygood, Susan B. Wilson, Davidson—I can think of fourteen of our graduates who are in those institutions. One is the principal of Virginia School, Huchow. Many others are serving in the Y. W. C. A. as city, rural, and national secretaries. There are church workers, doctors, and nurses.

At the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the College, the first of November, a number returned for a reunion. Four others besides myself graduated in the first class from Ginling in 1919, and three were able to return. I want to tell you about them. Mrs. W. S. New, member of the Board of Directors and Chairman for several terms came from Shanghai where her husband is a well-known orthopedic surgeon. She is a woman of wide interests and not only manages her home and helps in her husband's hospital, but carries on many civic activities. I want to quote from a letter which came from her just yesterday: "Day before yesterday I invited Dr. Chen Ho-ching to speak to the Women's Club on the Ideal Way to Educate a Child. Today I am taking a group of primary school teachers to visit primary schools under the direction of this Doctor Chen. Tomorrow I shall speak at the Chinese Study Group. Day after tomorrow I am going to speak to two classes in the American School on Chinese Customs. I am also busy organizing the Parent-Teachers' Association." Dr. Liu Gien-tsui, also from Shanghai and also on the Board of Directors, is a doctor in the Concord Women's Hospital. Miss Mary Tang is Principal of Knowles Bible School (Methodist in Kiukiang, up the Yangtze). Several came from the second class, too. Miss Phoebe Ho is working for the National Economic Council in its rural program for women in Kiangsi, near Nanchang. She had much to tell of the pioneer work for women which she is so successfully carrying on. Another, Miss Chen Mei-yu is professor of Health Education in the National Central University here in Nanking, and a third, Miss Ni Sueh-mei, is Dean of Women at the Central Political Institute here in the capital. There are two more recent graduates in the Kiangsi Christian Rural Service Union in Li Chwan, working with Mr. George Shepherd in social reconstruction in that area where the communists have been so recently.

One new field of service is that of social case work, and Ginling gradu-

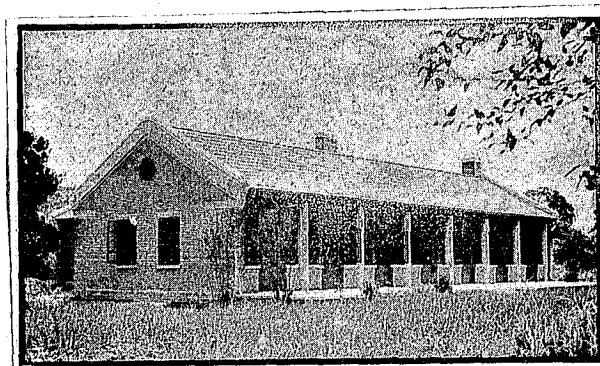
ates have started this work in several hospitals, government and mission. Two recent graduates are in the union mission hospital here in Nanking. Twenty years of Ginling history have produced woman leadership in many fields and for many places in China. Perhaps the characteristic upon which we most often receive comments is the Christian spirit of service with which we send our graduates to their work. It is our sincere hope that with the coming of new and more complex problems we shall be able to so maintain the spiritual standards of our institution that the Christian spirit of service may always characterize the Ginling graduate. Because of the faith, prayers, and continued financial support of women like you in the United States and England, Ginling has been able to carry on its work, and we at Ginling have always in mind the spirit of sacrifice and love which many of you have expressed in your gifts to us. We appreciate deeply all that you are doing to make possible our work here.

With gratitude to each of you on behalf of Ginling and the women of China, I am

Sincerely yours,

YI-FANG WU,  
President Ginling College, Nanking, China.

1936



*The Infirmary*

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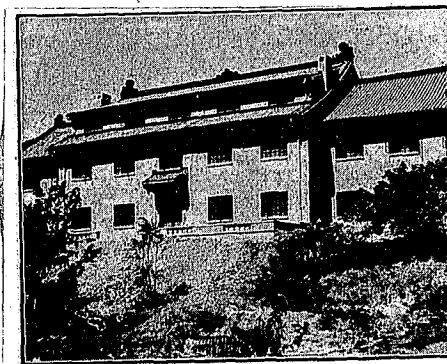
From GINLING to YOU

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The first month of classes has passed, and we at Ginling are now beginning to feel the regularity of routine after the rush of the opening of school. The largest social event of the year outside of our all-student parties at the very opening of the semester was the reception for the Nurses Association of China on Saturday afternoon, October 3. Nearly three hundred nurses met in Nanking and a good number of them came to tea at Ginling and were taken on a tour of inspection over the campus seeing finally the new Infirmary which has just been completed this fall.

Dr. Wu will return from her visit to England, Europe and America, via the Empress of Canada, arriving in Shanghai on November 3. After two or three busy days at the meetings of the National Christian Council, she will come to Nanking just in time to take part in and be welcomed at the celebration of the Twenty-first Founders' Day Exercises. This year again we have special cause for celebration and are planning a two day program. The new Infirmary will be dedicated on Saturday afternoon, November 7, and the President of the Central Hospital, Dr. James K. Shen, will deliver the address. Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching, has accepted the invitation to speak at the Founders' Day service on Sunday morning, and we are expecting to have an ideal program with which to welcome Dr. Wu.

The new Infirmary is the gift of two Ginling alumnae, Mrs. Wu Hsien of Peiping and Mrs. T. T. Zee of Nanking, who made the gift with their two sisters in memory of their father. This gift is the first large gift of Ginling alumnae and is an evidence of the growing sense of responsibility of the



*New Faculty Dormitory*

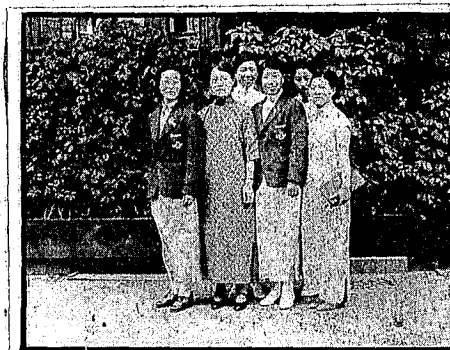
alumnae for the financial as well as other welfare of the College. At the last meeting of the Board of Directors, Mrs. W. S. New of Shanghai was appointed Chairman of the Promotional Committee, and she with the help of Miss Kao Ren-ying, new alumnae secretary, has been putting before the alumnae the needs of the College and has been suggesting ways in which they can help. It is hoped through this agency to build up the loyalty

and mutual understanding and helpfulness of this increasing number of outstanding Chinese women—now numbering three hundred and fifty-three.

Ginling opened the fall term with the largest enrollment in its twenty-one years of service. Two hundred and fifty-nine students matriculated of whom 92 are freshmen, 61 sophomores, 47 juniors, and 40 are seniors. These 40 seniors with 4 others who will return to graduate will make the largest class ever to receive diplomas from Ginling. In addition to the regular college students there are 19 in the special two-year physical education course, of whom 10 are new this year.

When the above figures are considered it is easy to understand why the faculty who were living in one of the dormitories built for students felt they must return that residence to students. As it is, most rooms house three girls, and these rooms were designed for two. So again Ginling is in the midst of a big moving. Those who were here in 1923 tell us we know nothing of confusion or trouble, but there have been moments when we have thought we had all of both we needed. However, on the whole life has gone fairly smoothly—though five faculty were housed in the infirmary for about a month with no place to put any of their belongings and no opportunity to have available many of the possessions they considered necessary for normal living. Others of us were scattered. The small group of five who eat foreign food are living in two apartments planned and built for Chinese married faculty. Aside from a long walk in dust at least two inches deep, they are very comfortable! Now that the new faculty dormitory is almost finished, I think they look with longing eyes particularly at our large common rooms and the wonderful view we have of purple mountain and all the country side. We who live in the new dormitory are just camping as yet, but we do have lights in our bed-rooms, good bathrooms with hot water and an attractive dining room with interesting Chinese furniture which Miss Vautrin planned. We hope by the time Dr.

Wu arrives to have the house in really presentable form. It is built on an ideal spot, and we all feel we shall find there much relaxation and pleasure during moments away from our work. The walk up quite a steep grade through a woodland will be good for all of us, for most of us do not take adequate time for exercise.



*Ginling in Berlin*

A number of our faculty are on furlough or leave this year.

Mrs. Thurston went home with her sister, Miss Helen Calder, by way of Siberia, and is still in England. Miss Koo of the Music Department is with her father near Shanghai. Miss Whitmer has returned to her home in Michigan and writes enthusiastically of life there. Miss Hoffsommer is near Philadelphia. Miss Margaret Thompson has returned to Indiana after giving us a year of service in the English Department. Miss Bond is with her sister in New Jersey. A number of those going home and those returning were able to meet enroute. Dr. Wu saw Mrs. Thurston and Miss Kirk in England, and spent several days with a group of Ginling people in Berlin at the Olympics. Ginling was well represented at these games by Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming, head of the Department of Physical Education; Miss Tsui-Ya-lan a member of our staff; two alumnae, Miss Du Yu-fei and Miss Du Lung-yuen; and a two former staff members, Miss Chang Hwei-lan and Mrs. S. M. Chu. Dr. Wu was able to get a part of this group together for a picture which we are using in this letter. Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming has just returned to the College, and Miss Tsui Ya-lan has gone on to America to do graduate work in physical education at Wellesley.

We are very happy to have two new foreigners from America on our staff this year. Mrs. Mabel Rhead, associate professor of Piano at the University of Michigan, is spending the year here. At the end of this month she will start a series of six historical recitals, beginning with 16th and 17th century classical music. In February she will play with the Shanghai Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Maestro Mario Paci. Mrs. Rhead has already won a warm place in our group here. Miss Louise Shoup graduate of Leland Stanford University, with her Master's degree from Columbia, has come to the English Department and her friendly and intelligent personality have endeared her to all of us. We are just hoping she will not be too conscientious and work too hard. We want her and Mrs. Rhead to have as many opportunities as

possible to know China during the time they are here. The College is fortunate, too, in securing Miss Alice Morris of Shanghai, a graduate of Simmons College, as Librarian. Miss Morris is the daughter of Dr. H. H. Morris of St. Luke's Hospital in Shanghai.

There are several new people in the Music Department. With both Miss Bond and Miss Koo absent this year more teachers were necessary and the department has been increased somewhat. One of our own alumnae, Miss Hu Shih-tsang, has returned to teach piano after teaching in St. Mary's School in Shanghai. Mrs. Lucy Leng Yeh has joined the staff to teach singing. Mrs. Yeh has an attractive voice and is helping much both in the department and in the community by her willingness to sing. There are also part-time teachers to help with the piano work and to teach violin. The Education Department has been fortunate in securing Dr. P. T. Yuan, a graduate of the University of Nanking who went to America after a number of years' experience in secondary education. He has returned this fall from Colorado State Teachers' College with his Ph. D. Miss Hwang Siu-ching and Miss Li Hwei-lien, two alumnae who finished their work as students in the middle of last year, have returned as assistants in Geography and Physics. Miss Li Dze-djen who has been studying two years at Columbia has returned as Student Counsellor and Adviser to Freshmen. She has already begun to function effectively in this work which has needed to be done for some years. Miss Wu Mou-i, formerly a member of the Chemistry staff, who has been of leave of absence for one year, has returned as Registrar. Miss Wu is known to many of you as the heroine of the Ginling Film, and she is showing the same gracious spirit in her work with students and faculty that she did in that picture.

So much has been written and not a word of the national situation! That is characteristic of life here. The situation is always with us, but we do not really know what to expect or when to expect it. On the whole it seems best to live our normal lives without too much concern. Right now however there is special concern and perhaps before you get this letter a national decision will have been reached one way or the other. Of course, we all hope and pray for peace, but sometimes it is hard to understand how we can have peace when the demands which are being made are considered. Chiang Kai-shek has proven himself a most able leader, but it is hard to tell which way the tide will turn.

This letter merely touches the high spots of life here, but it brings greetings from Ginling to each friend to whom it may be sent.

*Allen W. Lewis*

Secretary to Dr. Wu.



On Board S. S. Empress of Canada

1936

Dear Friends:

While the boat carries me westward towards China, my mind travels eastward to the States. I find myself thinking of the many friends and places I could not visit and of those friends I visited but far too hurriedly. How I would like to write each of you individually! As that is beyond my ability, I hope you will kindly excuse me for using this impersonal method.

From experience I have found that the easiest way to give an account of anything is to start from the beginning. It happens that I am Chairman of the National Christian Council in China for 1935-37, and in that capacity I was called by cable in May to attend the meeting of the Ad Interim Committee of the International Missionary Council in London. It was quite an undertaking to leave College toward the end of the school year, with eight days' notice, yet the faculty and the executive committee of the Board of Directors in China were all in favor of my going, and they were willing to take on extra responsibilities during my absence.

Under the Chairmanship of Dr. John R. Mott, we were to plan in London for a World Conference to be held in China in the autumn of 1938. The decision to hold this at Hangchow is gratifying, for the Chinese saying, "Above is heaven, below are Soochow and Hangchow," indicates the scenic beauty of the city. Furthermore it is easily reached from Shanghai by rail or automobile within four or five hours, and on the quiet shores of the West Lake the conference can have undisturbed deliberations and fellowship.

M Y      1931

I was invited after this meeting to attend the conference of the British Missionary Societies. I was very glad to learn something of their extensive work and of the British way of managing a conference. Toward the end of August I also attended the summer conference of the Student Christian Movement at Swanwick. It was a large gathering of over 400 young men and women, and I was impressed with the program and their thinking on religious matters.

It took some time to understand the educational system in England. It may be that the strength of their education lies in the diversified types of institutions and in the freedom for individual development. At Oxford and Cambridge one cannot but be deeply impressed with the rich heritage through the centuries and the atmosphere of learning in the different Colleges. I understand more fully than before that the Great War wiped out a generation in England, because in every college, school, and church I saw the rolls of honor on the walls.

Mrs. Thurston arrived in London on the big bank holiday in August. Since she had left Ginling two months after I had, I learned from her about the closing of the college year and the preparation for the fall opening. The list of Government grants to Universities for 1936-37 was out, and Ginling received the sum of 12,000 Yuan, which represented an increase of 2,000 Yuan over the grant of last year. The construction of the new faculty house was going on smoothly and it was expected to be ready in September. This was to release for student use the dormitory used for thirteen years by women of the staff. Even with this additional provision we are not solving the problem of student housing, because the dormitories were planned to take care of 200 girls, while we have, according to a recent letter from the college, a total enrollment of 260 students this fall.

My two months in England went by too swiftly. Miss Eva Spicer's sisters and other friends made me at home the moment I arrived in London, and they helped me in all sorts of ways to see England and to know the English. I saw too in England Chinese friends. In Oxford I had a delightful visit with Miss Li Chi, Ginling 1931, and Miss Z. N. Loh, Wellesley 1924, who was formerly on the Ginling staff, and is now doing special work in mathematics at Oxford. Li Chi is a British Boxer Indemnity Fund scholar through successfully passing the competitive examination. I was very glad to hear from her supervisor that she was doing splendid work and was just completing her thesis on Shelley and Li Po, the famous poet of the T'ang dynasty. Just before leaving London I was greatly surprised to see Dr. Shan-ming Tao, Ginling 1922, Johns Hopkins Sc.D. Dr. Tao is the technical expert and vice-director of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau in Peiping. She has been sent by the National Health Administration on an investigation tour to Europe and America to keep in touch with the latest scientific developments in the preparation of vaccines and sera. She was then in London, as the only representative from China, at the International Congress for Microbiology.

For a vacation I went to beautiful Switzerland, but attended too while I was at Chambray the meeting of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, and the Universal Council for Life

and Work of the Church. On my way to Switzerland I visited Berlin. It was the time of the Olympic games. With the Chinese teams was a group of 30 official observers, who were physical education directors. There were nine women in this group and only one of them was not connected with Ginling. Four were alumnae, two were formerly on the staff, and two were graduates of the Y.W.C.A. Physical Training Normal School, which became combined with the college department in 1925. It may be of interest to you to know what these four graduates are doing. Mrs. Chen Hwang Li-ming, Ginling 1927, Wellesley M.A. 1931, is the head of our department; Miss Ya-lan Tsui, 1929, has given valuable service on the departmental staff and is doing graduate work at Wellesley this year; Miss Du Lung-yuen, 1931, has been on the staff of the Hopei Women's Normal College in Tientsin; and Miss Du Yu-fei of the same class is Principal of a Girls' Physical Education School in Shanghai, the school rated first among all the Physical Education Schools by the inspector from the Ministry of Education last year.

I must come to my wonderful experience in the States and first to the Tercentenary Celebration of Harvard University. The two elements of space and time were well represented there. The long history of 300 years of Harvard itself was significant enough, but among the delegates present were those representing institutions dating back to the tenth century in Egypt and in Italy, the eleventh century in France, and the twelfth in England. Ginling College appeared as an infant, coming as the 465th in the chronological order of the 502 institutions represented. At the luncheon given by the President and Faculties of Harvard, Dr. Hu Shih spoke for China and said that we had had academies as early as the second century B.C., but from the lack of self-perpetuating organization, universities in China date only from the last century. Throughout the three-day celebration we were deeply impressed with Harvard's achievements, its educational program and policies, and the loyal sentiments of its alumni. We went away strengthened in our conviction concerning the lasting influence of educational work. I personally had a warm feeling of gratitude for the opportunity of being present and for the delightful hospitality which I received in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner.

In New York the Board of Founders met with me. I was deeply touched, having gone through the last few difficult years, with their keen satisfaction with the growth of the college, their full confidence in me and my colleagues, their thorough understanding of the situation of the college, and their determination to increase its support with the projected \$300,000 endowment fund. Now I return with renewed courage to the task of training women of ability, of character, and with a Christian conception of service. Such workers are in great demand in the tremendous reconstruction program of China today. In my few days in New York I was also honored with important opportunities for speaking of the women of China, and I had the pleasure of meeting old friends and making new ones.

In Newport Mrs. James Cushman of the Board of Founders of the College took me to her home. There I met many distinguished people, among them Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, the daughter of Julia Ward Howe. Admiral Kalbfus, the president of the Naval War College, and Mrs.

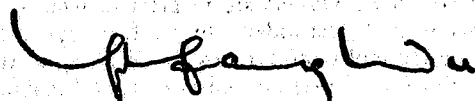
Kalbfus welcomed me to their home. I was given there the special honor and privilege of speaking to the prominent and experienced men who compose this College.

I am especially indebted to Smith College women, who showed every courtesy to me and deep interest in their sister college. Mrs. Gleason, the President of the Alumnae Association, greatly honored me by inviting me to her beautiful home and by sponsoring the impressive and delightful Smith luncheon in Boston at which I met so many splendid women. In Woods Hole I had the pleasure of visiting Mrs. Hiltner, who did so much to do with Smith's adoption of Ginling. In Chicago I was able to meet Miss Ellen Holt who gave of her time to me, time very precious because of the preparations for the Smith-in-Chicago week-end. In New York I met Frederica Mead Hiltner, Smith 1911, and Ginling's longtime friend, who gave me a happy two days for me.

I carry away from America a most precious memory of the warm friendship which greeted me everywhere. From Newport, where I landed immediately after landing in Montreal, to Seattle, where I made my last stop before sailing, I was overwhelmed by the reception given me by friends old and new. Keen interest in Ginling and in China was evident from the ready response to what I had to tell, whether about the work of the Chinese women in general, or the conditions in China today.

May I express my grateful thanks and deep appreciation to you and all, in Newport, Woods Hole, Cambridge, Boston, Williamstown, New York, Plainfield, Dobbs Ferry, Rochester, Detroit, Ann Arbor, Chicago, and Seattle. I wish that time and space would permit me to share with each of you how greatly my life has been enriched by your friendliness, and through the experiences in these different places, but I must be content to mention but one more. While in friendly Detroit and Ann Arbor, my American home, I spoke at a dinner on October the tenth, in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Republic of China. Memories carried me back to my student days in Michigan, and still farther to exactly twenty years ago when, a Sophomore at Ginling, I made my maiden speech on the National Holiday. I had high hopes as a young enthusiast for the new Republic, and I today have high hopes for China. It is not blind optimism ignoring facts nor complacent belief in the absorbing powers of our race. It is hope based on the remarkable results of reconstruction of the last few years and strengthened by our new spirit of determination for self-preservation.

Sincerely yours,



YI-FANG WU.



1936

金陵

# Ginling — Your College in China's Capital



President Wu entertains  
Mrs. Morrow, Smith alum-  
na, ambassador of good  
will-at-large, on the Gin-  
ling campus., Nanking,  
China.

MRS. DWIGHT MORROW  
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON  
(President Emeritus)  
PRESIDENT YI-FANG WU

## SMITH SPEAKS OF GINLING COLLEGE

I WENT to Ginling College following a morning of sight-seeing. You have known, of course, of its being in that modern capital, Nanking, but had you realized that Nanking has a population of fully a million? By noon I knew that the girls in the College were thoroughly in the current, in the making of history in China. It was a rainy day, but not rainy enough to spoil the bridal wreath and pink cherry blossoms on the Campus.

Dr. Wu took me and my daughter through the buildings. I want to speak especially of the beauty of the chapel. It led one to worship. It was right. The back of the platform had a black velvet curtain, which was the gift of the student body. In front of the curtain was a black and gold screen, lacquered, the gift of alumnae, and in front of that a great bowl of forsythia, lovely yellow against the black.

I met informally the members of the faculty, both men and women, Chinese and Americans. Of course I don't need to speak of the work of Ruth Chester, '14, who is so well known to all of you. I was also very much impressed with Dr. Reeves of the University of Michigan. When we entered her laboratory we found an exhibit of tree borers, those insects, small and large, that prey upon trees. Dr. Reeves told us that unfortunately all these tree borers had been gathered from the campus of Ginling.

There were about 230 students in residence and we met them casually as we went through the buildings. My daughter

## AT SMITH COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT, 1936

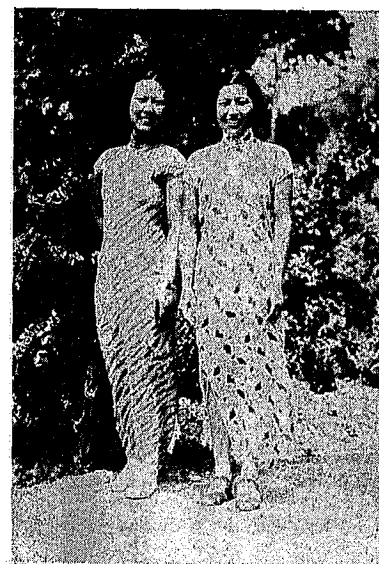
was very much interested in the head of the Student Government. If ever I was conscious of a bright, keen intellect, it was in that girl. My daughter talked at length with two of the seniors. Perhaps they imagined we might think they were idling so they said, "You see, our theses were handed in only yesterday. We have just got to fool today." My daughter said to one, "What was the subject of your thesis?" This was it: "The Significance of the Marital Conflict as Explained by the Modern Stage." She turned to another girl and said, "What was your subject?" It was: "The Organization and Disorganization of the Family as a Unit in the Changing Life of China." Constance said, "Oh, it's terrible! Their subjects are far worse than any we have at Smith."

I talked a very little with Dr. Wu about what the girls did after graduation, and what she said is entirely different from the

cry we have heard in America. Every Ginling senior who goes out with even a moderately creditable record has various jobs offered her; the need is so terrific for the trained woman. The alumnae record is magnificent.

The outstanding person of Ginling College is Dr. Wu her-

Two Seniors,  
Class of 1936



## THROUGH MRS. DWIGHT MORROW

self. I went not unprepared for enthusiasm because my daughter and son-in-law, Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh, had visited Ginling and both of them had spoken in high praise of the quality of work being done there, and Dr. Wu had been at luncheon with me in Englewood. But as you see Dr. Wu at Ginling you realize she is one of the great women of modern China. She could not fail to make an impression anywhere. I was perfectly convinced of her brains, tact, skill, and of her international mind.

I talked a little with Dr. Wu about the financial problem of the college, but it was Margaret Cook Thompson, Smith 1911, of the University of Nanking, who gave me the facts about Ginling's serious financial situation. Education is the only thing that can possibly solve international questions. I speak as a grandmother, when I say I feel it isn't in any sense generous for us to give in support of an institution like Ginling, because the graduates going out from such colleges are going to be the wives of the statesmen of China. We must realize that our children and grandchildren have got to live in an extremely difficult world if there are not such colleges. If we hold back our money and don't give, we are making it harder for our own children. We give to them when we give to Ginling. We are helping our own when we help an institution like Ginling, because we are helping to build a fairer world.

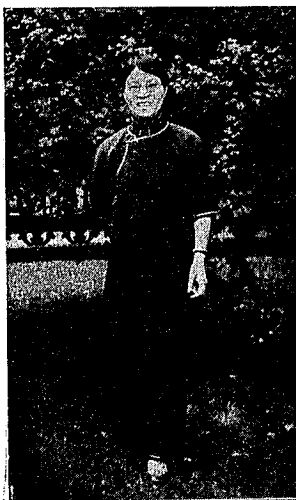
MRS. DWIGHT MORROW, June 14, 1936.  
*Students Building, Northampton, Mass.*

## AT SMITH - IN - CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 6, 1936

"One of the highest spots of that first breakfast came when Elizabeth Cutter Morrow rose to speak. The simplicity and sincerity, the gentle humor, deep feeling, and withal the immense capacity for accomplishment which she radiates are enough to justify Smith in the eyes of any doubting Thomas in the world. Mrs. Morrow spoke on the subject of 'Smith in the Orient'. She gave us a delicious picture of herself with the Alumnae Register, like a Bible under her arm, girdling the world and looking up Smith people everywhere in spite of the risk of missing boats and in spite of the gentle chidings of her daughter whenever she was late: 'You haven't met another alumna, have you?' We accompanied her to Ginling, saw the Chinese girls Smith is helping to educate there, and shared her beautiful impressions of the Purple Mountain to be seen from the central door. We went to her first real Smith luncheon at Peiping in a charming Chinese house (home of Mrs. Hsien Wu, Ginling College, B.A. 1921, graduate student Smith 1922-23) where one fine courtyard opened from another, revealing delicate vistas of white lilacs. We even struggled with chopsticks in her company and ate a large meal including duck tongues and ancient eggs."

*Smith Alumnae Quarterly*, February 1937, Pages 136-137.

## AT ALUMNAE COUNCIL, FEBRUARY 26 - 27, 1937



"We have no formal report of Ginling to present to the Council, but we do want you to know of Miss Wu's visit to this country last year; and of the luncheon given in her honor by a group of Boston Alumnae. Miss Comstock introduced Miss Wu in glowing terms, and paid the highest tribute to her ability as a leader, not only in education but in Chinese and world affairs. To hear Miss Wu's eloquent speech, to realize what force and devotion exist in such a tiny, beautiful, and charming person, is to feel a renewal of interest in our friends at Ginling. To all those who had this privilege, interest in our sister college has become a vivid and lifelong affair."

—MRS. HOLLIS T. GLEASON,  
*President Smith Alumnae Association*

President Wu at Boston  
Luncheon, October 2, 1936

## GINLING ALUMNAE GIFTS

Mrs. Hsien Wu, 1921, Mrs. T. T. Zee, 1924, and their two sisters have given in memory of their father the new infirmary to the college.

Dr. Liu Gien-ts'iu, 1919, has given \$2,000, nearly her entire savings, to the Alumnae Fund. This gift covers the \$500 a year, over and above the fees, which a student costs the college.

Mrs. W. S. New, 1919, has given \$5,000 in honor of her mother's seventieth birthday. This fund is for the work of the Neighborhood House on the Ginling Campus.

The Ginling Alumnae Association has underwritten the deficit for three years, 1936-1939. Most of the 341 alumnae are on small salaries. They do this in order to make possible a search for new sources of income both in China and in the United States. The budget, now \$160,000 (\$50,000 U.S.), must be increased for maintenance of Senior College standards to \$210,000 (\$70,000 U.S.). Fifty per cent of this budget is now raised in China.

## AT THE ALUMNAE OFFICE, NORTHAMPTON

"Ginling is on our mailing list to receive everything which is sent out to our alumnae. We send to our sister college with the greatest pleasure. I am now corresponding with the new alumnae secretary, Rensyng Kao, and am promising her every bit of material in our office which can be of any possible use."

FLORENCE SNOW, October 22nd, 1936.

### SMITH ALUMNAE COMMITTEE FOR GINLING COLLEGE

Helen A. Choate, 1904  
Alice Wellington Lyman, 1905  
Agnes Woodhull Raudenbush, 1928

Mary V. Thayer, 1890  
Lucy W. Titcomb, 1913  
Marjorie B. Leavens, 1910, *Chairman*

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### GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

American Office: 150 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York