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1942 - 1955

GINLING COLLEGE



PRIMER

Second Edition 1942

Ginling College—American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



President Wu Yi-fang

MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK says, "Ginling is fine in everything save one point only—instead of 150 undergraduates you should be training 1,500 here today."

DR. WU YI-FANG says, "If a Chinese woman is well trained and qualified, she may compete equally with men for any position from the highest government office down. Only as women become educated can we expect them to step into their places as leaders."

GINLING PRIMER

What is Ginling College?

It is the only separate Christian college for women in China, supported interdenominationally.

Where is Ginling?

Ginling's 40 acre campus, facing Purple Mountain, is within the city wall of Nanking, China, 200 miles N.W. of Shanghai, on the Yangtze River. During the present Sino-Japanese war the academic work has been transferred to the campus of West China Union University at Chengtu, Province of Szechuan, about 1600 miles west of Nanking.

What does the name "Ginling" mean?

It is the literary name of Nanking, being translated "Golden Heights."

PAST HISTORY

When was Ginling founded?

Founded, 1913; opened September 17, 1915.

Incorporated, 1919, under the Regents of the State of New York.

Established, 1923, on its own campus.

Registered, 1930, with the Chinese Ministry of Education. Since 1934, this Ministry has made regular annual grants to Ginling.

Granted, in 1935, an absolute charter from the Board of Regents of the State of New York.

By whom was Ginling founded?

By a small group of Christian American women in the Yangtze Valley, who realized the need for educated women as leaders in the new social and economic world brought about by the Revolution of 1911.

Who was the first President?

Mrs. J. Lawrence Thurston, A.B., Litt.D., Mt. Holyoke College, was President from 1915 to 1928. She resigned in 1928, so that the college might have the Chinese leadership demanded by the Chinese Ministry of Education. She has continued her connection with the college as Adviser and is at present on the Nanking campus.

How large was Ginling when it opened?

Nine students and six faculty members.

Where was it originally located?

In a large official residence in the heart of old Nanking.

How was the college administered?

By a Board of Control, in China, organized in 1913. Since the change to Chinese control in 1928, it has been called the Board of Directors.

What was the growth of Ginling?

The first class of five was graduated in 1919, among the first women to receive the A.B. degree in China. At the end of eight years the enrollment was 81 students, 19 faculty. After the move to the permanent campus near Nanking's west wall the college grew steadily, reaching a peak enrollment of 259 in 1937, with 63 faculty, consisting of men and women, Chinese, American, and British.

What buildings are on the campus at Nanking?

There are fourteen buildings of lovely Chinese architecture. There are four dormitories, named in poetic fashion after the seasons; a recitation building; a science hall; a Chapel and library; Central Building, containing gymnasium, assembly hall and social rooms; a practice school; a combined dormitory and infirmary; and faculty residences. The orig-

inal complete plan called for accommodations for four hundred students.

How was the money raised for these buildings?

The money for the first seven buildings was raised in America, between 1920 and 1923, through a campaign for Oriental Colleges. Central Building was the gift of Smith alumnae and students.

CURRENT HISTORY

Who is the president of Ginling?

Dr. Yi-fang Wu, or Wu Yi-fang as the Chinese write it, is the second president of Ginling, and the first Chinese woman to be a college president. She is a graduate A.B. of the first class, 1919. She assumed the duties of her office in July, 1928.

Dr. Wu's father was a scholar-official. Her uncle opened one of the earliest schools for girls. After graduating from Ginling, she became head of the English department in the Peking Higher Normal School. In 1922, she came to America, completing her master's work in biology at the University of Michigan in 1924, and receiving her Ph.D. in 1928.

Dr. Wu visited America in 1933 as representative of China at the Congress of Women in Chicago. Three times she was a delegate from China to the Institute of Pacific Relations. She took part in the Foreign Missions Conference in the United States. In 1935, she was elected Chairman of the National Christian Council of China, an institution comparable to the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. In 1936, at the Harvard Tercentenary, she represented Ginling, one of 18 women among the 559 scholars from 46 countries. In 1938, she was head of

GINLING IN SZECHUAN



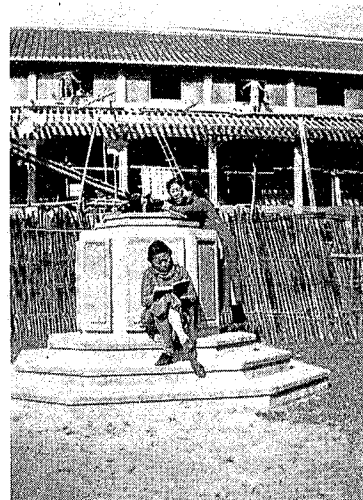
Ginling's war-time dormitory on the West China campus



Ginling students on rural service



Every sunny corner has its quota of industrious students as exams draw near



The sun dial memorial to the girl killed on the campus in an air raid



Workers in a cooperative under college supervision

China's delegation of 49 men and women to the International Missionary Congress held at Madras, probably the first women ever to head a national delegation to a world convocation.

Dr. Wu is a leader in the development of the New Life Movement and in the national organization of Chinese women for war relief. She is one of the 15 women members of the People's Political Council, and the only woman president among the five Presidents of the Council. All these activities are of prime importance in present-day China.

Where does Ginling operate during the present war years?

The academic work of Ginling is being done on the campus of West China Union University. When the Ministry of Education forbade the opening of college in Nanking at the beginning of the hostilities in 1937, the Administration and faculty moved to Chengtu, and the students trekked the 1,500 miles and more, by boat, by bus, by truck, and on foot, to continue their studies. They are living in their own recently constructed building, but using recitation halls and other equipment in cooperation with several other universities. Ginling draws upon the faculty members of these other institutions which are housed temporarily on the same campus and in turn shares her faculty members with them. Ginling could take only a limited number of books and is very short of equipment. The students are housed in crowded quarters, but the college continues to maintain a high standard of academic achievement.

How is the Nanking campus used?

None of the buildings was seriously injured during the invasion, and at one time 10,000 refugee women and children were housed there. Miss Minnie Vautrin, a member

of the faculty, and several assistants cared for them. With great personal courage she maintained a haven of sanity and safety. Ginling's program of neighborhood service was adapted to the needs of the refugees. An Experimental School, a Homecraft Course to help the women refugees, a day school for children, a half-day school giving one meal a day to other children, and a kindergarten, were the main features of the neighborhood work. In addition, they have carried on Sunday School work, friendly visiting, medical service and relief. A Loan Fund and a Student Aid Fund were available to a few of the needy. All this work continued until June 1942, when the Japanese took the property for their own uses.

How many students are there at Ginling in Chengtu?

Two hundred and ninety-six students registered for the opening of the winter term in 1942.

From what part of China and from what sort of homes do the students come?

During the years, students have come from 18 provinces and represent all classes of society.

How many faculty at Ginling?

There are now forty faculty members, at least two thirds being Chinese, and one third British and American.

What is the academic standard of the college?

It satisfies the Regents of New York and the Ministry of Education in China. A degree on graduation is the equivalent of a degree from a Grade A American college. Ginling was recognized by the Association of American Colleges in 1926.

What is the curriculum?

Chinese and English are substituted for the classical and modern languages required in American colleges. Literature, sciences, social studies, philosophy and music, form the core of the curriculum. These subjects are related practically to the present needs of China as illustrated by the rural project in Jenshow, research in nutrition, work with cooperatives, and relief for refugees. The language of the classroom is English. Extra-curricular activities include music, dramatics, athletics, student government, Y.W.C.A., and social service, and are an integral part of college life.

How is Ginling administered?

In China: by the President, the former President who became Adviser, and by the Board of Directors. This Board is composed of both men and women representatives of the supporting units, alumnae and other persons, and has a two-thirds majority of Chinese. In the United States: by a Board of Founders, with headquarters at 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. There are 18-25 members, consisting of representatives of the supporting units plus a number of members at large.

What are the "supporting units"?

Woman's American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society
Woman's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions
and Church Extension of the Methodist Church
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, Protestant
Episcopal Church
Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.
Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in the U. S.
United Christian Missionary Society
Faculty, Alumnae and Undergraduates of Smith College

On what budget does Ginling operate and how is it raised?

The total annual budget is \$652,617 Chinese currency; U. S. \$43,508. It is raised by contributions from cooperating units, by gifts from individuals, by a share in the funds of the Associated Boards for Christian Colleges in China, by interest on investments, by fees paid directly to the college, by grants from the Ministry of Education in China, as well as by gifts from alumnae. It also receives part of the offerings made on the World Day of Prayer.

What is Ginling's endowment?

\$153,458 U. S. currency.

In 1940, the 25th Anniversary year of Ginling, a birthday gift of \$30,000 was raised under the leadership of Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Smith '96, and Mrs. Harold Hoskins, Smith '25. \$15,478 of this came from Smith alumnae. \$25,000 went into the Endowment Fund.

What is Ginling's tuition?

The tuition in local currency is \$200, about \$13 in U. S. money, per year. The total annual cost per student is approximately \$150 U. S. currency.

What educational and informational resources about Ginling are available?

The New York office of Ginling College, 150 Fifth Avenue, receives current news of the college, which is given out freely. Movies, photographs, and victrola records can be obtained from the same office. Speakers will be recommended. The Alumnae House at Northampton, Massachusetts, keeps files of Ginling information.

GINLING'S PLACE IN CHINA

How many alumnae has Ginling?

The class of 1942 makes the total just over 500.

Where are they and what are they doing?

The largest group is behind the lines—211 are in Free China. The next group of 131 is in Shanghai, Hongkong, and Macao, many of them connected with refugee schools. 24 are in the North, most of them in Peiping, with some connection with Peking Union Medical College. 27 are abroad, as refugees or students, 11 being in America. Over 66 of them in Nanking are serving their own people in various ways in the invaded areas. All are employed. About 40 per cent are home-makers. More than 70 per cent are or have been educators, with more than 1 per cent doctors. Many are in Y.W.C.A. work, the General Secretary of the National Committee being a Ginling graduate. Others are in different kinds of social and religious work.

What is the future of Ginling?

There is no limit to the possibilities of leadership for Ginling graduates in the China of today and of the future. In peace time, they are in demand for more positions than they can fill. In war time, they are beyond price. The Chinese government looks to Ginling to supply the trained women needed in many fields, and a Ginling diploma carries such weight in China that no other recommendation is needed. Through its program of service the college is closely related to the needs of the people, and through its academic work and original research and writing is pointing the way by which those needs can best be met. The college's place in the future is assured, limited only by resources.

GINLING COLLEGE

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Protestant Episcopal
Church

Woman's Division of
Christian Service,
Board of Missions and
Church Extension of the
Methodist Church

Board of Foreign Missions,
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

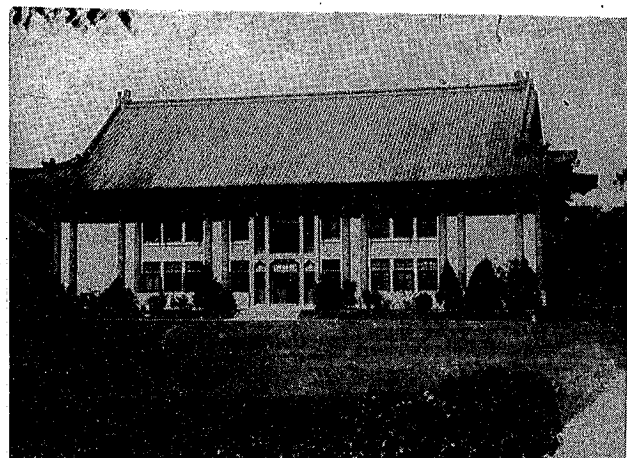
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Faculty, Alumnae, and
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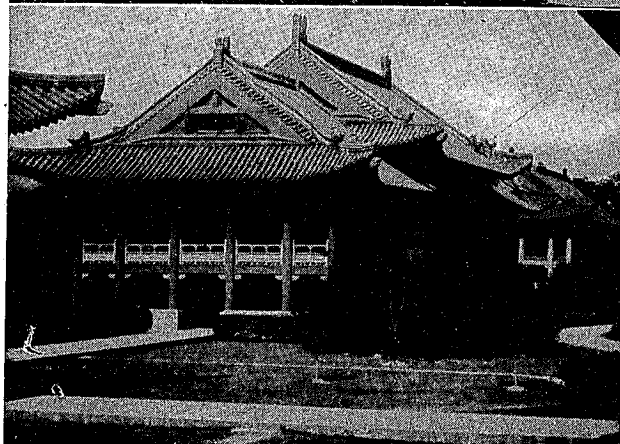
Ginling
Then and Now

April, 1946



An Unwelcome Addition

Ginling buildings are still standing, but the overgrown lawns and unkept shrubbery speak loudly of the neglect the campus has suffered during these war years. The Japanese used the College as a military headquarters and adapted it to their purposes by many additions. For instance, a porte-cochere was added to the Recitation Building and ce-



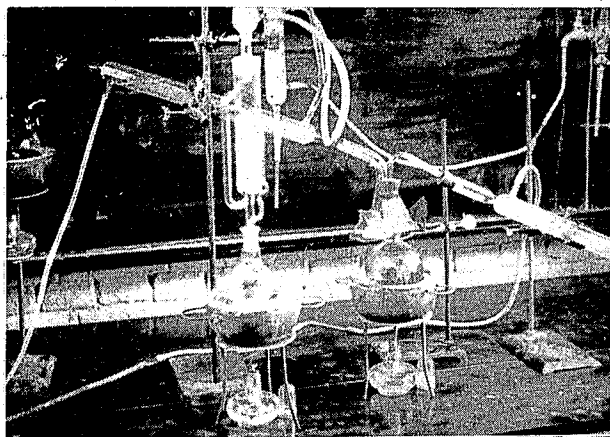
A Changed Vista

Many ugly and useless small buildings have been added to the once orderly and colorful campus. Some of these structures are of wood and can be removed without great difficulty, and some of the material salvaged. Others are more substantially built of brick and concrete and will have to be blasted out at

ment steps built from it, up the lovely tiled roof, to an observation tower on top. Three such towers, erected on Ginling buildings, will be difficult and expensive to remove. No important structural repairs are needed on most of the buildings, though walls and floors are in generally bad condition, and heavy rains may reveal serious damage to the roofs.

considerable expense, with a total loss of all materials. One of the wooden buildings will probably be kept temporarily for an overflow gymnasium, but others, less usable, are already being torn down. Telephone poles and wires, roads and walls, all useful for military requirements, but alien to Ginling's normal life, have changed many campus vistas.





Empty Laboratories

All science equipment has been removed. There is nothing left in the Chemistry Department, not even the large laboratory tables which will be difficult and expensive to replace. No science books have been recovered, and all supplies and specimens have disappeared. A few crude tables, sufficient to equip biology,



A New Plumbing System

In addition to the wooden and brick buildings already mentioned, many concrete troughs for washing have been built on Ginling's lawns and in the gardens. They are all so solid that they must be hacked to pieces to be removed. In many instances, what has been added presents more of a problem than what has been destroyed. For instance, the



Library—Before and After

Ginling's library as it was—orderly, serene and beautiful—and as it is. Many books disappeared during the occupation, and many more during the period immediately following the surrender. Through the help of friends, several truck loads were recovered after peace from local bookshops and returned to the library. In all about one third of the



Arches and Tatami

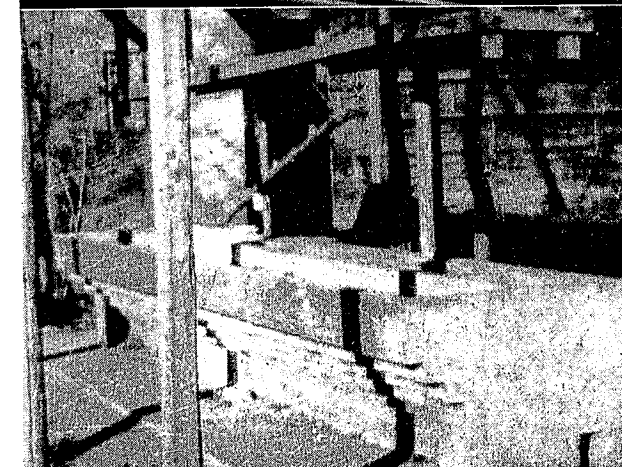
Outside many of the buildings look much the same, but inside they have been greatly altered. Partitions have been removed or added at will, and raised platforms built for the *tatami* or Japanese sleeping mats. When these platforms are removed, large holes are left in the walls where the supports have been in-

physics and geography laboratories temporarily, are on hand. Eight student microscopes and one precious binocular, which was taken by hand to Chengtu, will be brought back to Nanking, but these things will be the merest beginning for a science department. Along with practically every other institution in liberated China, Ginling will have to re-equip its laboratories completely.

Faculty House, left unfinished in 1937, has been completed very roughly, and not at all in accordance with the original plan. Walls and floors are crude, and there are many very large rooms, which cannot possibly be used as they are. A compromise plan will probably have to be worked out and this building will require a good deal of work to put it in condition for college purposes.

total number has been reclaimed. Those shown in the picture are Chinese books, and in the other end of the library are piled a number of English ones. Sorting and recataloguing will be a long and difficult task. Fortunately many of the library tables are left, though their beauty has been marred by misuse. The lower parts of the walls are badly soiled, but the elaborately painted ceiling is intact.

serted. All the original furniture is gone, and in its place are only some very crude tables and benches left by the Japanese. There are no beds, and only three very poor pianos. Not a single typewriter on the campus! Refurnishing is a major problem as all materials, lumber, hardware and paint are practically unobtainable, and prices reflect the unprecedented inflation.



Commencement 1937 marked the end of an era in Ginling's history. Before another term began, China was at war with Japan, and Ginling had started its long trek inland to re-establish itself in Free China. Commencement in 1946 will mark the end of another era in the life of the College for Ginling plans to be back in Nanking before the opening of the fall term. These nine years have been the most difficult period Ginling has ever faced, but they have not been stagnant years. Through hard work, faith and courage, progress has been made, and the College has gone forward.

The return to the home campus and the re-establishment of a normal program will be another period of severe testing, but that the same faith and courage will be brought to this task is revealed in every report that comes from Nanking. As soon as the property was recovered, a girls' middle school, with an enrollment of 140, was opened under the able direction of Miss Blanche Wu. The girls are meeting every sort of inconvenience and hardship, and they know that conditions cannot immediately be greatly improved, but all the senior class of 33 are planning to enter Ginling in the fall.

The task of clearing up the campus has already begun, and plans for the reopening are eagerly discussed in both Chengtu and Nanking. Faith and vision will be needed to implement those plans, and these Ginling can supply in full measure, as well as the determination and hard work needed to continue and enlarge its contribution to the women of China.

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

GINLING COLLEGE

150 Fifth Avenue, Suite 903

New York 11, N. Y.

GINLING COLLEGE

Chengt, China

(Home Campus: Nanking)

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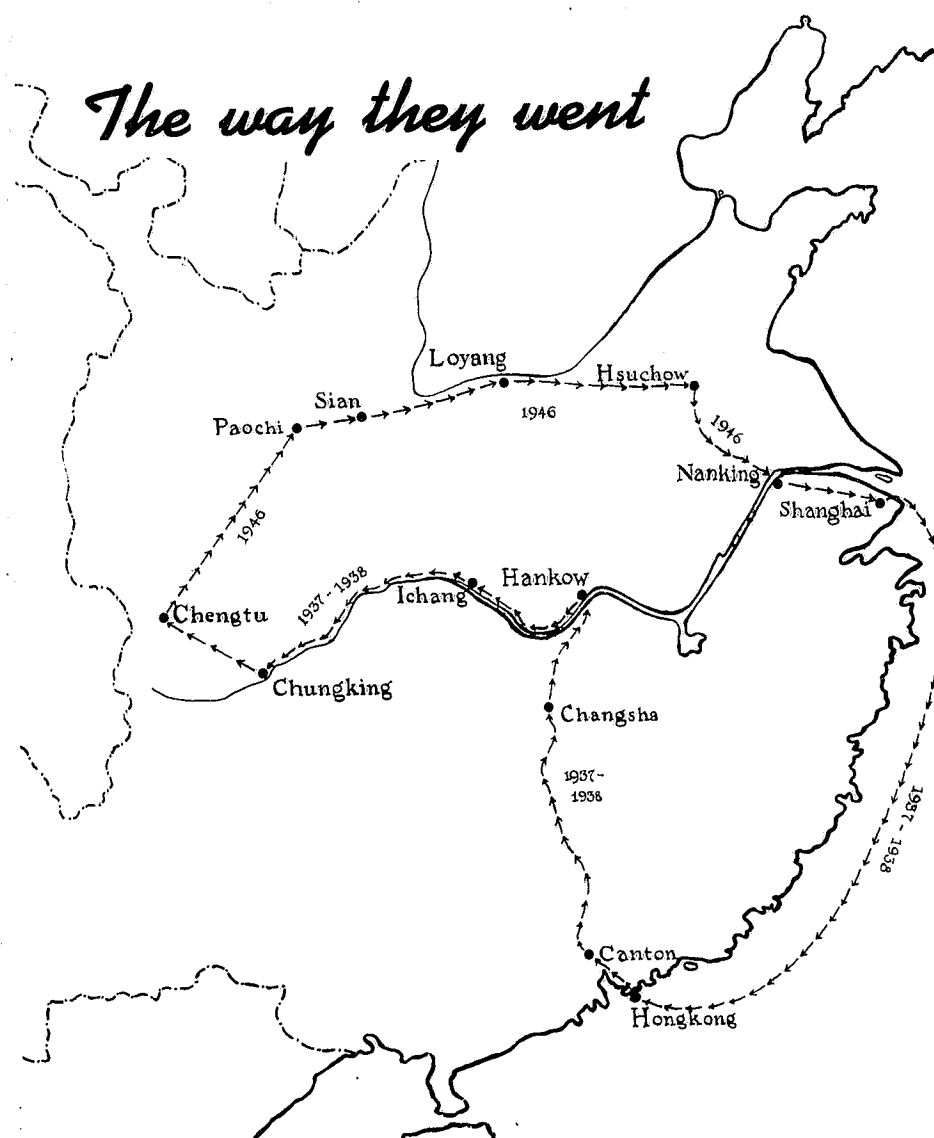
Checks payable to Ginling College, C. A. Evans, Treasurer
Room 903, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.

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The way they went



In 1937 Ginling left its home campus in Nanking and sought refuge and freedom in West China. By train and boat and sampan and bus, they went from Nanking to Chengtu, by way of Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow and Chungking.

In 1946, after nine years of war and refugee life, they returned to Nanking, not rapidly and comfortably on river boats down the Yangtze, as they had hoped, but by bus to Paochi and then by rail via Sian, Loyang and Hsuehchow to Nanking. The water in the Yangtze was exceptionally low all winter and the few boats available were used to move the Government, so the only possible route for large groups was the northern one.

The Chengtu to Paochi part of the journey, done by truck in



Waiting for the truck

four to eight days, went across the Szechwan plains through hilly and mountainous country, along poor and dusty roads, over streams where the trucks were ferried across one at a time. It was not an easy trip. There were twenty-seven adults and their baggage on each truck, the baggage going in first and the people sitting on top. One of the faculty, writing of the experience, says: "Sometimes it was fairly comfortable, sometimes it was very much the reverse, but at no time was it luxurious."

At night they stopped at Mission schools, churches, inns, or anywhere that they could find shelter. Again one traveler reports: "A floor with a roof, some supply of water, and a lavatory of sorts (generally very much 'of sorts') were all that we expected." Bedding rolls were spread on the floor, water from wells or some other source brought in wash basins, and food bought at some eating-place or roadside stand.

The heat and dust, the struggles with baggage and the general discomfort of the travel made the occasional delays rather welcome, affording, as they did, a chance for a little rest and relaxation, and perhaps even a bath. However, with all its difficulties, the truck part of the journey was interesting and even pleasant.

The train trip was a different story. It was still hot and dirty, and the baggage was an even greater problem since it had to be handled more often. The trucks had taken it and the travelers to the place where they were to spend the night, but when going by train, the baggage had to be transported to the sleeping-place each night and back again the next day to another train. In addition it was necessary to meet the train schedule, which often meant very early starts and much loss of sleep, and there was always the tension of fearing they might not make the train, might not be able to get on even if they were in time, and that the baggage might be left behind.

In compensation for its discomforts and difficulties, the journey



Half an hour's rest affords refreshment

was one of considerable historical interest. Not far from Chengtu the road lay along a famous avenue of cedars planted first in the Han dynasty, about 2,000 years ago, and replanted in the Ming dynasty. Two former capitals, Sian and Loyang, were visited. At the former, some of the students visited the renowned Forest of Tablets, where there are many famous inscriptions, including the Nestorian Stone which describes the first introduction of Christianity into China in the Tang dynasty. At Loyang, nine times the capital of China, the point of special interest is the Lung Men, or Dragon Gate, about nine miles from the city, a water gap very famous in this area.

The first truck left Chengtu late in April, and the last group



First breakfast in Nanking

arrived in Nanking in the early part of June, all having made the journey with no serious accidents though they endured many minor mishaps and irritating delays. The sight of Purple Mountain, just outside Nanking, stirred happy memories for many and indicated the end of a weary journey for all.

Back at last on the home campus, faculty and students alike went to work to convert the chaos left by the Japanese into the remembered order, beauty and efficiency of prewar Ginling. Those faculty members who had stayed in Nanking throughout the war and those who had returned immediately after the coming of peace had made a valiant beginning, and the arrivals from Chengtu found the front campus at least looking more or less as it should.

Other parts of the campus and the buildings, however, are sadly changed. Outstanding losses include all scientific equipment, a very large part of the furniture for classrooms, as well as for bedrooms and public rooms, all but three of the more than twenty pianos, a part of the library, all radiators and furnaces, in fact all plumbing in general. Not only have things been taken away, many things have been added. Small buildings of all sorts have been scattered over the campus, most of them useless, though one will probably be kept as a temporary gymnasium. The wood from some of these dismantled structures, which came originally from



A Japanese wooden building serves as a temporary gymnasium

trees on the Ginling campus, is being used to make tables and stools for the dining rooms. Other miscellaneous articles found on the campus, such as a large quantity of horse shoes and telephone cable, have been sold.

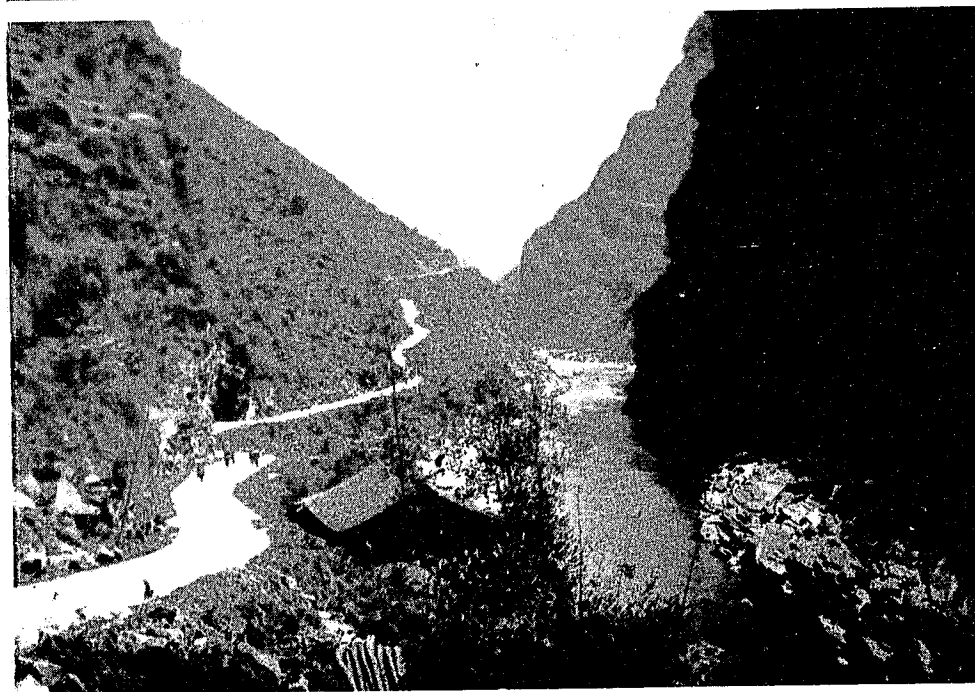
In a recent letter from Dr. Wu Yi-fang, she says, "In the social rooms of the student dormitories, we have spent no money for furniture, and we are putting there only odds and ends, and even at that, very few pieces. Because we knew the students would have to sleep on the floor, we did have chairs made for the bedrooms. We have furnished no chests of drawers, but have put a few cupboards in the hallways where the girls may hang their coats."

In such surroundings a courageous new start is being made, a first step toward the Ginling of the future. College opened September 30th with an enrollment of over 300. Nearly 1,100 had applied for the maximum of 130 places open to new students, and this in spite of greatly increased inflation which has pushed all fees to unprecedented heights. The program offered these young women will be determined in part by the equipment and facilities that can be gotten to Nanking, and in part by the general situation in China. Yet they come with hope, convinced that even in the midst of political and economic chaos, and in spite of limited equipment and a depleted and war-weary faculty, Ginling will still offer them the opportunities they crave. Ginling dreams a great dream for the womanhood of China, and faith and courage will make the dream a reality.

December 1946

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

*CALLS FROM
SZECHWAN'S
WILDERNESS*



By
LIU EN-LAN

First Edition 1943

Ginling College—American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.



*Liu En-lan, B.A. Ginling College, 1925;
M.A. Clark University, 1931; Ph.D. Oxford
University, 1940.*

Dr. Liu has taught geography in Ginling College, the University of Nanking, and National Central University, and has made extensive field trips in West China under the National Science Society.

Since 1940, she has been head of the Geography Department at Ginling College.

THE BORDER LANDS described in this article represent one of the few remaining frontiers of civilization. Here is a region greatly blessed by nature, rich in undeveloped resources, inhabited by people who have been victims of many disasters, and who have never had a chance at education. Because of the exigencies of war Chengtu has become the educational center of China and the faculties and students of the Christian Colleges there, at the invitation of the Ministry of Education, have undertaken pioneer work in this part of Tibet so closely adjacent to the Chengtu plain. Dr. Liu writes of the response from people who for the first time are realizing that education can change communities and lift all of life to a higher plane. What more convincing justification than this thrilling story could be offered for Christian education? This work is one of the projects of Ginling College. In maintaining Ginling we are training girls to answer the calls to this work of far-reaching and lasting importance.

CALLS FROM SZECHWAN'S WILDERNESS

AS THE Japanese invasion has driven millions of people into the less well-known part of China, the center of activity has shifted from the coast, inland. In order to keep the homeless students occupied during the summer vacations and at the same time to teach them the real meaning of social service through active participation in social work and research, the Ministry of Education, in cooperation with educational institutions, has started student summer work under faculty supervision among the tribal people in the so-called borderlands. I have had the privilege of going for two summers in succession, 1941 and 1942. The more contacts one has with the border people, the better one knows them; the deeper one sees into their urgent needs and the louder one hears their calls, the more difficult it becomes for one to forget them. One is compelled to do something about it. Therefore, I feel that I cannot but broadcast their calls with the hope that when those who are in a position to help, financially or otherwise, hear these calls, they will respond.

I. THE CALL FOR BETTER EDUCATION

In Wenchwan County: Wenchwan County is in the northwest corner of Szechwan Province, separated from adjoining counties by high mountains. It has an area of over 1,171 square miles, and a population of approximately 22,000, among whom are Chinese, Tibetans, and Ch'iang tribe people.

When we were having our lunch at a village on our way to Wenchwan, the head of the district heard that the Student Border Service Corps had arrived and he hurried to the restaur-

ant to meet us. He talked with us long and begged for our help. He said that in the area entrusted to his management there are about 700 families, approximately 3,000 people. Due to the mountainous character of the land and the shortness of the growing season, the food supply of the region is not sufficient. However, there are more than 180 kinds of medicinal herbs growing on the high mountains, and the slopes are good for the cultivation of tung oil trees. Furthermore, fruits of temperate climate, such as peaches, pears, plums, all grow well; and yet none of these resources are developed.

On the higher slopes there are thousands of acres of pasture lands for grazing, but there are only a few cattle roaming around. The lower hills are thickly covered by bamboo forests, good material for the making of paper, yet it is not utilized. Besides this, petroleum, bituminous coal and gold have been found, yet the district has never been scientifically surveyed or developed.

"You see," he emphatically concluded, "my people are poor, but they are not interested in any of these, because they are deeply absorbed in gambling. Come, come and educate my people. If they know more, their interest will surely be shifted to something more worth while. Now when I ask them to cooperate with me on projects for the good of the community, they refuse because they do not understand. Educate them, then they will know what is good and what is harmful. Please do come and do some social service for us." This is the call from Yin-Siu-Wan, a place beyond a mountain, but only about 50 miles from Chengtu.

A little farther north we came to Peach Pass, a tiny village located in a long narrow gorge, where there is very little land fit for cultivation. War, flood and fire have brought disaster to the region, and within 50 years, the population has been

reduced from over 100 families to less than 10. There is certainly silver ore in the valley, and forests and medicinal herbs on the high mountains, but the man in authority is an opium addict, and the people are ignorant, so these great natural resources are undeveloped.

The next region we visited was the territory controlled by the Feudal Lord of Wan-sze. The ancestral royal lord of this territory was from Tibet, called in by the Chinese government to fight the mountain tribes in that northwest wilderness. After he had successfully conquered the tribes, he was given a few valleys where he and his men could settle down. Therefore, he became king in his own territory and his men became his subjects. He owned the land and his men became his tenants. They paid taxes to him and he was responsible for any tax to the Chinese government.

The Wan-sze-tu-sze owns 28 valleys with a population of about 6,000 people, all of Tibetan descent. He has four headquarters, located at strategic points in his domain. We visited two of his castles, both of which were in a sad state of dilapidation. The last feudal lord died about three years ago, leaving his young widow in charge of his lands and his people. The actual direction of affairs, however, is in the hands of paid men, most of them opium addicts.

Since the destruction by the Communist Army in 1935, no place in the whole territory has recovered its former prosperity and grandeur. Even the castle in which the royal mother and sisters of the former lord are now residing, is in a state of disrepair. Doors that were broken are still not mended; roofs and towers are on the point of falling down. The private lamasary is a heap of broken tiles; prayer wheels are broken and prayer sheets are tramped in the floor. The whole place gives an impression of decay and death. However, the old lady

was kind and friendly. She told us all the sad experiences that she has gone through, and she has decided that nothing is better than to study and to become educated and to live an intelligent life. She entertained us royally and showed us the room in which her two daughters are studying and also showed the compositions that they had written. She told us that she had employed a private tutor for her daughters, and when they have enough background she will send them to school in Chengtu.

In cooperation with the Wenchuan government, she has also opened a school near her residence for the children of the people. But the people are widely distributed in the valleys beyond the mountains and one school is only a drop of water in the ocean.

The castle we visited at Grass Slope Valley, where a paid man is in charge of the property and people, is a mere skeleton. It is a huge place with enough rooms to hold Ginling College and more, but some of the stairways are partly gone, others totally gone, and there are big holes in the floor. The kitchen is larger than any of the lecture halls of West China University, but it is empty and deserted. The whole building gives an impression of a haunted place. We slept for three nights in one of the front rooms and it constantly reminded us of the "House of Seven Gables." If only somebody could have it and turn it into a social center, what good it would do for the communities in that vicinity!

The valleys of Grass Slope usually have more rain than the surrounding region, and even in times of great drought in other sections, these valleys are green and inviting. The tragic part is that while the natural vegetation is luxuriant, the cultivated lands look badly neglected, and the people look sleepy and lazy. With all the mountains thickly covered with vegeta-

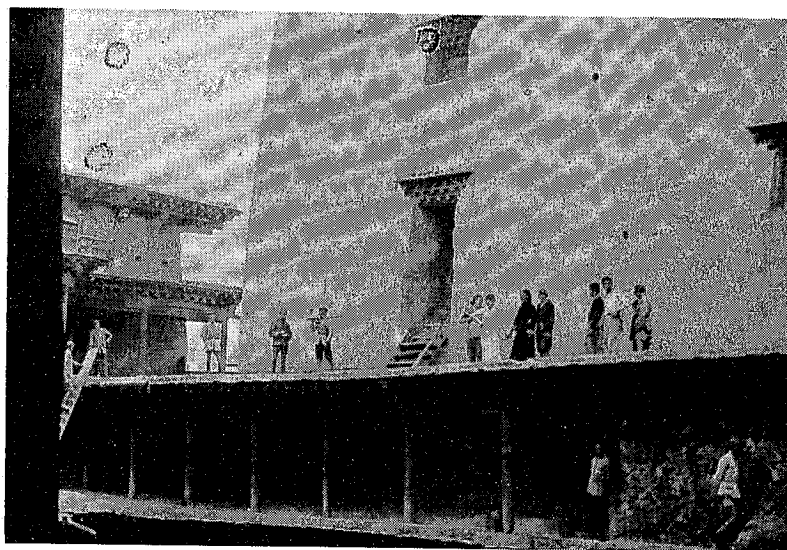
tion, they have not enough fuel to use. Their houses seem about to come down and the people live on the edge of starvation, yet the valley smiles with potential wealth. Lacquer and pepper trees have been sources of wealth in the past, but are now neglected.

In the upper reaches of the valleys there are vast stretches of pasture lands but they have few animals, because they fear the attacks of wild animals. In the lower valleys, very little wheat is cultivated for the same reason. There are plenty of medicinal herbs on the high mountains, yet they say they do not have people to do the digging. It seems that Grass Slope Valley is a place where Nature has bestowed much but man is sitting and waiting in his dreams for the final crack of doom. Such is the homeland of the famous panda that reached New York by air in 1941!

The lamasary at the west end of the region is no exception. It, too, is neglected and dilapidated. The lama, who found it difficult to keep his body and soul together, ran away last year. Rolls and rolls of ancient lama prayers are buried under piles of broken tiles. Prayer wheels are badly weathered and broken. The whole valley gives one the impression that what the people have had has been taken away from them, yet nothing has been given to them to fill the aching void. They seem to be corpses without souls. During our five days' visit in the region, we felt that we were moving around in a graveyard inhabited by ghosts. But even here we had one experience that made the people live in our memories.

At sunset one day, as we were looking for a place to spend the night, we met an old woman returning from her work in the field. We asked her if we could spend the night with her, and she immediately revealed her suspicion of us by her many sharp questions. She finally decided to accept us, however, and

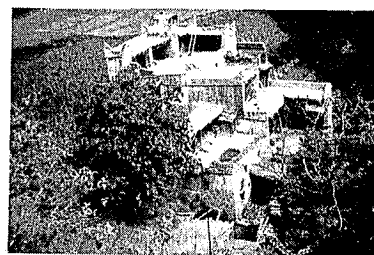
AMONG THE TRIBES PEOPLE



The castle of the Wan-sze-lu-sze



Daughter of the feudal lord of Wan-sze, a future Ginling student



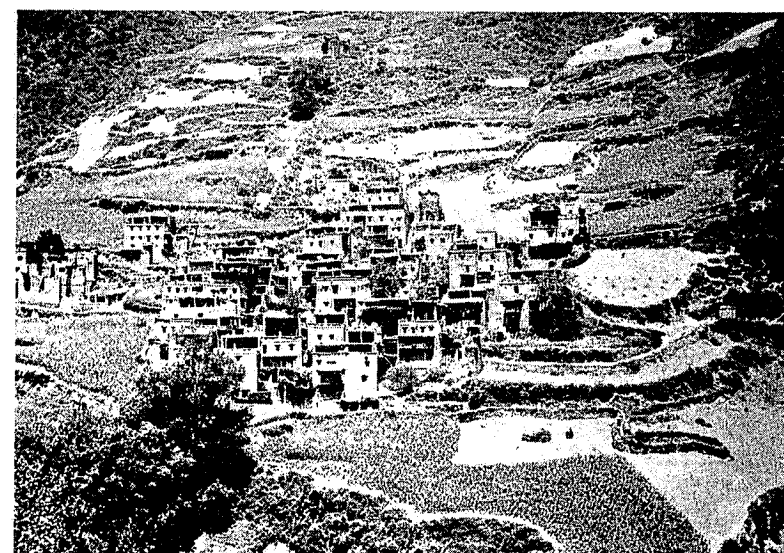
The tribes people gather on flat-topped houses to sing



Ginling girls in Giarong costume. Dr. Liu in the center



The tribal dance at the end of the Training Institute



Turnip Village showing the terraced fields

after a long visit in her kitchen, she and her family came to the conclusion that we were not harmful people. They then became very friendly and hospitable and decided to give us a treat of potatoes. One of the Ginling girls, bare-foot in her straw sandals, helped to dig the potatoes, washed them in the cold mountain stream, and brought them back to the house. The old lady was delighted. "These people are not good for nothing," she murmured to her husband, "they can do hard work too." Thus we won their confidence, and they talked to us of their many problems. In the evening, the whole family gathered on the flat roof of their house and we began to learn their mountain songs. Hearing the singing, the whole valley echoed and people from far and near came and joined us on that single roof. After that night, we did not see another such lively group in all the Grass Slope Valley.

A week later, when we were in the city of Wenchwan, the old lady rushed into the place where we were having our breakfast. She said, "I have heard you have come to Wenchwan and are on your way to Weichow, so I have rushed over the mountain to tell you that by the time you come back in September, the walnuts will be ripe and my other fruits will be good for eating, too. So, on your return, you must visit us again." We told her we would try but could not promise. She continued, "Yes, you must come back. We have just come to know you and like you. You must not go away without seeing us again." We regret that we did not get to see her on our return trip, as time did not allow. But if we could get that haunted castle as a social center, that particular community would act as a nucleus to start any kind of work, for they have already taken us in as friends.

We went through Turnip Village, a name that really represents nine settlements widely scattered through the mountains. The people, about 2,000 in number, are all of the Ch'iang

tribe. The land is fertile, but an adequate water supply is a serious problem. The mountainsides are being denuded in order to get more arable land, and in their ignorance, the people do not realize that the more such land they make, the fewer streams they have and the more serious becomes their water problem.

The people work very hard all day, but in the evenings they gathered eagerly around us, talking, singing and asking questions about life in the outside world. Since these evening meetings were not long enough to teach them all they wanted to know, we went to the fields with them in the day to help gather the pepper berries and we talked and sang as we worked.

The women usually pay very little attention to the comfort of their children. In the first place, most of them are doing the work of men and they really have no time to do more than keep their babies alive. In the second place, they have no idea of what to do. There is almost no such thing as clothing for the children; they are tied up in bundles just to keep them from getting frozen or sunburned. Therefore, during our evening gatherings, one of the Ginling girls cut patterns of children's clothing for them, and also made a garment for the little child of our host for demonstration. The women got so interested that a number of them brought over cloth, both old and new material, asking for help in sewing for their children. The women are also very much interested in learning to knit, because wool is a home product there.

They all complained against the school teacher. They said he had not taught ten days during the whole term. Children who have paid fees to go to school have not learned a single word for their money's worth. It is true that the getting of good teachers is not an easy job. The word "Borderland" still breathes terror to many people and living conditions are difficult, so it is hard to find well-trained teachers who want to

go there. Here is a call for those who want to sacrifice for a cause.

When we were ready to leave, nearly half of the village population turned out. Some women hung on to us and begged pathetically, "Must you go?" "We have not learned all that we want to learn yet." "Will you come back again next summer?" Their appeals made us feel that we must go back again. Can we resist such earnest requests as theirs?

In Li-fan County: When we left Turnip Village, we hurried toward the city of Li-fan. Li-fan County is second in size among all the counties of Szechwan, having an area of over 3,906 square miles, and a population of about 70,000, of whom 60,000 are tribes people.

In the entire territory of Li-fan there are at most forty primary schools and all of them are within a radius of less than 40 miles from Li-fan City. There is only one normal school, in the City of Weichow. Even with such a small number of schools, securing teachers is already becoming a tremendous task. The schools which do exist are very pathetic. Some lack adequate equipment, and almost without exception, they need better teachers.

However, the educational sky is not entirely overcast; there are still sparkling stars to be seen. When we reached the Lung-hsi Mountain settlement (of Ch'iang people), we were put up in the schoolhouse. It was the cleanest and most orderly place we had seen since we left Weichow. Maps were hanging on the wall and there was also a tiny library. The district leader told us that the place was their village temple until two years ago. The village people decided to throw out the gods and remodel the place into a schoolhouse. The property of the temple became the foundation fund for the school,

in charge of the district leaders. The religious teacher is allowed to live upstairs in the schoolhouse and his job at present is cooking for the school teachers and keeping the place clean.

The principal of the school is a young man in his twenties from somewhere near Shanghai, driven inland by the Japanese hostilities. According to the local custom, he is now married into a Ch'iang family and thereby becomes the heir of the family property and has all the privileges and responsibilities of the community.

There must be over sixty children in the school. In the evenings, when all of us were free, the pupils would gather in the schoolyard with their mothers and sisters and we had many a good time. They taught us their songs and we taught them ours, and we laughed at each others' mistakes. These children are alert, well-behaved and well trained.

There are still other star schools. The mountain settlement above Tung-hwa is also a Ch'iang people community. The Border Service Department of the Church of Christ has had a school there for three years. I could hardly believe my eyes when I re-visited the place this summer. I felt I must have gotten into a different community, because who can believe a community could change its outlook so much in a year's time. The children are full of life and interest. They put themselves whole-heartedly into their work as well as into their studies. Mothers and fathers have also learned to read. They are prompt in keeping appointments, loyal to their leaders and faithful to their promises.

One Ginling girl worked there for six months, and we had good reports of her everywhere we went, among the Ch'iang, the Giarong and the Chinese. The women kept ask-

ing us, "Will this teacher be coming back?" She not only won the people, but she made them different.

There is another school high up in the mountains where the teacher is a young man from Shantung, driven inland by the war. The inhabitants of this settlement are of the Giarong tribe and of the lama faith. This young man is doing so well that the district leader wants him to marry into his family.

Everywhere the district leaders begged for help in establishing schools, offering spacious rooms in official buildings, centrally located. Over and over we heard the same call: "Please do help us to have a school and give us a good teacher."

One day when we were cooking our lunch in a wayside inn, an old man came in and talked with us. He said he had just come down from the mountain next to the inn. He said that the people in his settlement greatly envy the people at Gia-Shan settlement (where the Ginling girl worked for six months). "The people there seem to live differently now; we must have a school too," he said. "Could you come and open a school?" We promised that we would bring his request to the leader of the Border Service Department and hope that they will be able to do something about it.

Calls for schools, for good teachers, for more intelligent living, for a better way of living are pouring out from the mountainsides. Even in the heart of the mountainous country of the Black River Valley, where the tribal people have practically nothing to do with the outside people, they are craving to know something of the world and to live a better life.

When we reached Li-fan City, we called on the governor as we had been requested to do. He presented two problems for our consideration.

First: He was planning to have a training class for all the primary school teachers in his county at Gia-Shan mountain settlement, and he asked if we would help. Of course we accepted the request without any hesitation.

Second: He had collected a number of reports of mineral deposits from the district leaders in the valleys around the city of Li-fan, and he asked if we would be willing to go and do some investigation about them. We gladly agreed to this also. He promised a subsidy in case we found this investigation carried us beyond our budget.

We started immediately for Yang-di mountain to investigate the deposits of iron ore, jade and coal. It is a most inaccessible region, and the trip took us longer than we had expected. The training institute was therefore half over before we arrived. My first impression of the teachers attending these classes was one of disappointment. They all seemed either very old or mere boys and, without exception, looked sickly and apathetic. But as we worked together, their interest grew, and they even asked for extra lectures. At the end of the course, the whole village turned out to see the play given by the teachers. After the play, the villagers carried in piles and piles of wood, lit a fire, and danced many tribal dances around the fire far into the night. The next morning the whole village presented the governor, staff and members of the training class a sheep and two chickens with the ceremony of the Ch'iang people. After the graduation exercises, the governor of the county, the village leaders, members of the student summer Border Service Corps, and members of the training class all feasted together on this present.

We learned later that, as a result of this training course, the teachers had organized themselves and were planning to issue a monthly paper for their mutual help in teaching. One

man was getting ready to go to one of the feudal lords in the wild west to help him to open a school. He wished very much that next summer we would send a few students to help them. People may look dull and uninteresting, but when their interest is aroused and when they know how, they are just as alert as anybody else. Everywhere one goes in the Borderlands, one feels that the harvest is ready, but the workers are few.

II. CALLS FOR CLINICAL HELP

Everywhere we went, people brought their sick, old and young, to us for treatment. We told them we were not medical doctors and we could not help them, but that we had a group of doctors who might be coming later. They would not listen. "You are teachers, surely you know what to do," they said, and they would not leave unless we did something. To those who had stomach aches, we gave soda; to others, we gave quinine. Others who had skin diseases, we gave a thorough wash and asked them to continue to do the same at least once a day. We gave them mercurochrome or iodine to color the water.

There are many kinds of diseases among them, some due to malnutrition and uncleanness. Most of the people have eye trouble; many have goiter. Infant mortality is high, and the decrease in population marked. A settlement that had 300 families a hundred years ago now has about 80, and another village of over 100 families has been reduced to 3. A little care would save many of the children if only the people knew what to do. People like us, who have had no training in doctoring or nursing, can help some. Imagine what real doctors and nurses could do!

III. CALLS FOR PRACTICAL AIDS IN OVERCOMING DIFFICULTIES CAUSED BY THEIR PARTICULAR ENVIRONMENT

In all these isolated districts, the people complained of the destruction caused by wild pigs and bears. The villagers divide the night into watches and each family takes turns beating gongs and shouting to frighten these wild marauders from the crops. Droughts are frequent and severe; seed is scarce and very poor; domestic animals are few and subject to many severe epidemics. These difficulties create a vicious circle and conditions go from bad to worse. Resources cannot be utilized, the cultivated land is being laid waste, and the population decreases. If helped, the region could supply medicinal herbs, wool, hides and skins, lumber, mineral resources and other raw materials for industry and for national reconstruction.

* * *

I hope I have given you a glimpse of life and its problems in the Szechwan mountain wilderness. Must the people who can survive this winter, and the generations that are to come to live in that land, continue to tread in the footsteps of their forefathers? They are calling out for a life line; are we not going to throw it to them if it is in our power to do so? Their well-being is connected with the health of the nation; and the nation's welfare is the welfare of all the nations.

GINLING



APRIL 1947

Home Again!

The long anticipated event has occurred! Ginling is back in Nanking after an absence of nine years, and college work has started once more on the home campus. On September 30, 1946, 332 girls were registered, the largest enrollment in the history of the College. In 1936, when there were 259 students, it was considered that the maximum capacity of the dormitories had been reached. This year, by putting three girls in a room and making other adjustments, accommodations have been found for over 300. Even this record enrollment represents only a small part of the total number of girls who applied for admission. The importance of maintaining entrance standards and the limited housing facilities made it necessary to disappoint many, but the very large number of applicants has insured a fine freshman class. The senior class of 59 is the largest in Ginling history.

All rejoice to be starting work again on the home campus, but there are many problems caused by the lack of furniture and equipment. In repairing and refurnishing, the guiding principle adopted was to do only the minimum essentials, and wherever possible to spend money on things of a permanent nature. Library chairs, classroom chairs, dining-room furniture, the kitchen and student bathrooms received attention first. The student social rooms and the big reception hall in the Smith building have been furnished with odd pieces left on the campus. Ceilings that were smoked black have been calcimined to insure more light, but walls that were originally sand-finished were only thoroughly washed. Chemistry laboratories were provided with new tables and lockers

for the safe-keeping of chemicals and glassware, but in biology and physics laboratories only the rough tables available on the campus are being used.

By November the expense of rehabilitation had already amounted to CN\$188,902,392, or approximately US\$75,000 at the varying rates of exchange that prevailed when the work was done. A rehabilitation grant of CN\$100,000,000 from the Ministry of Education and gifts from America have been used to help meet these expenses, but all available funds are exhausted, over-spent, in fact, and there is still much more that must be done immediately. Roofs must be repaired and all outside woodwork



A room for storage built in front of the former kitchen by the Japanese

should be repainted for protection. All work has been made more difficult by unavoidable delays in securing materials, laborers and money.

Practical Ingenuity

The heating plant is gone, and this loss, together with the staggering price of coal, means that there is very little heat at Ginling this winter, and almost no hot water. Kerosene oil is the cheapest fuel now available, and each teacher has her own tiny oil stove, locally made. The student dormitories are unheated. In one faculty residence where eighteen teachers are living, two large buckets of hot water are provided each night for the entire group. There is not even this luxury in the morning when ablutions are tempered by water hoarded in thermos bottles! One hot bath a week is all that is possible, and for even this, the minimum of hot water is provided.

The College garden affords an abundance of fresh vegetables. Fruits, eggs, chickens and other supplies are available, but prices are high, and cooking in either Chinese or western style presents real problems as stoves have either disappeared completely or deteriorated almost beyond the possibility of being used. Make-shift arrangements, produced by the local tinsmith and operated by ingenious Chinese cooks, serve surprisingly well, but one western faculty member writes cheerfully, "I think we would like a more effective cooking stove for next fall. Our family is quite sizable and the makeshift situation we have now is far from satisfactory."



USC ALEXANDERSON PHOTO

The children are fed a half can of evaporated milk diluted with boiled water

Every addition in the way of supplies is occasion for rejoicing, and when 120 boxes of laboratory equipment and materials from America reached the campus in October, the chemistry staff celebrated by devoting their entire time for several days to the business of unpacking. As yet, the department has no drawers, but the small paper boxes in which some of the supplies were packed were immediately converted for such use.

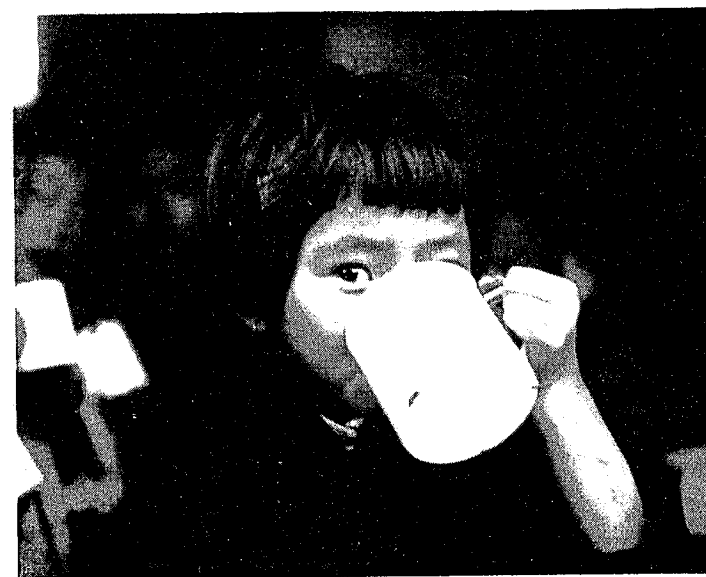
The gas plant has not yet been repaired, so fuel in the laboratory is a serious problem, but again ingenuity and persistence have offered at least a partial solution. In making distilled water, for instance, a distillation flask and charcoal burner are used and the precious liquid is obtained at the cost of approximately US\$.30 a quart and at the rate of one cupful an hour!

A Milk Feeding Station

The rural service work in West China was so successful and afforded so much excellent practical training for students while bringing definite benefits to the rural community that the College was eager to continue this type of service in Nanking. After a careful survey of several possible locations, it was decided to establish a center at the village of Swen Hwa Cheng, about ten miles from Nanking and easily accessible by bus. Here they have received a hearty welcome and enthusiastic cooperation from the people, and the work is already well started. In cooperation with CNRRA, a feeding station is maintained where over 500 children from two weeks to twelve years of age receive regular allotments of milk. Those who live nearby come every day to drink milk, and those who live at a distance come twice a week and take milk home with them. In an area where most children are seriously undernourished, the feeding station is an important factor in rebuilding health. Other health services are planned, and a nursery school and classes for illiterate adults and other features of the program so successfully followed in West China will be inaugurated.

A Forward Look

The period of exile is ended. Ginling is at home again, beginning the difficult task of rehabilitation with cheerfulness and determination. Traditional patterns are being followed, so Founders' Day was celebrated as usual early in November, and caps and gowns borrowed from Shanghai made it possible for seniors to follow the custom of making their first appearance in academic robes on this occasion.



USC ALEXANDERSON PHOTO

A happy little girl!

When sugar costs US\$1.00 a pound and butter over US\$5.00 and one orange over US\$.16, there could be little Christmas feasting, but a program jointly prepared by faculty and students brought Christmas fun and gaiety to the whole College. There was no exchange of gifts, but a collection amounting to over US\$60.00 made it possible to have the usual Christmas party for neighborhood children, and there was also the traditional party for the College servants, when each received a small useful gift.

There is no luxury on the Ginling campus this year, and many physical necessities are lacking, but there is abundant courage and unbounded faith in their work and its future. Influential men and women, realizing the importance of Ginling to the education of women in China, raised over US\$50,000 within a few days' time in Shanghai last summer, and loyal alumnae are planning regular annual contributions to the College budget. Dr. Wu comments: "I have become more humble and sober through recent experiences—humble, because higher esteem than due us is accorded Ginling; and sober, because, while we regret that the standards of our recent graduates are lower than before, they still are considered better workers than most."

Ginling presses forward!

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

GINLING
UNDAUNTED



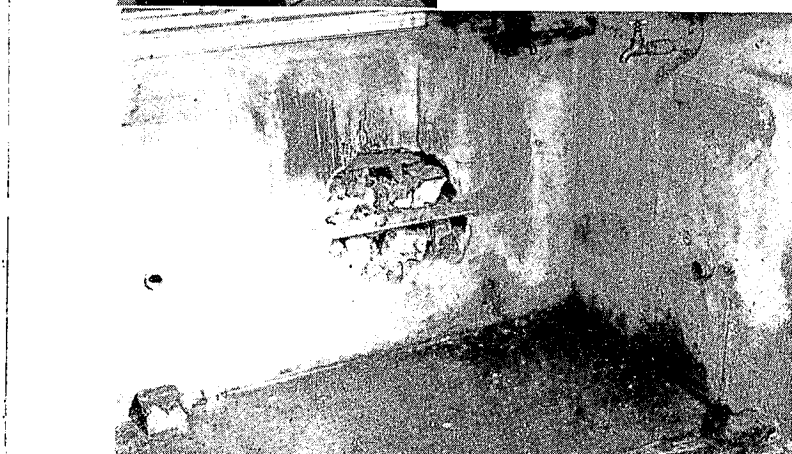
NOVEMBER, 1947



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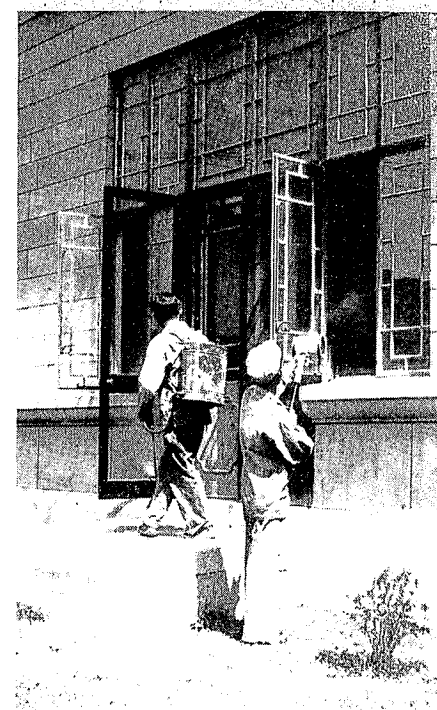
By inflation so great that students must use both hands to carry the money for one semester's fees;

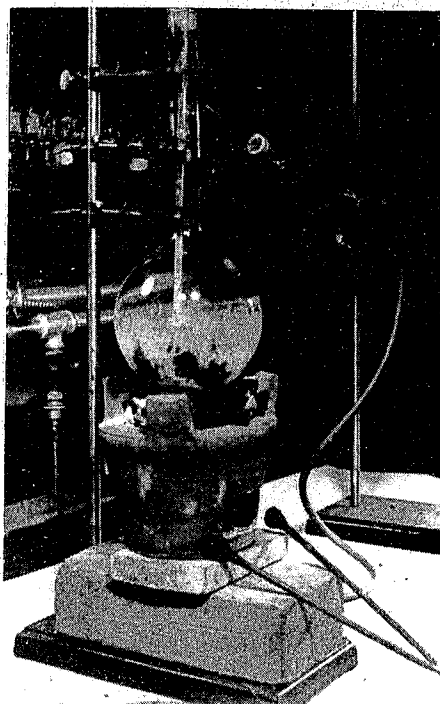
By Japanese destruction that left once well-equipped bathrooms completely stripped;



By malaria mosquitoes so numerous that the U. S. Army Advisory Group comes to the rescue and sprays buildings with DDT;

By unheated buildings that cause students to seek comfort in sunshine, their hot-water bottles in their laps;





By empty laboratories and makeshift scientific equipment, such as a charcoal burner and distillation flask for the production of distilled water;

By the dirt and disorder left by the Japanese that make it necessary for Practice School girls to wash windows and polish desks before work can begin;



GINLING

Girls work in the rifled library, making good use of the few books left.

They joyfully hail the arrival of beds from America. Now they will no longer sleep on the floor.





They have gay international parties in the once beautiful social hall, now furnished only with odds and ends.

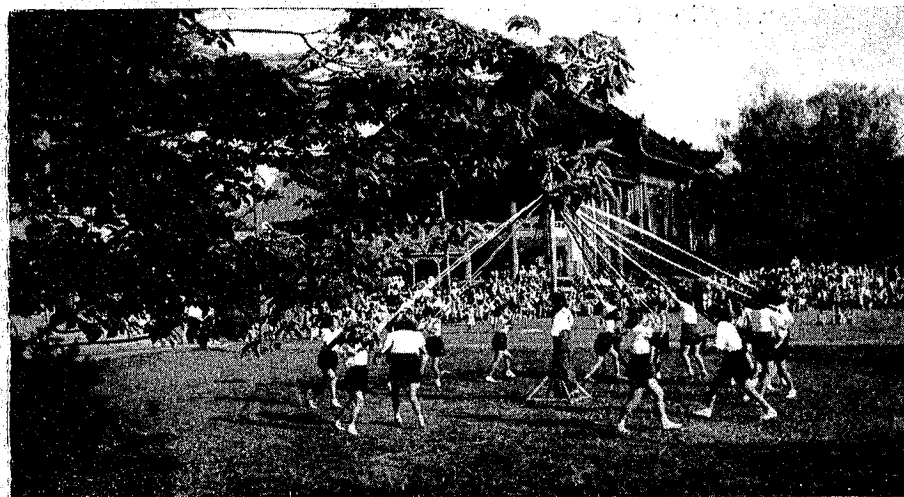
They make a holiday of work in the Home Economics Practice House and invite their friends to share the meal they have skillfully prepared from simple local products.



They open a Rural Service Station to which mothers and grandmothers bring children daily for health-giving milk and cod-liver oil.

They operate a Child Welfare Center where poor children from the neighborhood are introduced to the joys of swings and slides.





They end the year with a colorful dance drama, under the direction of Miss Peggy Lin of the Physical Education Department.

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

GINLING

APRIL, 1948



HIGHLIGHTS

Founders' Day, celebrated early in November, is Ginling's day for rejoicing and thanksgiving, for reunions and gaiety, for looking back and reaching forward, all spiced with cherished traditions. Lower classmen attend Founders' Day ceremony in blue Chinese gowns, but seniors probably wear their caps and gowns for the first time.

This year four of the five who graduated in Ginling's first class were present, and at the reunion dinner all but four classes answered roll call. An amusing program depicting the College in 1917, 1927, 1937 and 1947 served to emphasize the fact that Ginling's history has not been uneventful.

*The student body, led by the junior class
marches into the auditorium*



IN A YEAR

The second year after return to the home campus in Nanking a record enrollment of 440 filled all the dormitories with four girls in each room and an overflow of about 20 living on the porches. Something had to be done! Prices are too high to think of completing the campus plan with a tenth building in the colorful style of the other buildings, so a simple dormitory of gray brick is going up behind the main plant, where it will not spoil the original design.



*Logs to be sawed by the large hand saw into
lumber for the new dormitory*

Other construction includes the rehabilitation of the beautiful Central Building, pictured on the cover. This building was a gift from Smith alumnae and is being restored with some of Smith's contributions to her sister college.

AT GINLING

Highlights in the athletic program for the year were Ginling's 23rd Annual Field Day and a citywide athletic meet. Field Day was held on the rehabilitated athletic field, not on the front quad-

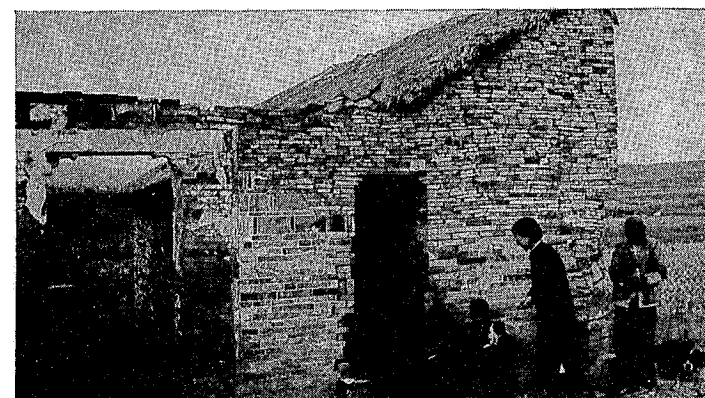


This wooden building erected on the campus by the Japanese serves a useful purpose as a temporary gymnasium

range as last year. It was planned with great enthusiasm and moved off in the best Ginling tradition.

In the citywide meet, Ginling girls took 9 out of a possible 11 first places, 7 seconds, 3 thirds, 5 fourths and 4 fifths! Others competing were students from Central University, Chang Yin Normal College and individual entries.

1947-1948



Miss Tsü Yu-dji pays a visit to a woman who is aided by the Shwen Hwa Cheng Rural Station

A highlight in Ginling's rural service program was the dedication of a new building to house the work at Shwen Hwa Cheng. This Station, under the able direction of Miss Tsü Yu-dji, brings new hope to rural women such as this widow who lives with her five-year-old child in a windowless one-room hut. She earns their living by making shoes which the little girl sells in three neighboring villages. A bit more is added to the family income by the resale of candies bought in Shwen Hwa Cheng. There is a bed in the house and a charcoal burner and a box which serves as a table. A quilt which Miss Tsü gave her is kept buried during the day, for safety, in a pile of straw at the foot of the bed.



*Miss Hwang Sub-han, Alumnae Secretary, interprets
some graphs of alumnae statistics*

STUDENT STATISTICS — Fall 1947

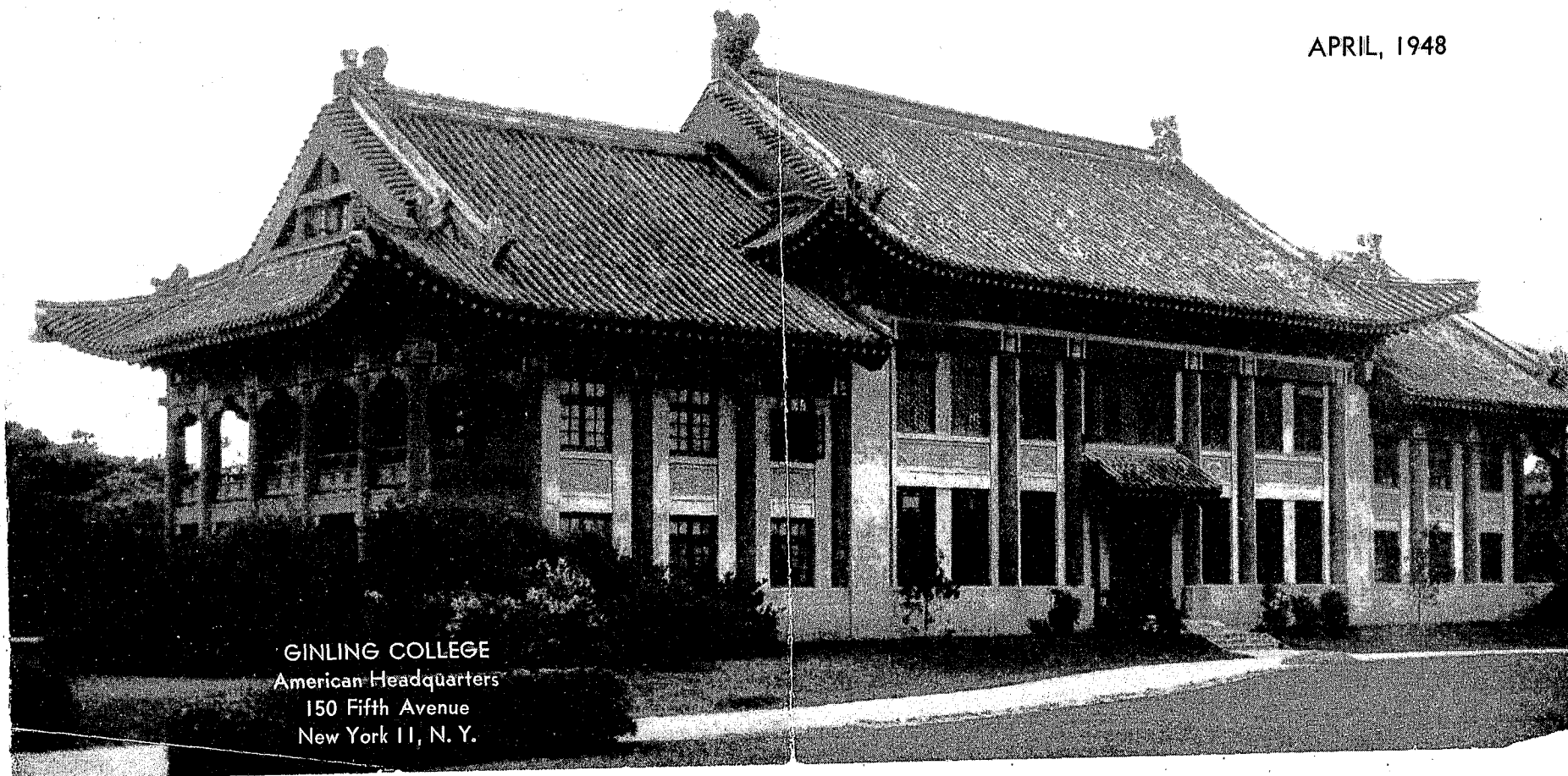
Enrollment:	Geography	8
Old Students233	Pre-medical	28
New Students207	Pre-nursing	10
Total440	Special P.E.	38
	Specials	6
Majors	Total	440
Chinese25	Religion	
English76	Protestant Christians	176
History28	Roman Catholic Christians	3
Music19	Buddhists	1
Physical Education	Mohammedans	3
Sociology97	Hindus	2
Biology19	No Religious Affiliation.....	255
Chemistry38	Total	440
Home Economics41		

ALUMNAE STATISTICS — OCTOBER 1947

Total Number (1919-1947)	727
(Deceased — 29, Living — 698)	
Occupation	237
Education	1
College President	21
Middle School Principals	16
Dean and Supervisors	
(College-University 8, Middle School 8)	
Teaching	199
(College-University 52, Middle School 147)	
Social Service	89
Rural Work	4
Religious Work	11
Medical	33
(Medical Doctors — 22, Nurses — 11)	
Literary	8
Government Service	66
Homemaking	142
(Married — 360, 218 having other occupations in addition to homemaking)	
Engaged in Graduate Study	68
(In China — 2, Abroad — 66)	
Other	24
No record	20
Total	698
Advanced Degrees	
Ph.D.	16
M.D.	22
M.A. and M.S.	73

GINLING

APRIL, 1948



GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

Ginling News



April 1949

Encouraged by the present lull in China's civil war, scores of determined young students have recently returned to the Ginling campus and hope to be able to complete the spring semester's work.

During the last two months of 1948, with the Communist armies sweeping down on Nanking, so many alarmed families called their daughters home from the college that only about eighty students remained to finish out the fall term. Many lived far away and, having gone home for safety, could not possibly return.

Spring Term Opens

Regardless of the continued military and political uncertainty, however, the spring semester opened during the latter part of February. Those girls who could return trickled back by threes and fours, until the end of registration saw approximately 150 students on the campus. This is only a little more than one-fourth of the number of students who were registered last fall, but considering all the factors involved, the college authorities regard this as a good percentage.

"There are many girls from Kwangtung, Fukien, Szechuan, Hunan, and Hupeh," says a recent letter from a faculty member, "whom we would not expect to return before the



Girls practice Spanish folk dance.



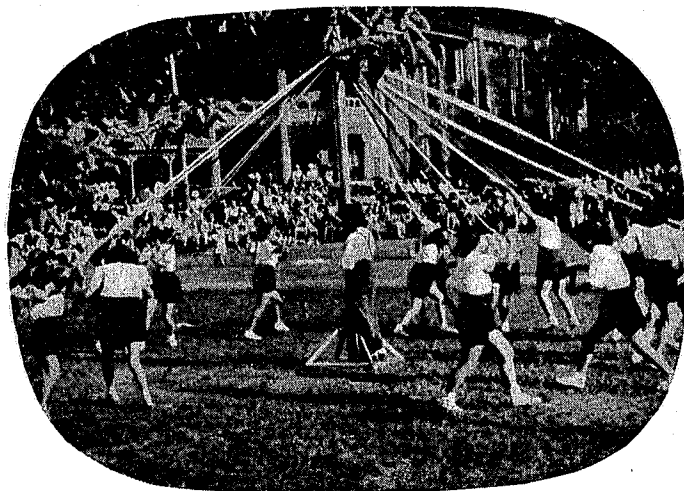
A sophomore does athletic stunt.

situation in Nanking is settled. What is heartening is that those of our girls who are guests on other campuses have all written telling us how homesick they are for Ginling and how they certainly plan to return to the college next fall. Two girls actually left the colleges where they were enrolled in Shanghai after all their fees had been paid for the term, and returned to Ginling."

Faculty to Carry On

In the minds of the college authorities there is no thought of retreat or of abandonment of the work in which so much Christian giving and living has been invested. There is hope that, whatever the political regime, Ginling may continue to provide Christian education for the young women of China. Religious liberty and academic freedom will be insisted upon. Only if these are not permitted, will the college be closed. Then the experiment of maintaining a Christian institution under a Communist regime will at least have been made.

"Here, at Ginling," writes President Wu Yi-fang, "we



Students in physical education department perform May-pole dance at annual demonstration held every Spring.

faced the question thoroughly last November and came to the conclusion that we would carry on no matter what changes should come in the political set-up. First of all, there is no place secure enough to justify the moving. And secondly, the rapid spread of Communism in China is due not so much to the appeal of Marxism itself as to the decay of traditional culture and complications in the international situation. It is no longer possible nor desirable to hope for a return of the pre-war state of things. For the future of the country there has to evolve a new code of living.

"While we realize that a school is closely affected by the

political and social environments, we still think that as a Christian college we should try our best to cultivate the positive qualities in future citizens."

Student Urges Continued Study

How a good many of Ginling's students feel about carrying on their work despite unsettled conditions is quaintly expressed by an undergraduate in a recent theme entitled "Return to Ginling or Not?"—written as an English assignment.



Ginling girls start on a get-acquainted picnic on Lotus Lake.

"A troubled idea stayed always in my mind at home during the holidays," wrote this student. "Should I return to Ginling or not? I couldn't decide. Now I am sitting in front of the window at Ginling; occasionally I raise my eyes and see the home-like buildings and the sweetness of the early spring on the campus. Then I draw out my pen and write. If you are

now in doubt about whether to return to Ginling or not, I can give you some advice. I think it's better for you to return.

"You might think of the war. It is coming nearer and nearer to the north bank of the Yangtze River. You may think that people in Nanking are living in a very confused state. But haven't you thought that this is an hour for us to endure, to face bravely because this is our own country?

"What is the best thing for our students to do in this miserable time? What can we do for those people who have just been ruined by the misery? How can we help stop the guns, and keep the men at home? We can't do much. We are only students. We can prepare ourselves for the future. We can study hard. We can work steadily.

"You may stay at home, but then you will waste all your precious time. You may transfer to another school, but there is no other school like Ginling to stand against the storm. Here you can learn and study as usual. That is what we can do now. May it not be called our duty when we can't do anything else but read, learn, and study?"

Girls Help Needy Children

In addition to learning and studying, many Ginling students are also doing constructive work several hours a week in the Child Welfare Center across the street from the campus. Here, under the direction of a Ginling woman, both students and faculty members work with the underprivileged children.

The neighborhood is divided into five districts with a social



Sociology majors do much child welfare work. Top, students direct play at nursery school. Left, girls give tomatoes to needy children.

worker from the Center in charge of each. She visits the poor homes to see whether the children can be entered in nursery school or group work, whether the mother should come to the Center for milk powder for the baby, or whether the nurse is needed.

Here the word *poor* indicates direst poverty. It does not refer to families who have lost what they had, though many *are*

refugees, but to those who never have had much to lose. It is difficult to realize the poverty, both material and educational. These people lack even a container to bring for the powdered milk. Some live in make-shift shacks, others in caves dug in the hillsides.

In these surroundings social work does not imply just the giving of immediate relief. It is an educational process. It means trying to create within these poor folk a desire to pull themselves out of squalor and grasp whatever advantages are offered them. Ginling girls observe the work of the Center from the standpoint of nutrition, child development, and various phases of social work. Thus it serves as a lab for the college and a field for research for faculty members.

Ginling Plans for the Future

At least one positive advantage is being gained during this spring term because the student body is smaller; teachers are able to do more for the girls and are getting to know the individual student better than has been possible during the past few years. Faculty and students alike are steadfastly carrying on their work and are even laying plans for the year ahead. There are no defeatists at Ginling.

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.



GINLING NEWS

November, 1949

When Nanking was occupied by the Communists in the spring of 1949, Ginling College not only was spared actual warfare, but its work continued without interruption. This fall nearly 200 students are enrolled and the most recent news from the college continues to emphasize the fact that its academic courses and religious work are meeting with little interference.

Psychologically, of course, the students have been affected, but on the whole they have been reasonable and cooperative.

President Wu Outlines Problems

Pointing out the problems with which they have been faced, President Wu Yi-fang writes that "on the one hand, there is the appeal of the victorious liberating army and the call for additional workers in various lines. On the other hand, students are uncertain about future financial support from their families and about their own future work. Furthermore, emotionally they have been under a real strain in being cut off from their families, and some even now cannot get letters from their homes in Kuomintang areas."

Cover: Rural women learn sewing from Ginling students.

Ginling students cheerfully work under a broiling hot sun helping Shwen Hwa Chen field laborers gather fuel for cooking and washing. Working in the direct sunshine is a new experience for most of these college girls.



Because of their belief in the value of public service, which they have learned at Ginling and which is taught by the new political regime, students do even the hardest work willingly and with good group spirit.

Students Participate in Administration

The major change that has occurred at Ginling since the new government came into power in China has been the participation of students in college administration, a development which is new in the management of this college.

"Our aim," Dr. Wu declares, "is to have the students cooperate and participate in the slow process of effecting desirable changes. If we can have a responsible type of student, it is a very sound educational principle to have

students understand the task of college administration, and it helps secure better cooperation from them."

Ginling Girls Serve Rural Folk

Last summer a small group of Ginling students spent some time at Shwen Hwa Chen, the college's Rural Service Station. Here they observed farm life, helped the women cut fuel, and became co-workers on equal terms with the farmers, putting into practice some of the ideals of service ad-

Students in the home economics courses at Ginling prepare and serve meals, thus putting into practical use what they learn in class about well-balanced meals and nutritional values of food.



vocated both by Ginling and by the new government.

One day several of the girls helped the country women in the cotton patches at Shwen Hwa Chen pick weeds because the men were so busy weeding and pumping water into the rice fields that the women were needed in the cotton fields. Some of the students kept diaries, from one of which the following excerpt is taken. This anecdote reveals the typical enthusiasm these young college people have for serving their underprivileged countrymen and the gradual overcoming of the disdain with which educated Chinese formerly regarded manual labor.



Spinning is one of the major occupations of the rural women living in Shwen Hwa Chen, where Ginling College's Rural Service Station is located. Students teach them practical household methods.

Students Weed Cotton Field

"It was a rather hot day," writes a sophomore from the sociology department, in her quaint English. "Before we started out, a village woman with a bundle of weeds in her hand came to see us.

"Teachers, I understand you are coming to pick weeds in our cotton fields. I'm afraid you can't distinguish weeds from the cotton, so I've brought samples of several weeds."

"Then she showed us ten weeds. In the cotton field, filled with curiosity in our new work and feeling a new kind of happiness, we worked together row by row, careful not to destroy cotton plants, avoiding thorns and worms.

"Country people seeing us go out with sickles, and seeing us at work in the field, whispered to each other. A fifty-year-old woman was overheard saying to some children, 'In the olden days farmers were not so respected. Now the world has changed. Here teachers are coming to the country to learn from us and to help us.'

"Her words made us feel we are now models for the farm people. This made us work more quickly and with greater interest. To lessen our fatigue we sang songs about the farm work. Farmers came to watch us, and when the buffalo herdsman was going home, we had finished the field.

"Other farmers needing help with weeds soon applied to the Service Station for help, and during the next few days we aided several of them, weeding fields of cotton, sesame, and soy beans."

Dr. Wu Yi-fang and Ginling commencement speakers walk in academic procession.



Thus, something new is being created in China when professors and college students are willing and even eager to work side by side with field laborers on equal terms doing menial, but necessary, farm tasks.

Dr. Wu Has Hope for Future

What the next few months will bring no one knows, but those at Ginling who carry on their work in times such as these are showing great faith and courage.

"This is a very challenging time to live in China," writes Dr. Wu. "What we are hoping is that the new coalition government under Communist leadership may adjust to the Chinese tradition of being moderate. Our people have experienced deep suffering and unsettled conditions for decades and have endured large-scale fighting for twelve years. We cannot help hoping once more that after the Communists begin in earnest to build up the country, they will consider the interests of the people and the nation. We in Christian education wish to contribute what we can to the training of women and the cultivation of personalities."

For those of us in America who believe that Christian teaching has significance for the future of China it is imperative that we continue to strengthen and support the efforts of these Christian leaders.

**GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.**

Ginling News



APRIL, 1950



Ginling students work diligently and earnestly to prepare themselves for future service to the people of China. Such service has motivated the college's training since its founding.

With each passing day Ginling, through the projects of its Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Chen, continues to render aid to the people of China. Pointing out that all the Rural Service Station's projects are in line with the new government's program of social service, a faculty member writes:

"We feel this is a fortunate thing because it enables us to carry on and develop our work and still hold fast to the Christian purpose on which the work is founded. The fact that we are *living* the Christian principles every day, as

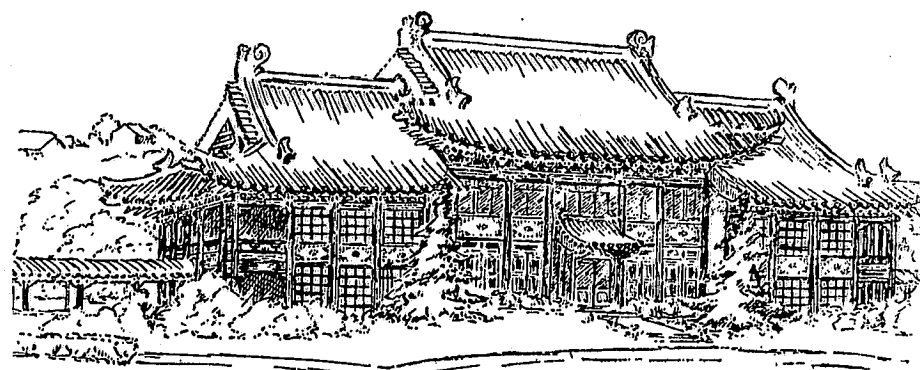
Cover: Toy exhibit at Rural Service Center in Shwen Hwa Chen.

well as preaching and teaching them, increases the prospect of our being allowed to continue our services under the present political regime."

Students Teach Farm Families

Typical of the services conducted at the Rural Service Station is the winter school. Ten Ginling students, during their recent long winter vacation, assisted in this school and in several other of the Station's projects. At this season, when the people are celebrating the old Chinese New Year, the farm families have time for study and recreation; and both men and women attend classes. There were forty men this winter in the men's literacy class alone.

Picturesque Chinese-style buildings add beauty to Ginling College campus.



Authorities Praise School

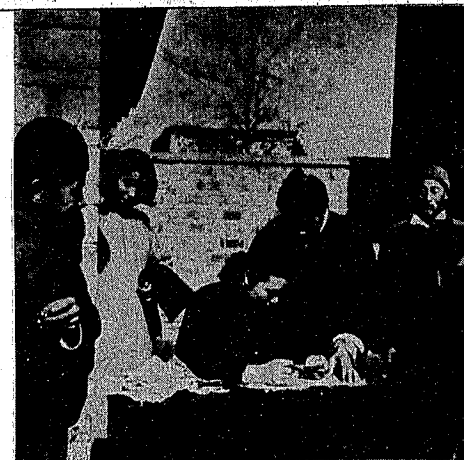
"A few weeks ago," says a recent letter from President Wu Yi-fang, "the supervisor from the *hsien* (county) went around to inspect all the schools in Shwen Hwa Chen and nearby villages. There was no question but that the school at our Center was the best in the whole area, and it received high praise. Henceforth, it will serve as the model 'winter school' for the entire *hsien*."

"At our Center the staff are experienced and have become a part of the community, and the local people had requested the repeating of these classes before the authorities launched their 'winter schools.' Such experience is most heartening, not merely because of the fruitful work of the Rural Station, but because it shows again the discriminating good sense of the intelligent common people."

Sociology Majors Conduct Survey

Recently Nanking's Municipal Government asked Ginling's sociology department to help make a survey of the prostitutes in the city, with the idea of stopping the practice and helping the girls and women find useful occupations. Twenty-five sociology majors, under the supervision of

Ginling girl at Rural Service Station registers destitute villagers of Shwen Hwa Chen who need clothing. The Station carries on many different kinds of social welfare in surrounding villages.



two professors and two instructors, surveyed three areas.

"From the viewpoint of the college," Dr. Wu writes, "we were most gratified that the two other organizations who cooperated in this survey (the police bureau and the Democratic Women's League) praised very highly the work of the Ginling students."

Students Impress Police Staff

"At Hsia Hwan the police bureau staff saved money from their own board in order to treat our students with a feast and wine at the end of the survey to show their thanks and



Ginling student helps people of Rural Service Center cut fuel to be sold to buy rice for flood refugees.

appreciation. In the other two areas, also, the men commented very favorably on the way our students carried out the work. They said frankly that this experiment made them change their former impression that students from Christian institutions were isolated and aloof from the community. They added that in the future if there is more social work to be done they will come to the college again to ask for our cooperation."

Military Approve Nursery School

Visitors from the Third Route Army recently spent an entire morning at the nursery of Ginling's Child Welfare Center. According to the supervisor, these Communist visitors asked to see only the Nursery School but the supervisor seized this opportunity to tell them about the other work for older children, the handicraft classes for mothers, as well as the health work for the community.

She reports that these visitors appreciated the very economical way of providing educational toys and such other features as individual wash basins made from tin cans.

Ginling Promotes Spirit of Service

Ginling, as it has throughout its history, continues to instill in its students the spirit of service, and through its Rural



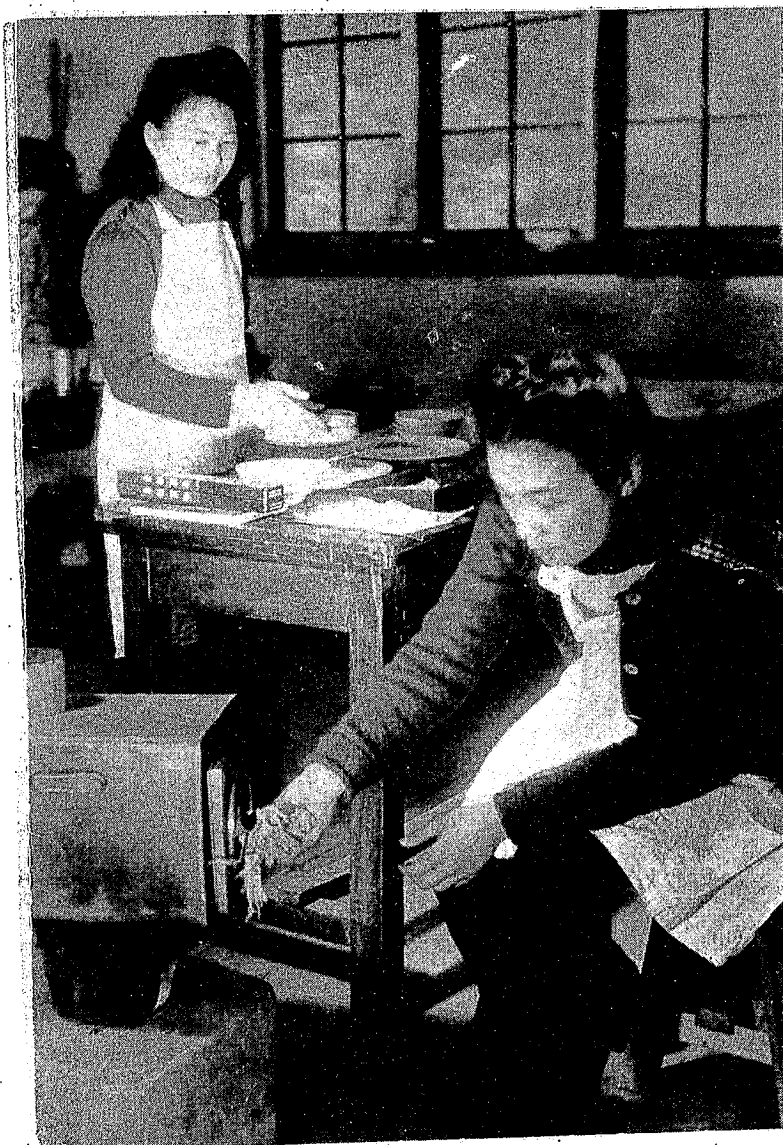
College's physical training program builds healthy young women.

Center provides them with the opportunity to serve China's underprivileged classes. All Americans who are true friends of these zealous students, and of the Chinese people, will help keep this social service program alive by continuing their support of Ginling.

Recently a false report of the resignation of President Wu Yi-fang has been circulating. Again this office has been in a position to label this tale as baseless rumor. Dr. Wu has NOT resigned and is still president of Ginling.

You can rest assured that we will let all friends of Ginling know if there are ever any serious changes at that college. Meanwhile Dr. Wu and her colleagues carry on with the enthusiasm and effectiveness reflected in this issue of *Ginling News*.

GINLING COLLEGE
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President Wu's ever-present guidance in days of change inspires courage among Ginling girls.

The beginning of a new year finds Ginling rich in achievement and undaunted in faith. Incomplete registration figures show an enrollment of 215, an increase of twenty per cent over last year. Dr. Wu Yi-fang reports "good spirit and a fine morale."

In June, Ginling completed its first full year under the new People's Government of China. There was a new seriousness to Commencement as the program centered around the theme, "China Calls." Scenes showing vividly the call of the nursery school and of social work, of the farmer and the factory worker, were followed by a talk by Dr. Wu

Cover: Homemaking students bake with oven made from kerosene tin.

stressing the unusual challenge of the times. The whole tone was one of service to the people.

Class Day was marked by presentation of a unique class gift. Having lacked tools as they toiled over their vegetable gardens, the Class of 1950 made those their parting gift. "The effect was perfect; it was a strange but very dignified blending of the old and the new. The girls look so lovely in their white dresses, their black hair . . . holding rakes, hoes, poles, and of all things, buckets! I personally shall never forget the picture—it holds so much meaning."

Christian Activities Grow in Vigor

Christian activities on the campus have continued without interference and with greater student participation.

Ginling students, while at Rural Service Station, get first-hand information in chat with an old country woman.



Some of the Chapel services are entirely in their charge. The last service of the year was conducted by the Christian members of the graduating class. On the whole, student attendance has increased.

The Christian Student Association has several strong Christian leaders, to whom religion is vital. Their service program includes a Sunday School for neighborhood children and a Sunday evening service for campus servants. A number of small groups provide opportunity for fellowship.

Recently a three-day conference for Christian students in Nanking was held to discuss plans for the year. Mornings were given to Bible study, self-study, and lectures on present theological trends; afternoons and evenings to discussions. The days closed with worship services. The students took the leading part and showed real desire to deepen their Christian faith and to express it positively in the building up of a New China.

Child Welfare Center across the River

The Ginling College Child Welfare Center across the street from the campus is a very busy place, not only caring for many children but serving as a laboratory for students majoring in sociology and home economics. Space is limited, and there is necessity for constant adjusting; but much is being done. Nursery School takes care of 45 children; kindergarten of 40; some 250 others are enrolled in various kinds of Group Work. In addition to these "privileged few," many come for medical treatment.

The parents of more than half the children are unemployed; others are rag-pickers, rickshaw-pullers, and peddlers. Some meet the cost of the simple lunches by providing commodities. Others pay by doing such needed work as repairing toys. Parents have agreed that any surplus will be used to pay for others unable to do so for themselves.

A full-time nurse inspects the children daily and attends to simple needs. A social worker makes personal contacts with parents in their homes. Parents meet to discuss business problems of the Center and matters of child care and

Music continues to be a popular major. Here a sophomore plays a Mozart Sonata under supervision of her piano instructor.



training. A sewing class teaches women to make over old clothing for sale at nominal prices to those in need.

Ten Dollars Buys a Thousand and More Baths!

During the winter, in very pinched space, a bath house was opened. Nursery school children could bathe twice a month; older children once. The kitchen was used because the fire which heated the water heated the room as well.

While their parents work in fields all day, nursery school children listen eagerly to story being told by Ginling student trained in child welfare.



With money from a memorial fund recently given, a real bath house has been built during the summer. Ten dollars U.S. will furnish fuel and water to bathe a thousand children for a month!

Nutrition Students Educate Their Fellows

With the return from study abroad of Miss Ho Yung-djeu '30 and the arrival of Miss Mary Katherine Russell, nutrition courses have taken on new life. To make feeding experiments possible, a small nutrition laboratory has been made out of a former furnace-room. The sink is of brick and concrete; the "balance" is an inexpensive Chinese steel-yard of wood. Eleven rats provided by the National University Medical College were the first experimental animals.

One of the greatest problems is that of educating the public. The new official standards of "92 per cent extraction rice and 81 per cent extraction flour" not only help to meet shortages but actually provide greater nutritive value than more highly refined products. But people used to white rice and white flour are difficult to convert. The nutrition students are accepting the challenge of introducing these grains to their own campus, hoping to learn how to influence wider circles. They are also putting out a weekly market report.

Outstanding Pianist Joins the Staff

Music continues to be one of Ginling's most popular contributions. The department will soon be strengthened by the arrival of Professor Laurence Chia Lu Lee, who has

recently completed graduate study in this country. The Director of the School of Fine Arts of the University of Nebraska describes him as thoroughly well grounded in theory and "a superb pianist." His graduate piano recital is reported the best student's recital at the University in twenty-five years. Mrs. Lee, also very highly spoken of, is to be a member of the Biology Department.

Baby Sitters Aid Busy Farmers

During the summer, in connection with its Rural Service Station at Shwen Hwa Chen, Ginling maintained two *Nung Mang* (Farmer Busy) Nurseries, each with 42 children and three teachers. As the parents work from dawn to dark, the children come about 6:30 and do not leave until 5:00. Two lunches are served, with the parents supplying wheat, vegetables, and fuel. With their children protected from village ponds and hot sun, the parents can concentrate on the work in the fields. The teachers are village girls between 18 and 26 who have had little education above the grades but have been given training for this special work.

GINLING COLLEGE
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Dear friends,

A cable has recently come from Miss Ruth Chester in Chengtu, urging me to return in January because doctors have advised that Dean Djang be relieved of extra duties. Dr. Chester, Dean of Studies, and Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan, Dean of Students, have been carrying the administrative responsibilities during my absence. I can easily understand how such an extra burden has proved too much for Dr. Djang. I have, therefore, decided to go home earlier than I had expected. I am sorry to cut short my stay in America and regret that I have not been able to see many of my friends. However, from my own experience, I know of the strain of working under war conditions and the hardship of trying to solve problems due to the abnormal cost of living. Now that I have been in America for six months and have enjoyed the change, I am eager to go back and relieve Dr. Djang and Dr. Chester.

I am happy to tell you that Dr. Chester's cable said that the College is running smoothly, and the enrollment, though somewhat lower than last year, is nevertheless greater than the highest record of pre-war times. You have heard the story of the long trek west to Chengtu, so you may be interested to hear more of how the College is actually run.

We were fortunate to have found hospitality on the spacious and beautiful campus of West China Union University. There we were permitted the use of classrooms and allowed space in attics or basements for laboratories. For dormitories we built a simple building with a grant from the provincial government. I have seen double-decker beds in American colleges, but the

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double-deckers our girls use consist of plain wooden frames and boards without springs or mattresses, and there are four girls in one room 10½ feet square.

Most of the girls are from occupied areas. Some of their families have moved into West China, but many remained in their native towns. The girls hear from home only occasionally and can receive very little financial support. The government has granted a subsidy for their food and the College gives tuition scholarships. Now after six years of war and a complete blockade, the cost of living has risen many times above the pre-war level



Double-deckers at Ginling

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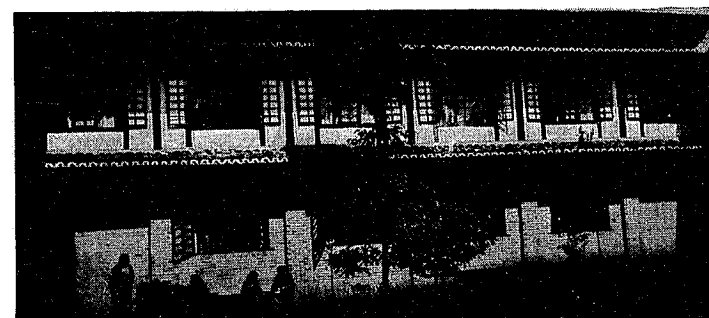
and it is increasingly difficult for the students to meet the minimum expenses.

In spite of such conditions, the students have shown splendid spirit. Let me give an illustration to show how they meet an emergency. Chengtu had its first air raid on June 11, 1939. Four bombs fell on or near the campus and about 100 people were wounded in a tea shop in the neighborhood. Our girls showed great resourcefulness in supplying the needs of the wounded and in caring for them during the night until they could be carried to the hospital. In spite of the panic created by this first raid and by the big fire raging in the city, the girls went to class as usual the next morning.

In their everyday life they are not unmindful of the war, and they volunteer for community service. Through the Neighborhood Center and our Sociology Department, the girls do part-time teaching in schools for poor children, and assist in classes for illiterate women and night classes for workers. They teach women home spinning and other forms of secondary home industry. Another group is active in preparing first-aid packages. During vacation periods, they join the Rural Service and Border Service Corps. The girls have learned to walk many miles just as the boys do. There is mutual benefit in this rural service, and our girls never fail to comment on the valuable experience obtained.

Ginling graduates have attained high prestige in various kinds of work in which they have participated. The largest group

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Ginling Dormitory in Chengtu

is the educational one, consisting of teachers in high schools, professors in colleges and responsible principals of girls schools. The second largest group is in medicine and nursing. The third group is in social work, including welfare work, rural service, and child care. The Rural Service Division under the New Life Movement is headed by a Ginling graduate. Two homes for war orphans have been under the supervision of Ginling graduates for several years. Another new line of work is in government offices. Many chemistry and biology graduates have joined research staffs. In fact, we never have enough graduates to fill the many positions offered.

In spite of the war conditions, I am glad to tell you that the College has been able to maintain its scholarship standard. Recently the National Ministry of Education initiated a national competitive examination for college students in their own major

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fields. For two successive years the sociology award was granted to Ginling girls. For the purpose of encouraging scholarship the Ministry of Education started a system of awarding a prize for the best graduation thesis in each field from those submitted by all the universities. One of our graduates won the award in the department of English. When we compare the size of the student body of Ginling with that of the large co-educational institutions, we realize that such awards speak well for our standards.

Some of you have read Dr. Liu En-lan's article, "Calls from Szechwan's Wilderness." You will be interested to know that last summer she again went to the Western district of Szechwan, at the invitation of the local Government, to make a survey of the mines in that region. She was accompanied by Dr. and Mrs. Whittington of her department.

Dr. Lung Cheng-fu, head of the Sociology Department, served as a member of the group making a study of Social Securities under the direction of the Minister of Social Affairs. Dr. Djang Hsiang-lan was invited by the Minister of Education to attend a conference on student guidance. She also serves on the Executive Committee of the Chengtu Association for War Orphans.

During the winter vacation last February, the Home Economics Department and the Education Department gave exhibitions and demonstrations of children's toys, clothing, food and reading material. It was carried out in cooperation with the Municipal Bureau for Mass Education and the exhibits were given in the

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Bureau's halls in the public park. During the three-day exhibit, there were over 20,000 visitors. It was hard on the student workers to be on duty in the unheated rooms. In fact, one of them fainted from exhaustion. Nevertheless, they were gratified by the response of the visitors and felt that their efforts were well repaid.

In the universities' annual rendition of Handel's Messiah, many members of the Ginling faculty and student body were in the chorus. Miss Lee accompanied at the piano and Miss Sutherland at the organ. Mrs. Lucy Yeh gave the soprano solos. For two years Miss Graves served as director.

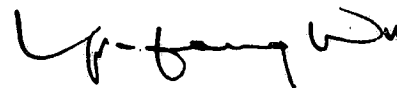
I have appreciated the unexpected privilege of coming to America this year. Those of you who have not heard of the how and why of my trip may like to know it. I came by air, one of a group of six scholars, sent by our government to study post-war problems. I accepted the invitation with the understanding that I use part of my time for renewing contacts with the constituencies of the College, and part for rest. I have met with groups informally, sat with committee meetings and attended conferences and conventions. In October I had a delightful visit at Smith upon the kind invitation of President Davis and of Mrs. Scales. This was my fourth visit to the beautiful campus of our sister college since 1928, and very naturally I told the Smith alumnae in Columbus that I was "going back" to Northampton. By increasing their contributions, Smith alumnae have given us the best proof of their consciousness of our needs and that they are standing by their sister

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college through these war years. May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation and gratitude to my Smith sisters and my other friends.

The second anniversary of Pearl Harbor has just passed. I can fully sympathize with you in your reflections over the past years and expectations for the future. In China we have observed the anniversary of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident six times and that of the Mukden Incident twelve times. The common experience of suffering and of fighting for freedom for mankind has made us "friends through tribulation." With courage we carry on together this hard struggle and are confident of final victory and a new order for the world.

Sincerely yours,

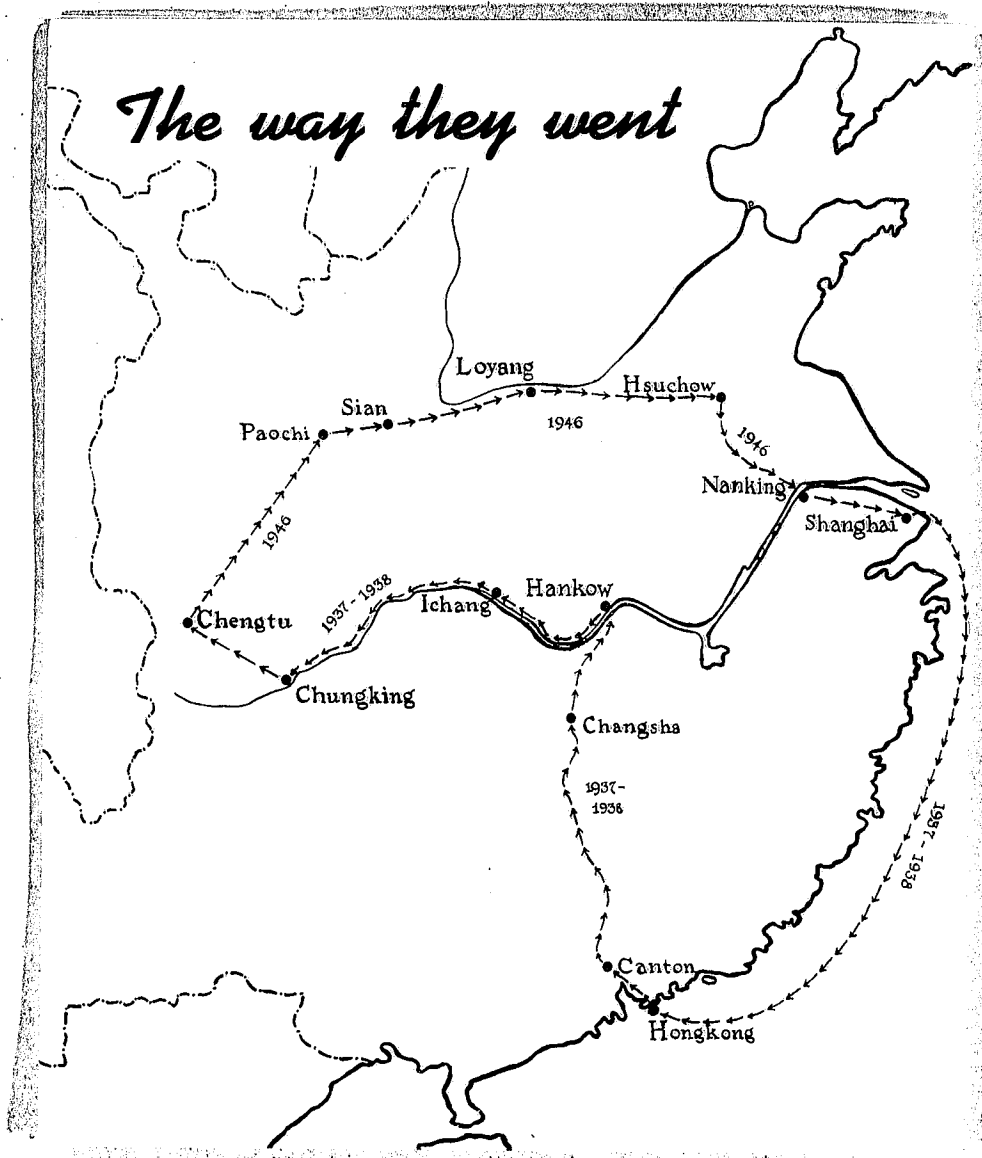


December, 1943

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
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The way they went



In 1937 Ginling left its home campus in Nanking and sought refuge and freedom in West China. By train and boat and sampan and bus, they went from Nanking to Chengtu, by way of Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow and Chungking.

In 1946, after nine years of war and refugee life, they returned to Nanking, not rapidly and comfortably on river boats down the Yangtze, as they had hoped, but by bus to Paochi and then by rail via Sian, Loyang and Hsuehchowfu to Nanking. The water in the Yangtze was exceptionally low all winter and the few boats available were used to move the Government, so the only possible route for large groups was the northern one.

The Chengtu to Paochi part of the journey, done by truck in



Waiting for the truck

four to eight days, went across the Szechwan plains through hilly and mountainous country, along poor and dusty roads, over streams where the trucks were ferried across one at a time. It was not an easy trip. There were twenty-seven adults and their baggage on each truck, the baggage going in first and the people sitting on top. One of the faculty, writing of the experience, says: "Sometimes it was fairly comfortable, sometimes it was very much the reverse, but at no time was it luxurious."

At night they stopped at Mission schools, churches, inns, or anywhere that they could find shelter. Again one traveler reports: "A floor with a roof, some supply of water, and a lavatory of sorts (generally very much 'of sorts') were all that we expected." Bedding rolls were spread on the floor, water from wells or some other source brought in wash basins, and food bought at some eating-place or roadside stand.

The heat and dust, the struggles with baggage and the general discomfort of the travel made the occasional delays rather welcome, affording, as they did, a chance for a little rest and relaxation, and perhaps even a bath. However, with all its difficulties, the truck part of the journey was interesting and even pleasant.

The train trip was a different story. It was still hot and dirty, and the baggage was an even greater problem since it had to be handled more often. The trucks had taken it and the travelers to the place where they were to spend the night, but when going by train, the baggage had to be transported to the sleeping-place each night and back again the next day to another train. In addition it was necessary to meet the train schedule, which often meant very early starts and much loss of sleep, and there was always the tension of fearing they might not make the train, might not be able to get on even if they were in time, and that the baggage might be left behind.

In compensation for its discomforts and difficulties, the journey



Half an hour's rest affords refreshment

was one of considerable historical interest. Not far from Chengtu the road lay along a famous avenue of cedars planted first in the Han dynasty, about 2,000 years ago, and replanted in the Ming dynasty. Two former capitals, Sian and Loyang, were visited. At the former, some of the students visited the renowned Forest of Tablets, where there are many famous inscriptions, including the Nestorian Stone which describes the first introduction of Christianity into China in the Tang dynasty. At Loyang, nine times the capital of China, the point of special interest is the Lung Men, or Dragon Gate, about nine miles from the city, a water gap very famous in this area.

The first truck left Chengtu late in April, and the last group

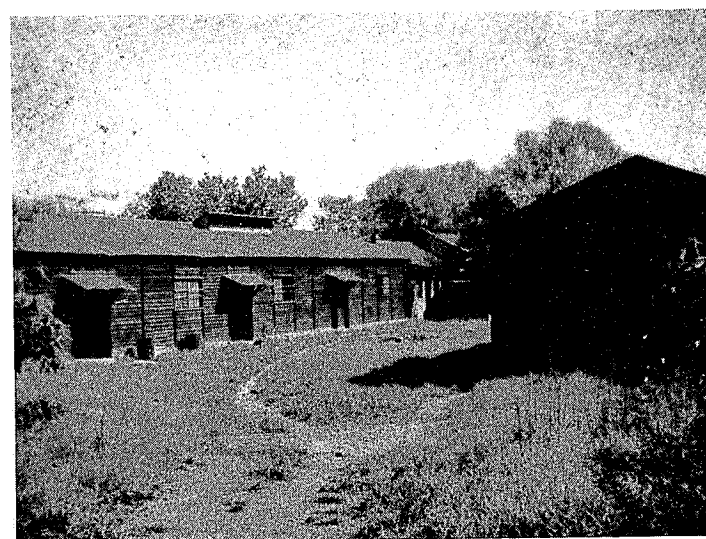


First breakfast in Nanking

arrived in Nanking in the early part of June, all having made the journey with no serious accidents though they endured many minor mishaps and irritating delays. The sight of Purple Mountain, just outside Nanking, stirred happy memories for many and indicated the end of a weary journey for all.

Back at last on the home campus, faculty and students alike went to work to convert the chaos left by the Japanese into the remembered order, beauty and efficiency of prewar Ginling. Those faculty members who had stayed in Nanking throughout the war and those who had returned immediately after the coming of peace had made a valiant beginning, and the arrivals from Chengtu found the front campus at least looking more or less as it should.

Other parts of the campus and the buildings, however, are sadly changed. Outstanding losses include all scientific equipment, a very large part of the furniture for classrooms, as well as for bedrooms and public rooms, all but three of the more than twenty pianos, a part of the library, all radiators and furnaces, in fact all plumbing in general. Not only have things been taken away, many things have been added. Small buildings of all sorts have been scattered over the campus, most of them useless, though one will probably be kept as a temporary gymnasium. The wood from some of these dismantled structures, which came originally from



A Japanese wooden building serves as a temporary gymnasium

trees on the Ginling campus, is being used to make tables and stools for the dining rooms. Other miscellaneous articles found on the campus, such as a large quantity of horse shoes and telephone cable, have been sold.

In a recent letter from Dr. Wu Yi-fang, she says, "In the social rooms of the student dormitories, we have spent no money for furniture, and we are putting there only odds and ends, and even at that, very few pieces. Because we knew the students would have to sleep on the floor, we did have chairs made for the bedrooms. We have furnished no chests of drawers, but have put a few cupboards in the hallways where the girls may hang their coats."

In such surroundings a courageous new start is being made, a first step toward the Ginling of the future. College opened September 30th with an enrollment of over 300. Nearly 1,100 had applied for the maximum of 130 places open to new students, and this in spite of greatly increased inflation which has pushed all fees to unprecedented heights. The program offered these young women will be determined in part by the equipment and facilities that can be gotten to Nanking, and in part by the general situation in China. Yet they come with hope, convinced that even in the midst of political and economic chaos, and in spite of limited equipment and a depleted and war-weary faculty, Ginling will still offer them the opportunities they crave. Ginling dreams a great dream for the womanhood of China, and faith and courage will make the dream a reality.

December 1946

GINLING COLLEGE
American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

GINLING NEWS



Terraced Rice Fields in West China

APRIL 1944



Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

FOUNDERS' DAY

Founders' Day celebrations in November 1943 centered around Mrs. Thurston's life and work and her great contribution to the development of Ginling. There was a wartime Founders' Day supper, after which a play, whose theme was the life of a tree planter, was presented by the faculty and alumnae, to the great delight of the students.

Dramatically, the early days and the steady growth of the College were revealed and all present realized more keenly than ever before the great faith and devotion and vision of the leader whose years of service had made the present Ginling possible. A Chinese member of the faculty, writing to Mrs. Thurston about the occasion, said: "Ginling was founded by faith, and will always grow and flourish and bloom and bear fruit through faith. As far as Ginling is concerned, your name will always be found together with the words faith, hope and love."

As a further tribute to Mrs. Thurston, a scholarship fund of NC\$10,000 was raised at the alumnae meeting on Founders' Day. This sum is the beginning of an endowment for a permanent Thurston Scholarship.

GINLING NURSERY SCHOOL

Ginling has opened a social service nursery school for the pre-school age children of the poor families near the College. The School is designed primarily as a training laboratory for the students in the child welfare training courses.

Twenty children from three to five years of age are enrolled. Since this is a social service school, the children are selected on a basis of real need and only those whose fathers and mothers are both working are admitted. These parents are carpenters, ricksha men, servants, peddlers, sewing women, laundry women and small shopkeepers,—all people of limited background and few social advantages. Naturally the children present many problems in personal hygiene and general social habits. By simple pleasant daily routine and attractive activities, the school is seeking to establish habits of cleanliness and order, cooperation and community spirit in the children, hoping thus to influence the standards of their homes.

The students in the Child Welfare class and the Case Work class take the nursery school as their practice field. They keep careful records of the daily program, the development of the children and of the problems that arise, and have regular conferences with the supervisor and teachers. Beside the routine work in the nursery school, the case work students give individual guidance to the parents and the children in matters of behavior, health habits and nutrition. In addition, a doctor examines all

the children once a month and records are kept of weight and measurements.

At present the school is housed in one room and a passageway in the Community Center and is open for only a half day. However work has already started on a very simple three-room building that will accommodate a larger number of children, and when this is completed, a whole-day program will be planned. A supervised playground for underprivileged children in the neighborhood, children's club work in the evenings, and extra nutrition for the nursery school children are also in the plans for the next term's work if there are sufficient funds.



Nursery School Children

MUSIC

Six choirs from the churches of Chengtu, the Nanking Theological Seminary and Ginling recently gave a special worship service of song in the largest church in the city. The building was packed to capacity, and more than one hundred and fifty singers took part. Each choir sang an anthem, and the massed choirs sang three. One report of the occasion called it "a soul-satisfying service," and Miss Graves, of the Ginling Music Department, writes that the choir leaders are being urged to repeat this kind of service, as once a year is not enough for the music lovers of Chengtu.

Miss Graves also writes enthusiastically of her Five Universities orchestra and of the spirit and ability of her choir and Glee Club, and of the eagerness of the students to learn more about the great composers. She was recently asked to give a lecture on Tchaikovsky's music to a group of students from any and all of the Universities on the West China campus. This group, about thirty-five in number, meets every Sunday afternoon for some special program, usually a record concert of the great symphonies.

Another outstanding musical event of the past winter at Ginling was the recital given by Mrs. Lucy Yeh. Letters from the College say that she had never sung so well before, or been so enthusiastically received. Flowers bloom even in war-torn China, and Mrs. Yeh's audience expressed its appreciation in the traditional floral manner.

SPORTS

Ginling College came out first in both track and field events and the basketball tournament for girls in the City Athletic Meet which was held recently.

The spring athletics program includes a Field Day, an indoor demonstration which is scheduled for the end of March, and a dance recital to be given by the whole college in May.

The Physical Education Department has been conducting a rhythm class for 5 to 9-year-old children under Miss Lin Pei-fen. This class has been so popular that there is a demand for one for slightly older girls.

A Ginling Athlete



GINLING'S RURAL WORK

Ginling's rural service station in Jenshow had to be closed because of the distance from Chengtu, the constantly increasing cost of transportation, and the fact that the Methodist missionary under whose leadership the work had been carried on had to return to her own station. The rural service program, however, is too important a part of the life of the College to be abandoned, and therefore a new center was opened at Chung Ho Chang, a small market town only about 6 miles from Chengtu. Miss Tsu Yu-dji, a Ginling alumna, is in charge of the work, and is developing a worth-while program, which has a three-fold purpose: first, to serve the local people; second, to do research work; and third, to provide a field laboratory for college students.

The program of service to the local people includes educational work for the poor children, classes for illiterate women, a baby clinic and other services by a public health nurse, instruction for women in spinning and needle work, and lectures on improved farming methods for the men. There are also classes in citizenship training.

Many studies of rural and agricultural conditions have been made, but little has been done for the rural women and the homes. The Ginling staff are interested in this, and spend much of their spare time in conducting sociological surveys and in recording their findings for the benefit of others concerned in rural programs for women.

The station at Chung Ho Chang serves a most useful purpose as a field laboratory for the students who expect to go into rural

work. After spending from two to six weeks of summer or winter vacations there, working under the direction of the staff, the students return to the College, saying that they have learned far more than they have been able to teach. Furthermore, the local people greatly appreciate the work of the students and eagerly invite them to return.

NOTES

Miss Florence Kirk, head of the English Department, has been in America for the last two years, studying for her doctorate, which she received from Northwestern University in December. She has just started back to China, where a very warm welcome awaits her.

We have just had a cablegram bringing the good news of Dr. Wu's safe arrival in Chengtu. She says she is well, that she had a good trip, and that she is most happy to be back on the campus. Her joy is shared in full measure by those who have carried on so nobly in her absence.

At their tenth reunion on Founders' Day, the Class of 1933 raised NC\$5,000 as a special gift to the Library.

GINLING COLLEGE
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DR. WU YI-FANG

1928

1948



Educator And Stateswoman

TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE

FOR YOUNG WOMEN OF CHINA



The Arts Building at Ginling College is a good example of Chinese architecture. Inset shows Dr. Wu Yi-fang as she looked when she assumed presidency in 1928.

During the summer of 1928 a young Chinese woman in her middle thirties—then a graduate student of biology at the University of Michigan—was appointed president of Ginling College in Nanking.

In the years that followed under the wise and able leadership of Wu Yi-fang, first woman college president in China, this institution grew steadily in size, influence, and prestige until it became recognized as the foremost liberal arts college for women in all China. And Dr. Wu's policies as president, as well as her activities in life outside the college, soon placed her in the forefront of her country's educational, political, and religious leaders.

When the Sino-Japanese war came, she led her faculty and student body into exile to West China. There, for nine years, they bravely and persistently carried on their work, improvising and accomplishing wonders with makeshift equipment, undaunted by the rigors of wartime living in an unfamiliar region nearly one thousand miles from the home campus.

Observing 20th Anniversary

This fall, after successfully guiding Ginling through nearly ten years of war, migration, and exile, Dr. Wu is celebrating the twentieth anniversary of her

FOR YOUNG WOMEN OF CHINA
TWENTY YEARS OF SERVICE



Left, c
J. I

presidency. But instead of the comparatively tranquil years of administration and rehabilitation she might have expected, once hostilities with Japan were over, President Wu now finds her college confronted with new and possibly even greater problems than ever before in its thirty-three year history.

As this issue goes to press, China's civil war is entering a critical stage. The

Dr. Wu, seated right, with some of the Chinese and Western Ginling faculty members.



Communist armies are battering down the defenses of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces on the approaches to Nanking. In the capital city the people have been rioting for food, foreigners are evacuating, and the Nationalist Government's cause seems in jeopardy.

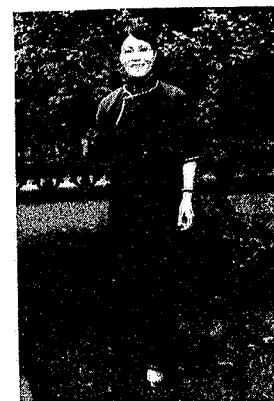
Yet the regular classes at Ginling are being conducted as usual. And the most recent word from the campus is that the faculty has no expectation of leaving but expects to carry on the work as long as possible.

Facing New Crises

Ginling may find itself surrounded by Communist elements before long. If and when the college has to carry on in an environment permeated with an alien ideology, it will need our support as never before.

Its faculty and students have proved, by their courage, loyalty, and unflagging spirit in the darkest days of the war and their exile, that they can be counted upon to remain steadfast in this hour of crisis.

And their president, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, who has borne the arduous duties and responsibilities of her office with such resourcefulness and distinction, deserves



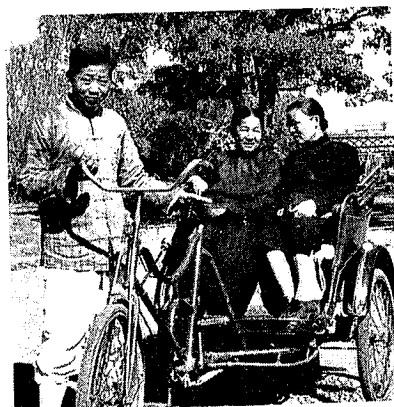
Dr. Wu was representative at Harvard Tercentenary, 1936.

our support so that she can continue to train the young women who are China's hope for a brighter future.

President Wu is a striking example of the alert, twentieth century Chinese woman. She can claim an imposing number of firsts: she is a member of Ginling's first graduating class; she is the first Chinese president of a woman's college in China; the first president of the China Association of University Women; the first woman of any nationality to address the Naval War College at Newport, R. I.; the first woman, as chairman of China's National Christian Council, to be chosen head of the Christian forces of any country; the first woman to head a national delegation to a world convocation; and the first woman to sign the United Nations Charter.

Yet, listing her unusual responsibilities and honors is to present a formidable picture of one of the most approachable and unassuming women in the world, who combines in rare degree the best qualities of East and West and has an unusual understanding of both.

Who can gauge the contribution to Chinese life made by such a leader? And who can estimate the possibilities of



En route to Presidium of People's Political Council of which she is a member.



Upper left, degrees from American colleges include ones from Smith and University of S. California. Upper right, Dr. Wu with friend in San Francisco. Lower, as delegate to UN's San Francisco Conference, 1945.



Left, at Ginling with Ambassador
J. L. Stuart and an alumna.

leadership latent in today's Ginling students who are finishing their schooling during these critical and tragic years of their country's history?

Certainly we should consider it a privilege to rally to the support of these intrepid spirits—confident in the knowledge that each additional month's work we make possible in this Christian college strengthens the training of future leaders for the forces of democracy in this ancient land of China, our friend of many years.

GINLING COLLEGE
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Gulung

News

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April, 1950

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(see April 1948
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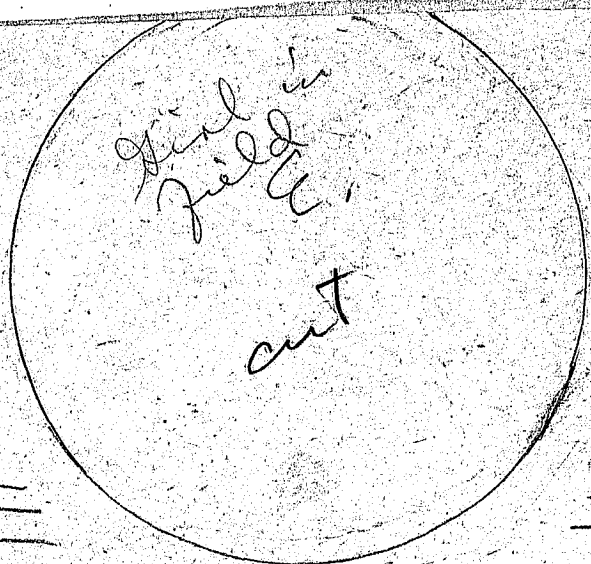
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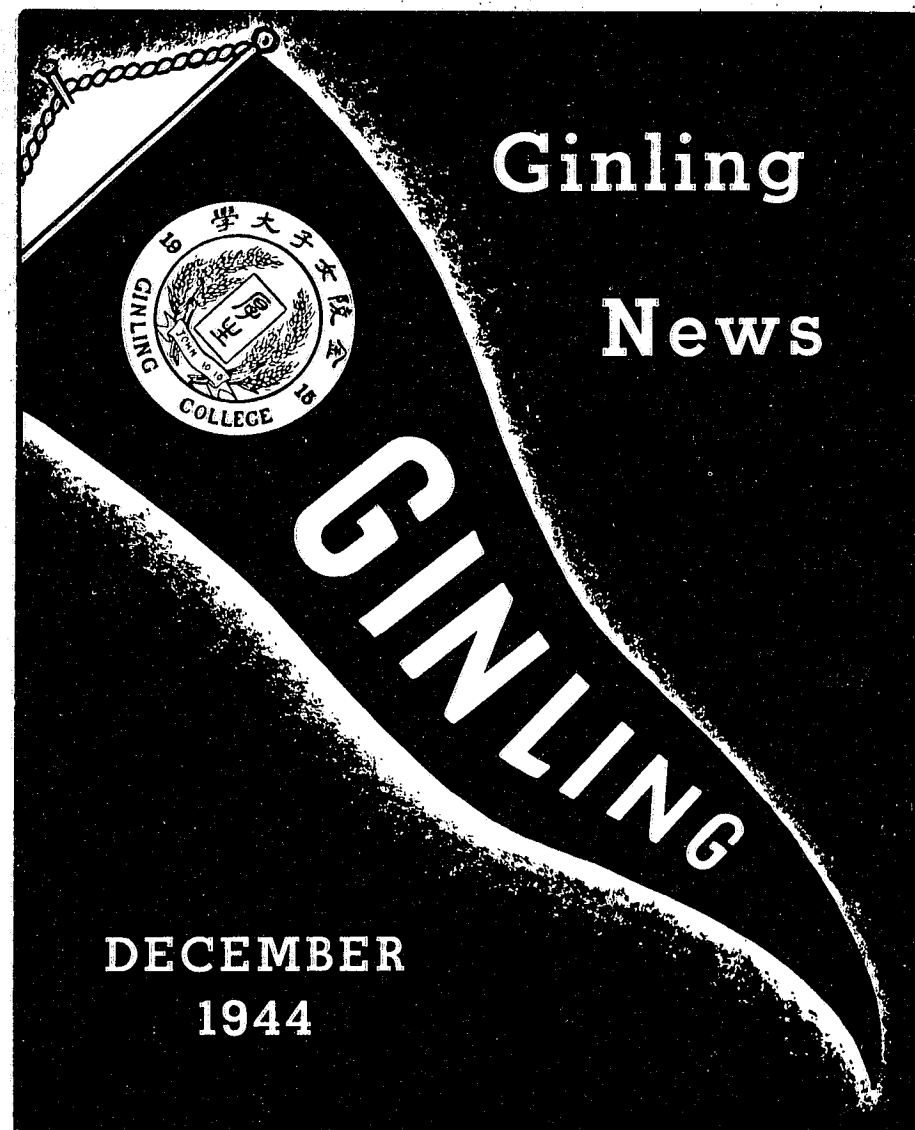
Sent Dec. 10 ¹⁹⁴³ - without any other
enclosures

<u>To</u>	General Ds - already gave this year	50
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GINLING COLLEGE
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NEW YORK 11, N. Y.



Seventh Refugee Year

Ginling is beginning its seventh year as a refugee on the West China Union University campus. The past six years have seen adjustment and struggle, with many dark hours of discouragement and frustration, but they have been years of growth, too, and of the increasing strength that comes with hard won victories against staggering odds. Today Ginling has a larger enrollment than she had in the days of peace, and Ginling graduates are more than ever aware of the opportunities open to educated women.

In a recent letter from Chengtu, one faculty member wrote: "The spring term of 1944 is completed, another year has been added to the history of Ginling, and we have been in Chengtu for six years. We seem almost like old inhabitants now, and it takes quite an effort of the mind to remember what it was like to live on our own and not a cooperative campus."

American Service Men on the Campus

The presence of a number of American forces is one of the obvious ways in which the war is affecting Chengtu and the campus, and is a welcome proof of the reality of the relationships among the United Nations. The campus is naturally a gathering place for them, both those who are well, who have come to visit the University Museum or friends, and those who are sick, for the American Hospital has been set up in some of the wards of

the new University Hospital, and the nurses are living in one of the Canadian Mission houses.

The Presidents of the Five Universities on the West China campus have set up a committee whose function is to see that in every possible way the most cordial relations are established between the representatives of the Allied forces and their hosts, the Chinese people. This committee has helped to arrange a series of lectures on subjects that will help the Americans to appreciate better the land in which they are dwelling for a time, they have collected a corps of guides who can go out with them for shopping, and have arranged a few joint social occasions. A service that is especially appreciated is an arrangement to have groups of officers and men invited to the home of Chinese faculty for Sunday evening supper. The hostesses always plan to have other Chinese guests present, so that the Americans have the privilege of friendly informal intercourse with their Chinese neighbors. All of this has added to the general feeling of comradeship on the campus.

Inflation and Morale

Americans are one lively reminder of the war; another which is always present is the ever-continuing inflation. By the end of June 1944, prices were 560 times what they were when the College first moved to Chengtu. There is no denying that this constant rise in prices has an undermining effect on the morale of those who live in the midst of it. Almost everybody becomes in-

creasingly money-conscious, and those who carry heavy responsibilities for others become desperately anxious as to how they are to meet those responsibilities. Students expect pay for work that before they would have naturally done voluntarily, teachers take more than one job in order to feed their families, and administrators spend the greater part of their time wrestling with the financial problems of their institutions. One might think that single women with no one but themselves to look after were the best off of all the salaried classes, but there are very few even



The Orchestra's Farewell Party for Miss Graves

among single women who are not responsible for younger brothers or sisters, parents, nieces and nephews, or adopted children, so that even in Ginling the problem of family responsibilities in this almost impossible situation is a very real one. The better rate of exchange that has been recently arranged will bring a measure of relief, but is still inadequate to keep pace with constantly rising prices.

Assessing Spiritual Needs and Resources

During the spring vacation, there was a conference representing all five of the Christian institutions as well as two of the Government universities. The topic, in English, was The New School Spirit, though the Chinese words have a deeper and more comprehensive meaning than the English translation. It was an inspiring conference as the students faced very frankly many of the moral and spiritual shortcomings on the campuses and resolved to try to make things better. As a result of the conference, there has been a definite effort to establish this new school spirit, and small groups meet regularly for prayer and Bible study, and there are also monthly meetings of the whole group.

Believing that the members of the faculty should do all they could to help this effort to raise the spiritual and moral tone of the campus, the Ginling faculty discussed a similar topic at the Faculty Retreat held soon after Dr. Wu returned. One result was the realization of the necessity of thinking through

more thoroughly the relation between curriculum work and religious purpose. With this in mind a series of papers dealing with this main topic was presented at the weekly Faculty Fellowship meetings. They were all interesting papers and led to worthwhile discussion, revealing the weaknesses, as well as the strength of the group.

A Dance Recital Even in Wartime

One activity which is distinctive of Ginling is that of the Physical Education Department. This past term, under the immediate direction of Miss Peggy Lin but with the help of the whole department, the students gave a dance recital. It was not a drama with a consecutive story, but all the dances were related to the general theme of the coming of spring, and it was very effective. In harmony with the principles of the department, not only the good dancers appeared, but all who were taking dancing took part, so that it really was an all-college show and not just a few star performers. The smaller children, to whom Miss Lin has been giving rhythm classes, also took part and were most fetching as butterflies and rabbits. Little money could be spared for costumes, but by dint of borrowing and clever management, effective results were achieved at a very low cost. The classes competed in a series of national dances, and the Seniors looked very charming in their French minuet, with lace table mats as cravats for the men.

Famous Visitors

In many ways Ginling is cut off from the outside world as it is difficult to get magazines or newspapers from abroad, but a certain number of noted visitors find their way to the campus. The most famous of the recent guests was Vice-president Wallace, who honored the Glee Club by attending one of their concerts and joining them later in their social hour. He even gave them a brief talk, which made the girls feel very fortunate as not many students on the campus had an opportunity to hear him speak.



Etie Chin and One of Her Athletic Classes in Chengtu

Another visitor, as famous perhaps in his own way, was Dr. Lin Yu-tang, known as an author in two languages, and welcome as a visitor whose impressions of two countries at war were vivid and interesting.

The British Council has sent many exchange professors, the latest one being Professor Renwick of the English Literature Department at Durham University.

Ginling Faculty in America

Miss Stella Marie Graves, of the Music Department, and Miss Ettie Chin, of the Physical Education Department, have recently arrived in America.

Miss Graves is living in New York and doing some special study and composition under the direction of Dr. Bernard Wagenaar of the Juilliard School of Music.

Miss Chin, who has been carrying the responsibility of the physical education work at Ginling for the last seven years is now at Smith College, assisting in the work of the Physical Education Department of Ginling's sister college.

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GINLING

APRIL 1945

Ginling Answers the Call

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek recently called for 2,000 volunteers from educated women to form a Women's Corps for active service under the Central Government. Ginling girls were among the first to respond. They are needed for first aid and nursing, war information, communications, and office work. There was some delay between the call to service and the beginning of formal training, and the College sought to provide suitable outlets for the girls' enthusiasm during this waiting period. A class in First Aid was arranged by the Peking Union Medical College School of Nursing, now operating in Chengtu, and a Nurses' Aid course requiring nine hours a week for a period of eight weeks was also organized.

When the Government reversed former policies by calling upon college students to take part in the national struggle, the necessity for adjusting college curricula to meet the changed situation became apparent. Plans for an accelerated program similar to that in effect in American colleges have been submitted to the Government by the Presidents of the Chengtu colleges. Although no far-reaching changes have as yet been inaugurated, President Wu writes that Ginling is trying "to work out a more practical and useful program for the spring term."

Certain changes have already been made in the Physical Education Department. Emphasis is being placed on military marching and hiking, and every afternoon groups of Ginling girls, looking



War Orphans

very trim in their slacks and sweaters, march off to some definite objective several miles from the campus. One faculty member writes: "It is indeed a new China when college girls can walk as these girls do. If they had to refugee, they could walk without feeling it a hardship."

The changed program is further reflected in class, where practical obstacle races replace routine apparatus work, and problems of caring for the wounded and refugees are given serious attention.

Thus Ginling endeavors to adapt her program and train her students to meet the critical national situation.



Cobbler in Front of the Ginling Dormitory

They Came, They Saw

At Ginling's Rural Service Station in Chung Ho Chang there was great excitement recently when the first sound movies came to the community. The O.W.I. in Chengtu offered to send films and staff free-of-charge, but said that the cost of the cart to take the supplies out must be met by the Station. The group thought they did not have funds to cover even this, for transportation is a big item in these days of high prices. So they came to an understanding: if five thousand people came to see the picture, the O.W.I.

would bear all expense!

The two teachers in charge of the Station began to lay plans for a large attendance. Fortunately the regular weekly market day, coming just two days before the show, offered an excellent opportunity to tell the people of the entertainment. The teachers went to see the local head of the town government, put up posters, and talked to the people at market, advertising the pleasures to come. On the great day, from four in the afternoon, three Ginling graduates and two assistants were on the scene, a public athletic ground. Their concern was to have a well-behaved crowd, for this was a test case.

And *ten* thousand people came! Some walked twenty li (seven miles) to see the new thing. Some could not understand the miracle of pictures that came and went on a screen, so they came and touched the white cloth, as if there was some magic in it. The films given were "Battle of China" and "Landing in North Africa." The crowd was very orderly and all went off admirably. Everyone was greatly impressed: three college girls and two assistants, in a year and a half, had so won the confidence of a community that a crowd, quiet and interested, had gathered for such an event!

The representatives of the O.W.I. were impressed, too, and stayed over, showing different pictures the next day. They were so satisfied with their reception that they visited the Nursery School, much to the delight of the children.

Campus Notes

Oratorical contests in both Chinese and English were held in November and December under the sponsorship of the universities in the Chengtu district. Each university was represented by two students, and each competitor was limited to eight minutes.

Ginling won the first individual prize and also the first institutional place in both contests. In the Chinese contest, Miss Grace Chen, daughter of Bishop Robin Chen, was the winner, and Miss Liu Sieh-na, whose subject was "Chinese Women, Act!" won first place in the English contest.

* * *

A recent letter from a member of the faculty had the following paragraph:

"At Ginling there has been distributed a share of the vitamins brought by Vice-President Wallace, and the 2,000 capsules recently brought from America as a gift to the faculty. Already I see a difference in the energy of some of the faculty members. I think especially of one teacher, who was lackadaisical and lacking in energy, though she wanted to be efficient. Now she looks as I remember her, and enjoys, quite obviously, doing her work, and is willing to consider special tasks which always seem to be cropping up."

* * *

Ginling has celebrated its 29th Anniversary. Seven of these years have been spent on the West China Union University

campus, but as usual the Founders' Day program followed the traditional lines in spite of the limitations of refugeeing. A much-simplified banquet was followed by a dramatic presentation of the Ginling Spirit, enlivened by song and dance and pantomime. A very impressive church service the next morning concluded the celebrations.

* * *

The price of meat in Chengtu limits the amount served in the College dining room far more effectively than any rationing system. But Founders' Day banquet must have meat, and the practical Ginling matron made her plans well in advance. A very small piglet does not cost much, and even the price of his food is more than offset by his rapidly increasing size and value. A little far-sighted planning, some months of patient care, and, lo, the banquet is furnished with succulent pork!

* * *

Ginling's Music Department is doing its share in entertaining the American forces stationed near Chengtu. In spite of bad roads and inadequate transportation facilities, a group from the Glee Club went out to one of the air fields to give a program on Chinese Independence Day. On another occasion, a group went to the hospital to sing to the American boys. The first requests were for jazz, but since the girls did not know any, the boys asked for old American favorites, and for Chinese songs. The Red Cross worker's plea is always, "We want entertainment." What more delightful answer than music!

There was eager response on the campus early in December, when an urgent call came for teams of faculty and students to go down to Kweichow to rescue the children fleeing before the advancing Japanese armies. Two faculty members left almost immediately for Kweiyang and a number of girls were ready to start as soon as the necessary organization had been completed. Naturally this work will be closely related to the Child Welfare Training Program of the Christian Universities, in which Ginling shares.

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American Headquarters
150 Fifth Avenue
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Chengtu, China

(Home Campus: Nanking)

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*Thirty
Years*

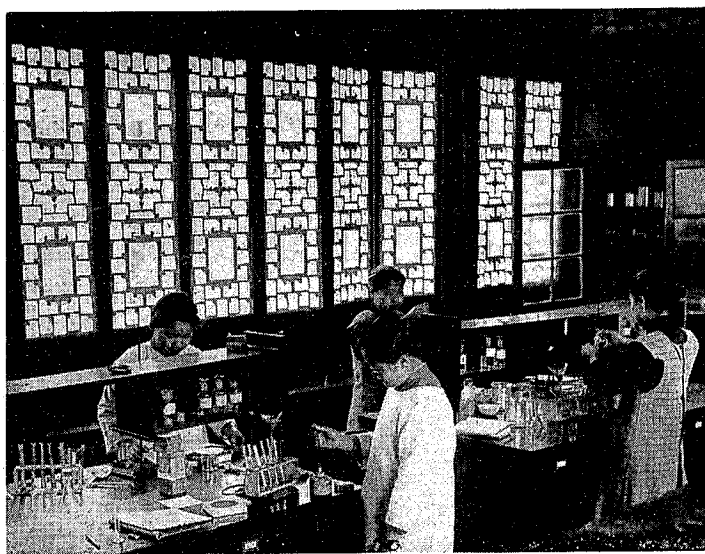
1915-1945

Girling

A-growing

Thirty years ago the first class of nine girls enrolled in Ginling. This new college in Nanking was a courageous undertaking, as a college for women was a new idea in China and the families of the students were adventuring bravely when they sent their daughters there. But the air was full of many new ideas, and a few intrepid women marched with the times.

Nine students just thirty years ago! This year more than three



Ginling's First Chemistry Class

hundred are enrolled in the refugee Ginling in Chengtu, and the name of Ginling is known all over China.

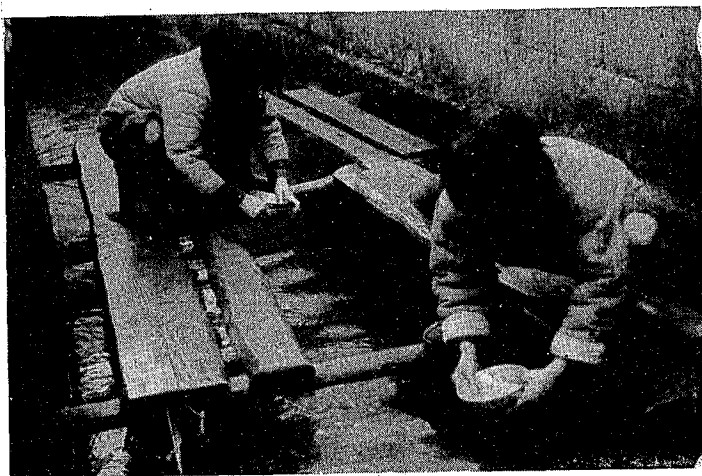
The story of each one of those thirty years is full of the romance of growth, the tempering that comes with struggle and the satisfaction of achievement. Ginling soon outgrew its first home, an old official residence, and sought more adequate quarters. The new campus was opened just a few years before the national capital was established in Nanking. New life stirred in that old city on the banks of the Yangtze, and the new campus developed and mellowed into gracious beauty. Here each year in increasing numbers the young women of new China came, and each year the graduates faced ever-enlarging opportunities.

Each class added something to the whole, and traditions began to form—traditions of loyalty, of service, of the responsibility of privilege, of abundant living. Storms have swept the nation in these thirty years, and the young College felt their impact, but seemed to grow stronger for the testing. Even World War II, which drove them 1,600 miles inland, could not destroy the life of the College.

Lives of Adventure

After thirty years the alumnae body numbers just over 600, of whom 44.3% are in the teaching profession, 16.7% are homemakers, 8.9% in social service, 5.1% doctors and nurses—but statistics are dry and dull. Warmth and color are found in the lives behind the statistics.

There is Miss Chen Siu-djen, Ginling '32, one of those who found themselves in West China as a result of the war. For the last five and a half years she has been at the head of a war orphanage in Szechwan, caring for 250 boys and girls between eight and seventeen years of age. This orphanage is housed in a combi-



Dishwashing Time

nation Buddhist-Taoist-Confucian temple, which has been forty years in building and is still not finished. The children share the premises with the monks and the idols, and at first Miss Chen had thought that a weekly dusting of the gilded figures would be a helpful routine for her charges. But the monks soon protested! Inexpert childish fingers despoiled elaborate, sacred headgear, and reduced august mustaches to mere straw stubs. So now the orphans expend their energies on their own quarters, which they keep clean and orderly.

Because Miss Chen has such a small budget, the children do most of the work. The girls help in the kitchen and the boys do the marketing, carrying home the rice—they eat 12 bushels a day—and the vegetables that they need each day. They also make

their own clothes, the straw sandals that serve as shoes, the wooden buckets that hold the rice, and the wooden wash basins. They eat in a long, half-out-of-doors room, and wash their bowls and chopsticks in the stream running through a beautiful courtyard, brightened by a gorgeously flowering hai-tong tree.

Most of Miss Chen's difficulties are financial ones. She operates on such a tiny budget that practically all of it must go for food, leaving her nothing for medicines and medical care, which are more necessary than ever because of the extremely limited diet. Her teachers and administrative staff are overworked, as it is very difficult to find people willing to give themselves to such strenuous and exacting work.

"Sometimes I want to go away," Miss Chen says, "but the children pull me back. When I am in Chengtu, I don't want to return. Life here is too difficult. But when I return, I am glad to see the children. I feel I cannot leave them."

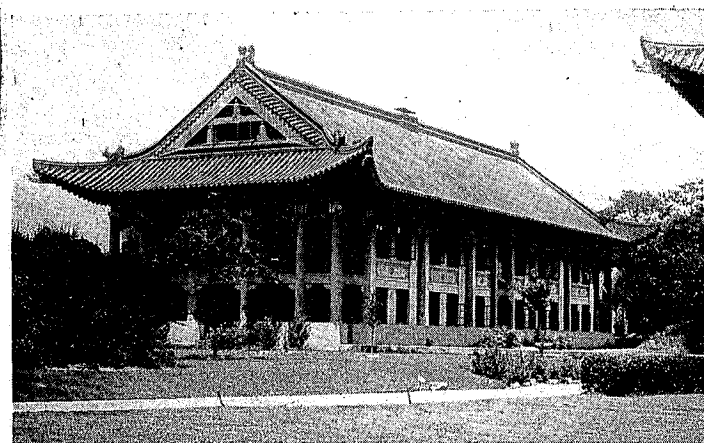
Last August there arrived in America a woman who had been invited to be an honorary exchange consultant to the U. S. Labor Department. Miss Dju Yu-bao, Ginling '24, is eminently well qualified for this high honor. Soon after graduation she went to Wusih, a manufacturing town near Shanghai, as a welfare worker in the silk mills. Later she joined the sociology faculty of Ginling, and as a part of the training of Ginling girls she started medical case work in connection with the University Hospital. The success of this work marked her for still larger fields, and she was appointed to a responsible position in the Industrial and Social Division of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Through the first hard years of the Japanese occupation of Shanghai she worked to secure food and shelter and clothing and justice for the destitute of that great city, dealing with equal fearlessness with arrogant military officials and grasping local dealers. When Miss

Eleanor Hinder, chief of the Division, left Shanghai, Miss Dju succeeded her in that important post.

There are many other outstanding alumnae too numerous to mention. The brilliant Doctor of Science from Johns Hopkins, who served on the staff of the National Epidemic Prevention Bureau, and who has represented her country at international gatherings dealing with public health problems; the wife of a government official, who is an active worker in the Y.W.C.A., Chairman of the Student Relief Committee and mainstay of a primary school in the national capital; the gifted research worker



Well-known Ginling Alumnae: Dju Giob-fang (Mrs. T. S. Ma) '34, Lu Gwei-djen '26, Zee Yuh-tsing (Mrs. Way-sung New) '19



Journey's End

and nutrition expert now serving with the British Council in China; and the young 1944 sociology graduate, who is the responsible Executive Secretary of the Medical Aid Section of the Student Relief Work—all these are Ginling daughters. It is they and many more like them who clothe statistics with meaning and life.

Homeward Bound

For thirty years Ginling has been maturing, and for eight of those years she has been a refugee in West China, struggling with the problems of a wartime economy, sometimes a bit desperate, often discouraged, but never defeated. Now that the war is over, thoughts turn eagerly to the spacious home campus and the re-establishment of a normal program, but the coming of peace does

not immediately insure facilities for peace-time living. The campus in Nanking has been used by the Japanese as a military headquarters, for storing ammunition, and now as a concentration camp for disarmed Japanese soldiers. The buildings still stand, their outsides at least intact, but furniture, books, and equipment are gone. Before the College can resume work there again, even under the simplest conditions, much in the way of cleaning, restoring and re-equipping must be done, and transportation for the 1600-mile homeward journey must be found. The Ministry of Education has requested the refugee institutions in Chengtu to remain there until the summer, so winter vacations are being shortened, and courses somewhat abbreviated, in order to finish the year's work by the end of May. Ginling is moving home in the summer of 1946!

Through the picturesque Yangtze gorges, down a river recently cleared of mines, the trip will necessarily be slow, but hope will lead them and joy ride beside them as, with deep thankfulness for the rich years behind, they face the ever-widening opportunities of the years ahead.

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