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GINLING

GINLING

GINLING VIGNETTES

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA.

January 15, 1917

My dear Frederica,

I am sure the other letters have given you some idea of our gladness over the new spirit which the girls this year, from the very first, have shown. When I think of how we longed for it last year it seems almost too good to be true - which is saying that our faith is apt to be below what God is ready to do. There was none of that distressing home-sickness in the first weeks, and at no time has there been a fault-finding spirit. The other day Mrs. Djang spoke of a talk she had had with Miss Zee, Miss Wu and Miss Ni when they had told her that a number of the girls had confessed to a change of attitude toward life since they were here. One sees it in their faces.

The Sophomores have been all you could wish for in their place as upper class men. The Y.W.C.A. has gone ahead and planned for meetings that have been interesting and they have taken the Sunday School more seriously. They planned for a social meeting to which they invited the highest class from the High Schools and they did the whole thing without a suggestion and carried it through in the nicest way. I am sorry to say that two of the schools neither came nor sent regrets which was not very polite, but the girls who came had a nice time. When we gave our party for the Nanking Church people and the bad weather cut down our company the girls did every thing on the program as cheerfully and as nicely as if we had had the expected crowd.

Our first Glee Club Concert was a great success. That too, is mentioned in my letter. I am sending you the program. We thought we would do it up in style and have tickets and programs printed in Shanghai. The girls really did awfully well, and where they did not do so well they knew it, which is something. The way Chinese men stand up and make a noise and think it is music is to me a constant marvel. They seem so satisfied with themselves. They girls made a very good impression by their simple dignity and yet they threw themselves with spirit into the gay things, quite like American girls. I know it was the best music I have heard in China by Chinese. We may repeat it early next term, as a number of people have expressed regret at missing it. We hit a day when any number of other things conflicted in a way that we could not have foreseen, and it was very cold, which scared some people. We had charcoal braziers and the chapel was quite comfortable.

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You will be interested to know that the girls have decided to open a half day school for girls between ten and sixteen who do not know how to read. It is entirely their own idea, and I have been as discouraging as I could in order that they might count the cost well before starting. I am as glad as I can be that they are going to do it. They are to use the rooms in front of the Chinese class room, and we will open a door in from the west hou men. The number is to be limited to twenty, a tuition fee is to be charged - to insure attendance as much as for revenue: the girls are to do the teaching, with Mrs. Djang to help: there are to be four subjects - Chinese, Religion, Geography and Arithmetic: school is to be from 1:30 to 4:30 or 4:00 at least three days in the week. There will be singing and exercises of some sort. We are to use money which we were going to put into the Y.W.C.A. room for some part of the furnishing - this too is the girls' idea. They have elected the Principal, Miss Hoh, and a committee Miss Zee, Miss Liu, and Miss Hsu, to be responsible. As social application of Christianity, as an experiment in pedagogical psychology, a chance for social survey work, and as educational work it promises good results.

And now for some good news to leave a nice taste in your mouth. We have in the safe the deeds for 58 mou of land (nearly ten acres) and hope to have more before Chinese New Year. The Hebrew (Mr. Gu) is very much on the job, and if he is a rascal he is at least a very gentlemanly one. Mr. Stuart is my adviser and I think we are making no mistake. It is land to the south of the road, east of the Lai-dz An. I shall send you a sketch and try to explain what we are aiming at. I think it is fully as attractive as the land to the north of the road, when once you get on it, and we get more south exposure. It we extend to the south of the plot we are now buying we shall have a bowl shaped piece, hills on the south, west, and north, open to the east. From the south and west there are lovely views of Purple Mountain, Drum Tower, and Beh Gih Goh. Even from the low land Purple Mountain rises gracefully above the eastern sky line. It will be easy to build on and to improve. We own two or three ponds and some bamboo groves - also some houses, and graves! some quite elegant ones, but the bargain calls for them moving elsewhere. Mr. Gu thinks the whole transaction, including the removal of graves, can be put through in a little more than a year. I think we can plan on beginning to build in the spring of 1918 - if the war permits. We can begin on plans almost any time, so get all the ideas you can. Our ground floor plans will be more or less foreign, even though we go in for Chinese roof lines. No Chinese wall or floors for me after this recent cold spell!

M.C.T

The Life in Ginling College.

[1]

The life in Ginling College is both a College life and a family life. We have for our course of study one equivalent to that of any average Western College and at the same time we enjoy a beautiful home life of mutual appreciation, sympathy, and love. When we think of a College with five teachers, two helpers, and a matron on the teaching staff and with six sophomores and twelve freshmen as the student enrolment we feel that this less-than-two-years old establishment, though small, has a very good beginning. While we look forward with joy to the time when the College will grow and develop both in equipment and in maturity, we, the first few classes shall always look back with grateful memories to these early years of simplicity and obscurity. We consider it a great privilege to share in the interesting life of these pioneer years of our College existence.

One of the unique features of the College is its building. It is all in Chinese style. It used to be the home of Premier Lee Hung Chang's fifth son. During the last two years much has been done for the purpose of securing comfort and sanitation. The building is quite artistic. The visitors who come here are fascinated with the beautiful roofs and balconies, the spacious courts, and the lovely moon doors. It is really a treat to see the beautiful garden especially at this time of the year when the flowers are in full bloom. The rose-bud arches over the pathways, the quiet pond, the shady nook, and the roofed pavilion present a beautiful sight. It is no wonder that a good elderly lady who had travelled for years over the world expressed her appreciation

with such words that if she should build a house of her own she would make use of the design of our College building.

The students are quite representative. We came from six provinces, eight missions, and ten preparatory schools. As a result of these diversities come the differences in dialects, customs, manners, thoughts and ideas. We often have misunderstandings not of heart fortunately but of tongues. An incident will illustrate it. A Hupeh girl felt hungry and asked the servant to buy some bread for her. Obediently the servant went and returned with all possible speed. Under his hand was a bundle of newspaper instead of bread. He mistook bread, bao dz, for newspaper, bao tz. This made the girl laugh so heartily that she forgot her hunger entirely. Our daily contact with one another cannot help but impress on us the urgent need of a national tongue. Beside having the advantage of learning Mandarin in College we have another advantage, that is, if we open wide the windows of our brain we cannot but see, hear, and understand the customs, manners, and traditions of the different localities represented. We profit by the assimilation through our contact with one another and we hope that in the end we may turn out more all-around characters. As a rule most of the girls are not without earnestness in the pursuit of knowledge and willingness to be of service to our fatherland.

Permit me to present a typical day of our College. The rising bell rings at six o'clock in the morning. At seven the breakfast bell sounds. From eight to twelve are the class periods. The chapel service is from twelve to half-past. The teachers in turn lead the service of song, prayer, Bible reading and comment. It is the best time of the whole day when we are fed with suitable

spiritual food which makes us stronger Christians. Tiffin is served at half past twelve. There are a few more classes besides singing and gymnastics in the afternoon. Supper is at six and retiring bell at ten. Since we have no study-hall we are free both in the day time and at night to use all the hours outside of class periods either profitably or wastefully. It involves daily self-control.

Aside from regular studies other means are resorted to be develop our physical, mental and spiritual lives. For recreation we have tennis, base ball, volley ball, running and jumping. We attend lectures and musicals in town and in the chapel. The University of Nanking and Y.M.C.A. are both very kind in inviting us whenever there are special speakers giving lectures or sermons. Victrola concerts are very popular with us recently as an agent in the cultivation of our musical taste. Lantern pictures showing of sciences of note and stories of interest are presented occasionally. The oratorical class is established this year to develop poise, clearness, and ease of delivery in making speeches. As much as we hate to do it when our turn comes we nevertheless must admit that this practice is exceedingly interesting and helpful. Some of the students possess decided talent for public speaking. We are also required to attend church every Sunday. There are two kinds of churches goers, the itinerant and the stationary. The former go to any church they feel like each Sunday while the latter go ^{to} the particular church where they undertake some definite work. In summing up, we students, by the wholesome recreation, the good music, the oratorical class the helpful lectures, the interesting lantern pictures, and the regular church attendances, are given opportunity to develop more fully in body, mind, and spirit.

We have also several organizations, namely; class organizations, Y.W.C.A., afternoon Sunday School for the neighboring children, the half Day School, the Glee Club, the Current Events Meeting, Self Government, of which the last four deserve some explanation.

In looking to the upturned, intelligent faces of the street children an irresistible longing to do more for them sprang up in the hearts of the student teachers. One of the girls brought the ideas to our Y.W.C.A. meeting and her suggestion to open a day School was approved and later carried out amidst numberless difficulties. At present this day school is composed of twenty girls, twelve teachers and a principal. The course of study is similar to that of the Government Primary School. It is gratifying to realize that in spite of the daily sacrifices on the part of the teachers who run the school their enthusiasm is not lessened through the lapse of time. One mother asked leave to send her child to our school instead of remaining with the old teacher because she thought our method of teaching is superior. We are very grateful to our President for helping us in every possible way. It might be interesting to relate one of the methods in which we collect money to furnish the books and furnitures for the day school. We have a little box mailed in the Social Room and any time any one feels like giving something to the day school she can do so. This money is sometimes saved by walking to church instead of riding. It proves to be a very good way of getting collections for the school. Next, we have the Glee Club. A concert of choral and instrumental music was given last winter. By special request the same program was repeated to a big audience this spring. Often the Glee Club is asked out to sing for people. We are in danger of being spoiled

by the indulgent public so we often remind ourselves of the ancient commandment of the Greeks, "Know Thyself". Then we have the Current Events Meeting during which time the important political events both in China and in other countries are freely discussed. Three or four talkers bring the facts before the meeting and then free discussion follows. Through this club we become more intelligent by listening to others and by reading newspapers more diligently ourselves. And last of all we have Self Government. It is an organization by which we strive to rule ourselves not individually but in cooperation. It does not mean to do away with College regulations and rules but it aims to work out the best ways to carry them out. Regulations of any institution are often made to correct fault or carelessness of a few persons and this makes the majority pay the penalty in being inconvenienced by the existence of sometimes unnecessary rules. In order to guard against such abuses creeping among we being women try to so govern ourselves that we are to be the masters of the laws instead of the laws mastering us.

Another phase of the life in Ginling is the social life. Many jolly afternoons and merry evenings are spent in the Social Room. An original play was given there to the teachers last Christmas. An entertainment given by the Y.W.C.A. to the graduating class of every high school in Nanking took place in the same room. We commemorated the last Republic Day by giving speeches, singing songs and playing instrumental music. The teachers and the servants all joined us. The Women's Social Service League of Nanking give an entertainment and we helped in giving another original play appropriate to the occasion. The purpose of the

play was to make an appeal to each to fulfil her duty; especially the duty of the rich toward the poor, of the intelligent toward the ignorant. The play moved the big audience so that many people shed tears. Among the guest of honor were the adopted daughter and the relatives of the Vice President Fung Gweh Dzen who were noticeably impressed by the play. Besides the entertainments and the plays we enjoy lovely picnics. The last one we had was to the Twelve Caves. We started by boat at eight in the morning and got back at ten in the evening. In spite of sore legs and aching backs that lasted for several days we were compensated by enjoying nature's beauty and grandeur. We were awestruck in gazing at the wonderful caves in all their ^{majesty} ~~lake~~ ^{lake}. Another line of our social life extends very far across the ocean. Smith College is much interested in her newly adopted sister College in China. Letters, cards, and pictures fly back and forth without ceasing and this keeps our little band of eighteen very busy but much interested. Our Founders' Day October 17th. is a great day to us. Last year we had the Directors of the College, teachers, and students to the banquet in the evening. Healths were drunk, toasts were made, songs were sung, and speeches were delivered. Everybody was on the quiver. An indescribable feeling of close fellowship pervaded the air. In hearing the speeches ^{we} were lifted out of ourselves to nobler thoughts and higher ideals. The last and best talk was given by our President, Mrs. Thurston, who revealed to us a glimpse of our College ten years from now. Will it be realized or was it just a dream, who can tell? We can hope and trust in faith.

As I said before, the College is just beginning therefore it

is bound to have limitations. Some who are more extravagant in their expectation of this establishment hope to find Ginling Students nothing but perfect. Somewhere who are less optimistic regard the College with suspicion as being incapable of meeting the demands of a real College of the West. To those who belong to the happy medium there exists great hopes in this new movement and these seek to ~~be~~ help in all possible ways the fulfillment of the highest ideal of the college. We students fully realize the limitations as well as the advantages. Not to speak of the cheapness of the fees, and of the nearness to our homes, there are other advantages namely, the presence^{of} a course in Chinese, a greater opportunity to learn Mandarin, a closer contact with the life of our homeland, and a keener sympathy for all the changes that take place in China. The lack of numbers of teachers^{and} students, the insufficiency of laboratory equipment, the unfitness of a home residence for College uses, these are some of the limitations. We are, however, very hopeful since a site of about twelve acres has been bought already for the future College buildings, three new teachers are expected this coming fall, and about fourteen new students are registered. As for the course of study the college is only too willing to give all that the students can grasp. The better prepared the higher school graduates are the better able are they to take in the education that this institution offers. In conclusion Ginling College is now filling a need that has been long felt and we students are drinking in to our hearts content the opportunities that we have longed for^{for} years. May more of the daughter of China share with us this wonderful life of Ginling!

"Sunnyside",
Plainfield, New Jersey.
February 12, 1917

Dear friends of Ginling:

I am going to take a liberty with some of the letters that I have had from Nanking this year. I know you can't hear too much of the College and, as I would read these portions to you if we were together, I am having them copied so you may share the joy of them with me any way.

Miss Goucher's impression of our new class is just what we would most like to hear. "The ten new girls - one of them a Sophomore from McTyiere - are strong, well-prepared girls with purposes - this to an extent which rather distinguishes them from last year's group as a group. Of course the Sophomores are taking heaps of responsibility and seeing that things go, as only Sophomores can!" Mrs. Thurston's enthusiasm about the development of the Sophomores leads her to say: "One gets some idea of how very nice it will be when they are Seniors!" She goes on:- I feel as if God had answered our prayers even beyond our asking in bringing this better spirit into our college life."

The following description of Miss Goucher's speaks for itself:-

"Christmas here this year has been so perfect in so many ways. We had, of course, - though I hope it will not always be so - only the one day for a holiday. But we did manage to excuse the girls from classes on Friday. The events that were crowded into those few days expressed so much of the Christmas Spirit in such an individual as well as corporate interpretation. First, came the stocking making up here in my rooms. We had planned stockings for all the students and faculty, to be opened at breakfast in our dining room on Christmas morning. Dolls and aprons, hair ribbons as jokes on three of the girls who took the part of children in the play, nuts, candy, oranges and pictures filled them. At about the same time the girls were making bags to give the Sunday School children, Sunday afternoon at that entertainment.

Friday at eight o'clock a very excited faculty went over to the Student's Social Room and seated ourselves before a curtain, on which big letters announced the name of the play - "Christmas Gift." The lighting of the stage threw onto the curtain, where it was being held together, the shadow of Miss Liu's slender hand and whispers were heard in Miss Zee's and Miss Liu's voices. The moment was thrilling with suspense and mystery. The plot was one the girls had worked out during the very rehearsals of which they had but three. A tai-tai (lady

of the house) weary of the demands on time, purse, and nervous energy exacted by Christmas is trying to please her children, keep up with all the social engagements she has, and be sure to remember each friend with a gift as costly as the one sent her, and more costly where her own social position surpasses the others. The servant is a scream! The whole scene gives one a back-ache from sympathy with the poor lady, and relief comes when after shopping, receiving guests, wrapping and sending presents, receiving and opening many in return Hsu tai-tai finally drops asleep in an arm chair near the fire, and the curtains draw together.

The second scene is very short, but exquisitely artistic. The lights are low, Hsu tai-tai sleeps in the chair in the corner, but six figures occupy the rest of the stage. Two are dressed in much patched blue cotton peasant's clothes with the blue cloths over their heads. Snow has fallen on their shoulders and the cold has reached to their very marrows. They stand shivering and shaking, occasionally moving their feet in that careful way that implies fear of cracking a bit from the frozen mass. The signs on their gwadzis (coats) read "starving and cold". Two are on the ground, one hunched over with her shoulders and head touching the floor but her knees drawn up under her. She holds her hand clenched and slowly and rhythmically strikes her back - oh the ache just goes down to your very soul to see her. Their signs read, of course, "pain and disease". The other two are sitting with an agony of utterly vacant and hopeless despair on their faces, their mourning clothes very plain and by that token more expressive of Yu-tsou (sorrow) the words on their tags. A dream spirit in white comes in with a scroll, goes over to Hsu tai-tai, and leading her without waking her, brings her to each figure in turn, then back to her chair. All the while very softly are heard the music and words of "I gave, I gave Myself for thee, what hast thou given for Me?" The dream spirit unrolls the scroll for Hsu-tai-tai to see the words "What hast thou done for these?" and stands letting us read it as the curtain is drawn together. No applause but rather silence - "admiration speaking'st tongue" - from the audience.

The third scene was where Wu tai-tai -Miss Wu- was receiving two of her friends, Hsu tai-tai and Lee tai-tai, into a reception room decorated with Christmas greens and a laden tree and crowded with such funny specimens of humanity - Why! No. Yes! But how can it be? The very people Hsu tai-tai saw in her awful night mare of a dream last night! But here they are being fed and warmed

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and ministered to and comforted. Oh, the girls acted so well the simple-hearted delight of peasant women receiving from some one very different from themselves. It was very precious to have them take the big sob of sympathy away themselves, even if it was a very teary, quaky smile and ripple of mirth that greeted this scene in which Wu tai-tai showed these people what the Christmas Spirit was and made very plain to Hsu tai-tai a new conception of Christmas giving.

Following this was a grand feast. We ate "mein" with the girls. That is a regular birthday dish, and many Christians always have it for Christmas morning. It was DELICIOUS. Then we had the 8 precious pudding, the best I ever tasted. One of our Freshmen made it all herself! About ten we came away to talk it all over around the fire, and to wish that you might have been here to have added your appreciation to the joy of the girls and to have felt the thrill of pleasure over our Ginling girls as they are this year.

Saturday was a lovely day-- the last warm one we've had. Mary and I walked on the wall, clear down to the turn along the south wall. We filled the stockings before we went. We got back in time to go with the girls to Gu-i-Pan, where they sang for the huge Sunday School Entertainment. 1600 people jammed into that large room.

Sunday morning the girls sang at Hu-bu-giai. In the afternoon our neighborhood Sunday School had their celebration. They had learned Christmas songs to sing and they were told the Christmas story and sung to by the girls and then were given candy from the tree and gifts from one of Mrs. Thurston's Christmas boxes, or several of them.

Ten of the girls went with Mary and me to the Union (English) Service that afternoon. The Nanking Music Club gave its Christmas carols then. It was lovely. After supper in the living room, Mrs. Thurston and I had the dear delight of fixing for Christmas morning. A tree we trimmed, the twenty stockings we hung, the table we decorated with a runner and holly, full of berries, and twenty doilies for twenty folks at breakfast. Why we had to pinch each other to see if we weren't both fat little men with long white whiskers, decked out in red and ermine!

Monday was so joyous. Christmas was in all our hearts and faces. The girls came in about 8.45. We sang a carol and then went into the dining room, which shone with the decorations and fire light and sunshine. Breakfast was gay with jokes and friendliness and the girls were a great big joy and gladness to us all. After we finished the meal

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Miss Nourse gave the stockings and the girls were far more enthusiastic than we had dreamed they'd be."

At 9 o'clock on Tuesday we were back in classes again, but far, far surer of that very deep and gratifying, if shy reality— "Ginling spirit."

And now, to give you a student point of view, I am going to quote from a Christmas Day letter from Miss Zee, one of our Sophomores.

"I must tell you something about our college spirit this year. We feel much more happier this year than last year because we have more students fifteen as you know. We feel ourselves even more active and class spirit is developed a good deal. On Founders Day we had class songs and also had speeches from the class presidents. It was such a fun about how we prepared our songs for the occasion. Each class wanted to be better than the other. We did not let them know what we were going to do and to sing. They would not let us know either. Do you know where we practiced our songs? At the tennis court. While we were practicing we had one standing at the doorway to block the others entrance. Finally we got out successfully. After the thing was over we made terms with them and explained to each other our risks. We had a glorious time on Founders Day.

We gave a play as our Christmas Gift to the Faculty. The play is original. I wish you could know how we strained our mind to think out the plot. Every girl takes a part in the play. It is called "Christmas Gift". The Faculty enjoyed it extremely and laughed a good deal at the comic part. There was one part which was called "the dream", it affected them so strongly that they could not clap. Miss Goucher said it could be acted before an audience of three or four hundred. Maybe she was keh chi (flattering), but anyhow they were so proud of us.

We gave an entertainment for the Sunday School children. We had a Christmas tree for them. There were more than a hundred that came. Every child returned with a happy face, with red bag full of candy, peanuts and oranges. To do something for others is certainly a joy."

I hope these intimate glimpses of this second year of the college life will help to make Ginling a living reality-- and not a far away one to our many good friends.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Frederica R. Mead.

10/17/17

Our Ginling Fire

The memorable date was October the seventeenth, nineteen seventeen, our third college year. The night was calm and starry. The library was silent though more than half of the students were there studying. Not even a low whisper was heard, but the scribbling sound of pens over paper ever kept on. All were studying faithfully, some brooding over sociological problems, some thinking hard to solve mathematical problems, while others were hurrying over their reference reading.

There suddenly arose a noise loud and confused; it came from the dormitory. Those who sat at the table near the door stood up and went out to see what had happened. Their curiosity aroused, the whole body was on their feet. "Fire, fire, fire!" "Where, where?" "In the kitchen." Thus ran the cry and shouts of confusion. The students from the dormitory and we from the library all ran toward the kitchen. No fire was there, but opposite to it, in the store room, there was a big fire. Oh, the flame had burst over the roof and nearly touched the "Shai tai" which is attached closely to our dormitory. The first impression was that the "shai tai" would soon be burned and before long our dormitory would be on fire. What would become of Ginling? Such a fear made everybody shiver. We knew the possibility of the fire because we knew the burning room contained combustible things like kerosene and charcoal.

However, in our excitement and despair, we realized that something must be done to put down the fire. Then there was a great fuss; some said to pour on water while others suggested to throw a wet cotton quilt on the fire to crush it out. Much was said, but no action was taken. Some of us were stunned and some stammered at seeing the horrible sight. Through the cracks of the burning room, we saw the fire spread wider and rise higher every second. The sparks leapt and the smoke smouldered. We all scattered to get water. In a minute, all the faculty ran over in their gay evening costume. Of course, they first went to the burning spot. Our responsible president, so excited, with a little pump in hand, cried at the top of her voice, "Get into order, everybody be ready with a pail of water, form a line." Teachers and students went around to hunt for pails and buckets. Every one snatched a pail or kettle that came in her way and ran off as fast as her feet could carry her to fetch water. Wooden buckets, tin pails, large and small, tin kettles and everything that could be serviceable were ready at hand full of water. Professors, students, and servants (man and maid) were all on their mettle.

An immediate fire brigade was voluntarily formed by the loyal students with Miss Brown as director. A line was formed beginning from the dormitory entrance, along the stairs, up to the "shai tai" above the burning room. Another group carried water from the well to the brigade. These water-carriers, though tired in walking to and fro with heavy bucketfuls of water, had the best privilege of all. They could see the whole situation of the fire, although it was a pity to miss seeing how the brigade passed on heavy buckets and passed back the empty ones. It must have been splendid and in good order, because I often heard the repeated remark of the director saying, "That's the idea." Water

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poured incessantly from above and below. Two men climbed to the roof, moved off the tiles, and poured the water right down to the blazing fire. At the same time "Wang Dah" at the command of our matron kicked in the door of the store room and took out all the boxes of kerosene oil, despite the pouring water and the choking smoke. Fortunately, the flame had not spread much in the room. It started from the right front corner of the room and rose up to the middle part of the ceiling where the fire was first seen. Those above kept on pouring water and the fire began to fade little by little. At the end of about half an hour neither fiery light nor cloudy smoke appeared. The fire was out and the danger was over.

Had this fire happened two years ago with just a score of people on hand, or had it happened at midnight, would Ginling have been safe? Our greatest luck was that there was no wind that night. Suppose a gale of wind had come then, would bucketfuls of water have been enough to extinguish the fire? What might be the fate of our Alma Mater! When thinking thus, we cannot but be thankful for our safety. We should appreciate more of our studying this year than we did before. God be thanked.

Yoh Tsung Zee

(Mrs. W. S. New)

1917

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

WELCOMING A NEW MEMBER OF THE FACULTY.

Three cheers for Ginling! The long expected new teachers have come at last! Their comings are memorable in the life of the students of Ginling. The stages that preceded each arrival are fourfold. First there is the joyful announcement followed by a long period of anticipation, then the actual going down to Shanghai to meet the boat, ended by the real arrival at Ginling. When the expected lady is about to reach Ginling all the teachers and students, no matter how late the time is, gather together in order to welcome and to see the new lady. It is also during this time of waiting that some of the more imaginative students often spend their time in predicting the personal appearance of the new teacher. Sometimes their prophecy is duly fulfilled; other times the opposite is the result. Then there is the sound of the carriage wheels. Everybody is expectant. She comes and we see. After a few moments of suspended silence "We are from Ginling" breaks out from the lips of all as if to assure the new comer that she is really and truly standing on Ginling ground. And thus the new teachers arrive.

The new faculty is very interesting. They have come from different institutions in America and they have specialized in different subjects. Miss Brown of Oberlin Music Conservatory is, of course, a musician. Miss Chester, of Smith College has specialized in Chemistry. Dr. Reeves of the University of Michigan is a biologist, and Miss Shipley of Bryn Mawr has specialized in English and History. Besides all these Dr. Reeves is also an author and the originator of the theory of fishes having a color perception. The Chemistry teacher is also a singer and a violinist. The English and History teacher reads Latin as easily as she reads English. And the musician is very versatile, as she knows voice training, pipe organ, and harmony. With such an accomplished group of new faculty the Ginling girls will be wonders some day.

What effects do these additions have upon the girls? Musically, quite a reformation takes place. The old habit of playing anything in any sort of way is abolished. The traditional custom of practising during the warm weather and leaving off practise when the weather gets cold is no longer kept. Pianos are now daily utilized regardless of temperature.

Another improvement is that the director's stick is more closely watched and as the result the first public appearance of the chorus class this term amidst a selected audience is hailed as a grand success.

Scientifically, paramoecia and amoeba are very popular with the girls who take biology. They also form better friendships with ants, bees, spiders, and grasshoppers. The interest in these creatures is such that they are called not merely by their common terms but with such endearing names as "my spider" or "Miss Chen's ants."

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From the literary standpoint, sentence making and paragraph construction are freely discussed. The students enjoy the essays of Stevenson and the novels of Scott and some even "drop" into the poetry of Milton. It is obvious that the new faculty are a great help in the intellectual development of the girls.

Dong Nych Zoe

1917

now Mrs. T. F. Tzauing

M.C.T

The Visit of the Students of the
Physical Training School in Shanghai

April 1917

Our expected guests arrived on Monday afternoon, April the twenty-second. They were eighteen girls from a school in many ways like our college. It is an institution but a few years old and the only one in China of its kind - the Physical Training School. Its students come from different schools and provinces as we do, and their number is also over thirty. How glad we were to have this chance to know a group of them. And they seemed to have no difficulty in settling down and feeling at home. Very soon, talking and laughing came out from the guest rooms, which we had emptied for them.

A reception party began at eight in the evening. Our faculty were also invited to come. Our Y.W.C.A. president gave the welcome address in such a humorous way that she was often interrupted by laughter from the audience. She spoke of the special honor she felt in receiving these guests, because on account of their ability to run, jump, and wrestle, they could not have been found before all the five thousand years' history of Chinese women. As for the happiness of both the guests and hostesses, she would not mention it in any trite expressions but would pledge that this evening itself would prove it. Her words came true. After a few songs and a piano solo, we mingled together to play games. Many cared nothing for the refreshments and many of us forgot to serve. We continued playing and enjoying. Had not the Y.W.C.A. President declared that it was time for our tired guests to go to rest, we wonder when we would have stopped.

For two reasons these girls had come to Nanking; first to attend the provincial Athletic Meet, and second to give an entertainment themselves in our college. So most of the time they were out on the Athletic Field. But we got quite well acquainted with them during the evenings or at the dinner table. Wednesday afternoon was the time for the entertainment. There was a rather big audience. Gymnastic exercises - dumb bells, Indian clubs, games, and dances - followed each other. We all admire their discipline and active spirit. The most interesting number on the program was boxing. It showed much strength of the players and made one think of the wonders told about our old physical drills.

Now it was time for our guests to leave. Instead of being glad to go home, they wished that they might stay longer and have more time to chat with us. Yet, their principal was strict. At breakfast Thursday morning, the president of Class A got up and gave a farewell speech. She thanked us for our hospitality and also for the opportunity they had had of staying with a group of students, unable to be found in all the long history of Chinese women. It was really our privilege to have had their company. These few days' friendship with the P.T. girls was a rare experience and the first incident of this sort in the short history of our college. Shut up within the high walls and busy in our studies, we seldom have contact with the outside world. The coming of these girls increased our interest in the other institutions. How we wished that we would find more chance to be related with our fellow students.

Wu Yi-fong (Class of 1919)
Ginling College

GINLING COLLEGE FACULTY CHRONICLE
1917-1918

September & October / 1917

September and October are remembered at Ginling as months of welcomes, warm welcomes all of them. First came the sizzling weather that greeted those of us who, early in September came down from Kuling and Mokansan where we had spent the summer vacation. Then came the ardor of our welcome to the students. Every member of last year's sophomore and freshman classes was back as a junior or a sophomore and twenty freshmen registered to boost of being more than half the student body. We think not many colleges have a record of the return of one hundred per cent of the former students and an increase of one hundred per cent in new students.

In a rather topsy turvy order the welcome of our new faculty followed the welcome of the students; for the evening after Ginling was to have opened we faced the situation of a student body twice as large and a curriculum increased about fifty per cent by the addition of the junior year and a teaching staff decreased to about half of last year's! An absurdity, an impossibility, but withal a gruesome probability; for the latest word from America left us ignorant of who the new faculty members were, how many they were, and even whether they were at all. The relief of this tension was not, however, the only element in the joyousness of the welcome at the chapel doors early Saturday morning, September 15, and that evening at the Y.W.C.A. reception. Somehow we knew as sang that "Long life to our G.C." was a glowing ideal in the hearts of two more people, - Miss Lydia Brown of the music department and Miss Ruth Chester instructor in chemistry and physics.

Next came Miss Shipley, or rather left Mrs. Thurston to meet her. At the same time Miss Goucher started off on a University Extension trip to give lantern slide lectures at Chinkiang, returning the next day. But the hours grew into days and the days stretched into a week and more before we got our jolty ride over the block paved streets of Hsia Gwan to dzieh dai Miss Shipley. Transshipping in Japan is at times a regular hold up.

It was inevitable from the first, there was no way out. When you get the right elements together under the right conditions, - and we saw at a glance that this had occurred when the new history professor and Ginling met about the middle of October, - spontaneous combustion is sure to follow. Two evenings after Miss Shipley arrived we had a College fire. The doggerel following was a response to one of the toasts at the Founder's Day banquet.

(Regard for Lewis Carroll forbids acknowledging indebtedness)

We welcomed over our high door sills, through our courts and into our house and garden many guests. About a hundred came on September 19 to meet the new faculty members, and Friday afternoon often brought several friends, Chinese and foreign, about our tea table. Some over-night guests came to rest in our cloister-like retreat, and some to bring messages of health and stirring activity, and one - Miss Anne Wharton of Anking, - stayed several weeks ~~with us~~ while at language study and made us sorry when, on account of our crowded house, she had to move across town.

Several other events ~~on~~ our college calendar should ~~should~~ find a place in this chronicle. The innovation of student recitals, now that we have a really righty music department, and other joys with the same source have been special treats. Our lecture course for the year began at a high level with a short series on journalism given by Mr. Paul Hutchinson, who is not only an American authority but a keen student of the problem in China. The anniversary of "twin tens" ~~was celebrated~~ on October tenth was celebrated as fitted Chinese Republic Day with a formal service in the chapel attended by everyone at Ginling and addressed by the Chinese classics teacher, Dr. Chang.

Even Halloween, the last night of these two months, had its welcome. Away down south they have their own name for high brow. The degree to which the illusive qualities are present is indicated by the amount of emphasis on the first word of the phrase. When, to meet our passenger from the steamer, we go in an auto, and when on the way from the jetty to the station we almost break the speed laws in order to inspect Shanghai's available laboratory equipment and text books for biology, - it seems dangerously like a high brow performance. But when the new faculty member is a Ph.D. - our only one so far - and in the words of one enthusiastic student, we may really call her "Doctor Reeves" the emphasis should go heavily on the "hot" of the descriptive phrase "hot tamale". There was real warmth in the welcome to Miss Cora D. Reeves, who completed our house circle of seven and our teaching staff of nine. October closed with the Ginling year for students faculty and college interests splendidly begun.

GINLING COLLEGE

October 1917

The school year in June 1917 closed with 18 students in two classes, Freshman and Sophomore. Attention is called to the fact that Ginling has no preparatory classes (as do all the other women's colleges in China). This number, therefore, represents those who are doing college work proper, and as college classes go in China shows a gratifying enrolment.

The spirit in the college has been fine. The students have on their own initiative undertaken a school for poor children, which they themselves finance and administer. They are also doing direct Christian work in other parts of the city. There were four Ginling College representatives at the Kuling Summer Conference of the Young Women's Christian Association and five at Hangchow. One of the Association Secretaries voluntarily wrote Mrs. Thurston, telling her of the help that the girls had been in the Conference.

Ten acres of land have been bought for a permanent site and negotiations are under way to secure an additional section. It is well located, about half a mile from the University of Nanking and less than a mile from our own Girls' Boarding School. The plan is to begin building operations in the spring of 1918, if conditions make it advisable. The present accommodations will be greatly crowded with the entering of the third class in September. Over 30 students are expected in the three classes.

The work has been greatly hampered by lack of faculty during the past year. Miss Frederica Mead has been on furlough and will remain another year in this country on account of ill health. Miss Mary Nurse arrived in America on furlough in September. This leaves for the college year of 1917-18 only two experienced workers, Mrs. Thurston, the President, and our representative, Miss Elizabeth Goucher. Miss Rivenberg, who was appointed a year ago, has given most of her time to the Language School during the past year, but will be available for full college work this fall. In addition to these three there is a Chinese woman who gives part time. The Candidate Committee spent a busy summer in the work of finding and appointing new candidates. Miss Ruth Miriam Chester (Presbyterian), teacher of chemistry, and Miss Lydia Brown (Baptist), teacher of music, sailed in August. Miss Mary Boyd Shipley, a regular appointee of the Presbyterian Board, will give one year to the college, filling in the places of the two on furlough. Dr. Cora D. Reeves, a Methodist, has been accepted on a one year contract for the department of biology, paying part of her traveling expenses herself. As she is forty-four years of age, she has been appointed on this special contract and will pay all of her return expenses if at the end of the year a continuance of her service is not mutually satisfactory. She has had fine training and varied experience, having been instructor in the department of Zoology in the University of Michigan. She takes to the work rare professional equipment and a spirit of deep, unselfish devotion to the cause of Christ and to China. She sailed October 11th.

The budget for 1917-18 is approximately \$14,500. Mexican, which at the rate of 75 is about \$11,000. gold.

OCT 1917

Extracts

Miss Merrill:

"Ginling is a success and we have every reason to rejoice and take courage. Ginling College is doing magnificent work."

Miss Beggs:

"One of last year's class enters the Freshman Class in Ginling this September. I am more and more enthusiastic about Ginling. It is splendid! And the girls who are there so enjoy it so much! And you can only dimly realize what a great need it fills in this land, for it is giving to so many splendid girls the chance they could not otherwise have had, and I want to see them make the greatest success possible when they finish."

Mrs. Thurston:

"No single Board has as many students in the College as the Methodist. Your high schools are more numerous and of higher average standard, and the whole idea of higher education for girls seems to be more deeply rooted in your constituency. The College is therefore doing more for the Methodist work in China than it is for that of any of the other Societies. You will have available more workers trained by these years of study and fitted for advanced teaching and other Christian work than any of the other Boards for many years to come."

People here are believing more and more strongly in the College and in what it is going to do for the future of Christian work in China. If we can stem the tide America-wards and hold students in China for those years of training, I am sure the results will be better for the Kingdom of God. One missionary said to me this summer that she had been converted to faith in Ginling by having contact during these summer months with returned students. I do not like to seem hopeless in regard to them, but they create problems which I believe will be avoided in the case of the graduates of Ginling, and if we make our faculty strong and provide a reasonably generous equipment, we shall be able to do all for these girls that a college course in America can do."

November

Return to
Room 715, 185 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

To one particular member of the faculty, November is long to be remembered as the month in which her father and mother and little sister spent ten happy days in Nanking. Dr. and Mrs. Rivenburg were on their way to a far off mission station in India, where Miss Rivenburg herself was born and had spent a good part of her childhood. The entire faculty shared with her in her excitement as she looked forward to the time when she should go to Shanghai to meet the boat from America. There are no foreign stores in Nanking so anyone who goes to Shanghai is commissioned with numerous errands for different people. On this particular occasion, however, friends realized that in the face of the arrival of one's family there should be some mercy shown in the variety of deeds to be done, so Miss Rivenburg had only one very large suitcase filled with things not her own to be disposed of in the great metropolis.

Three days later we heard the quick tap tap of heels on the stone courts and rushed out to meet the radiant face of Miss Rivenburg who assured us that all was well and that her family would be over for lunch on the following day. Not only did the Rivenburgs have a good opportunity to see our life as it goes on day by day, but they also had the experience of attending some of our regular social functions in Nanking. On Friday a few special friends of Miss Rivenburg's were invited in to meet her family. Mrs. Rivenburg attended the meeting of the Nanking Association where Mr. Beard gave a thrilling account of his recent journey through Russia.

The great event of the month was ^{the} Founders' Day banquet, which took place on November 14th in the Ginling chapel. The weather was cold and in an attempt to make the room comfortable, rugs were spread on the stone floor, and two coal stoves, three oil stoves, besides numerous big lamps were burned to their full heat-giving capacity. The writer was seated near an oil stove and was under the impression that the room was comfortable, but it seems that some who were not so fortunately located are able to give quite an opposite impression regarding the discomfort of some of the banqueters. Over the platform was a big Ginling banner with white lettering on a purple background, and on the opposite side of the room were arranged the three class banners. There were five tables decorated with chrysanthemums. At each place was a hand-painted place card on one side of which was G.C., the date, and the name of the person. On the other side was the program of toasts. When everyone had found her place, the students sang the Founders' Day Song in Chinese. The words were written by the father of one of the Juniors and are set to a melody from the "Tales of Hoffmann". The whole song seems just to fit the girls and they sing it with great enthusiasm.

The menu was much like that of any college banquet in America. In the interim between the serving of the courses, each of the different classes entertained the company with some particular "stunt". The twenty Freshmen gave a very pretty little dance "The Butterfly" on the platform next to the Sophomores' table and then sang their class song in which they boasted of being more than half the college. The Sophomores came out in costume representing the nine muses. Then the Junior class sang a song telling how they were the first Freshmen, the first Sophomores, and the first Juniors, and would be the first Seniors.

One of the Juniors thus describes the next part of the program:

"Usually the climax is kept until the very end. This was the case in our banquet. Now began the glorious program of toasts. Miss Shipley, the toast mistress, introduced each toast with a series of funny stories. They served as the best recreation because they relaxed the strain of the audience in listening to the toasts and broke the long chilly quietness by laughter. All the toasts were on the same general subject: The Ginling Girl. Beginning from her "Spiritual Parents" by Miss Brown she passed through the different stages of her growth, "Her Infancy", "Her Childhood", and "Her friends" by each of the presidents of the three classes until "Her Future" was prophesied by President Thurston."

Such events in a college career do much to link together faculty, students, and friends of the college in a strong bond of love and loyalty, and certainly on Founders' Day there did not seem to be any lack of these emotions so necessary to a healthy college life.

On Thanksgiving Day the faculty decided to have a family dinner together after the Union Service and invited some Y.W.C.A. secretaries from the Language School to share our thanksgiving and cheer.

On November 30th some of the members of the faculty attended a meeting of the Nanking Music Club who meet in some one's home to listen to good music and to meet others in a social way.

In between these various good times, the faculty and student body had every minute of the day filled to overflowing with the many activities of college life and perhaps because we do work hard, we can enjoy the good times all the better when they come. We try to make the most of work time as well as play time, although it is more fun to describe the latter.

N. E. R.

December 1917

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Turn to the end of an book and you will find the appendix; turn to the end of 1917 and you will find at Ginling the appendix month. On the first of December the faculty gathered together in the garden and had its picture taken - the results of which were almost as disastrous as those of the Tientsin floods or other national calamities. Then Mrs. Thurston went off to the hospital, and our family was broken up, not to be united again until the nineteenth of February. A week or so passed and the daily reports from the hospital were so encouraging that another one of our number decided to become a rival to the President; off she went to the hospital and the next morning two of us went over, breathless for news, only to find her sitting up in bed able to receive company. The doctor had refused to operate on more than one of the Ginling faculty at a time. Back to us, therefore, she came and has not been able to attain the distinction of an operation since.

On one of the Saturdays in December we all, students as well as faculty, with all the Americans in Nanking, were most cordially entertained by the Chinese "returned students" here in the city. You should have seen the garden where the party was given. In the high stone wall enclosing it were windows filled with tracery of tiles, a large pond reflected the long swaying branches of many willow trees, and beyond stood the wide pavilion where the entertainment was held. The program included both Chinese and American music, and of course the Chinese interested us particularly, for some of us had never seen before a native violin or zither. One of the singers was an old man who for many years had sung in operas at the Empress Dowager's court. After the speeches and singing we went out into the garden again to see a magician, and acrobats who did such dizzying tricks that we held our breath and could hardly bear to watch. The Ginling girls are very popular with the returned students. They were invited to join in the cong of welcome and later were made useful in passing the refreshments. Some of us then had our first experience with Chinese dainties, cakes of all sorts, pine-nuts, and candies made with sesame-seed. The city police band was playing constantly, and just as we were going we were suddenly thrilled by the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner". We voted it the nicest kind of party that could be given, and were much pleased at such evidences of friendly feeling toward our country on the part of the Chinese.

The days of December, filled with secret plans for Christmas, went hurrying by, until one day the Faculty received a mysterious communication, evidently an invitation, to come to the students' social room on Christmas morning, at half-past five o'clock! How we gasped at the thought - for the Ginling building, built as it is in Chinese style around courts, is not famous for its warmth, and the coldest weather we had all winter long was just before and on Christmas day. Could we possibly get out of our warm beds in the blackness of a December morning? But Christmas comes only once a year and even the most shivery decided that she could try it. How we jumped into our clothes, and how we ran along the gallery to the one warm room at the end, only barely conscious of the deep blue square of sky above the court, and the bright stars shining down on us, making an ideal Christmas morning! In a short time one of the students came to escort us to the party, leading us through still, dark, courts lighted only by a few red paper lanterns, to the

bright social room, all decorated with bamboo trees and paper flowers. When we were all seated a Christmas fairy appeared, and at her summons in trooped her attendant spirits dressed in white fur, crowned with wreaths of pine, and each bearing in her hand a candle which she lighted from the fairy's. As they thronged into the room they sang the old Christmas carol, "In Excelsis Gloria", and to the sound of the music they took their places in the opposite corner until under our very eyes there grew a human Christmas tree, lighted by all the glowing candles. How their faces shone as they sang! Carol followed carol, some in Chinese and some in English, until as a climax we heard the words, "Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky", and so on throughout the whole poem. That to some of us was the most moving part of the whole party for it seemed an earnest of what Ginling women would do for China.

"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,
 Ring out the narrowing lust of gold,
 Ring out the thousand wars of old,
 Ring in the thousand years of peace.
 Ring in the valiant man and free,
 The larger heart, the kindlier hand,
 Ring out the darkness of the land,
 Ring in the Christ that is to be."

Suddenly we heard sleigh-bells, and in from the court outside where the gray dawn was just beginning to glimmer rushed no other than Santa Claus, such a jolly fat saint, sull of jokes and laughter! From his two big sacks he pulled out many curious looking bundles which the Christmas tree seemed glad to hold, then turning to the faculty he presented us with many lovely gifts, to the musical members a Chinese violin and a flute, to others beautiful napkin rings, and to each of us a little seal with her Chinese name engraved on it. The tree seemed very much interested in everything, and suddenly unable to bear it longer, broke up and surrounded Santa until he was forced to give them something too. Then hands all round in a ring and a verse of "Joy to the world" greeted the full daylight outside. Chinese breakfast came next, at which the novices among the faculty furnished much amusement as they wielded their chopsticks.

An hour or so later we bundled into our warmest clothes and went in a body across town to see Mrs. Thurston, who was still in the hospital. Outside the chorus sang many carols, then inside we trooped and groups of six or seven at a time were allowed to go up to wish our president a Merry Christmas. Then back to college again and to our family celebration. Time fails to tell of all our jollity there, but by luncheon time some of us were sore from laughing. It was indeed a beautiful day, and instead of being lonely, as the first Christmas in a foreign land might have been, it was one of the happiest that some of us have ever spent. It closed with our family dinner at which the Junior class were our guests, and after a few more days of work, for we had practically no holiday, December and 1917 passed away together, leaving behind only happy memories.

M. B. S.

(Shirley)

XMAS AT GINLING 117

Return to
Office of Correspondence, Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

On one of the Saturdays in December we all, students as well as faculty, with all the Americans in Nanking, were most cordially entertained by the Chinese "returned students" here in the city. You should have seen the garden where the party was given. In the high stone wall enclosing it were windows filled with tracery of tiles, a large pond reflected the long swaying branches of many willow trees, and beyond stood the wide pavilion where the entertainment was held. The program included both Chinese and American music, and of course, the Chinese interested us particularly, for some of us had never seen before a native violin or zither. One of the singers was an old man who for many years had sung in operas at the Empress Dowager's court. After the speeches and the singing we went out into the garden again to see a magician, and acrobats who did such dizzying tricks that we held our breath and could hardly bear to watch. The Ginling girls are very popular with the returned students. They were invited to join in the song of welcome and later were made useful in passing the refreshments. Some of us then had our first experience with Chinese dainties, cakes of all sorts, pine-nuts, and candies made with sesame-seed. The city police band was playing constantly, and just as we were going we were suddenly thrilled by the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner". We voted it the nicest kind of party that could be given, and were much pleased at such evidences of friendly feeling toward our country on the part of the Chinese.

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~~"Ring out old shapes of foul disease,~~

1917

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M. B. S.

(Shirley)

The Preparation for Founders' Day

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
125 1717

The word "preparation" involves both interesting and complicating things. It is complicating to observe the different activities that take place. Also, it is interesting to watch how the various classes prepare their own parts. It is very hard for me, who can scarcely write some broken English sentences, to write the full account of the preparation for Founders' Day. Though the subject is limited by my incapability, I shall still try my best to write it.

The Toastmistress was busy appointing the persons who should talk on that day, and deciding the subjects on which they should speak. The speakers whom she asked were the President of Ginling College, the President of the Nanking University, the Professors of Philosophy and Music, and the Presidents of the three classes of Ginling College. When they knew that they were going to speak on the appointed day, their restless minds were brooding over the subjects, and thinking hard and deeply, in order that their talks should be interesting and effective.

Some students were busy in printing copies of our Founders' Day Song. The voices of the students were raised in practising our grand Founders' Day song. Those who usually did not sing, also came and sang the song with us.

The library seemed vacant, but the social room, studio, and the tennis court were occupied by groups of young ladies. There the Sophomores and the Freshmen had their class meetings, discussing the important events which were to happen on the next day. It was interesting to watch how each class called their class meetings. With an obscure signal, the classes silently stole away and followed their class presidents to their assigned place where no one would hear or know what they were saying or doing. During these days, class sympathy was more prominent than that of friends, each keeping her class secret from each other. The keyboard of the piano was busied with the skillful hands of the Freshmen and of the Sophomores in practising their class songs. The studio was no more for practising music; it became the dancing room of the Freshmen. The dim light and the whispers in the social room, showed where the Sophomores held their class meeting. The book room became the Sophomores' dressing room. The Sophomores used ten hours in practising the nine muses and the Freshmen spent five or six hours in their dancing. Only the Juniors did nothing like them. When the sun was on his westward way, we gathered up in our bed room and did the composing work which none of the others had expected us to do. Five of us, humming some musical tones with our bodies waving back and forth thought hard for the immediate success. In not more than two hours the work was done. Quickly ran the five to the studio and lighted the candles, softly humming the song beside the piano.

In the afternoon the decorating committee were busy in picking flowers from the Ginling Garden to decorate the chapel for the banquet and put the college flag and three class flags on the wall. The chapel was heated up with a big fire, so that we might feel comfortable and pleasant. The food was ready and the tables were arranged according to the mistress's plan.

The Preparation for Founders' Day (2)

NOV
1917

Both students and faculty were dressed up, and the invited guests were coming, and all were ready for the celebration. Though we worked differently our purpose was the same, that is to make our grand Founders' Day really happy and enjoyable.

Ren En Dze

Nov 1917

Founders' Day

Founders' Day was a day of great excitement. We, who have stayed here more than one year, were accustomed to celebrate the first and second Founders' Day on November the seventeenth. It was changed from November the seventeenth to November the fourteenth this year, we knew not why. Only some said that November the fourteenth had been found to be the real date.

As we were free from classes that whole day the faculty decided to have chapel service at nine o'clock in the morning instead of having it at twelve o'clock. The thing that aroused our enthusiasm most was that Ginling was no longer colorless as the students and the Board of Control had decided that she should have the royal purple and the snow white which is our class color. "How fine it is to have our class color no more belonging to a class as a small group but to the college!" thought all of us. Another thing which also aroused our interest was the President's announcement that the receiver of the Freshman scholarship was Miss Ling. Hands were clapped, praises were bestowed, and the service was over.

Right after the service the crowd dispersed. Groups of two and three were once and a while seen in the campus. They soon disappeared, and the Sophomores and the Freshmen each assembled in a separate room preparing in secret what they were going to do at the banquet. On account of the absence of our class president, Miss Zee, our small number was again reduced. We poor Five, being deeply stimulated could not get a single word from the printed page even if we tried our best to study. Some of us who happened to go past the window of the book-room chanced to see some pointed ends of things made of white and red paper. Another also heard the footsteps and the music in the studio. Deeply struck by the fact of our having nothing to do, we Five sat down and composed a song.

When the evening came the faculty and the whole student body assembled in the Library waiting for our honorable guests, some of the members of the Board of Control. Long, cold hours were passed and one of them still had not come. Impatient of more waiting, in a procession we started for the chapel which was beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, and rugs for the banquet. Just a little while after we sat down to dinner, the class of Nineteen-twenty-one rose up and went to the back of the curtain hanging before the platform. In a few minutes the curtain was drawn up and more than half of them dressed in light colored dresses were dancing on the platform to the music of the organ. Not long after the Freshmen had done their part the "Class of Nineteen Twenty One" gave their representation of the nine muses in which the quotation marks were represented by four fingers. Among the many interesting toasts was Miss Goucher's dropping into poetry about what we had tried to put into prose - the Ginling Fire. The banquet was ended with a drinking of health to our honorable President, Mrs. Thurston.

Liu Gien Chiu

GINLING COLLEGE -

NANKING, CHINA -

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

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The very name of China conjures visions of quaint and ancient dignity, of dainty ladies and rich silks, insanitary and picturesque towns, palanquins, chrysanthemums, and the delicate composition, familiar on our tea-tables, to which the land of far Cathay has given its name, and withal filled for us with fragrant and refreshing ~~drink~~ tea.

Old China holds magic, stored up through golden ages like ancient perfume, sweeter for the years. And Modern China, drawing on the past, looking to the future, holds potency of perhaps unequalled possibility.

The character of the China to be will affect the world for good or evil. And the character of any race depends finally on the character and capacity of its women.

The awakening of China to the urgent need for educating her women has caused the establishment of government schools and mission High School for girls, and a number of pioneer women students have come to our American Universities for the Higher Education which they could not obtain in their own country.

There is no doubt that the contact with the west and with western ideas thus acquired has its advantages, as we of the newer west find some residence at the universities of Europe adds breadth and depth and polish to our previous attainment.

But the aim of university life and education is to prepare for the larger life in the community and the nation; to equip the student to grasp and correlate facts, to make right and noble reactions to the stimuli of circumstances, to be in every way possible armed for intelligent and constructive action in domestic, social and political upbuilding and reform.

It is among those who have received college culture that we should look par excellence for sanely progressive, patient and broadminded citizens, generous friends, tolerant opponents, wise and inspiring guides of the next generation.

But these ideals can only be realised as the colleges keep themselves in touch with the life and movements of the time, and endeavor directly to relate their college courses to the needs and conditions of the country.

This is why there must be colleges in China for Chinese women.

"The very things which make the best American colleges ideal for American girls, fitting them to meet the problems in American social and educational life, make impossible their doing what needs to be done for foreign students. In China we can make our courses fit the needs of China.

China cannot continue to depend upon foreign trained men and women to lead in religious and educational and social advance, although she may have had her first impulses from abroad."

The area of China is 3,913,560 square miles. Her population at the last census was given as 320,650,000. Up to 1915 there was just one college for women in all China - the ^{North} West China Union College for Women, established in Peking in 1905.

"In the great valley of the Yangtze, from the sea up to the borders of Szechuan, and north and south for several hundred miles, there was no place where a girl had a chance to do real college work and get the training which would fit her for leadership among her own people. There were ten institutions in this same region which gave something in the way of collegiate education to young men. The situation was as if in the United States, east of the Rockies, there were one college for women. The one existing college was in Peking."

A group of women interested in the higher education of Chinese women, dreamed and prayed and hoped and planned and worked for the establishment

of a college for women in Central China to meet this crying need.

There were many doubters to deny the need, to say the time was not yet ripe, to urge precedent, tradition, caution and delay.

But in September 1915 the Union College for Women in the Yangtze Valley quietly became an established fact under the name of Ginling College.

With five Mission Boards pledged to its support, a faculty of six, a student body of only nine members, and Mrs. Lawrence Thurston for President, what is indeed a great and gallant enterprise began its pioneer way.

Our own Smith College opened in 1875 with only 14 students. It now has 1500 enrolled.

Ginling College has now been going ^{four}~~for~~ years.

In 1916, it numbered six faculty and eighteen students; in 1917, ten faculty and thirty-six students; in 1918 (?) *11 faculty & 53 students*

Its needs are now:-

1. Permanent college buildings, built for the purpose, upon a suitable and charming site already acquired at Nanking.
2. A strong faculty of specialists.

What will you, as a college woman, give to the advancement of the higher education of women under Christian auspices in China?

Yourself?

Or your money?

THE PLACE OF THE COLLEGE.

Long ago the ancient walled city of Nanking was the capital of China. Its low, unheated, windowless houses have altered little in a thousand years. Its climate is temperate, though the dampness makes the cold of winter more penetrating than the fall of the mercury would seem to signify.

Nanking is a strategic center, from a literary and educational point of view, for the whole region of the lower Yangtze Valley, and has been named by the continuation committee as one of the four centers in China in which colleges for women should be located.

The language is Mandarin, although the city is so cosmopolitan that one hears all manner of dialects spoken. It lies between the great Mandarin speaking centres of inland China and the districts of Wu and other coast dialects.

Ginling College takes its name from the ancient classical name of the city, emphasising the desire of its generous founders that the college should not be something foreign and western grafted onto Chinese soil, but rather a Twentieth Century growth out of the heart of China, combining in itself the best of Eastern and Western culture.

1918

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.A r b o r D a y*April 8, 1918*

Clouds or sunshine make no difference to the faculty and the students of Ginling. Despite the cloudy sky above and the wet ground below, our whole Ginling group was out on the new property.

Miss Goucher, the mistress of ceremonies, led the throng including first the banner bearers, next the faculty, then the Juniors, the Sophomores, and lastly the Freshmen. We moved along in solemn procession, some of us well armed with shovels. Coming around the plot where were a few young elms ready for planting, we stopped and stood in a circle. The purple Ginling banner stood at one end of the circle. As soon as our mistress made the announcement, we sang our tree song to the delightful tune of "Santa Lucia". The chorus closed with the words, "Take heed of our planting, because a good result comes from a good start." Following the song there was a prayer by Dr. Reeves. Miss Goucher recited "England's Garden" by Kipling. Our President made an address on "What is meant by planting a tree?" She drew an interesting analogy between the growth of a tree and the growth of our college. As a seed comes from other living plants so the seed of our college comes from other schools. Ginling has taken its root in the first year students, the growth of its stem in the second year students, and now the third year students have formed the shading of the tree. Before long the fruits will come forth. As the tree is useful in every respect to men, so our college will be of good service to China. Although the rain fell before our president closed her speech, we remained standing at our place as if nothing had happened. Then the faculty planted their elms. After they had finished planting, we all proceeded to the Junior plot. Six maples were there. The same tree song opened the ceremony of Juniors' planting. Miss Wu explained how we as the first class of Ginling represented the leaves of a tree, shading and protecting our college. When the planting was done, a Junior class poem was read to pledge loyalty to Ginling.

The Sophomores led us to their grove and again the song was sung. One of their members gave a speech relating their pride in being the stem. "The stem is the essential part of a tree, without it, a tree cannot be called a tree, because the leaves and the root will have no connection. The timber out of the stems can be made into domestic utensils, beams of the roof and pillars of the house, which shows in what a wide field they can be serviceable." As soon as they finished their planting, forth came the great crowd of Freshmen. They led us to their area of land which was rather large. Some of their trees were high above the mound. We sang again the song and a speech followed. Miss Giang spoke modestly of the apparent insignificance and obscurity of the root which the Freshmen were to represent. But she confidently emphasized the vital importance of the root as a sustainer of the tree.

Each of the class speakers tried hard to show the very best and most helpful thing her class could do for the college. We all realize the truth that each of us is a part of Ginling.

"With grace for each to do her part,
To Ginling we'll be ever true."

This was the spirit which impressed us so strongly that Arbor Day.

ARBOR DAY

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 750 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 1918

The feeling that the time has come to develop the material Ginling, the future College campus, led to our decision to observe China's Arbor Day. Two members of the faculty were delegated to select the places for the planting of the trees of the different college groups. The future waving branches and clustering college halls were viewed in imagination from the hilltops and the valleys of the Ginling Campus. The day after the decision as to where to put the elms of the faculty, the maples of the juniors, the ginkos of the sophomores, and the ash of the freshmen, word was received that some of our neighbors objected to our owning a certain section of the land which we had already bargained for. So to prevent undue friction we changed our plans to avoid the region of the opposition. Arbor Day was set for Ching Ming, April 5th, as it is the day on which the Chinese decorate the ancestral burying places and worship, but rain changed our plans and it was not until the following Monday that we went out to prepare for the joy of future generations rather than fasten our thoughts upon the mighty but decaying past.

On the day appointed the faculty and student body came through the city streets, narrow and grey, lined with high walls or little shops, to the hills beyond the University of Nanking, to our own little plot of land. The arrival of such a company in rickshas brought the people from their homes and a buffalo from a neighboring hollow. The dogs, the babies, the children, the women and men of the region with the ricksha coolies surrounded the college procession. Miss Goucher led as mistress of ceremony and the standard bearer followed. Then came the faculty and the student body by classes. As head gardener Mrs. Thurston told what it means to plant a tree. The uses of leaf, stem, and root were set forth by

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Misses Wu, Hsu and Giang of junior, sophomore and freshman classes respectively. We hope in future years our Ginling trees will bear flowers and fruit. As the storm area had not yet passed over we were rained upon. This was good for the trees but was made the occasion for a demand for larger fees by the ricksha coolies on our return. They quite filled the outer court, but when the President arrived to use words with a familiar sound they listened.

An hour's rest after the return to Ginling brought back our appetites for pleasure. The faculty awaited the summons from the student body to dine with them with the same kind of anticipation that children have for Thanksgiving dinner at Grandma's house. Past experience had taught us what to anticipate. The feast was a farewell to Miss G^oucher. As we sat at the tables, toasts were given between the bowls or courses of Chinese goodies. The work of the guest of honor in her various school activities was recounted. One toast was translated for the good of the new comers among the faculty. Miss Ren presented in simple Chinese a few sentences spoken with great deliberation and with greatly exaggerated tones. These were translated into most atrocious literal English by Miss ^WYu. The mastery of English shown by their clever play on words reminded some members of the faculty of the difficulties which had been theirs when in a foreign land they had tried to understand, much less make use of, such subtleties

Program for Arbor Day - April 8, 1918

Procession — Mistress of Ceremonies
Standard bearers. Faculty. Juniors.
Sophomores, Freshmen

Faculty Tree Planting

Song

Prayer Miss Reeves

Poem Miss Souther

President's Address . . . What it means
to plant a tree.

Planting of Faculty trees

Junior Tree Planting

Procession led by Juniors

Song

Address Miss We

Planting of Junior trees

Sophomore Tree Planting

Procession led by Sophomores

Song

Address Miss Hill

Planting of Sophomore trees.

Freshmen Tree Planting

Processional song. Freshmen leading

Address Miss Liang

Planting of Freshmen trees.

COURSE OF STUDY

Return
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
1918

The foreign members of the staff are graduates of Bryn Mawr, Goucher, Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Hollins, Smith and Vassar, and of Hartford Theological Seminary. They are prepared by either post graduate study or teaching experience for special work in their respective departments - Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Education, English, History, Music, Religion and Sociology. Mathematics is taught by a Chinese teacher, a graduate of Columbia, and Chinese by a graduate in classics with experience in Government Schools, the work directed by Prof. K. S. Liu, Ph. D. of the University of Nanking. Except in the Chinese, which is more than one-fourth of the work required for the diploma, our work is done largely in English. College work in China for the present must be done with the aid of English, which is the only door open into the realm of ideas which the college student wishes to enter. Our use of English is not an end in itself; when it becomes unnecessary as a means we shall be glad to accomplish our end in other ways. Our entrance requirement in English is, in quantity, what is taught in the High schools of this part of China, including work done in the Higher Primary, and in all seven or eight years. We believe that that amount of English, well taught, would provide students with the tools which they need for college study in English. For the first two months all students are on probation but so far we have not felt obliged to drop any student from college altho we have advised students to drop work and plan to take longer than four years to complete the course in order to do better work. Even students who are discouraged at first find the work growing steadily easier and we are sure they get what we are trying to give them. Two of our present faculty came to us from college teaching in America and

they say our students do as good work as their college girls did - this in spite of the language handicap.

Our Freshman course is required and includes, Chinese, English, Religion, Psychology, English History, and Chemistry, with a weekly lecture in Hygiene making twenty hours a week. One hour and a half of outside preparation for each hour of class work is expected making one point represent two and one-half hours of work. Seventy-two hours, or one hundred and forty-four semester hours, is the requirement for the diploma. Since the college is chartered under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, having the same trustees as the University of Nan-king, we hope to be able to grant degrees. Our first class will be graduated in 1919.

After the freshman year we offer some elective work in two groups of studies allowing for specializing either in science and mathematics, or in literary and social studies. Since the college opened we have given 158 semester hours of work as follows: Chinese, 30 points; English, 26; Religion, 18; History, 15; Mathematics, 15; Chemistry, 12; Biology, 9; Education, 6; Sociology, 6; Psychology, 6; Music, 6; Astronomy, 3; Economics, 3; Hygiene, 2; Art, 1. Advanced courses have been given in History and Mathematics, Chemistry and Music, and will be offered next year in these and also in Biology and Education. We are very conscious of our limitations and the work we have done has not all of it come up to the standard we have as our ideal. We suffer in being ten thousand miles from a teachers' agency and the second year we are forced to spread ourselves out pretty thin to give our students what they wanted. At e present we are glad to be more generous in what we offer and to be able to take more satisfaction in the quality of our work. Our students are eager and able to do real college work.

Ginling College Schedule

2nd Semester - 1918-19.

Hours	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
8-9	English 5 English 7 Religion 3	English 6 Religion 1 Religion 2	English 5 Religion 3 English 7	Religion 1 Religion 2 English 6 Chinese IV	English 1 English 5 Religion 4	Religion 1 Religion 2 English 6 Physics 1
9-10	Chemistry I L Gymnasium II Biology 6	English 1 Chinese II Chemistry 5 L	English 1 Biology 3 Religion 4	English I Latin Physics 1	Chemistry I L Chinese II Biology 6	English 1 History 3 Gymnasium III & IV
10-11	Chemistry I L Chinese II Rhetoric 3 Religion 4	Gymnasium I Chinese II Chemistry 5 L History 4	Chinese II Chemistry 5 History 4	Chemistry I Chinese II History 4	Chemistry I L History 3 Chinese III & IV	Gymnasium I Rhetoric 2 Religion 3 Physics 1
11-12	Human Mechanism I Chinese III & IV	Chemistry I History 3 Chinese III	Gymnasium II Chinese III & IV	Gymnasium I Chemistry 3 Chinese III	Gymnasium II English Ia Chinese III & IV	English Ia Latin
12-12:30						
2-3	Ecology L Mathematics 3 Rhetoric 4	English Ia Harmony-Music 3 Chinese II	Biology 2 Harmony-Music 5	Chinese I Biology 2 Mathematics 3 English 7	Biology Ia Chemistry 3 L	
3-4	Chinese I Ecology L Harmony-Music 5 Physics I L	Chinese I Biology 2 Mathematics 3	Chinese I Chemistry 3 L Biology 7 L	Chinese I Biology 2 Chemistry 5 L	Chinese I Chemistry 3 L	
4-5	Ecology L Physics I L	Biology 1 Gymnasium III & IV	Human Mechanism I Chemistry 3 L Biology 7 L	Biology Chemistry 5 L	Harmony-Music 3	
5-6		Glee Club		Ecology Gymnasium		

Schedule

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Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
English 2	English 2	English 2	English 2	English 2	English 2
English 1	English 1	English 1	English 1	English 1	English 1
Religion 2	Religion 2	Religion 2	Religion 2	Religion 2	Religion 2
Religion 1	Religion 1	Religion 1	Religion 1	Religion 1	Religion 1
Math 2	Math 2	Math 2	Math 2	Math 2	Math 2
Math 1	Math 1	Math 1	Math 1	Math 1	Math 1
Science 2	Science 2	Science 2	Science 2	Science 2	Science 2
Science 1	Science 1	Science 1	Science 1	Science 1	Science 1
History 2	History 2	History 2	History 2	History 2	History 2
History 1	History 1	History 1	History 1	History 1	History 1
Art 2	Art 2	Art 2	Art 2	Art 2	Art 2
Art 1	Art 1	Art 1	Art 1	Art 1	Art 1
Physical Education 2	Physical Education 2	Physical Education 2	Physical Education 2	Physical Education 2	Physical Education 2
Physical Education 1	Physical Education 1	Physical Education 1	Physical Education 1	Physical Education 1	Physical Education 1
Music 2	Music 2	Music 2	Music 2	Music 2	Music 2
Music 1	Music 1	Music 1	Music 1	Music 1	Music 1
Foreign Language 2	Foreign Language 2	Foreign Language 2	Foreign Language 2	Foreign Language 2	Foreign Language 2
Foreign Language 1	Foreign Language 1	Foreign Language 1	Foreign Language 1	Foreign Language 1	Foreign Language 1
Elective 2	Elective 2	Elective 2	Elective 2	Elective 2	Elective 2
Elective 1	Elective 1	Elective 1	Elective 1	Elective 1	Elective 1

1918-1919

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

NOTES ON THE SCHEDULE

The Roman numerals are used to indicate class groups, I - Freshmen etc. The Arabic numerals following the names of courses, show the number in the bulletin of 1919.

Courses not outlined in the Catalogue are the following:

English 1-A - a special class in English for students not up to our standard for Freshmen English.

Human Mechanism - a course for Freshmen the first semester covering Physiology and Hygiene, the second semester elementary Psychology.

Ecology - an elementary course in the subject, open to Freshmen and Sophomores.

Excepting Chinese, English and Religion, the courses are elected by the students who are taking them.

1918-1919

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

RECORD OF CLASS OF 1919.

	<u>Present term</u>	<u>Total Credits</u>	<u>C or over</u>	<u>Below C</u>
Liu Gien-tsiu	18	135	135	0
Ren En-tsi	18	136	110	26
Tang Hwei	19	129	111	18
Tsü Ih-djen	17	133	133	0
Wu I-fang	18	127	127	0

January and February 1918

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Happy New Year!

Our holiday mood was enhanced by the fact that the weather man allowed the extreme cold to let a wee bit, thus making New Year's Day a holiday quite worth having. Just as we were leaving the breakfast room the students came into the court singing and gave us a lovely serenade. Dr. Leighton Stuart came at noon and gave a lecture for the girls. According to New Year custom we spent the afternoon paying social calls and toward evening we met again at Mrs. Thurston's room. She had had several New Year callers, but chief among them the Junior class who visited her in a body quite early in the afternoon. They had told no one of their plans, and were very much delighted to be the lady President's first New Year callers. That evening Miss Goucher entertained us all, students and teachers, with her lantern pictures of New York. The girls' comments were most interesting. They thought New York must be very much like Shanghai! The rest of us hadn't noticed a similarity.

The days that followed January 1st were busy ones for the Glee Club and Chorus, as their mid-winter concert was due January 11th. Extra practices were tucked in to all possible hours, and invitations were printed and carefully distributed. The day of the final rehearsal we picked up the concert badly and moved it over to Dr. Garritt's home where we gave it for Mrs. Thurston. They received us most hospitably and entertained us with quite a tea party. That was Mrs. Thurston's first trip downstairs and a gala occasion for all.

The entire family worked for the concert. If there is a cold spot in China that spot is our chapel, with its stone floor and numerous drafts. Our foreign friends had expressed dread of attending functions at Ginling in cold weather lest they congeal before the occasion ended. But a great desire of showing them that we could entertain comfortably possessed us. Various committees of both teachers and students were put to work, and the place hummed with excitement. The chapel was prettily decorated with the Ginling banners and little green bamboo trees. Thanks to the "physical comfort committee" a great change took place in the comfort of the chapel. They spread down a thick layer of straw over the cold stones and then placed rugs (all we possessed) on top of the straw. Two stoves were put up on one side of the chapel and their pipes stuck through windows. (That is one convenient thing about China. Where there is a will there is always a way.)

In the midst of all this preparation a general commotion announced that Mrs. Thurston had arrived. Such excitement! Every servant on the place wore a grin from ear to ear and the students scarce could believe their eyes. And the faculty? Well, we were pretty much delighted, I can tell you. She had come for tea and had to return before evening, as the concert was more than she could attempt and we had not the means of keeping her comfortable and warm over here.

The evening was a beautiful one and fairly mild. About a hundred and eighty guests came to the concert. There were very few foreigners, but a very fine class of Chinese, and the girls sang their very best.

The week following was filled with reviews and then came the semester examinations. Our versions of the period would differ decidedly. Miss Shipley, Miss Chester, and Miss Reeves would tell you that they ran the college, administered the examinations, and were the generally indispensable members of the faculty. Miss Goucher's tale would include an early morning trip to Hsia Kwan and thence to Hwaiyuan. Miss Brown would tell you of a hurried night trip to Shanghai in order to catch a boat due to sail for Foochow at dawn the following morning, which did not sail for two days. Mrs. Thurston moved over to the college the 15th and a room downstairs was made comfortable so that she could be here four days before she too left for Foochow. Miss Rivenburg was the only stationery member of the family. "Men may come and men may go" but she stays on forever. Language School and the college didn't plan their schedules together so when they had two weeks' holiday at Christmas our classes continued, and again when we had our month's vacation at China New Year they kept on. So the only relief Miss Rivenburg had in her vacation was that she could live alone and unmolested by the world (the world meaning the rest of us).

One social event I forgot to mention as having occurred just previous to vacation, was a dinner we gave in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Downey who recently closed their year at the University. The affair was very enjoyable to us and we hope it proved so to our guests. One most amusing thing happened just as the guests were departing. They had come in a carriage and when they started to leave the carriage stood at the door, but it was minus both driver and horse. Upon examination the ma-foo or driver proved to be asleep inside the carriage, but no horse was to be found. The poor man was so sound asleep that he could not seem to comprehend the situation in the least and kept walking back and forth, peeping around behind our big spirit walls and then looking into the faces of the guests and sleepily demanding, "What have you done with my horse?" All search failed to bring forth the animal and rickshas finally had to be called.

January 23rd college closed. A number of the girls remained here for vacation, but many of them went to their homes. Our faculty family scattered, Mrs. Thurston and Miss Brown to Foochow where the President delivered the address for Foochow College (American Board School) Commencement, and the "Ginling Music Department" appeared in several musical events. Miss Shipley visited her doctor uncle in Tsinanfu, Miss Goucher spent some time in Hwaiyuan and later in Soochow. Miss Chester divided her time between Nanking, Soochow, and Shanghai. Miss Reeves intended to remain in the college, but a naughty tooth drove her to Shanghai and as a result she was able to attend, with Miss Chester, the Educational Association Convention. Miss Rivenburg, as stated before, stayed put.

February the 18th welcomed us all back ready to begin work. Miss Brown's sister from Foochow returned with her and spent the remainder of the month at Ginling before sailing for America. The days that followed our return were filled with much house-cleaning and many faculty meetings. The girls returned full of vigor and fresh enthusiasm, college spirit ran at high tide, and it was good to be alive. February 25th was notable for the arrival of Miss Chester's freight containing all her warm clothes which he had looked forward to wearing since the first cold spell in October. What a fitting end for the winter!

The first week of March was largely occupied by the meeting of the Executive Committee and the Board of Control, which was held the fifth and sixth. Miss Atkinson was entertained here at the college and we were very glad to welcome her the day before the meetings began. The Executive Committee met all day Tuesday and in the evening the Board meeting was convened and Mrs. Thurston presented the President's report. All of the members of the Board of Control remained at the college for lunch Wednesday noon which made a very delightful opportunity for the new faculty to get acquainted with the members of the Board and afforded a pleasant social time for us all. In the afternoon Miss Brown and some of the music students served tea in the studio and one of the students played.

On the afternoon of the eighth Miss Brown invited a few friends in for tea to meet her sister and she entertained us all with some fine music. It was a great pleasure to us all to have Miss Daisy Brown here and we felt as if one of the family had left us when she started for America. Miss Brown went to Shanghai with her and helped her to get off comfortably. We are looking forward with pleasure to another visit from her when she returns to China.

Just after Miss Brown returned from Shanghai we were startled to hear rumors that the plague which had been spreading in the north had broken out here. It hardly seemed possible and yet we feared it was true and the next day the report from the doctors announced the presence of the plague and instructions were sent out as to the precautions we might take against it. We immediately put into effect a rigid quarantine and because our situation made possible an almost complete isolation it was possible for us to keep on with our regular work, though the majority of the schools of the city, including the University, had to close. Strict orders were given to the gateman to allow no one to go out, except the servant who went with the mail once a day, and he was dressed up with a gauze and cotton mask, which the doctors advised as the best safeguard against infection. It is hard to imagine a funnier sight than this coolie was with his mouth and nose covered with a very spooky looking muzzle, for he is an extremely ungainly looking mortal to start with and has no claim to beauty. Except for his daily trip and a bi-weekly shopping expedition which the cook made under the protection and guidance of a foreign man, no one left our compound at all. We also became very exclusive in regard to those to be admitted from the outside, no unmasked person being allowed to enter under any conditions and not even masked ones unless they had some real business and were people whom we could trust to have taken all possible precautions. It was rather hard at first and for a day or two the faculty had to take turns sitting within sight of the front gate in order to be sure that the instructions were really being carried out. It was very amusing to see conversations being carried on through the crack of the door, and some to whom admittance was denied felt quite aggrieved. After we had been living in this fashion for several days it was reported one morning that a police official was at the gate and wished to come in, but as he had no mask the gatekeeper had left him outside. Mrs. Thurston went out and, in order to be able to carry on a conversation with him, had the gate opened, she taking her stand inside and he outside. He had come in great solemnity to inform us that there was a dreadful sickness in the city and to advise us to be careful. Mrs. Thurston

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March (2)

thanked him politely and talked with him a little about what we were doing and remarked that he was not admitted because he was unmasked, and that we had been taking that precaution for several days! As soon as the news reached Shanghai the people of course feared that it would be carried there for a great many had left the city as soon as the situation was known, and consequently the trains were stopped and the river boats omitted their Nanking stop. The only communication we had with the world for about a week was by freight train and all our mail went and came by freight. We were very thankful that we were all here and not stranded in Shanghai as some other people were.

This time of quarantine included Holy Week and Easter Sunday, and of course prevented any general church services, either foreign or Chinese. We had our own services, however, and with all of the students and servants we made a good sized congregation. On Good Friday and on Easter Sunday we had special speakers, Mr. Rowe on Friday and Dr. Leighton Stuart for the Sunday service. Mrs. Thurston led the regular chapel services of the week and a short service on Thursday evening. It was altogether a very helpful series and there seemed to be a special inspiration in having the whole college group together.

The whole time of quarantine was nearly two weeks, but although it did seem good to be able to go out again when the word came that it was safe, still we all agreed that if we had to be quarantined we didn't know any better place to have it happen than in Ginling. Our high wall seemed to be a complete hindrance to the entrance of any germs and inside that wall we had our garden which was just becoming fascinating on account of the changes that each day brought. New blossoms and green shoots kept appearing all the time and our joy in that open space kept us from feeling the burden of our imprisonment. Although there was a little time of uneasiness just at first, for the most part we were very happy and very comfortable, and we feel very grateful for our good fortune as well as for the extremely short duration of the epidemic.

R. M. C.

(Chester)

INSIDE AND OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

by a Student.

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Aside from regular studies other means are resorted to develop our physical, mental, and spiritual lives. For recreation we have tennis, base ball, volley ball, running and jumping. We attend lectures and musicales in town and in the chapel. The oratorical class is established this year to develop poise, clearness, and ease of delivery in making speeches. As much as we hate to do it when our turn comes we nevertheless must admit that this practice is exceedingly interesting and helpful. Some of the students possess decided talent for public speaking.

We have also several organizations, namely: class organizations, Y.W.C.A., afternoon Sunday School for the neighboring children, the half day-school, the Glee Club, the Current Events Meeting, Self Government, of which the last four deserve some explanation. As they looked into the upturned, intelligent faces of the street children an irresistible longing to do more for them sprang up in the hearts of the student teachers. One of the girls brought the ideas to our Y. W.C.A. meeting and her suggestion to open a day school was approved and later carried out amidst numberless difficulties. At present this day school is composed of twenty girls, twelve teachers and a principal. The course of study is similar to that of the Government Primary School. It is gratifying to realize that, in spite of the daily sacrifices on the part of the teachers who run the school, their enthusiasm is not lessened through the lapse of time. One mother asked leave to send her child to our school instead of remaining with the old teacher because she thought our method of teaching was superior. Next, we have the Glee Club. A concert of choral and instrumental music was given last winter. By special request the same program was repeated to a big audience this spring. Often the Glee Club is asked out to sing for people. We are in danger of being spoiled by the indulgent

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public so we often remind ourselves of the ancient commandment of the Greeks, "Know thyself." Then we have the Current Events Meeting during which time the important political events both in China and in other countries are freely discussed. Three or four talkers bring the facts before the meeting and then free discussion follows. Through this Club we become more intelligent by listening to others and by reading newspapers more diligently ourselves. And last of all we have Self Government. It is an organization by which we strive to rule ourselves not individually but in cooperation. It does not mean to do away with college regulations and rules but it aims to work out the best ways to carry them out. Regulations of any institution are often made ^{the} to correct fault or carelessness of a few persons and this makes the majority pay the penalty in being inconvenienced by the existence of sometimes unnecessary rules. In order to guard against such abuses creeping among us we, being women, try to so govern ourselves that we are to be the masters of the laws instead of having the laws mastering us.

Another phase of the life in Ginling is the social life. Many jolly afternoons and merry evenings are spent in the Social Room. An original play was given there to the teachers last Christmas. An entertainment given by the Y.W.C.A. to the graduating class of every high school in Nanking took place in the same room. We commemorated the last Republic Day by giving speeches, singing songs, and playing instrumental music. The Women's Social Service League of Nanking gave an entertainment and we helped by giving another original play appropriate to the occasion. The purpose of the play was to make an appeal to each to fulfil her duty; especially the duty of the rich toward the poor, of the intelligent toward the ignorant. The play moved the big audience so that many people

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shed tears. Among the guests of honor were the adopted daughter and the relatives of the Vice-President, Feng Gwoh Djang, who were noticeably impressed by the play. Besides the entertainments and the plays we enjoy lovely (picnic?) pictures. The last one we had was the Twelve Caves. We started by boat at eight in the morning and got back at ten in the evening. In spite of sore legs and aching backs that lasted for several days we were compensated by enjoying nature's beauty and grandeur. Another line of our social life extends very far across the ocean. Smith College is much interested in her newly adopted sister college in China. Letters, cards, and pictures fly back and forth without ceasing and this keeps our little band of eighteen very busy but much interested. Our Founders' Day, November 14th is a great day to us. Last year we had the Directors of the College, teachers, and students at the banquet in the evening. An indescribable feeling of close fellowship pervaded in the air. In hearing the speeches we were lifted out of ourselves to nobler thoughts and higher ideals. The last and best talk was given by our President, Mrs. Thurston, who revealed to us a glimpse of our College ten years from now. Will it be realized or was it just a dream? Who can tell? We can hope and trust in faith.

As I said before, the College is just beginning, therefore it is bound to have limitations. We students fully realize the advantages as well as the limitations. Not to speak of the cheapness of the fees, and of the nearness to our homes, there are other advantages, namely, the presence of a course in Chinese, a greater opportunity to learn Mandarin, a closer contact with the life of our homeland, and a keener sympathy for all the changes that take place in China. The lack of numbers of teachers and students, the insufficiency of laboratory equipment, the unfitness of a home residence for college uses, these are some of the limitations. We are, how-

Dong Nyok-Zoe

RELATION TO HIGH SCHOOLS

Ginling was not the first college to begin with only nine in the first class, but in China that beginning has usually been made on the foundation already laid in a High School and the student members of the whole group made more of a show. What seemed our weakness in the beginning promises to be one of our strong points. We can boast of being the only college in China without a preparatory department but our strength lies in the broadness of our foundation in the schools, already counting up to ²²~~sixteen~~, which are working with the college to raise the standard of education and provide educated Christian women to serve in this day of enlarging opportunity in China. If we boast of our students we can do so without boasting of our own work. The schools have given us of their best, and the students who have come to us are responsible for the success so far attained.

The reaction of the college upon High Schools will be to stimulate growth both in numbers and in influence. The college is needed as the keystone of the arch, without which the structure is lacking both in strength and beauty. Our whole system of Christian education should be a model which we could point to as worthy of imitation. It is far from that at present and our day of opportunity for leadership will not be prolonged indefinitely.

We hope, as the years go on, for students better and better prepared to do college work. The college must meet the schools where they are and work with the schools for the higher standard which means a better quality rather than a larger quantity of preparatory work. Because we are a college in China for Chinese women our requirements must continue to differ from those of an American college, as our course of study must differ. Fortunately these differences need not affect

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the quality of our work and our ideal is to rank with the best colleges we know in giving that ability to think straight and to do things for which one may not have had special training, which is the outstanding characteristic of the college trained woman.

Mrs. Thurston.

Return &

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THE NEED FOR A STRONG FACULTY.

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Our outstanding need, met in part, is for a strong faculty.

"To secure and to retain the best in personality, character, training, and teaching ability" and "to provide conditions which will make for the maximum efficiency of their work, and promote esprit de corps" are very important functions of the governing body, essential to the success of a college.

We need a faculty large enough to ensure specialisation; no one person can effectively teach three or four college subjects. We want our teachers to have leisure for personal growth and for personal contact with students. We want to make possible the study of problems related in any way to the college - problems educational, scientific, social, religious - and to be in a position to help the schools below the college. And because we are a Christian college we want to emphasize those things which strengthen character, inspire high purpose, and lead to full consecration of life to Jesus Christ and His Kingdom.

APR 1918 ^{Dec. 23/19}
20 Mrs. Boyd
" St. John

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

This year has been notable in the history of Ginling College. It has been registered as a unit of the University of the State of New York, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this University has been conferred upon its first graduates, the five young women who completed the course in June 1919. One of these young women ^{has} gone to the Woman's Hospital in Tientsin, two ^{are} teaching in government schools, one in Lawrence Hall, Nanking, and one ^{has} come to the University of Michigan for the study of medicine.

The statistics for ^{the new year beginning in September 1919} this year, according to latest reports, are as follows:

Teachers	12
Students	70
Provinces	10
Cities	37
Preparatory Schools	27
Denominations	13

Three girls came from Szechuan and the farthest mission station in the world. They were 31 days en route by boat from Chengtu. The missionary writes, "They are most attractive and come with very high recommendations." This year's class comes from unusually great distances and is largely increasing the constituency of preparatory schools.

The need of the new buildings is very urgent, and plans are under way looking to the completion of the first group of buildings in the fall of 1920. This group includes three dormitories (one to be used as faculty residence), class room building, science building, social and athletic building, toilet building, kitchen and covered ways.

A p r i l

Return to
Chen Chien ...
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

The record of April's activities is divided into two parts - B.G., before Miss Goucher left, and A.G., after Miss Goucher's departure. Where the faculty numbers several hundred there is no such relative importance accorded to the movements of one member, but we are seven.

over
Day
The feeling that the time has come to develop the material Ginling, the future College campus, led to our decision to observe China's Arbor Day. Two members of the faculty were delegated to select the places for the planting of the trees of the different college groups. The future waving branches and clustering college halls were viewed in imagination from the hilltops and the valleys of the Ginling Campus. The day after the decision as to where to put the elms of the faculty, the maples of the juniors, the ginkos of the sophomores, and the ash of the freshman, word was received that some of our neighbors objected to our owning a certain section of the land which we had already bargained for. So to prevent undue friction we changed our plans to avoid the region of the opposition. Arbor Day was set for Ching Ming, April 5th, as it is the day on which the Chinese decorate the ancestral burying places and worship, but rain changed our plans and it was not until the following Monday that we went out to prepare for the joy of future generations rather than fasten our thoughts upon the mighty but decaying past.

On the day appointed the faculty and student body came through the city streets, narrow and grey, lined with high walls or little shops, to the hills beyond the University of Nanking, to our own plot of land. The arrival of such a company in rickshas brought the people from their homes and a buffalo from a neighboring hollow. The dogs, the babies, the children, the women and men of the region with the ricksha coolies surrounded the college procession. Miss Goucher as mistress of ceremony and the standard bearer followed. Then came the faculty and the student body by classes. As head gardener Mrs. Thurston told what it means to plant a tree. The uses of leaf, stem, and root were set forth by Miss Wu, Hsu, Giang of junior, sophomore, and freshmen classes respectively. We hope in future years our Ginling tree will bear flowers and fruit. As the storm area had not yet passed over we were rained upon. This was good for the trees but was made the occasion for ~~xxx~~ a demand for larger fees by the ricksha coolies on our return. They quite filled the outer court, but when the President arrived to use words with a familiar sound they listened.

An hour's rest after the return to Ginling brought back our appetites for pleasure. The faculty awaited the summons from the student body to dine with them with the same kind of anticipation that children have for Thanksgiving dinner at Grandma's house. Past experience had taught us what to anticipate. The feast was a farewell to Miss Goucher. As we sat at the tables, toasts were given between the bowls or courses of Chinese goodies. The work of the guest of honor in her various school activities was recounted. One toast was translated for the good of the new comers among the faculty. Miss Ren presented in simple Chinese a few sentences spoken with great deliberation and with greatly exaggerated tones. These were translated into most atrocious literal English by Miss Wu. The mastery of English shown by their clever play on words reminded some members of the faculty of the difficulties which had been theirs when

In a foreign land they had tried to understand much less make use of such subtleties.

in a foreign land they had tried to understand, much less make use of, such subtillties.

The farewells were but fitly spoken when we turned to welcome Miss Bryan. Her coming was an especial joy to some of the members of the faculty who were hating the necessity of always calling on the President to speak words when their small stock of phrases could not be twisted to convey a direction to a servant. She aids very much for by her long and close contact with the people of this land, she gives meaning to things otherwise queer and inexplicable. Besides this there is the possibility of having education classes conducted in Chinese. This appears like a long step toward the ultimate ideal of having the instruction given in the language of the people.

On Friday April 19th Miss Bryan met^t a married sister who with her husband came to visit Nanking. They were most interesting guests. They were taken sight seeing, and perhaps here we may digress long enough to describe what they saw.

The carriage stopped before a red temple of hell, a Buddhist temple, and the party entered to door. On one side was a huge figure of the guardian of Hell. He certainly looked black and wicked enough to correspond to every story every heard of his Satanic majesty. Next him was a little white horse. What would happen to the horse if he got abroad is more than one dare guess. There was another rather benevolent old sage next him. On the other side was another guardian of equal size whose skin was red, and he had a red horse. Next him was another very homely figure, with his hand on the head of a small figure. This is the god who protects little children.

Then came Hell itself. The first little cell like place represented what happens to those who do not do the things they should on earth. It was on the same idea as Madame Tussaud's wax works in London. The action is very clear. In the center is a cauldron of boiling oil in which can be seen human forms indistinctly. A little demon is keeping the fire burning brightly underneath this cauldron, and by the expression on his face one can imagine with what keen enjoyment he is doing his duty. All those who have no great crime may jump safely over the cauldron and you see the likes of them sailing up the post amid clouds of glory. On the opposite side of the room was another cell in which was described another kind of torment. Here was a little boat ferrying some people across the river in safety and they also sailed upward in due time. But there were also those who were for some reason not so blessed. They were tied around the neck with a rope and one horseman held the rope. Another horseman held the end of another rope which tied their hands. The unfortunate man was then set astride a horse and the horse was led across the bridge over this river. When they would get in the middle of the bridge, the demon would jerk the man off the horse into the middle of the river, and away would go that sinner. Next to that was the judgement scene of a woman who had tried to prevent her husband from going into the priesthood. A huge leach was fastened to her breast and she was being led to face her husband who was sitting in great state amid the dignitaries of a famous temple near here. Another very dramatic scene was the mountain of knives. Two little demons

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would calmly pick up a victim and fling him on to one of these knives and the blood and all was most graphic. In another place were two people, a man and a woman, who had refused to confess their sins. They were stripped naked and made to kneel. Behind them was placed a big mirror, in which they could see all they had ever done. In another place was a huge mortar in which one could see the heels of one who had just been flung in. One victim was tied to a burning stake while a demon was viciously piling the wood higher. In every case the posts were decorated with the saints who were climbing upward to little Chinese gateways, all of which were labelled "The East Gate of Heaven" or "The West Gate of Heaven" just like the names of the gates in every Chinese city.

The party went on inside the temple to another part and found themselves just in time to watch a family at worship. They lighted little red candles and put them up in front of the gods. These candles are paid for by the worshipper. Then as the worshipper kneels before the great grinning image and asks the request the priest strikes the huge metal bell, for the god is asleep and must be made to awaken that he may hear the petitions of his people. There was evidently a whole family going through this worship, perhaps to get children, perhaps because there was a loved one sick at home, or because something that meant a great deal to them. One woman, evidently a servant, perhaps a widow in the house, was in great trouble and her prayer was certainly genuine if tears and a broken voice are any criterion of genuineness. They worshipped before all the great golden images in the temple and did not forget the god who cures sick eyes. Of course here, as in every oriental country, eye diseases are all too common. Miss Bryan says that in some temples there are gods who have in front of them a bowl of water, and after the worshipper has made his request for healing, he bathes his eyes in this water, and one after the other, regardless of what may be the matter with the eyes, washes therein. They doubtless get cured by going blind.

On the way out of the temple some members of the afore mentioned family were seen burning paper money before the different idols in this purgatory. It is taught that this paper money turns into real money and the victims in hell may buy their way out, or perhaps make their punishment a little less, by bribing the demons.

The guests were much impressed with all they had seen and as they came back to Ginling and met our splendid women and realized that the grandparents of these same fine girls were once doing the same thing in some Temple of Hell, the contrast was almost too much to believe, and they felt that they would wish to do all they could to help on the cause which made possible such miracles. One of them was particularly impressed with the difference between the faces of the hopeless heathen women and those of our students who have had the influence of Christianity and the freedom and hope that it brings in its train.

Much to the amusement of the students and science teacher, April has shown that we have a faculty of genuine American women. Late one evening the courts reverberated with such shrieks as belong to none others. A centipede crossed the path of the retiring faculty. Bravery and scientific interests both demanded its cap-

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ture. With slight pauses for shrieks punctuated with leaps, they succeeded in covering its eight inches with a bowl and securing its capture. Then a piece of stiff paper slipped under the bowl allowed it to be lifted and presented in triumph to the department of Biology.

Centipedes have not been the only night marauders. The garden has been the possession of other nocturnal and crepuscular forms. As the light fades, bats may wing their stealthy flight among the Bankshire roses, the bees hum a strange busy tone and suddenly cease. The birds send forth a night call and leave to a water rat or a ferret the otherwise motionless moonlit, high-walled garden.

There were thrills and prayers in our hearts when the delegates from the Presbyterian, Congregational, and Reformed Churches met in Nanking to consider plans for church union in China. Some fifty of these men, Chinese and foreign, came to Ginling for tea. They were served in our flowery garden where apple, quince, and wisteria shed forth their charms for the souls of men and made for peace. We feel that we live in a house by the side of the road, and we are kept from losing touch with the problems of our day by the passers by who are engaged in large problems and who in passing look in upon us. This month a number have given us cheer as they have stopped to break bread with us. Dr. Frank Sanders of the American Board, Miss Miner of Peking College for Women, Miss Spencer returning from Russia, Mr. Beard of Foochow have all looked in upon us and have helped to make April a month very full of Red Letter days.

C. D. R.

Reveries

Please return to E. R. B.

For the Friend

Apr. 1918

APR 1918

"We are from Ginling, Ginling are we;

Singing for gladness, right merrily;

And now that we are together, happy are we;

Long life to ^{our} G. C."

So sing the happy girls in the "College of Golden Aspiration", Nanking, China, and from many colleges in America comes the familiar response, "Sister College, here's to you!"

Confucius said, "The aim of female education is perfect submission, not cultivation or development of the mind." An old official residence in Nanking has become the home of a modern idea which puts a new content into the first part of the sage's ideal for women and wholly reverses the last part. Here, "for the furtherance of the cause of Christ" and for the true greatness of the nation's future, are being developed "Chinese women - the greatest of China's undeveloped resources".

This old building, charmingly beautiful as the sunshine lights up its dreamy courts and filters through latticed doors and windows, lends itself wonderfully to artistic plans, but one who has experienced its winter discomforts writes, "It is the easiest place to keep cold I ever knew!" It is, however, an appropriate place for a college for women, for "as the girls go up and down and in and out of the old courts, the changes of manners and thoughts and ideals which come to all college girls are being tempered by the dignity of old China". Thirty-five girls from the student body of three classes, the first of which will be graduated in 1919, proud of being "Ginling's eldest daughter."

The curriculum, while providing thorough scholastic training,

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aims first of all to meet the needs of the new China. The extra-curriculum activities show the usual happy spirit of student life, and at the same time demonstrates that Ginling students are "strong girls, with a purpose." An Athletic Club, with tennis, volley ball, picnics and other forms of out-door exercise, reveals interests new to the life of a Chinese woman; while concerts and special programs present ~~most~~ interesting forms of self-expression. A neighborhood Sunday School and a half day school, with a committee of students in charge and one as principal, ~~some~~ ^{secure} good results as a social application of Christianity, as an experiment in pedagogical psychology and at the same time opens the way for social survey work. The Young Women's Christian Association and evangelistic work in the neighborhood give opportunity for varied forms of religious activity. Representatives attended the summer Y.W.C.A. conference of 1917, where their help was invaluable. Mrs. Thurston writes, "One realizes a little the possibilities of the future, when women like these - only Sophomores and Freshmen now - will be at work in China."

Founder's Day, in October 1917, gave an interesting demonstration of class spirit. A banquet, with fifty present, was followed by toasts to the "Ginling Girl", and the usual college girl "stunts". The comparison was very significant between this group and the small company of two years before, when the ~~small~~ Freshman class of nine was "the whole thing at once - college, class, Y.W.C.A., Current Events Club, Glee Club, Athletic Association - all equal to the same thing and equal to each other."

Five Mission Boards, with the Smith Association for Christian Work affiliated, co-operate in maintaining Ginling College. Our Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is represented on the Faculty by Miss Elizabeth Goucher (Goucher College) and Miss Cora D. Reeves

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(University of Michigan), both happy in "the radiant task of planning and working for the Ginling that is and is to be."

582 words

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GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

(Founded 1915)

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, President

Ginling College Committee

Robert E. Speer, Chairman
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Miss Elizabeth R. Bender, Secretary
150 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Russell Carter, Treasurer
156 Fifth Avenue, New York City

The fourth college year opened September, 1918, with an enrollment of 53 students, representing 9 provinces, 28 cities, 22 preparatory schools and 11 denominations; Ginling is the only woman's college in China without a preparatory department. The curriculum, while providing thorough scholastic training, aims first of all to meet the needs of new China. There is self-government and the students have, on their own initiative, opened a school for poor children which they themselves finance and administer. In summer conferences and in other departments of Christian work they are taking an influential part. A large and finely located tract of land has been secured upon which the permanent college buildings are about to be erected.

To Mrs. Cook. Feb. 22/19 for the Northfield campaign union leaflet.

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NOTES

Extract from letter of Miss Narola Rivenburg, August 11, 1918.

"Miss Wu, next year's senior, and the only one of our students who was not a professing Christian, was baptized this summer and wrote me a very sweet letter of appreciation for my part in helping her to make a decision. Naturally, this made me feel that God was leading me still and giving me an opportunity to be really used in the bringing in of His Kingdom.

"Mr. Chan, our classics teacher, one of the old style scholars, was also converted in the Eddy meetings and united with the Presbyterian Church this last summer. Mrs. Thurston was especially helpful to him and she made a special effort to be with him (at his request) when he took the final step of joining the church last June.

"You can imagine how happy we all are in these two, one student, and one faculty who have decided to become despised for the Master's sake."

Miss Rivenburg, Dec. 9, 1918

"Miss Brown has been making the college famous by giving a series of concerts on baby organs. She feels that a great deal more could be made of this instrument, which is found in almost every church and in many of the homes of the girls. So she has been trying to arouse an enthusiasm for the study of little organ music. Tonight she is in Shanghai giving an organ recital on the Union Church pipe organ. Mrs. Thurston and Miss Chester accompanied her on her trip to Shanghai."

HOUSE AND GARDEN

Return &
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y. 1918

A large gung gwan, or Chinese official residence, was rented for the college in 1915 in the best residential section of Nanking.

The building has ample accomodation, and careful attention has been given to proper sanitation in planning alterations and repairs. The courts are wide and sunny, and there is a large and attractive garden containing a pavilion fitted up as an outdoor gymnasium.

One group of buildings serves as the student residence, another group provides for the foreign faculty. There are second storey sleeping rooms in both.

The foreign visitor to Ginling as it now is would probably consider that it provided a marked contradiction to the statement that "the Beauty of the house is Order," since its beauty is as undeniable as strange, while its order seemeth in kind and in degree, like unto that of a Chinese puzzle. The arrangement of the house seems a bewildering maze of open courts, detached rooms, covered passages, receding, high-silled doorways and galleried suites. The verandas are the halls. To get from one room to another it is necessary to go out doors.

There is, however, a definite method in this seeming picturesque madness.

All the large rooms in a Chinese official residence of the old type face the south. A court is a row of five of these rooms, a long narrow room on each side of an open space about thirty feet square, and another wall beginning another court. The latticed windows which make up more than half of the south wall, let into the rooms floods of air and sunlight. The garden, at first a wilderness from long neglect, has become a place of delight with borders, arbors, and pool, rose-plots, and arches, and the crowning glory in their season of China's cherished daughters, wistaria and chrysanthemums, matchless in colour.

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"That old Chinese house will be a most treasured memory for all who have had the privilege of living in it. As the girls go up and down and in and out of those old courts, the new learning and the changes of manners, thoughts and ideals, which come to all college girls, will be tempered by the dignity and the greatness of Old China." Upon us also this influence is not unfelt.

GINLING COLLEGE

SECRETARY'S REPORT, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918

The President's report covering 2 years (1917-1918) has been printed (issue 750 copies).

Miss Mead sailed for China August 21, 1918, after 2 years in America. The last year was spent in study at Columbia. She had a physical examination, as required, and was found in condition to return. Her return had been requested by the Board of Control.

Miss Goucher has returned on furlough, sailing from China April 13th and arriving in this country in May.

The Committee voted ad interim not to return Miss Nourse to Ginling. The Committee paid her furlough salary for one year. The Baptist Board, in consideration of the fact that she gave them two years of service during her last term, generously voted to continue her salary for an additional period of six months.

Miss F. Catharine Bryan has been secured on the field for temporary help and is taking Miss Goucher's work in her absence, the Southern Baptist Board paying her salary. The facts relating to Miss Bryan are: born in China, of the Southern Baptist Mission; after taking her college course in America she returned to China and taught 7 years in the Southern Baptist Mission; during her furlough she took 2 years of special work in the Atlanta Kindergarten Training School; she returned to China in September, 1917, but her Mission has not felt financially able to develop as a denominational institution the work that would give her opportunity for this special training, and she has been helping in their Shanghai School until the question of her ultimate assignment should be determined. The Secretary of the Educational Committee of the Southern Baptist Board wrote Mrs. Thurston about using Miss Bryan in case there was a place for developing a department of kindergarten training. He stated that their mission looked favorably upon co-operating in Ginling. The Mission has considered the matter and has recommended to the Board at home, not full co-operation in any official sense, but the lending of Miss Byran to the college until such time as the Mission sees fit to assign her to other work. She is taking Miss Goucher's work and teaching such courses in education as are offered this year.

It is interesting to learn that 16 of last year's 35 students expect to teach. A strong department of education is needed.

Twenty-five acres of land have been purchased for \$23,000. Two pieces, one in the north and one on the west, are very important additions yet to be bought. It is estimated that the completed plot will contain 28 acres and cost \$27,000. The immediate need, as defined by the Board of Control, is 2 dormitories for 50 students each, a faculty residence and a recitation building including temporarily the chapel, library and offices. Mrs. Thurston is prepared to renew the lease for 2 or 3 years. It expires June 1919. They hope to be in the new building in the fall of 1920.

SEP 19 1918

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Mrs. Thurston writes that they are spending quite a little money on "repairs" necessary to enlarge the living quarters in the present building, and can now "squeeze" in 12 teachers and give each a separate sleeping room, 2 down stairs and no guest room, only 2 free rooms for studies. They expect to have 22 rooms on the student, and accommodate 3 in a room. One of the students has written an article on "Why go to College in China rather than America" and it has been published in a magazine in Shanghai

Miss Chester underwent an operation on June 1, when an inflamed appendix was removed. Latest word reports that she is doing well.

Dr. Reeves, Miss Shipley, Miss Chester and Miss Brown have been appointed as members of the Faculty.

Miss Mabel Howell has been appointed representative in the Ginling College Committee of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Miss Goodlack sails Oct. 10

Founders' Day at Ginling College.

New York, N. Y.

1918

Out of the steady routine of college work almost every college manages to find one day during the year which is set apart for a time of special rejoicing in the fact that it is a college, and of enlarging its vision with regard to the future. Such a day Ginling College celebrated on November 15th, in Founders' Day; and it was truly a day of joy and inspiration to everyone.

The sun came out very early and opened his eyes very wide to see what all the excitement was about. For days, mysterious groups of students had held secret meetings and practices, and now all secrets were to be revealed, and for fear of missing anything the jolly sun stayed out all day and added his note of cheer to the occasion.

The chapel exercises in the morning were attended by a number of guests both from out of town and from Nanking itself. The fact that the very first Senior class was wearing caps and gowns for the very first time, added to the thrill which all felt as the faculty and students marched into the Chapel in academic procession. Dr. Cheng Ching-yi delivered the address in Chinese, in which he spoke of the place of a union Christian women's college in China, and the need which Ginling, as such a college, is filling. The address in English was given by Dr. Henry H. Meyer, who is traveling in the East as a member of a commission sent out by the Methodist church to study Christian education here. He spoke of the opportunity of leadership which the Ginling students will have when they go out to take their places in the new China, the China which is to take her place in the reconstruction of world affairs which surely must come.

One of the most inspiring features of the whole program was the anthem sung by the college Glee Club---"Ye Shall Dwell in the Land". Here were these girls: fine, eager for all that is best, and getting their training for leadership in a place which spells beauty and love and cheer; singing with all the meaning they could put into it - "And the desolate land shall be tilled whereas it lay desolate in the sight of all that passed by. And they shall say, this land that was desolate is become like the Garden of Eden." Truly the desolate land is being tilled, and among its finest products are these girls at Ginling.

In the evening of this great day, the faculty, students and guests assembled again in the chapel, which had been transformed into a banquet hall. Here with student class songs and speeches, much enthusiasm was aroused; and a fitting climax was reached with Dr. Stuart's toast to the Future of Ginling. Amid much applause he produced the architect's building plans for the buildings on the new site, which are to take the place of the old, picturesque, Chinese officials' residence which serves now as the college buildings. With these new plans before us, it seemed as though the dreams for the new and larger Ginling were actually coming true.

1918

1918

Article written for Educational Review - Shanghai

GINLING COLLEGE

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston,

1918

Return to

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Ginling College was opened in September 1915. The college idea was in existence some years before in the hearts of the women who believed that the time had come to open a college for women in this part of China. A good deal of skepticism was felt, and some of it was expressed, as to whether there was any need of college training for Chinese women or as to whether the time had yet come to give it to them - whether there was any real demand for it. The old classic objections which Mary Lyon had to meet eighty years ago all raised their heads. The promoters of the college believed strongly that Chinese young women ought to have the opportunity to get a college education, in China, and that there were enough of them waiting to get it to justify making the start. The believers had to take the risk and make the venture in faith, waiting for time to prove they were right.

The first year it almost looked as if the doubters might be right. Even within the missions pledged to the support of the college there was a tendency to think of the college as an experiment, forgetting that the success of any experiment depends upon satisfying certain accepted conditions. Only three of the co-operating missions were represented on the faculty. Only two of the missions were represented in the student body. There were only nine students. Some of them came because they were sent and were anything ^{but} enthusiastic over the infant college which lacked so much which only the years could give. Love of pioneering is not strong in the Chinese and there were skeptics among them as well as among foreigners, people who were waiting to see

at the college was going to be and do before they committed themselves. In one respect Gihling made a fine² showing - the proportion of faculty to students was 1 to 1.5! It was reported that we had more teachers than students but the facts are as above stated.

There were many respects in which the first year was an experiment. No member of the faculty had had previous experience in college teaching in China and there was no upper class students to initiate the Freshmen into the ways of college life. But enough of us believed in the ultimate success of the enterprise to give each other courage, however difficult things might be, and outside not all the on-lookers were skeptics. Everyone who believed in us helped us to carry on and before the end of the first year we were sure our college would win its place in the college world.

G R O W T H

The second year we doubled our attendance and all the difficulties and problems on the student side were things of the past. The Sophomores took the place of the upper class students in every way and were a great satisfaction in showing what a year of college could do in giving poise and dignity and developing a sense of initiative and responsibility. The group was not only larger but it was more representative. All five of our co-operating missions were represented. Nine preparatory schools were contributing, sending us of their very best. Our growth the third year exceeded our expectations. All of our second year students returned and we doubled again. At present we have thirty-six students in our three classes. We have every reason to expect that we shall have over fifty students when our quota of classes is complete next year. The following table gives the story of the college growth:

	1915	1916	1917	1918
Teachers	6	6	10	10
Students	9	18	36	53
Provinces	4	6	8	9
Cities	9	12	21	28
Preparatory Schools	6	9	16	22
Denominations	3	7	10	11

Ginling was not the first college to begin with only nine in the first class but in China that beginning has usually been made on the foundation already laid in a High School and the student members of the whole group made more of a show. What seemed our weakness in the beginning promises to be one of our strong points. We can boast of being the only college in China without a preparatory department; but our strength lies in the broadness of our foundation in the schools already counting up to sixteen, which are working with the college to raise the standard of education and provide educated Christian women to serve in this day of ⁴ enlarging opportunity for Christian service in China. If we boast of our students we can do so without boasting of our own work. The schools have given us of their best and the students who have come to us are responsible in no small measure for the success so far attained. They are our best advertisement.

STUDENTS AND THEIR ACTIVITIES.

The Ginling students are a group of earnest young women who are in college because they wish to prepare themselves for larger service. Two thirds of them are entirely self-supporting. As far as the college is concerned 90% of them pay full fees. They are daughters of scholars, wealthy merchants, physicians and pastors, as well as of humbler homes. ^{More} ~~More~~ than half of them have had some experience as teachers. Geographically they are more evenly distributed than most of our mission institutions. Students ^{come} ~~come~~ from homes in Kiangsu,

okiang, Anhwei, Kiangsi, Hupeh, Fukien, Hunan and Chihli. With them, as with students in our colleges in America, one of the values of a college course is the contact with students from other sections of the country. One need realized is the need of a common speech, English having to serve when dialects fail. One fourth of our students do not speak Mandarin when they come to us.

The students have the regulation student activities centering in class organizations, Current Events Club, Glee Club, Y. W. C. A. Under this last they conduct a neighborhood Sunday School and a Half-day School for about twenty girls. They have Student Government and are training themselves in self-control and co-operation. Twice this year they have shown their ability to keep calm and meet the emergency; in the fire which threatened the dormitory last October, and during the plague epidemic in March. We were able to keep on when most of the Nanking schools closed largely because the students were ready to do their share and to accept the restrictions, trusting those who were responsible to take all necessary precautions.

FACULTY AND COURSE OF STUDY.

The faculty at present numbers eleven, two of whom are on furlough. The foreign members of the staff are graduates of Bryn Mawr,oucher, Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Hollins, Smith and Vassar and of Hartford (Theological Seminary). They are prepared by either post-graduate study or teaching experience for special work in their respective departments.— Biological Sciences, Physical Sciences, Education, English, History, Music, Religion and Sociology. Mathematics is taught by a Chinese teachers, a graduate of Columbia, and Chinese by a graduate in classics with experience in Government Schools, the work directed by Prof. K. S. Lin, Ph. D. of the University of Nanking. Except in the Chinese, which is more than one-fourth of the work required for the diploma, our work is done largely in English. College work in

China for the present must be done with the aid of English which is the only door open into the realm of ideas which the college student wishes to enter. Our use of English is not an end in itself; when it becomes unnecessary as a means we shall be glad to accomplish our end in other ways. Our entrance requirements in English is in quantity, what is taught in the High schools of this part of China; including work done in the Higher Primary, and seven or eight years. We believe that that amount of English, well taught, would provide students with the tool which they need for college study in English. For the first two months all students are on probation but so far we have not felt obliged to drop any student from college altho we have advised students to drop work and plan to take longer than four years to complete the course in order to do better work. Even students who are discouraged at first find the work growing steadily easier and we are sure they get what we are trying to give them. Two of our present faculty came to us from college teaching in America and they say our students do as good work as their college girls did - this in spite of the language handicap.

Our Freshman course is required and includes Chinese, English, Religion, Psychology, English History, and Chemistry, with a weekly lecture in Hygiene ^{making} ~~to make~~ twenty hours a week. One hour and a half of outside preparation for each hour of class work is expected making one point represent two and one half hours of work. Seventy-two hours, or one hundred and forty-four semester hours - is the requirement for the diploma. Since the college is chartered under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, having the same trustees as the University of Nanking, we hope to be able to grant degrees. Our first class will be graduated in 1919.

After the freshman year we offer some elective work in two groups of studies allowing for specializing either in ^{Science} service and

Mathematics, or in literary and social studies. Since the college opened we have given 158 semester hours of work as follows: Chinese 30 points; English, 36; Religion, 18; History, 15; Mathematics, 15; Chemistry, 12; Biology, 9; Education, 6; Sociology, 6; Psychology, 6; Music, 6; Astronomy, 3; Economics, 3; Hygiene, 2; Art, 1. Advanced courses have been given in History and Mathematics, Chemistry and Music, and ~~we~~^{are} offered next year in these and also in Biology and Education. We are very conscious of our limitations and the work we have done has not all of it come up to the standard we have as our ideal. We suffer in being ten thousand miles from a teacher's agency and the second year we ~~are~~^{were} forced to spread ourselves out pretty thin to give our students what they wanted. At present we are glad to be more generous in what we offer and to be able to take more satisfaction in the quality of our work. Our students are eager and able to do real college work.

The vocational demands which are made upon us are to prepare young women as teachers and for evangelistic work and for further study in medicine and other lines. Sixteen of the students expect to teach and nine to do evangelistic work. Nine expect to do further study and five name medicine as the study to be pursued; some of these hope to study abroad. We are trying to make possible for each student a course which will fit her for the work she plans to do. For a teacher the first qualification is thorough knowledge of her subject, and she must know more than she has to teach. Our graduates who teach will, we trust, be prepared to teach high school science and history and mathematics. The need for good women teachers in girls' high schools especially in chemistry and biology, in one we are trying to meet. We aim to have a strong department of Education, offering courses which will give the theory and practice of teaching. Courses in Education and Sociology are essential to any broad training for teaching or evangelistic work and we are offering such course. The pre-medical

ances will also be given preparing students to enter first class medical schools. Post graduate work in American colleges will be possible for our graduates and some of them will go abroad, knowing what they want and prepared to get it without staying away from China so long as to lose touch with their own people and the real needs of the country. Our best students are able to argue strongly for the advantages of taking a college course in China and one of the ^{best} strongest arguments for Ginling College is that it is making it unnecessary for women to go to America for college training. ~~There are~~ things which make the best American colleges ideal for American girls, fitting them to meet the problems in American social and educational life make impossible their doing what needs to be done for foreign students. Here in China we can make our courses fit the needs of China and it is our aim in Ginling College to do this. China cannot continue to depend upon foreign trained men and women to lead in religious and educational and social advance altho she may have had her first impulses from abroad.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE.

Ginling College most needs use the future tense because her past is short and her present small and insignificant in comparison with what she hopes to be. Her needs are many. Being an educational institution her first needs are for those things which make for intellectual strength-
 3 (a strong faculty), (well prepared students) and (an adequate equipment for the work attempted.)

The College began in rented buildings, a large Chinese gung-gwan (Official Residence) of the best sort serving our purposes admirably and making it possible for us to give our first attention not to bricks and mortar but to the intellectual building, which is the real college. We shall be crowded in our present quarters next year, both on the student and faculty sides of the wall and we are glad to be the owners of over twenty-five foreign acres of land which has very attractive possibilities

a college campus. We hope to be in our own buildings in 1920 and are making plans to make this possible whether the war ends or not. It calls for no little faith to expect this but faith can do impossible things. We are planning in faith that the college will grow and friends will be raised up to provide for our growing needs. We hope as the years go on for students, better and better prepared to do college work. The college must meet the schools where they are and work with the schools for the higher standard which means a better quality rather than a larger quantity of preparatory work. Because we are a college in China for Chinese women our requirements must continue to differ from those of an American college, as our course of study must differ. Fortunately these differences need not affect the quality of our work and our ideal is to rank with the best colleges we know in giving that ability to think straight and to do things for which one may not have had special training, which is the outstanding characteristic of the college trained woman.

Our outstanding need, met in ^{part} ~~the past~~ is for a strong faculty. We need a faculty large enough to ensure specialization; no one person can effectually teach three or four college subjects. We want our teachers to have leisure for personal growth and for personal contact with students. We want to make possible the study of problems related in any way to the college - problems educational, scientific, social, religious - and to be in a position to help the schools below the college. And because we are a Christian college we want to emphasize those things which strengthen character, inspire high purpose, and lead to full consecration of life to Jesus Christ and His Kingdom.

Chester

[1]
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China.

October 29th, 1918.

Dear Good Friends in America:--

There once was a time when I should have thought it very rude and impersonal to write one letter and send around carbon copies of it to my different friends. But that time is past now and I have come to think that it is better to send carbon copies than nothing at all, which seems to be the alternative. I hope you all agree with me and realize that I am thinking of each separate one of you as I write and I love you all just as much as if I wrote separate letters.

I am such a very bad correspondent that I think most of you haven't heard from me for a good many months and I am going to begin way back on that supposition. If I repeat what you already know you may skip it!

I have been in China and at Ginling for more than a year now and it has been a wonderfully happy year. I couldn't ask for a finer group of people to live and work with; for a more inspiring set of students to teach nor for a more thrilling "job" than having a little part in the beginnings of what we all feel will be a big factor in the development of China and ~~in~~ the growth of Christianity here. Last year I taught 21 students in beginning chemistry and five in second year work although they made really two classes as two of them were a little ahead of the other three and worked separately. This year my work is even more interesting for I have more classes and more advanced work. I didn't think last year that I could do any more than I was but I am finding that I can do a lot more and still not grow thin and white! I am now teaching four separate courses: freshman chemistry with 13 girls; sophomore chemistry (qualitative analysis) with 11 girls; organic chemistry with three juniors and ~~five~~ two seniors; and physics to two seniors. As I have never taught any organic

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Chemistry before, have taught only a ^a part of the course which I am giving to the sophomores and have taught physics only to High School students and this course is for two seniors who have majored in math and science and know more math than I do, and as I have both laboratories to take care of with no help except three hours a week of student help you can guess that I am not finding time hanging heavily on my hands. To add to my difficulties the chemicals which were promised for Sept. 1st have not all arrived yet and I have to keep hunting up things in Nanking or borrowing from the University and am daily expecting to need something which can't be obtained from any of the sources available. But those are all minor difficulties and I am just crazy about the courses I am teaching. To teach your favorite subjects to really interested and keen students is about the best fun there is.

One of the things which is making it possible for me to do more than I could have done last year is that I have dispensed with that very unnecessary and inconvenient part of my anatomy known as an appendix. It began to growl last November and kept me up and down and draggy feeling most of the time until I found time at the end of the year to have it out. I should have done it sooner, but there was a little doubt about the diagnosis at first and by the time it was settled we were started in the work of the second semester and as there was no one to substitute for me and I wasn't so sick that I couldn't keep on I decided that I had better do so. I stopped a little before examinations and had the operation here the first of June and then went to Kuling for the summer as soon as I was able to make the trip comfortably. I had a splendid surgeon and a dear nurse of whom I am very fond and a lovely comfortable room looking out over Purple Mountain, Nanking's beauty spot. I was very fortunate all through for I didn't have any pain to speak of and got well so fast that I haven't yet got to feel that I really have had what I have always thought would be a very unpleasant experience. I had a perfectly wonderful summer at Kuling

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which is certainly the most delightful place to spend the summer that I have ever seen. It is up in the mountains over 4000 ft. above sea level and goes straight up from the Yangtze River at Kiukiang. You can imagine therefore that the scenery would be great and that there would be almost unlimited possibilities for long or short walks. But I doubt if any of ^{you} can really imagine it as fine as it is, I know I didn't until I got there. Two girls about my own age and I had a cottage together and kept house so we were absolutely independent and had a grand time. For the first two or three weeks we did practically nothing for we needed rest and we knew very few people. But we soon began to get acquainted and one of the loveliest things about the summer was the delightful friends we made and the fun we had with them. We had picnics and hikes tennis and teas and dinner invitations all sandwiched in with quite a little study, rehearsals for a big chorus which rendered Stainer's Crucifixion and part of Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass, and various other things. By the time it was time to come back to work I was so well and strong and full of energy that I was ready for anything. I seem to be really better than I have ever been for I don't get tired nearly as easily as I used to. It is a good thing considering the amount of work that I have to do this year.

We are all working about up to the limit of our time if not of our strength this year for we have our full four classes for the first time and to teach four classes of college work and allow for the possibility of elective courses is no easy task for eight people, one of whom is the Chinese teacher, one the president who has no time to teach although she is forced to take one class, and one the music teacher who though the busiest of the whole lot doesn't help out in the other courses offered. Of course we are not offering as much as we wish we could but there is choice enough so that a girl may take either scientific work or literary studies and there is some chance for choice within these two groups.

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[4]

The college has grown in numbers to such an extent that we are just about bursting our present rented quarters and what we shall do next year is a serious problem. We have now 52 students, 5 seniors, 9 sophomores, 17 sophomores and 24 freshmen. Doesn't that sound pretty good for the fourth year of the life of the college? If next year's freshman class is any where near as large as the last two, and it looks as if it would be, we shall have to find another building to spread out into for the girls are living in very much over crowded rooms even now and there are only five seniors to leave us. We have the land for our permanent buildings but have no buildings. The architects are now working on preliminary plans and then when we get the necessary money we shall begin to build. I hope that will not be very long deferred for there are many things that we can't possibly attempt until we get into our own buildings.

But in spite of the housing problem we are glad and proud to have so many students for it proves to the most skeptical that there really is a demand for what we are trying to give and it gives us more and more inspiration to have such fine girls. I wish you could all meet them and see how nice they are. We think our five seniors are about as nice a group of five girls as we have ever seen.

I have told you already what fine students they are but lest you think that they are "grinds" and haven't much life or fun in them I will tell you about one of the parties we had a while ago. Frederica Heed, Smith Hall, who was here the first year and has been home studying since, arrived here early in October greatly to the joy of us all. The seniors of course were the only girls in college who had known her and they were much excited. They asked for the privilege of giving the party of welcome to her and we granted it though we had already planned one ourselves. They invited a few outside guests and all of the college and gave a series of tableaux entitled "Ginling 1915 - 1918." In the first scene the five seniors represented themselves as freshmen pining in despair

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[5]

After huge piles of books, especially dictionaries. You see all the work in college is done in English and it is apt to be a little hard at first and they feel very much attached to the dictionaries. One of them was very much bundled up in capes and coats etc. in true Ginkling style and another was off in a corner reading a pile of letters and wiping her eyes. She lacked the part of a homesick freshman ~~that~~. Another scene was a "take off" on one of the faculty which was so well done that we laughed till we cried. Each class appeared as freshmen in due course of time and sang their freshman song. There were other scenes representing the arrival of new faculty, and all sorts of events of the past. One of the funniest was entitled "The conferring of the H.A. Degree". When the curtain was raised we saw a very professional doctor with rubber gloves and a long white apron, a nurse and a patient stretched out on an operating table. After considerable struggling the patient finally succumbed to the effect of the anesthetic and then the doctor began to cut and carve her with a meat chopper and a butcher knife. It was most realistic and made you feel quite dizzy as you watched. Presently he drew forth a very warty looking appendix but didn't seem satisfied and went to work again with more vigor than ever. Soon he found another larger one, but still he wasn't convinced that the patient was ready to be sewed up and after further digging around in her insides he found a whopping big yone. That seemed to be the end and he sewed her up with a nice big darning needle. The H.A. degree, as you have probably guessed is minus appendix, and the reason for the three appendices is that we had a regular epidemic of it last year and three of us had our appendices cut- two faculty and one student! You can't imagine how funny it was without having seen it. The Ginkling fire was acted out, the quarantine measures we had to take at the time of the plague last spring, the tree planting on our new grounds on Arbor Day and a lot of other things that would take too long to tell about. Perhaps the most expressive thing I can say is that long before the program was finished my throat and jaws ached from laughing so hard and nearly everyone else had a similar testimony to give. Some faculty on hand and many of our seniors also had a similar testimony to give.

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[6]

Besides all these very funny scenes they gave one tableau which represented the spirit of Ginling and was both in form and in symbolism one of the loveliest I have ever seen. The prettiest girl in college, who is simply fascinating to watch, stood on a small raised platform, dressed in white with the purple silk Ginling flag draped over one shoulder. In one hand she held a globe with the map of Asia on it and the Chinese flag painted over the place where China would come on the map. In her other hand she held four candles, the light of Ginling which shone out over all of China. On each side of her stood two of the class presidents, dressed in their class colors and facing in towards the central figure. Isn't that a beautiful representation of the ideal Ginling has back of it?

If time permitted I could keep on almost indefinitely, but time doesn't permit and besides I don't want to send such a long letter that you will be discouraged and not try to read it.

For all the letters you have written I thank you very much indeed and for those you have not written I forgive you if you promise to retrieve yourself in the near future. The farther one is from home the more welcome are the letters so send them as often as you can.

I send you all my love and if this should chance to arrive somewhere around Christmas time you may know that I am wishing you a very happy Christmas. I have been wondering lately whether there may be some chance of our having "Peace on Earth" by Christmas time. That would certainly do more to make a happy Christmas than anything else could possibly do.

Very sincerely,

Ruth M. Chester

Date.....

GINLING COLLEGE

CERTIFICATE

Name.....

School.....

	NUMBER OF TERMS	CLASS PERIODS	TIME FOR PREPARATION	MARK		NUMBER OF TERMS	CLASS PERIODS	TIME FOR PREPARATION	MARK
CHINESE					HISTORY				
First year					Ancient				
Second year					European				
Third year					English				
Fourth year					American				
History									
ENGLISH					MATHEMATICS				
First year					Algebra				
Second year					Plane Geometry				
Third year					Solid Geometry				
Fourth year									
RELIGION					SCIENCE				
First year					Botany				
Second year					Chemistry				
Third year					General Science				
Fourth year					Physics				
					Physiology				
					Zoölogy				

Subjects not included in the above list may be added. Mark with * subjects studied in English.

A supplementary statement is desired for the work in Chinese, English, and Religion to include outlines of the courses, books read, time given to different parts of the work—reading, composition, translation, etc. A statement is also desired as to the candidate's rank in her class, her character, special ability, and purpose, including an estimate of her ability to do college work.

Signature.....

GINLING COLLEGE
SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT

CHINESE

ENGLISH

RELIGION

GENERAL TESTIMONIAL

Signature.....

Entrance Certificate

College Life

A TYPICAL DAY

by a Student.

Return to
Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.
1918

Permit me to present a typical day of our college. The rising bell rings at six o'clock in the morning. At seven the breakfast bell sounds. From eight to twelve are the class periods. The chapel service is from twelve to half-past. The teachers in turn lead the services of song, prayer, Bible reading and comment. It is the best time of the whole day when we are fed with suitable spiritual food which makes us stronger Christians. Tiffin is served at half past twelve. There are a few more classes besides singing and gymnastics in the afternoon. Supper is at six and the retiring bell at ten. Since we have not study-hall we are free both in the day time and at night to use all the hours outside of class periods either profitably or wastefully. It involves daily self-control.

The life in Gwinling College is both a college life and a family life. We have for our course of study one equivalent to that of any average Western College, and at the same time we enjoy a beautiful home life of mutual appreciation, sympathy and love.

While we look forward with joy to the time when the college will grow and develop both in equipment and in maturity, we, the first few classes, shall always look back with grateful memories to these early years of simplicity and obscurity. We consider it a great privilege to share in the interesting life of these pioneer years of our college existence.