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Ginning
Publicity / reports
"Ginning Vignettes" 1919-1920

GINLING COLLEGE

January 10, 1919

The fourth college year opened on September 13th, ^{1918.} The total number of students was 54, divided as follows: Seniors 5, Juniors 9, Sophomores 17, Freshmen 16, special 7. They represent 9 Provinces, 28 cities, 22 preparatory schools and 11 denominations. There are 2 sections of Freshman English. The first class will be graduated in the summer of 1919 and arrangements are being made for the conferring of degrees. Present accommodations are within four or five of their limit and must be increased for 20 additional for next year.

Mrs. Thurston writes that they did not succeed in keeping Miss Bryan. Miss Abbott, of the Woman's Christian Board, lived for a while in the college but later went to the language school dormitory. All were delighted with her. Miss Shipley has become engaged to Mr. Samuel J. Mills, son of Mrs. Mills of the Deaf School in Cheefoo, born in Cheefoo, himself a member of the Shangtung Presbyterian Mission, now travelling for the Student Volunteer Movement. They want to be married at Miss Shipley's home early in the fall of 1919.

Miss Chester is secretary of the faculty and Miss Shipley house-keeper. Miss Rivenburg is in charge of the library and book store. Dr. Merrow has been employed temporarily as college physician and physical director, at the same time serving other missions in Nanking. Miss Gundlach has arrived in China and taken up her duties as secretary of the college. Mrs. Thurston reports that none of the faculty has time for the study of Chinese. Mr. Wu, a graduate of Columbia, now teaching in the Government Teachers' College is professor of mathematics. Mrs. Thurston expects to take furlough in the summer of 1919.

A Preliminary sketch of the new buildings, to accommodate 200 and at a cost of \$350,000, has been drawn up by Murphy & Dana, architects.

JAN 10 1919

On the advice of Dr. Proctor changes have been made in the plans to accommodate 400, with a proportionate increase in the cost.

The faculty needs as presented by Mrs. Thurston are English teacher, physical director and history teacher. The invitation to Miss Vautrin is urgently repeated. She is asked to take the Department of Education and to act as president in Mrs. Thurston's absence. An invitation is also extended to Miss Ida Belle Lewis for work in the Department of Education. Miss Wu, who will be graduated in 1919, is to be invited to become an assistant in the science department.

All of the co-operating Boards have consented to pay the loss on exchange for the year 1919, which is estimated by the Treasurer to be \$840. Miss Hanscom writes that as Smith's contribution is the offering of the previous year, it hardly seems advisable to attempt to enlarge that which has already been sent, but efforts are being made to secure enough this year to meet the exigencies of exchange.

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, CHINA

NEW YORK OFFICE

156 FIFTH AVENUE

OFFICERS OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES

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A. J. BOWEN, PRESIDENT
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March 18, 1919.

Miss Elizabeth Goucher,
13 St. Paul St.,
Baltimore, Md.

My dear Miss Goucher:

I am enclosing herewith copy of reply from Dr. Downing to my letter to him of March 3rd. He seems to raise the question of the order of placing Ginling College above the University of Nanking. I am enclosing also typewritten copy of the form for diploma which we sent to him, so that you can have an exact copy of the form submitted.

You will note also that the Regents require registration of the college and its degrees as another act subsequent to incorporation; that is, requiring the formal application for registration from the higher institution in the University. I am sure that you can prepare the blank such as sent to you with such data as you have in regard to the University. However, you having a copy of my letter to Dr. Downing and his reply, you will have all the data before you to determine what course is best next to take. You see he raises no question of the rights of giving the degrees, and the only points he raises concern the order of the wording of the diploma and a formal application for registration. The questions that we anticipated of the logical connection of Ginling to the University he makes more explicit in his letter.

With cordial regards,

Sincerely yours,

Encl.

J. E. Williams

Miss Zee (Zee)

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

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Extract from letter of member of the class of 1919, Ginling College, to her classmates.

I have so many things to tell you that I do not know where to begin. Warning myself from the danger of becoming a "garrulous spinster," I shall be very careful in selecting the material for this letter. Since I am sure that every one of you will be crazy to hear something about our Alma Mater, I shall let college news come first.

I. Events since Sept. 12th, 1919.

1. No ceremonious bows in the first chapel. Students waited for the faculty while the latter waited for the students, hence bows were made in the minds of the two parties.
2. There are 26 new students, "a splendid class" remarked Dr. Reeves. One girl with the same name as mine, a graduate from Virginia School entered college wearing cue and trousers. It surprised the faculty so that they gave her the title "The girl who came in trousers."
3. The first two weeks was busy with parties.
 - (1) Reception in honor of the Freshmen (given by the Sophomores)
 - (2) Dinner " " " Prof. Goucher (given by students)
 - (3) Picnic Farewell to Mrs. Chester and welcome to Miss Griest as a teacher of English and History. Lui Ru Djen & Daisy Yen gave speeches. By the way Daisy had made her decision to be a Christian in Peitai Ho conference. Aren't you glad to hear of that?
4. The best celebration of the Founding of Republic that we have ever had in college.
 - (1) Prayer meeting at six. The girls were greatly surprised at seeing Miss Brown already working in the office. From ten to twelve they invited the neighbors to come in about 200 including children. They talked to them about why we should celebrate our National Day and also served them tea. In the afternoon Dr. Kuo gave a speech on the best way of celebrating our Independence. His main point was to make every body happy on that day and to have a national consciousness. "The best thing comes last," the night party is the most clever one. So many beautiful lanterns were hung in the garden, and the old popular "Ting Tsz" was again flushed with light and colour. Crackers were burned. They sang national songs all of Chinese time which gave me an idea that we were then very much like the girls of olden times described in our novels.

"China of Today"--a scene performed by
 They all were dressed in Chinese certainly most be-
 coming with our clothes on. I really think that
 their forms were more graceful with our clothes on.
 The scene was a caricature of how the Ginling girls
 work in the library. They imitated the students in
 every detail, the sitting posture, the way of talk-
 ing the mixed language, and their walking manner.
 For instance, Miss Brown grumbled Chemistry
 and then she pored over the
 Chemistry text, looking up from the dictionary in
 every one or two lines. When she got tired of
 , as she said, she threw the dic-
 tionary away. Then she asked Miss Chester who was al-
 so there reading, "decomposition"

Miss Chester replied most
 coldly

Since Miss Brown could not get anything from Miss Ches-
 ter she sighed and determined not to ask her again them
 she would guess any new word that she did not know.
 Then she asked Miss Grundlach about "com bine" combine.
 Miss Grundlach answered "Combine"

combine Miss Chester and Miss Riven-
 had a quarrel about the former's having used all the
 references while the latter had not read a page. Miss
 Chester said
 page. Miss Rivenburg instantly burst out with anger

Miss Chester did not answer, finally Miss Rivenburg sat
 by her and lay her head down on the table reading the
 other side of the page just as we used to do when sever-
 al of us use one book at the same time. Miss Grundlach
 grumbled about

Dr. Merrow. The faculty are certainly keen and sharp.
 They walk, talk and sit just the same way as we do.
 Outside the library there were so many noises made as

There leaves no space to speak something about my own work. At least
 I should tell you about a few things. I have five classes in English, one
 class in History and two classes Singing. I have 142 boys studying under
 me aged from 12 to 22. Besides the regular class work I am responsible for
 business correspondence in English and school statistics. Mrs. Thurston
 will laugh at my courage of taking the last thing, she will think that I am
 not up to the work, having proved to her a very poor mathematician. I have
 not yet told you a half of the things which I have planned to write.

Do not forget that we remember each other in our daily prayer.

Lovingly yours,

"Let not the work cling to you but flow away from you"--Tagore.
 I like this passage, do you?

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China.

The year 1919 was notable in the history of Ginling College. The first fact of interest is that it officially became a part of the University of the State of New York, its graduates thus being eligible to the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this University. The second important event was the completion, in the summer of 1919, of the first four years of its history and the graduation of its first class - five of the eight young women, who on September 18, 1915, met the faculty in the first chapel service of Ginling College.

One of these "Pioneers" has gone to the Woman's Hospital in Tientsin to help in the work there, two are teaching in Government schools, one in Lawrence Hall, Nanking, while the fifth (one of our Methodist girls) has come to America and is studying medicine in the University of Michigan.

The statistics for the new year beginning September 1919 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 thirty-one 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 temporarily as faculty residence), class room building, science building, social and athletic building, toilet building, kitchen and covered ways). The architect's estimates for this group amount to \$300,000. The figure for the one year campaign of the Interchurch World Movement, as presented by the Survey Division and entered in the Budget, is \$370,414., including \$100,000. for endowment.

Miss Clara Merrill, one of our representatives on the Board of Control of the College, writes under date of January 20, 1920:

1919

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"I am just home from the Ginling Board Meeting and want to say that those of us who have been watching Ginling from the first are convinced that it is a splendid success. We are earnestly hoping that the building may be begun in April, otherwise the growth of the college will be seriously hampered."

Our representatives on the Faculty are Miss Elizabeth Goucher and Dr. Cora D. Reeves. Miss Goucher, whose worth we all know, is making a rare contribution of personality, equipment, and devotion. Dr. Reeves is in this country for a short furlough and hopes to be at Des Moines in May. A fellow faculty member writes of her:

"She is a most interesting person. Her highly specialized training has in no way made her one-sided and her calm good judgment, her intense humanness and her deep spirituality make her a very great asset to our faculty."

Ginling literature available - Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York

Copies of the above story.

Ginling Booklet (prepared for Fellowship Campaign).

"The Pioneer" - just received. A unique story of the first four years of the history of the College, written by the five "Pioneers."

GINLING COLLEGE

Nanking, China

1919

During the year 1919 Ginling College was registered as a department of the University of the State of New York, its graduates thus being eligible to the degree of Bachelor of Arts from this University. In June the college graduated its first class, consisting of five young women. / One of these young women has gone to the Woman's Hospital in Tientsin to help in the work there, two are teaching in government schools, one is at work in a mission school in Nanking, and one has come to America and is studying medicine in the University of Michigan.

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1919

1919

T H E

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
(Coat of Arms)

G I N L I N G C O L L E G E

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

NANKING, China

(Student's Name.)

Having satisfactorily completed the full four years course of study and all required examinations and having been recommended by the Trustees of this institution and having complied with all provisions of law and of University ordinances, is hereby admitted by the University of the State of New York to the degree of

BACHELOR OF ARTS

and is entitled to all rights, privileges and immunities pertaining to that degree

In witness whereof the Regents grant
this diploma no. () under seal of
the University at Albany, N.Y.
this _____ day of June _____.

Robert E. Speer
President of the Board of Trustees
(SEAL)

Dr. Sexton
Chancellor of University

Dr. Bowen
President of University of Nanking

Dr. Finley
President of University

Mrs. Thurston
President of Ginling College

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

We shall be crowded in our present quarters this 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 as a college campus. We hope to be in our own buildings in 1920, and are making plans to make this possible. 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.

The money immediately required is estimated at:-

	Gold
College Building -	\$25,000.
Students' Residences (Chinese) -	5,000.
Faculty Residences (Foreign) -	7,000.
Preliminary Equipment -	3,000.
Current Expenses (Annual) -	3,000.
Department Endowments (each) -	25,000.
Annual Endowment of a Chair -	1,000.
Books -	1,000.
Graduate Scholarship -	900.
Undergraduate Scholarships -	50.

The permanent college campus will be situated in that section of Nanking in which the other union educational institutions are located, near enough to the University campus to allow the students to attend church services and lectures and make use of library and laboratory equipment.

The ideal group of buildings for two hundred students should be planned, and buildings for not less than seventy-five students should be ready in 1920.

學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

1918 - 1919

RECORD OF SCHEDULE HOURS

Semester - 18 weeks or 99 days ($5\frac{1}{2}$ days per week)

Class period is 1 hour. For each hour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours of outside preparation required; making a total of $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours per week for each semester hour of credit.

Maximum scheduled hours allowed - 20 hrs. per week.

Hours required for graduation - 144

CHRISTMAS AT CINGLING

CINGLING CHINA

Nanking, China.

Officially we observe the western calendar and celebrate New Year on the first of January, but practically the old calendar still commands the situation and our school holidays fall at the time of Chinese New Year, which comes this year on the 23d of January. There is good reason for having the mid-winter vacation then, for it divides the school year more evenly, and the coldest weather seems to come about that season. This year the cold weather seems to come about Christmas day. It has lasted for more than two weeks and is the coldest weather for more than twenty years. When it is cold in this part of China it is too cold to think about anything but how miserable you are. Our Chinese house at such times loses much of its charm, and this winter I have come to the conclusion that when we build we shall not build Chinese walls - thin board partitions - nor yet Chinese floors - laid almost on the ground and cold as the cold earth itself. We may cover ourselves over with Chinese roofs for the sake of the artistic curves.

Christmas found the school family together and gave an opportunity for us to celebrate. I want to try to give you some little idea what a happy time it was. The first festivity was on Friday evening, a party given by the students for the faculty. It was all very mysterious and we were given to understand that we were not wanted on the school side of the middle wall during the day. At eight o'clock we were ushered over and invited to be seated in the Social Room, in front of a white curtain dividing the room in two. Presently the curtain was drawn and we saw a Chinese guest room and three children sitting discontentedly idle while their mother busied herself over Christmas preparations, worrying for fear she should forget some one or give some one less than she would receive. The children wanted some one to amuse them but instead were scolded and sent out to play. Hsu Tai-tai went on discussing the subject of Christmas gifts and presently her friend Li Tai-tai came to go shopping with her. This brought on the scene the woman servant, who was so well represented by Miss Lin. She had all the traits of the ordinary careless servant, used her not-too-clean apron to wipe the cups before pouring the tea, answered back when spoken to, and flung herself out of the room talking to herself. Her mistress said something by way of apology for her conduct, and said she was always divided between a desire to discipline the servant, because of her bad temper, and the fear of not getting some one as good in her place. The children came in to talk to the guest while their mother went to get ready for the street, and they told the guest about their school. (Nearly all the conversation in this kind of party is extemporaneous. The girls had only two rehearsals getting up this one. It was all in Chinese and I wish I had time to tell you all they said.)

The second scene showed Hsu Tai-tai returned from her shopping and madly wrapping up her gifts to send them out. The amah appeared again and was very funny in her stupid confusion of people and parcels and places. Finally she hitched herself out repeating over the instructions. One could not help wondering whether the gifts would ever reach their proper destination. Hsu Tai-tai threw herself into a chair, completely exhausted. Shortly the amah returned and the return presents were opened somewhat listlessly, and remarked upon. Then Hsu Tai-tai decided she must take a nap, she was so tired, and she threw herself down in a chair by the fire.

The next scene showed the stage darkened, and a group of beggars and suffering people shivering in the cold of the night. You would have to know the real thing to know how good the representation was. It was not one bit overdone. The various characters had their names written on their sleeves- Cold Hunger, Pain, Sorrow,- and Hsu Tai-tai was still asleep in her chair by the fire. The Angel went to her and led her between the two rows of suffering ones and in the background hidden voices were singing, "I gave my life for thee" softly. The Angel unrolled a scroll with the words "What have you done for them?" and the sleeping Tai-tai was led gently back to her chair as the curtain was drawn.

The last scene was in the home of Wu Tai-tai upon whom our friends named Hsu and Li made a call to find their hostess entertained a strange company, not at all in their class of society, and they show their surprise in a well bred way. Wu Tai-tai invites them to be seated but continues to devote herself to her invited guests who are the dream people of the last scene. She distributes her gifts and tells them the meaning of the gift. They have lost their look of abject misery and are grateful peasants expressing their thanks for the kindness shown them. Even the hunch-back forgets her pain for the time. After the Christmas tree has been stripped and the poor people have gone, Mrs. Wu explains her plan of celebrating Christmas by doing something for the poor instead of wearing herself out giving to friends who already have too much. The visitors agree that it is the better way and Mrs. Hsu tells about her dream the previous day, expressing her surprise because they were the same people as those at Mrs. Wu's party. They decide that they will keep Christmas in that way hereafter.

The whole cast came on and sang a dear old English carol, The Manger Throne, and then we are invited to eat birthday fare, Chinese macaroni with finely cut meat, and "Eight Precious Rice", a sort of pudding with eight kinds of fruit steamed with rice - both of them delicious.

PA 40

Saturday night the girls sang a Christmas anthem at an entertainment given at the Methodist Church, and Sunday morning they sang it at one of the Presbyterian Churches. Sunday afternoon was the Christmas Sunday for the neighborhood children. It had been announced the week before and there were one hundred, counting the women who came with small children. The girls had made red bags and filled them with nuts and dates and candy. There were gifts for these children who had a good attendance- handkerchiefs, aprons, and cards which my Westminster Guild friends had sent out. There was a Christmas tree and they sang Christmas hymns, and for the children it was a real treat. It takes so little to be a treat for such children.

Christmas morning the faculty entertained the students at Breakfast. We had a tree and stockings for everybody, filled with trifles which helped to make the occasion merry. The breakfast was a regular foreign breakfast - fruit, creamed chicken, and biscuit and coffee. We made a big table ten feet long and five wide by putting together four of the tables from the library, and we made a family of twenty. There was a real family spirit about it all and our hearts were glad. We have adapted the Vassar cheer, putting Ginling in the place of Vassar, and we sang it with a will.

We are from Ginling, Ginling are we:

Singing for gladness, right merrily;

And now that we are together, happy are we,

Long live to our G. C.

I wish you could have seen the first girl who found a doll in her stocking - a small baby doll with long clothes, one of my Westminster Guild dolls. It will eventually find the way to some small sister, but it helped to give some of the Christmas flavor to the occasion. We wanted to make it as much as possible like a family on Christmas morning, and it was just that.

M. C. T

1916

Letter from Miss Brown, Ginqing College, Nanking, China. New York, N. Y.
July 20, 1919.

The other day I stood on a historic spot. It was nothing more or less than a stone slab on a killing path, but to the dear Board lady who met me there it had a deep significance. She said, "Remember the summer of 1917 and take heart. That summer after weeks of anxiety I met Mrs. Thurston on this very spot and she told me almost weeping with joy that you were coming." Now I have heart, don't worry about that and we all smile together with the dear "Boarders" and realize that lots of things have happened after July 20th in previous summers. However, if every person who was considering coming out as I was two years ago could sit up here and realize that it's a bit interesting to contemplate a fall schedule with two courses in Education, one in Psychology, one in modern Language, one in History, 12 hours of English, two courses in Physics and twelve or sixteen hours in Chemistry laboratory without teachers. The person for the last two we hope to find out here, but who or where is still a mystery.

Suppose those teachers shouldn't come? There isn't one of us with an hour to spare. If we are to run a college there must be enough courses to make out a college course. If people couldn't at the last moment take those courses there aren't any others they could take and they'd have nothing to do. Now we have an English teachers. Yes, we have, but there are probably 30 freshmen entering and we haven't a class room that will seat that many. Two sections doubles a teacher's hours, and Frederick is swamped already with half the English. As to Ruth she has a Chemistry laboratory that on a pinch holds 15 and she has 39 people booked for freshman Chemistry which means three laboratory sections or twelve hours a week, and she has the recitation periods besides and laboratory work for three Chemistry courses, Physics and Physics laboratory. It wouldn't be physically possible for her to handle it.

We have had to turn down students this year. We have stretched to the limit and now unless four or five of last year's girls fail to return we are up-against-it. You know I've heard all my life about mission schools being crowded and having to turn away students, but when its yourself that does the turning away--whew-- it makes a deeper impression! You go over and over a list of candidates and you say perhaps this girl is a little weaker than the others in English and you'll turn her down, and you do. Then ten days later along come four or five letters from people who have heard that you turned the girl down. One is her teacher and she says she doesn't mind having another girl turned down but --- is different. She is a perfectly splendid girl and such an earnest student that she is sure to make good. The second letter is from a dear friend of the college begging us to reconsider ----. She knows the family and they are very conservative. It is only after months of pleading that they have given their consent and it is now or never they say. The third letter is from one of our Alumnae and she knows ----. She also knows better than anyone else what preparation is needed for college. She corroborates the before-mentioned letters and begs us to reconsider ----.

The fourth letter is from ---- herself and she tells us of her hopes and ambitions, of her eagerness to come, and how her father and mother have at last given their consent. She'll work as no student ever has worked, but she must come. That is one example and there are various others. Every girl that is recommended is "a jewel", "the best we have", "has a wonderful personality", "the first Christian in her family and represents an entirely untouched field", "wants to come and examine Christianity", "we are sending our best teacher. I don't know what we'll do without her."

JUL 20 1919

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Miss Brown

We have space for 60 beds and there are three who possibly can live at home. But if they come they must be taught. They are coming—one passes our house each morning on her way to an English lesson with a missionary friend. She is a girl we hope much from. Several years ago she graduated from the Bible Teacher's Training School in Hankow. Ever since she has been a Bible Woman, the most successful in her field. She has looked forward to college as an almost impossible dream for four years. Now she is counting off the days until she can go.

So are we, only we wonder how many boats can bring how many teachers to us.

GINLING COLLEGE

October 1919

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 goes to the Woman's Hospital in Tientsin, two teach in government schools, one in Lawrence Hall, Nanking, and one comes to the University of Michigan for the study of medicine. Two are our own Methodist girls.

Miss Elizabeth Goucher, who has been on furlough one year, has returned to China, sailing August 27th. She spent part of the year in study at Columbia University and received her Master's degree.

Building plans are under way. Approximate estimates for the first group of buildings have been presented. 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. The estimate cost of this group in Mexicans, including allowances for grading, architects' fees, contingent expenses and making buildings fire-proof, is \$300,000.

A letter written on the day college opened, Sept. 12th, reported 36 old students back and 22 new ones, with more still to come. 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. 106

For the Annual Report

-- GINLING COLLEGE --

Oct. 1919

The year 1919 marks the completion of the first four years of the history of the college and the graduation of the first class. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred by the University of the State of New York upon five young women who finished the course in June. Four of Ginling's first alumnae are at work in China, while one has come to America to study medicine.

The entering class in September came from unusually great distances and largely increased the constituency of preparatory schools, which now number twenty-seven. Ten of the twenty-seven Freshmen represent schools of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Three attractive and highly recommended young women came from our school in Chengtu, the farthest mission station in the world. They were thirty-one days on their way to college.

The total enrolment this year is seventy. This increased number has made it necessary to erect a temporary addition to the old official residence occupied by the school and emphasizes the need of permanent and adequate accommodations. A fine site has been secured near the University of Nanking, where it is hoped work will soon be begun on the erection of the first group of buildings. The Board of Control and the Ginling College Committee have approved plans for a plant which, when completed, will accommodate four hundred students.

Miss Elizabeth Goucher spent part of her furlough year in study at Columbia University. She also gave valuable service to the Ginling College Committee in matters connected with the registration of the college as a unit of the University of the State of New York. During the World Fellowship Campaign she visited "sister colleges" and won many new friends for Ginling. She returned to China in August. Miss Cora D. Reeves, whose biological enthusiasm has been a great inspiration to the students, will return to America for furlough early in the year. The President, Mrs. Lawrence Thurston, is now in this country on furlough.

E. R. B.

C O P Y.

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

Shanghai,

October 7, 1919.

My dear Miss Hodge:-

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

(continued on next page)

C O P Y.

Shanghai.

October 7, 1919.

My dear Miss Hodge:-

Ginling College, Residence for Chinese Faculty. I can only tell you that the question of whether the Chinese members of the faculty should be asked to live with foreign members was brought up at a dinner at Mr. Gleysteen's at Peking at which were present Dr. and Mrs. Leighton Stewart, Dr. Stewart's mother, Mr. Roger Greene and Miss Crane of the Peking Arts College. The foreign members of the faculty of the Peking Arts College had most cordially invited the Chinese member of the faculty to live with them and she declined the invitation on the ground that she would "lose face" and influence with the girls. The Stewarts who have lived most of their lives in China predicted the refusal while those of us who know little or nothing about the Chinese were surprised. It seems to me that the best way to settle such a question is to consult the Chinese Faculty as to their wishes. I agree absolutely with Miss Goucher that the faculty should have a separate residence and should not take their meals with the students. I can see that it might be good for the students, although Mr. Schell says that the girls might prefer to eat without the supervision of foreigners, but it would certainly not be good for the faculty to have to eat their meals in a Chinese atmosphere even though they had different food. I have not seen any Mission school where the foreign teachers found it desirable to live or eat with the students. I have visited several girls' schools at meal-time and the dining room was always in charge of a Chinese matron and teachers. Their food and table customs are so different from ours that I really believe that they are happier without the presence of foreigners. Since coming out here I have come to see that it is in the interest of the health and efficiency of foreigners to maintain their foreign standards of living, and I believe that meal-time is the most important time for rest and relaxation. It is absolutely necessary for missionaries to get away from the Chinese some time, and we cannot expect women of the fine type of the Ginling Faculty to do the splendid work they are unless they are given opportunity for rest, relaxation, study, and also pleasant and comfortable living quarters. As for sleeping in the dormitories, I feel that the same reasoning holds good. Chinese matrons and teachers are responsible for the girls at night in the schools which I have visited although the Principal of other foreign teacher always "made rounds" before bedtime. As for breakfasts and luncheons in rooms, I believe that was Mr. Murphy's own idea. Breakfast in missionary circles is usually at 7 or 7.30 and the only people who have it in bed that I know of are visitors like myself who have succumbed at times to some germ or other.

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Probably Mrs. Thurston has enlightened you already as to all this, but as you asked for the information I am passing on that which I have, even if it is belated.

As for guest rooms I am rather dubious. I suppose guest quarters are needed, but I believe they should be limited, open only to those having a real reason for visiting the College. People from Canton or Shanghai cannot understand or talk to the Chinese at Nanking. This means that someone must always interpret for them to coolies, rickshaw men, shopkeepers, etc. Strangers arriving in Nanking must be met at the stations, and it is a long way from the station and ferries to the Missions.

The Ginling Site. Miss Goucher took us over the new site one morning, and Mr. Scott visited it again in the afternoon with Miss Goucher and Mr. Small, who took along a surveyor. We are all rather disappointed in the site although the location is fine. It is on open country, higher than the city with a beautiful view of the mountains. It is accessible to the University and to the city. The property consists of two rather steep parallel ridges with a narrow valley between spreading out into level ground beyond the ridges. There are now five or six small pools of water on this lowland which it is proposed to drain and fill in somewhat, and on which the buildings are to be erected. The surveyor found the lowland to be two feet higher than the land to the north into which it will drain. The reasons for placing the buildings on the low ground are that the hills will afford shelter from the north winds, that Chinese girls cannot climb hills, that owing to their thin foot coverings it is necessary to provide covered walks connecting the buildings for use in wet weather, and that the buildings must be compactly arranged for the same reason. I am afraid that the shelter given by the ridges will be counteracted by the dampness which will settle in the hollow, and that the higher ridge on the southside of the property will cut off the sunlight. I think that the ridges should be materially reduced in height, that the hollow should be filled in and the connecting ridge which fills the west end of the hollow should be bought at all cost unless the owners refuse to sell, this last as a simple matter of protection. I think the present piece of property is not nearly large enough. I realize that these gradings and purchases will require the expenditure of considerable sums but I believe the committee will regret it in the future if the change is not made. The connecting ridge belongs to a wealthy temple we were told, so that it might be impossible to purchase it, but in any case the property ought to be enlarged. I have seen so many instances of mistakes made because of false economy that I hope Ginling will avoid this pitfall. I am inclined to think that surrounding land will go up in price after building begins.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Emily M. Schell.
(Mrs. W.P.)

LETTER FROM MR. SCOTT AND MR. SCHELL.

Shanghai, China,
October 15, 1919.

Ginling College is an inspiring training center for young women. Just at present it is housed in a fascinating old residence of a noble family, -circular gateways, latticed screens and windows, beamed ceilings, successive courtyards and a charming garden with a lovely pavilion used as the open air gymnasium. But this fascination fades before the penetrating cold of winter, the unwholesome living quarters of faculty and students, the crowded class-rooms and the hopeless inadequacy of the site and plant; Ginling's wonderfully expansive vitality cannot be long confined in these cramped quarters. A new campus of about thirty acres has been purchased. With six or eight good buildings and a dozen more competent, cultured Christian college women from America, Ginling will start to produce leaders of China's womanhood in the day now dawning. Will you invest, -a building or a life? Last year's product was ten times over-bid; for each graduate of the class of 1919, at least ten tasks for constructive Christian service were waiting; for the graduates next June the demand will be still greater. We recommend the investment and guarantee both principal and interest.

GINLING COLLEGE COMMITTEE

ROBERT E. SPEER } Board of Trustees,
FRANK MARSON NORTH } University of Nanking
MRS. HENRY W. PEABODY
Woman's American Baptist
Foreign Mission Society
MRS. ANNA R. ATWATER
Christian Woman's Board of Missions
MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER
Woman's Foreign Missionary Society
Methodist Episcopal Church
MISS MABEL K. HOWELL
Board of Missions
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
MISS MARGARET E. HODGE
Board of Foreign Missions
Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.
MISS ELIZABETH DEERING HANSCOM
Advisory Member
Association for Christian Work, Smith College

Publicity

GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

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

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156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MISS ELIZABETH R. BENDER, SECRETARY
150 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON
NANKING, CHINA

Hillside Road,
Newton Lower Falls, Mass.
December 1, 1919.

Miss Elizabeth R. Bender,
Room 715, 150 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Miss Bender:-

Will you let me have by Thursday evening, sending it care of Miss Luella Miner, 7 Gramercy Park, the docket for our Ginling College Committee meeting on the fifth, and particularly any suggestions as to what you expect me to do at the meeting? (By the way, I should like to suggest that Miss Miner be invited to attend the meeting of our Committee, Friday morning; and it would be more suitable for you to extend the invitation, if you approve this suggestion) It seems to me nearly hopeless to attempt in one morning session to cover the ground which this meeting of the Committee should cover. Actions of this meeting could be reported in time to reach China for the January meeting of the Board of Control. I think they will expect some report of action by the Ginling College Committee on the Building programme and on the Faculty programme, as reported in last year's meeting, and amended in the statement made to the Inter-Church World Movement. That programme raises now the question of the budget for 1920-21. The largest increase is coming in the section of foreign salaries. You will notice, if you study our budget for 1919-20, that our receipts on the field provide for practically everything ~~but~~ foreign salaries; and those receipts will continue to increase, if we provide for student increase by building. The big question question, it seems to me, is whether we authorize the beginning of building in the spring of 1920. If we vote to let the Inter-Church Movement manage the financial campaign, we ought to have faith enough in their success to justify us in going ahead. I feel that the providing of buildings which will allow the College to grow normally during the next five years is one of the most important steps in advance.

I want to quote to you from a letter received the other day from Miss Vautrin. It seems to me too good to keep.

"This is the end of my fifth day at Ginling. If my estimation of it continues to rise as it has during these five days, I'm sure I don't know where my enthusiasm will be by Christmas time.

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RUSSELL CARTER, TREASURER
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NEW YORK, N. Y.

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PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE
MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON
NANKING, CHINA

"I am delighted with the students, and captured by your faculty. The work too all seems to me to be running smoothly. Surely there is a very fine spirit and loyalty here, for which I congratulate you most heartily.

"I really don't think I have helped very much as yet, but perhaps I can gradually relieve some of your faculty of parts of their burdens. Am teaching one class in Education and also have charge of a translation course for some of the seniors and juniors. In time I shall try to relieve Miss Brown of as much of the office work as possible, for I know she ought to have as much time as possible for study."

Another interesting report on the College came to me in a letter from my sister. She had met Miss Charlotte Adams of the Y. W. C. A. in Tokyo. She reported, after three months in China, that Ginling was the most encouraging and the most impressive piece of work she had seen.

I have a splendid letter from Miss Brown, giving the detail of Miss Vautrin's coming and the satisfaction in her being there, as they hope, for keeps. There are some things in that letter which you will probably wish to have for circulars, but I will bring that with me when I come.

(Mrs. Lawrence)

Yours very sincerely,
Matilda C. Thurston

GINLING COLLEGE

Dec. 5, 1919.

College opened September 12th with 36 old students returned and 22 new ones in attendance. Later the Freshmen class was brought up to 29 with a total enrolment for the College of 70. Three of the new students came from Szechuan. Twenty-seven preparatory schools are represented.

Miss Brown writes that they were able to secure the services of Miss Mary S. Cold, Wellesley 1908, for a brief time before Miss Griest arrived. Miss Griest sailed in August and received a hearty welcome from the College. Miss Vautrin has been released by her mission for service for one year at Ginling. The Science situation is the most serious. The authorities have secured a temporary loan of a Science assistant, a man, from the government teachers college. He is only able to supervise and prepare for laboratory work.

Miss Vautrin writes: "I have been delighted with what I have found at Ginling. The spirit that exists among faculty and students is splendid. I am sure I will soon be as enthusiastic about Ginling as even its most ardent admirers. Of course, there is still a feeling in my heart that I belong to the country and not to the city work."

Dr. Reeves has been afforded opportunity to return to America in January. She desires to give some time to the study of molds, fish parasites and fish culture, to which the United States government has recently given considerable study and which affords an open field in China.

Murphy & Dana on November 20th sent to the Secretary of the Ginling College Committee working drawings of the first group of buildings. They state that they have sent the original cloth tracings of these working drawings to the Shanghai office. Specifications which are being written in Shanghai should be finished by the time they are received.

1920

1. What was the situation prior to the founding of Ginling College? What were the facts that led to the idea for a college?
 - A. The situation prior to the founding of Ginling College was this. Girls schools have always been a part of Christian missionary effort in China. A number of these had become High Schools and ambitious students wanted to go on. In one or two places years were added to the High School course. In Peking four years of college work had been given since 1908. Students were going abroad for a college training. Western education had government approval, but the Chinese government system provided only elementary and normal schools for girls. In 1919 only nine High Schools were reported in the government system. (See pamphlet A. the appeal sent out in 1913.)
2. Who got the idea for a college? Did it come to one person, and did that person go to one of the mission boards, or did it come through a mission board? Mission boards usually do these things independently: Why, in this case, did co-operation come about?

Give details of the progress of the idea through the mission boards until Ginling became a fact.

 - A. We celebrate our Founders' Day on November 14. Notice the apostrophe. Ginling's "Founders" were the women who worked to make the college possible in the High Schools which are our foundation. (See pamphlet A for reasons why co-operation came. The women were wiser than the man had been.)

The Committee issued a tentative Constitution providing for organization of three Mission Boards approved. The proposals were acted upon favorably by the missions if five Boards and the Board of Control was organized on November 14, 1913, with five Boards represented. Men in some of the missions were skeptical, doubting whether the time had come for women's colleges in China. One of these skeptics asked "Do you think that in ten years there will be twenty-five students in this college?" The believing women said they expected larger things than that. In four years there were seventy students! The skeptics were convinced.
3. Describe the building from the viewpoint of its picturesqueness, showing that it is something of a Chinese puzzle in arrangement, giving something of the moon doorway of which you speak, and telling what you need in the way of new buildings.
 - A. The present building is rented and we do not care particularly to emphasize its picturesque features. All of these, and even better Chinese features, we hope to see soon in the new buildings planned for us by Murphy and Dana. A description of the old building from the Chinese student standpoint is given in the book called The Pioneer, pp. 12-19 and p. 37, of which I am sending you a copy. There has never been much enthusiasm over the building among the students. Foreign visitors who walked through on a sunny day raved over our moon doorways and ornamental windows. The buildings are old and annual repairs are very expensive.

1920

We need immediately a group of new buildings providing for 200 students. The group planned includes 4 Dormitories, 1 Faculty Residence, Science Building, Recitation Building, Social and Athletic Building. These are all needed at one time, because the new campus is across the city, two miles away. The estimated cost of this First Group is about \$400,000. The Board of Control passed the following resolution at the meeting in January, 1920:

"The Forward Movement, which the Chinese Christians have undertaken and which every missionary rejoices in, can be carried on only by large numbers of the most competent Chinese. The statistics of the Inter-Church World Movement are filled with requests for Chinese workers.

With a capacity in Ginling College of only seventy (70) students and with the small number of graduates that this means, the evangelization and education of China receives a setback in a startling ratio when its leaders are thus limited.

In view of these facts, and in view of the embarrassments under which Ginling College is now laboring, which make necessary the turning away of as many candidates for entrance as can be received (and this despite temporary quarters recently provided), we are gratified to note the action of the Ginling College Committee confirming our vote to proceed with building operations as soon as sufficient funds are available.

Since the present conditions which hamper us are so prejudicial to the development of the College, we do not hesitate to urge the Ginling College Committee to utmost endeavor to provide the necessary funds, so that building may be begun not later than April, 1920. Even if this be possible, the student capacity cannot be enlarged for at least two years after that date."

4. Give the highlights in regard to the 300,000 people within the city walls, and let me know if the college grounds are within the city walls, and also something of the fact that these grounds were largely graveyards.

- A. The city of Nanking is on the Yanztze River about 200 miles west and north of Shanghai. The latitude is 32°---about the same as Charleston, S. C. The excessive humidity makes cold colder and heat hotter, and in Chinese houses green mold grows over night on books and boots in May.

The name of the city is really Ginling from which the College takes its name. Nanking simply means "Southern Capital", for in the early days of the Ming Dynasty, before Columbus discovered America, the Mings reigned in Nanking. Outside the city to the east a Ming emperor is buried and the mound built over his tomb is the Gin Ling, "Golden Mound", at the foot of the "Golden Purple Mountain" from which the city is named. Visitors always want to see this Ming tomb, with its avenue of stone animals and the great watch tower at the foot of the tomb. The Mings moved to Peking about 1400 and the capital lost some of its importance.

Another haunt of the globe-trotter is, or was, the Examination Halls where 20,000 men came to take the old literary examinations which were the way to official position. It is about 20 years now since examinations were held here, and the long passages of the cells

are grown over with grass and walls and roof are falling. Last year officials were tearing down the central structures and sections of the cells. The old system of education is gone forever in China. It gave learning to her men. What shall the new education do for her women? The answer is ours to make, for Christian America has a mandatory in the higher education of women.

Nanking was looted by Chang Hsün in 1913. Self-respecting families of the scholar and merchant class were left with empty houses, and shops were bare when I went to Nanking that autumn. The suburb near the river had been burned by Feng Kno-Chang, who has died recently. He was Vice-President in 1917 and President in 1918. Because of disturbed political conditions during the last six years many wealthy Nanking families have preferred to live in the safe foreign settlement of Shanghai, leaving their houses to care-takers, or renting them to foreigners. The College home since 1915 has been in one of the largest of these abandoned family estates, belonging to a nephew of Li Hung-chang.

They say there are 300,000 people in Nanking. They are crowded in the southern third, or the space enclosed by the rambling old twenty-two mile wall. The Tartar City in the east is a waste of ruined palaces and streets since the Taiping Rebellion in the 60s, destruction made complete by the Revolution in 1912. The north and west is rolling country, never densely populated. Nestling in its valleys are small villages, ancestral temples, and over all its hillsides graves, everywhere graves. Southern slopes are favorite sites. The Ginling campus is in the north central section of this hilly area, within fifteen minutes of the Drum Tower, which is the geographical center of the city, within the walls, but having the charm of the country.

5. A story can be made out of the Arbor-Day celebration, if you can give me a few facts about that celebration; and upon this we can tell of the College and explain its needs.
- A. There is an account of the 1918 Arbor Day celebration in The Pioneer, p. 29. I enclose a program of the exercises.

In the spring of 1919 the College planted 5,000 trees on the new campus, not waiting for Arbor Day. One of China's bare hillsides will soon be a forest, for things grow quickly in China. Future generations of Ginling girls will wander in shady groves.
6. Give something of the lack of college text-books and reference books in Chinese, that necessitates the use of English as a medium.
- A. Practically all collegiate work in China, even in Government colleges, is done through English, because there are not suitable books in Chinese. It is not merely a question of text-books, which might be supplied. It is poor college work which depends on a single text-book. Collateral reading is not to be found in Chinese in subjects such as history, psychology, philosophy, sociology, education, and religion, to say nothing of advanced science and mathematics, where lack of uniform terms makes even translation wellnigh impossible.

The use of English is only a stage, but it is one which must continue until the Chinese language is reformed and made more flexible. China needs to put away hieroglyphics, which the west did more than 2,000 years ago, and she also needs to do what Wickliff did in England in the 14th Century, make the vernacular the medium for literary expression. The phonetic system now being pushed in

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China is a compromise with the ideograph form. It keeps the language more syllabic and limited to about 400 syllables, and prevents the importation of foreign names and terms. China needs a real alphabet devised not for illiterates but for future generations of scholars. In the meantime the English language is the door opening into the world of new ideas and ideals from which China is renewing her mind and transforming her life.

7. Give details of the request in the second year of students for student government: What did they want? Why did they want it? Did they get it? And what were the reactions?
 - A. The Ginling students asked for student government near the end of the second year. The President's report explains this request. "It was in no spirit of wishing to cast off restraint, but with a serious sense of responsibility to be self-controlled women, individually and collectively, that they asked for those powers which the faculty were glad to put in their hands." They took over the simple system of rules and regulations which had been found necessary for orderly life and the faculty quite completely left the regulating of life within the college walls to the students. If the whole story were told, it would be a tale of "anarchy" the third year, but by "anarchy" I do not mean disorder and lawlessness. I mean simply that indifference to organized government which prevails generally in China, but which still makes possible the regular daily round of tasks performed and the minimum of interference with personal liberty. The need of better organization and of more orderly life was felt by the students themselves, and early in the fourth year they worked out a Constitution and were formerly granted a charter by the faculty. From the first the faculty have wanted the students to be self-governed. They are serious students --more so than the average of college girls in America--and they can be trusted.
8. Give details of the pneumonic plague in March, 1918, and describe the situation when the last train left.
 - A. For accounts of the pneumonic plague in March, 1918, see The Pioneer, p. 10, President's Report, p. 17, and letter of March 20, 1918, by M. C. T.

The reports which reached us in China about the influenza epidemic in America sounded like pneumonic plague. My criticisms of Chinese officials would apply to American health officials, in some cities, and I am disgusted to find that the majority of Americans do not seem to believe in the germ theory of disease--or if they believe, they do not live their creed. Where the mortality is 100%, as in pneumonic plague, it does not pay to take chances.
9. Describe briefly the social service work, and give in rather full detail the facts of the children's day school.
 - A. The social service work is described in The Pioneer pp. 24, 25, 33, 34. The last reference tells of the special program of social service undertaken during the student strike in June.

10. Give details of the students' loan fund: What is the total amount of the fund? How much may students borrow? Why do they borrow? And how do they pay it back?

A. Our Loan Fund, so far, is merely a ledger account. Gifts are being received for Scholarships and Loan Fund, but so far they do not total very large sums. Students borrow because they need the money to pay college bills or personal expenses. If a girl is granted a scholarship and holds the high rank which is made a condition for holding a scholarship, she gets her tuition (\$50.00 Mex.) free and does not have to pay back. Any help received in addition to this is counted a loan and she agrees to pay it within five years. We have made no rule about the amount which may be borrowed. It will be paid back out of the income which a college graduate is sure to have. One of our first graduates got a position at \$120.00 per month in a government school. Ginling students in the first four classes received proportionately less help from the College in scholarships and loans than the students of Smith, which has 200 scholarships for 2,000 students. Out of 52 students at Ginling, only 3 held college scholarships last year. We need such funds, but we are not subsidizing students to the extent some of our American denominational colleges subsidize students.

1920-
To the Boards co-operating in Ginling College:

Seven years have passed since the organization of the Board of Control in China in which the five Boards, by official representatives, united to make possible the beginnings of Ginling College. November 14 is celebrated as Founders' Day by the college because on that date in 1913 was held the first meeting of the Board of Control. The first two years were taken up with planning and preparing for the opening of college which finally took place in September, 1915. The Board of Control has met each year with larger faith in the success of the work and has planned more and more hopefully for the future. It is surely an indication of Christian unity on the field that in all these seven years no difficulties have arisen in our Board of Control meetings on account of denominational differences.

1915 - 1920.

Five years have seen the college grow from nine to seventy-two in the student body and from six to sixteen in the faculty. The fifth year our 72 students came from 10 provinces, 37 cities, 27 preparatory schools, 13 denominations, and from all classes of society. The years have been years of struggle and achievement. In the struggle we have learned lessons of faith and courage. By our achievements we have won friends in China and in America and gained hope and confidence for the future.

STRUGGLE AND ACHIEVEMENT

The first struggle was to bring to the birth that most essential element in the life of a college - true college spirit - and to set high the spiritual standards of college life. The first year there were many difficulties, but the beginning of the second year saw the field cleared for the cultivation of college loyalty and ideal relations between students and teachers. In nothing was the college more fortunate than in the character of the students in these early classes. Eager, earnest, Christian young women, they have had a very large part in this work of setting high spiritual standards. They have brought to the college the results of Christian training in the Mission High Schools from which, with few exceptions, they have come. It has been an inspiration to teach and direct them and a joy to watch their growth.

The second struggle was for an adequate faculty and real college standards of work. The second year, with double the number of students and classes and no addition to the teaching staff we fell far short of our own ideal. With four new teachers the third year the college came nearer to honest fulfilment of promises to the students, and the fourth year completed the course for the class of 1919 and gave us the college full grown in number of classes and the achievement of five splendid alumnae, the first young women to get the B.A. degree for work done in China. The biggest problem of each year has been to secure the teachers needed for the work offered. Once the right person is found college

OCT 1920

departments are developed and real college work is made possible. Our students are worth the very best we can give them and we must continue to give them larger opportunities as the years go on. All the arguments for a large faculty which hold in our best colleges in America apply with even greater force in China. We should never have less than one teacher for every seven students. Time for study of China and Chinese, leisure for personal growth, for personal contact with students, and for personal relationships outside the College among the Chinese, must be allowed if the college is to meet its opportunity and assist in that renewing of mind which is bringing about the transformation of China.

The third struggle began with the opening of our fifth year. Anticipating an increase in student numbers and facing the probable delay in building the permanent buildings on the new campus, a very cheap temporary building was erected on our present rented property and provision was made for sleeping accommodation for seventy students. Our present quarters have never provided for really comfortable living on the part of the faculty and from the fourth year crowding added to the discomfort and inconvenience. Students, too, were crowded to a degree which made life very wearing and conditions were far below model standards which a Christian college in China should set. In these rented buildings there is no hope for improvement and the college growth is checked until new buildings are provided.

Two years ago the Board of Control outlined a building program and appealed for the money needed for the first group planned for two hundred students. The hope was that building could begin in the spring of 1920. Practically no response to this appeal was made by you. The plans were slightly enlarged by the Board of Control in January 1920 and the total askings for buildings and enlarged faculty were approved by the Ginling College Committee and included in the Interchurch budget. About \$5,000 in gifts and pledges is reported as the result of the financial campaign of last spring--and we need \$400,000! The very life of the college is at stake in this struggle.

WHAT YOUR BOARD HAS DONE.

The amount received by Ginling from you has not been large in proportion to the amounts given to Girls High Schools. Each Board in 1915 gave \$10,000 toward the fund for Permanent Equipment. This amount would about provide for the land and residence for teachers in a girls' school in China. The annual grant of \$1500 made Ginling would cover the salary cost of two teachers with a small margin for other expenses. Ginling has received for buildings and current expenses considerably less than you have given to any one of your Girls' High Schools with two American teachers. One Board sets \$1500 as the amount asked for the support of one missionary, covering cost of salary, travel, outfit, language study, etc. All of these have to be paid by Ginling out of the small appropriation from the Boards, supplemented by the contributions of Smith College and by student fees. Only the most careful economy has kept us free from debt but it has often been at the expense of efficiency.

PRESENT EMERGENCY

The college is in rented buildings on which the lease expires in July 1922. The new campus is on the other side of the city, too far away to make possible building by stages. A group of six buildings, large enough to provide for the work we are now doing, and for residence of present student and faculty numbers and the increase expected in 1922, built according to the plans approved by the Board of Control and the Ginling College Committee, would cost not less than \$250,000. For furnishings and equipment and contingent expenses \$100,000 would be needed in addition. The Board of Control in 1920 called for 8 buildings in the first group, the estimated cost of which, including furnishings, equipment, etc. is \$434,000. The Ginling College Committee in December 1919 asked for \$54,000., before April, 1921, from each of the co-operating Boards. Only one Board made any response to this appeal. Building should begin not later than March 1921. The money should be pledged before January 1st, and paid in not later than June 30th 1922. During the year we have waited building cost has increased 25 per cent and is likely to go on increasing. Delay in building will cost us money but it will cost us more than money in the work of the college, strangled by poor accommodations and inadequate equipment. Surely you will see that your Board comes to our rescue with its quota for the Building Fund.

The history of the missionary work of the Christian Church is shadowed by the tragedies of lost opportunities in the past. China today stands at the cross-roads, inclined to choose the way we would have her go, leading to Christ and to His liberty. Without Christian leadership the forces drawing her in other directions may prove too strong and unless her women are led she cannot move forward. Ginling stands for Christian leadership of the women of China. The success of the whole missionary enterprise is dependent on this. Ginling is your opportunity. May God give you wisdom to so decide that you may not lose this chance to help forward His Kingdom.

Matilda C. Thurston

October 1920.

The Relation to the Student
Movement of Women Students.

100 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

The student movement in Peking originated in a protest against the Shantung Settlement at the Peace Conference and those officials in the government who have been gradually betraying their country and its resources to Japan. The Peking Students' Union was organized in May and the organization of such unions in all parts of China soon followed. The efforts of the students have been mainly directed to organization, to education of the public in matters patriotic, and to an attempt to affiliate other classes with them, such as business men and returned students. They have urged the citizens of China to greater patriotism, to a greater feeling of responsibility for the public good, and to the increase of native industry.

The women students were from the first quite in sympathy with the men. They organized into a Peking Women Students' Union, and among the leaders were girls from mission schools, altho the president of this union is a student in the Government Normal School. They, too, have sought to enlist the women students of all China for patriotism, and while they have not participated in street speaking with the men, in places sympathetic strikes were inaugurated and they have contributed of time and money ~~freely~~ freely. Twice they have gone to the President's Palace to add their protest, once to appeal in behalf of the men students who had been arrested for street speaking, once this fall when the trouble in Shantung became critical. This second time the students were for two nights and more than two days outside the palace gates, waiting for admission. Finally the guards took them inside the first great gate and then when they had them virtually under arrest, asked for the names of the leaders and tried to take possession of them. The students surrounded and tried to protect their leaders, and then the guards used force. Some thirty or forty were wounded, one very seriously, and more than twenty arrested.

During the summer the Ming Lun T'ang, or Hall of Enlightenment for Women near our gate has been a gathering place for members of this Union still in Peking. They have confined their efforts to a discussion of ways and means whereby they might be of service to their country. They finally decided to establish a trades' school, wherein women might receive six months of training in some industry and then be employed in factories to be established. The College girls gave a second production of "The Merchant of Venice" to raise funds. The plan had progressed so far that the Union had actually rented a place and procured a teacher for their school. Then came the trouble over General Ma Liang in Taiwan and their work was broken up, because the funds raised for the school were needed for this emergency.

As soon as the students from Shantung and Tientsin began to come to the Ming Lun T'ang in any numbers the leaders were troubled, for they did not wish to involve the Mission with the police. That night when the girls were injured by the police and it was thought that one girl's back was broken, they brought her first to this place; and, altho those in charge felt badly to turn her off, it was felt that it would be best to send her to a hospital, lest the police should mark this place as a center for trouble. But for several nights girls spent the night with us.

During those two days, Ma Chun, the leader of the Peking Women Students' Union, was arrested and several others with him. While he was in prison one of the heads of the police force was heard to say, "one of them is doing him." The women were arrested and he was

be disposed of without trial. Some of the women students begged Mrs. Goodrich to write for them to Dr. Reinsch, American Minister, asking him in a friendly way to make inquiries and urge a trial, rather than summary execution. Upon inquiry Mrs. Goodrich found that other students had appealed to Dr. Hilder for help, that he had telephoned to the Legation and learned that some thirty students had gone to the Legation for assistance and been refused admittance by the soldier at the gate, but not by ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ the Minister's command. Dr. Reinsch was willing to receive a delegation of some three or four students. Mrs. Goodrich felt that it would be best to go with this group, for they were very much excited. She explained that the American Government could not be expected to take any action, for this was an affair of the Chinese internal government, but that she was sure the Minister would be willing to make inquiries for them. Of the delegation two were our own College girls, one from the Methodist Girls' School and the other the president of the Peking Women's Student Union. The mother of this girl was greatly concerned; she came first to this compound and then followed to the Legation, where she waited outside the gate. At first there was some difficulty in obtaining an interview with Dr. Reinsch, but when the group were admitted they were permitted to give their account of the situation. The girls were very modest and gave a good account, especially the student who had been at the police gates during the two days of waiting. Dr. Reinsch telephoned both to the Board of War and to the President's Office while the delegation was with him. He was told that this matter of Ma Liang was not the President's affair, but concerned the Minister of War. They were told that the students were reported to have broken down the gates, that the President was in a difficult position and urged the students to do what they could to help him. The students were assured that a very high official (whether in the President's Office or in the Board of War is not stated) would guarantee Ma Chin's safety. He was released the next day.

During this time word came to Mrs. Goodrich that one of the students who had come up from Tientsin wished very much to talk with her. Later Miss Su, our worker among women in the city, brought this girl and another, a friend, to call upon Mrs. Goodrich. They wanted to know how women in America had obtained the position they now hold and whether they had always had power and responsibility. Mrs. Goodrich gave them a history of property affairs and changes in women's rights in the control of children and property; she described the first women students in medical schools and the first woman student who went to the University of Michigan. She told them just why women wished the vote in America and what it would mean to them. She told them the story of the beginning of the suffrage movement, and how women had made a serious mistake in trying to be men, as they merely injured their cause and did not further it. She told them how the women of America had not been ready at the time when Susan B. Anthony, seventy years ago, had proposed an amendment concerning suffrage to the United States Constitution, but that they had been preparing themselves through education and through training and that now the very words of the amendment then proposed had been those used in the present amendment. She told of the part women had played in the movement for prohibition, in the training of children in the schools and in the education of their sons. They were very much surprised to know how long a time the effort had lasted.

One of them volunteered, "The trouble with us is that we are so held back by our homes," and then Mrs. Goodrich tried to tell them that this was good in part, that they must not attempt to move too rapidly, that they must honor their mothers for what they had gained by years of experience. They said, "Among the first things to be abolished is concubinage. The government of this country can never be strong, so long as

that evil exists. The women in the home spend their time gambling and intriguing to see which one may get the most."

As the conversation went on, one of the visitors remarked that she had been much impressed when she heard how the men students in Prison had read the Bible and sung and prayed, and how the women had talked with the servants and then with the women prisoners of what they were trying to do, urging them, every one, to be patriotic, and assuring them that God would help. She said, "The one thing that I have been struck with since I came up here to Peking is that the Christian students had faith to believe that something would be accomplished, that they believed that God was on their side and that the things which they did, if right and according to God's will, would be successful." Her companion replied, "When I came to Peking I had no interest in Christianity, but I made up my mind to two things - that I wanted to learn about Christianity and that I wanted to learn English. To-day my friend and I were talking together and I found that she had come to the same decision. We want to be Christians and we want to know English." Then they asked Mrs. Goodrich if she would be willing to go to Tientsin and address the students on the subject of women's progress, their development in the power to help society. Mrs. Goodrich assented gladly, with the understanding that she could say nothing that would involve the governments of the two nations. One of these girls is a graduate of the Government Normal School in Tientsin and now a teacher, the other still a student in the Normal School. I have thought that you would rejoice with us to know what the influence of Christian students has been.

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fragment

The Student Revolt. The remarkable student revolt which began on the 4th of May, 1919, in the form of a determined protest against the action of the Peace Conference with regard to Shantung and the action of certain Chinese officials who were selling out the country, has not stopped. The spirit of patriotism aroused at that time showed itself in true Oriental fashion in a student at the Police College in Peking, who cut off his little finger and with the bloody stub traced characters showing his determination to make his country free. In Tientsin at a joint meeting of the students and the merchants when the merchants questioned the willingness of the students to say by their revolt, one of them picked up a teacup and smashed it down over his head, effectively convincing the merchants that they were in it to the end. In a more important way this patriotic revolt showed itself in the attack on a notorious official, leading to his subsequent expulsion from office, and further in the boycott propaganda which was kept up by the students throughout the summer all over China. At the time of the serious trouble owing to the attitude of General Ma Liang in Shantung, the students came to Peking to protest.

Now that the schools in Peking have opened with a larger enrollment than ever before this patriotic fervor is showing itself in a strong desire for social service. There is now before the Student Union a plan for the education of all the poor of Peking through night schools where the national phonetic language and the commercial and industrial trades are to be taught by the students. There is also a realization on the part of many that the development of China is dependent upon the building up of true ideals in the people. There is a demand for Bible classes. Men of the Government University express a wish for Bible classes dealing with the relation of Christianity to the building of the nation. A course similar to Kent and Jenks' "Making of a Nation" is needed now. They want to make patriotism effective and they realize that Christianity cannot be left out.

An Educational Expert's Opinion. Dr. John Dewey, now an exchange professor at the Government University in Peking, writing to the New Republic under date of June 23rd said, "In no other civilized country of the present time - leaving Russia out of account, as an exception to all rules - is brute force such a factor in official government as in China; but in no other country could a moral and intellectual force accomplish so quickly and successfully what was effected in China in the past five or six weeks. This forms the standing paradox of China. But in the past the moral forces which fundamentally control have been organized only for protest and rebellion. When the emergency is past the forces have been dissolved into their elements. If the present organization persists the Student Union and is patiently employed for constructive purposes, then the 4th of May, 1919, will be marked as the dawn of a new day. This is a large 'if', but just now the future of China, so far as it depends upon China, hangs on that 'if'."

Peking, the National Student Center. In Peking the appeal of that "if" is at its strongest. The general student situation in all China is at white heat in the capital, - the educational, as well as the political center, of China. Here are gathered students from literally all over the Republic: just let me give two instances: Last year the students from Szechwan had a reunion; there were 80 present. The graduates of a middle school in Manchuria had a social hour with between two and three hundred present. The description of Peking as a national student center given in the statement of the work and plans of the Peking Christian Student Work Union is well worth quoting:

"14,265 students of 64 high schools and colleges are here in Peking. The greater part of these young men are in the 39 government and private schools of the city, 2,026 students attending the 15 mission schools. Not only does the Peking field contain twice as many students of higher grade as any other city in China, but there are several institutions in and about Peking

Report of the Department of Physics.

This is practically the third year for the department of physics. Miss Chester, the instructor of chemistry, taught a class of five during the year 1919-20. The following year, during Miss Chester's furlough, the physics department had its boom. Girls who would probably have elected chemistry had Miss Chester been here or had I been able to teach elected physics in its stead. I arrived just before the opening of the year. There were not a sufficient number desiring second year work to warrant our giving that course but I had one class of girls, sophomores or above, nine in number, who took a college course in elementary physics. Then the ~~ph~~ freshmen chose between physics and mathematics in the place of the chemistry which had previously been required of all freshmen. They formed a class of eight who by the end of the year when they had a better mastery of English were doing almost as good work as the other class.

The apparatus for the first year work is now fairly adequate, and a limited amount of apparatus for second year work is on its way. It has seemed best to keep the amount as small as is consistent with the grade of work we wish to do until we have a permanent laboratory where things can be given better protection against this exceedingly moist climate which is exceedingly very hard on the metal apparatus in spite of constant care.

This year I have no freshmen, but I have a beginning class of eight, and second year class of eight.

Helen Yule McCoy

1920

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

I am writing to bring to your attention the appeal of Ginling College for money for buildings which are very desperately needed. Until they are provided the college cannot grow and we are losing the natural increase in student members which these early years ought to bring. Our present rented buildings are not only crowded but they are poorly suited to academic uses. Library and laboratory equipment deteriorate in the damp and dusty rooms, and poor light hinders us in study and experiment.

The new campus of about 30 acres is on the other side of the city, too far away to make possible building by stages. For buildings in our first group, providing for 200 students, built according to plans in Chinese style prepared by Murphy and Dana of New York and Shanghai, we need \$400,000. Colleges in America ask for much larger sums and get what they ask. President Pendleton of Wellesley, who has visited China and knows our need says, "We need money for colleges here. They need it a thousand fold more there."

Ginling is doing work of college grade only-- the only college in China which has no preparatory department. We are incorporated under Trustees who get their powers from the Regents of the University of the State of New York and graduates have the A.B. degree from the Regents. The China Medical Board has made a grant for five years toward salary of a Physics teacher, recognizing us as one of the colleges doing pre-medical work of high grade.

Wm. Thurston

Standards For Approval

G I N L I N G C O L L E G E

Nanking, China.

1. The Ginling College Committee of the Trustees of the University of Nanking, incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York and a Board of Control in China representing the five co-operating Mission Boards, ensure careful control and wise administration.
2. The College is one of two Union Colleges for Women in China and there is no rivalry or duplication in the large and rapidly developing field of Christian higher education. So very little is attempted by the Government for women that there is no duplication of effort.
3. On very limited income and with meagre equipment the college has had no annual deficits and in spite of confessed inadequacy of equipment has won enthusiastic support of friends, Chinese and American, who know what has been done in the five years since the college opened.
- 4-7 The college receives regular appropriations from five Mission Boards and from Smith College which with fees from students have made possible the carrying on of the work. None of the methods disapproved by the Bureau have been employed in the raising of funds and every effort has been made to make honest reports of progress and statements of need.
8. In China and in America the college is in close touch with other institutions and agencies both for purposes of conference and co-operation.
9. College accounts are audited in China and in America and annual statements show receipts and expenditures classified and itemized in detail.
10. An itemized and classified annual budget estimate has been submitted annually since the college opened in 1915.

Resolution Passed by the Board of Control January 1920

The Forward Movement which the Chinese Christians have undertaken and which every missionary rejoices in, can be carried on only by large numbers of the most competent Chinese. The statistics of the Inter-Church World Movement are filled with requests for Chinese workers.

With a capacity in Ginling College of only seventy (70) students and with the small number of graduates that this means, the evangelization and education of China receives a setback in a startling ratio when its leaders are thus limited.

In view of these facts, and in view of the embarrassments under which Ginling College is now laboring, which make necessary the turning away of as many candidates for entrance as can be received (and this despite temporary quarters recently provided), we are gratified to note the action of the Ginling College Committee confirming our vote to proceed with building operations as soon as sufficient funds are available.

Since the present conditions which hamper us are so prejudicial to the development of the College, we do not hesitate to urge the Ginling College Committee to utmost endeavor to provide the necessary funds, so that building may be begun not later than April 1920. Even if this be possible, the student capacity cannot be enlarged for at least two years after that date.

GINLING COLLEGE
October, 1920.

In June seven young women were graduated. The alumnae, now twelve in number, are earnestly and vigorously at work planning a campaign in China to secure money for the dormitory which they hope to give to the college.

Last year a number of students who enrolled were not sufficiently prepared and were dropped in the middle of the year. It now seems better to set a test which selects before-hand, and with this in view, comprehensive examinations were given last spring for the first time. Twenty-eight passed. It was found this fall, however, that there were young women who were desirous of taking the examinations for entrance with this year's class and so the examinations were given again this fall. Latest word from China reports that the enrollment for the year will probably be 65.

The Alumnae are finding important positions in educational work in China. Miss Zee (1919) taught last year in the Government Teachers' College, where she has won honor and respect, and high praise has been given to her work. The President of the institution has said that it is their intention hereafter to select their women teachers from Ginling and they hope they can have at least one new one a year. The school authorities offered Miss Zee a two or three year scholarship in America if she would come back to them as Dean of the Women's Department, asking her to promise for a term of five or six years after return. In spite of this offer, Miss Zee has not stayed, but has gone to Peking to teach in the Girls' Normal, in which Miss Wu, another alumna, has been teaching. She wishes actual teaching rather than administration. Both these girls are gaining experience which will make them very valuable to the college and both are wanted on the faculty after they have had this experience.

The special campaign for our Union Colleges in connection with the Interchurch World Movement, with Miss Hilda Olson in charge, resulted in subscriptions for Ginling to the amount of \$4171.

The urgency of the need of the new buildings is increasing. The lease of the buildings at present occupied by the college expires in 1922. The health of faculty and students, as well as the growth of the college, makes imperative the transfer, as soon as possible, from the old location to the new.

One of the members of the faculty writes: "In this group we look to Dr. Reeves as one of our best visioned, wisest counsellors."

GINLING COLLEGE.

October 1920

In June, seven young women were graduated. Members of this class and their location as reported during the summer is as follows:

Miss Ni at the Union Girls' High School in Hangchow
Miss Chen at the Y.W.C.A. Physical Training School, Shanghai
Miss Feng at the Laura Haygood Normal School, Soochow
Miss Hu is with Miss Laura White for translation of music
Miss Li at a London Mission School in Shanghai
Miss Ling teaching in Singapore, probably a Methodist School
Miss Hoh was considering Y.W.C.A. work

The question of the granting of degrees has been settled and diplomas conferring the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on the class of 1919 are now being prepared.

The Alumnae, now twelve in number, are hard at work with Miss Lee, the Chinese music teacher, as advisor, planning a campaign in China to secure money for the dormitory which they hope to give to the college.

Last year a number of students who enrolled were not sufficiently prepared and were dropped in the middle of the year. It now seems better to set a test which selects before-hand, and with this in view, comprehensive examinations were given last Spring for the first time. Twenty-eight passed. It was found this fall however, that there were young women who were desirous of taking the examinations for entrance with this year's class and so the examinations were given again this fall. Latest word from China reports that the enrollment for the year will probably be 65.

The Government Teachers' College opens this year to women. One of their applicants, however, after taking half of the entrance examinations, came to Ginling asking to be allowed entrance as she heard that the work of our college is stronger.

An advance over last year is reported in the rearrangement of the Chinese Department irrespective of the classification of the students in other subjects. It is considered that this is the only way to build up that department.

The Alumnae are finding important positions in educational work in China. Miss Zee (1919) taught last year in the Government Teachers' College, where high praise has been given to her work. The President of the Institution has said that it is their intention hereafter to pick their women teachers from Ginling and they hope they can have at least one new one a year. The school authorities offered Miss Zee a two or three year scholarship in America if she would come back to them as Dean of the Women's Department, asking her to promise for a term of five or six years after return. She has been much respected and honored in the school. In spite of this offer, Miss Zee has not stayed but has gone to Peking to teach in the Girls' Normal in which Miss Wu has been teaching. She wants actual teaching rather than administration. Both these girls are getting experience which will make them very valuable to the college and both are wanted on the faculty after they have had this experience.

OCT 11 1920

Miss Chester returned to America this summer at the end of her three year period of service. Miss Brown after two years on the field came home on account of ill health. Miss Mead came to America for her vacation. Dr. Reeves, who came in January on a short furlough for study, returned this summer. Three new members of the faculty sailed this summer: Miss Helen McCoy (Physics), Miss Lilliath Robbins (English), Miss Alice Butler (Education and Psychology, temporarily History).

The special campaign for our Union Colleges in connection with the Interchurch World Movement, with Miss Hilda Olson in charge, resulted in subscriptions for Ginling to the amount of \$4171.

GINLING COLLEGE
Nanking, China

To Mr. Staeth
NOV 1920

In June 1920, the second graduating class, consisting of seven young women, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of the State of New York.

The alumnae, now twelve in number, are finding important positions in different departments of work. With loyalty and devotion to their Alma Mater they have undertaken a campaign to secure \$35,000 for the erection of a dormitory, which they hope to contribute to the new college plant.

Five years have seen the college grow from small beginnings to a recognized position of influence and leadership, but further growth and improvement are impossible in the present rented buildings. The most urgent need at present is for funds that will make it possible to proceed with the erection of the new buildings on the site that has been secured near the University of Nanking.

GINLING COLLEGE

December 1920.

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 713, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York.

Reports from the field state that 20 well prepared young women constitute the Freshman class. Thirty-four old students have returned, giving a total enrolment of 54.

The Student and Alumnae Campaign is being organized, with Miss Zee as chairman and Miss Wu as secretary. The general plan is to be made by the General Executive Committee. Murphy and Dana are sending out the specifications for bids.

The resignation of Miss Elizabeth Deering Hanscom as Advisory Member of the Committee representing the Smith College Association for Religious Work, has been received, also the resignation of Miss Lydia Brown as a member of the college faculty. Miss Brown announces her engagement to John Burder Hipps, of the Shanghai Baptist College.

The Board of Control in January 1920 voted that Miss Chester be given furlough salary and be invited to return to Ginling at the end of her furlough. Ad interim action on the question of salary was taken, the majority vote approving payment of salary.

Mrs. Thurston has, through the courtesy of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, opened an office at 156 Fifth Avenue and since, has been actively at work in a campaign to secure gifts for the college. She expects to sail for China January 8, 1921.

Miss Butler + Miss Robbins language study

Christmas at Ginling - 1920 -

I want to begin at the beginning and tell you all about our Christmas here at Ginling. This year we had one all College Christmas celebration instead of separate ones with the students and with the servants. When the College was smaller the students entertained the faculty at one time and the faculty the students at another time, but last year we introduced the custom of having just one party and one year the faculty furnish the entertainment and the students the refreshments and the next year visa versa. This year it was our turn to give the entertainment, and we all felt we had had to work hard to give something that would come up to the standard which the students had set. We finally chose a play "A Maque of Christmas" by Constance Mackay, and all through December we were learning our lines and rehearsing behind closed doors-- though closed doors here do not by any means insure the keeping of secrets.

On Christmas Eve all the inmates of these halls gathered in the chapel, which was arranged with rugs on the floor, easy chairs and couches scattered about, and decorated with holly and other greens. All the servants were there about twenty in number and also the little children from the Day School. We opened the short service with a Christmas Hymn, and then one of the Day School children recited a part of the Christmas Story from Luke. After the prayer by one of the College students in Chinese of course the children sang a Christmas song which they had been practicing on for just a short time. As we listened to their songs it seemed that the Christmas spirit was there among us in a very real sense filling our hearts with "Goodwill toward all men".

The play by the faculty was very simple but it too had its Christmas message; and at the last the spirit of Christmas Joy whom the children had been seeking revealed herself as she began giving out the gifts to neighbors and friends who had come to celebrate Christmas Eve in the simple peasant home. Some of the servants came in as neighbors and were just as delightfully awkward and shy as we would expect peasants to be on such an occasion. After a quick curtain the "Spirit of Giving" who had shown herself to be the "Spirit of Christmas Joy" went on with the giving of our real gifts to the servants. The Westminster Guild girls of Lamare Colo. had sent to Mrs Thurston a box of adorable little dolls which they had dressed themselves and these were hung on the Christmas tree for each one of the little Day School children and I am sure added much to their Christmas joy. There a few little boys in the school but the student who is Principal of the School said she knew they would want a doll too so all of the twenty or more children received a doll. The students had asked each one including the faculty to put one gift costing ten cents no more and no less into a huge basket and that night we all received something many of the gifts showing great ingenuity in spending ten cents. Chinese cakes and candies and fruit were served with our tea and in order to have music with our refreshments the German class sang a few old German Christmas songs which they had learned. After examining the gifts all around we said a "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night".

1920-21

Office of Corresponding Secretary
Room 713, 150 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Cinling College-The Sixth Year.

Each year in the short history of the college has had some outstanding feature. The first four years were marked in common by a steady growth in numbers up to the full quota of four college classes. The fifth year also saw increase in student numbers crowding every corner; but the large entering class of that year was very uneven in preparation and in ability to do the college work and the faculty were unable to carry the extra tutoring and special teaching required to keep students in college. Some students left college for health and family reasons and some upper class students, whose work was below diploma grade were dropped so that the number was reduced from 72 to 50.

Enrollment The sixth year opened with 55 students coming to us from 11 provinces, 31 cities and 28 preparatory schools. The number in the second semester is 52. This smaller number is the result of more careful selection by entrance tests given last spring in seven centers to groups of candidates, two-thirds of whom were finally admitted on the combined evidence of certificates, recommendations, and tests. No student this year has had to be dropped from college--a marked improvement over last year; and the standard of work in English and Chinese has been much higher. The growth of the sixth year is no less real because it is not measured in numbers. The faculty numbers for the year is sixteen, of whom five are Chinese giving whole or part time to work in the departments of Chinese, Music and Physical Education (19 hours scheduled in Chinese, 10 hours in Physical Education, 5 hours in Music first semester.) Of the eleven American teachers two are fully occupied in Administrative work, two are doing Language School

Faculty

work, ~~two~~ and the College Physician, Dr. Merrow, is shared with other schools to which she goes as school physician, teaching in Ginling only three hours a week. This reduces the number giving whole time to teaching to seven. Work is being done in the departments of Biology, Chinese, Education, English, History, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Psychology, Physical Education, Physics and Religion. The college is suffering a music famine this year and missing Miss Brown in more ways than can be told. Miss Goucher has left us and is missed in home and garden as well as in her department of Sociology. Miss Chester is absent for the year doing work in Chemistry at Columbia but we count her as still ours and look forward to her return in September. Two appointments for next year were made in December and when Miss Watkins and Miss Hanawalt of the Southern M. E. Church arrive in September we shall have all five of our co-operating Boards represented on the faculty. We feel ourselves at last in a position where we can offer next year the special course in English to meet the need of students ready in other ways to take up college work.

Two of our departments bring us into connection with other schools in Nanking in ways that show possibilities of future extension. Miss Vautrin has work in Supervised Teaching in two grades of the Government Woman's Normal School and in the Y.M.C.A. English classes. Dr. Merrow acts as school physician in the Government Normal School and in five Mission Schools. Her daily clinic here is attended by Government Normal School girls and the children and families of our Day School. She reports improvement in health in the college and in the schools visited, and greater interest on the part of students in measures which help them to keep well. Trachoma in the college has

been reduced since Dr. Merrow came to us from 24% to less than 8% and other schools also show marked improvement. Our students give a neighborhood lecture every two weeks, with lantern slides, on subjects relating to health and sanitation and are planning to co-operate in a Swat the Fly Campaign this spring.

The Library is growing. In space it increased more than 50% during the year of the President's absence and the larger space is all needed. There are now 2,150 English volumes, and 1765 Chinese; 50 English magazines and 20 Chinese. This treasure house of ideas is open to the students and the teachers act as guides into corners which they might not explore alone. Much more might be done to help the girls to know the value of books for general reading and to direct attention to the best things in the magazines if we had a Librarian giving her time to developing all the possibilities of a college library. In this Renaissance which China is experiencing there is great need of wise direction; much need of historical background which will help her to avoid some of the mistakes of the European Renaissance and the French Revolution. The library is a working library for study. The students need more books for general reading, "that will enrich their outlook and their ambitions for themselves and for their country", as Miss Rivenburg puts it in her report. She also says, "Perhaps there is no other position in the college where the opportunity for personal contact with the girls is greater and where help is more needed."

One enlarging influence in the college life is the stream of visitors, who from time to time come to us as they journey. We have been too modest thus far to bring them at our call. Our Founders' Day speakers were Dr. Coucher and Mr. David Yui. Our Visitors Book shows 206 visitors since college opened, of whom a number have lectured or

spoken in chapel. Among the more distinguished names are Minister and Mrs. Crane of Peking, Mr. and Mrs. Dana Coolidge of Berkeley, Cal., Miss Margaret Slattery, Miss Margaret Cunningham of Edinburgh, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer E. Carnsey of New York, Rev. W. Griffith Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Trumbull, Dr. and Mrs. John E. Weeks of New York, Prof. George D. Hubbard of Oberlin, Prof. and Mrs. J. I. Dealey of Providence and Witter Bynner. Most of our visitors show real interest and many grow enthusiastic and cheer us by their appreciation of our humble college.

Student activities this year have concentrated on their college work and on normal outside activities, and we have been free from the strain of periodic disturbances. There has been a spirit of closer cooperation between teachers and students. The Day School enrollment is over thirty and this year the school is in session all day under a teacher whose salary is paid by the students, who help in the teaching of English, Music and Gymnastics. Evening classes for college servants, Sunday School work in the Hanking churches and Gov't. Orphanage and in the afternoon at the college, are carried on by more than 60% of the students and allowing for the girls who do not use Mandarin it is a good record. Voluntary Bible Study Groups were started last spring for the first time. The Sunday evening Y.W.C.A. programs are full of variety and meetings are well attended.

Ginling has given to Famine Relief a total of \$3,000. including three gifts from American friends, faculty and student contributions and \$759.56 raised in December by the presentation of Herman Hagedorn's "The Heart of Youth."

Ginling has received richly this year, and if we should attempt a list of the generous friends who have made our dream of new

buildings come true it would be a long one. One unique gift came from the estate of Governor Li Shun who left \$10,000 to be divided among nine Christian schools in Nanking. From America we can report the grand total of \$300,000. gold and further expectations of \$50,000 before the time of completion of buildings. About one-third has come from the co-operating Boards, one-third from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Fund and one-third in special gifts to Ginling. The two largest gifts are \$25,000 from Mr. Edward S. Harkness and \$10,000 from Mrs. Willard Straight. Everything is being done to get building begun at once. \$102,000 gold was cabled out and has been exchanged at 2.15. Weather conditions have not been favorable and there has been delay in the architects office in getting final estimates which might have been ready if reports from New York, even as late as December, had not been so discouraging. In a time of general financial depression the generous response to Ginling's appeal is a cause of very special gratitude.

The President returns to the college to find that it has prospered in her absence under the able management of Miss Vantrien and the faculty. She is not left in doubt as to her welcome, however, and she is glad to be back. She misses the two classes which have graduated, for they filled a very large place in the college ~~life~~ life of the first four years. Ginling is proud of her alumnae, who now number thirteen. One is studying medicine in America; two are teaching in the Government Higher Normal School in Peking; two are teaching in the Y.W.C.A. Physical Training School in Shanghai; one is doing Y.W.C.A. student work in Tientsin, one is teaching in an Anglo-Chinese school in Singapore and one is teaching Music in Soochow. The other five are teaching in High Schools connected with as many

different Missions. Demand for such teachers is far in advance of the supply. Ten will be added to the Alumnae group this year, and before long for us, as for all colleges, the Alumnae will be the largest group.

We planted an oak on Arbor Day as the 1921 tree on the new campus. The college is like a tree firmly rooted now and growing slowly; standing for beauty, strength and service, "abundant life" and "generous living". May the leaves of our tree be "for the healing of the nations!"