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學大子女陵金
GINLING COLLEGE
NANKING, CHINA

S T A T I S T I C S
1922 - 1923

Staff:

Missionaries -- full time (including furloughs)	17
Chinese -- " "	2
" -- part time	1

Students:

In College (four classes)	81
Junior College (or Preparatory Department)	0
Related Schools	0

Number of Christian Students	65
" " Non-Christian Students	16

Occupation of Graduates:

In Christian Service -- Teaching	13	
Other Work	2	15
Teaching in Government Schools		4
Working in other non-Christian Schools		
or Institutions		1
Part time in Christian and part time in non-Chr.		2
Married		1
Unclassified: Graduate work in America and China	7	
Total number of Graduates	30	30

* * * * *

(*) Property:

Amount of Land	acres	36
Number of Buildings: Finished		6
Unfinished		1
Cost of Land -- Mex. \$46,000 at 1.66, Gold,	\$27,700	
" " Buildings -- Taels 468,000 at .70, Gold	327,600	
" " Equipment -- Mex. 22,133 at 1.66, Gold	13,300	

Income: Statement 1921-1922 (70 Students)

Fees, Tuitions, etc.)	Mex. \$	5,826.43 *
Local Receipts		
Appropriations from U.S.A.	"	28,152.
Government Grants in aid		0

Annual Budget, 1923-1924 (100 students) - - 50,690. *

(*) See Summary attached.

* Exclusive of Boarding Department

Matilda C. Thurston

May 18, 1923

(Mrs. Lawrence Thurston)

GINLING COLLEGE
January 1923.

Miss Beauden
(6)

The fourth Commencement was held June 21, 1922, when ten girls received diplomas. Three mothers were present for Commencement. Instead of a Class Day program, *The Antigone of Sophocles* was presented in English. Miss Hodge was one of the Commencement speakers.

Founders Day, November 14, presumably the last to be observed in the old buildings, was considered the best in the history of the college.

A list of visitors to the college shows a number of distinguished guests. The following are a few of those whose names appear: Miss Maya Das and Miss Zacharia of India, Mr. Oldham and Dr. and Mrs. Henry T. Hodgkin of ~~India~~ ^{England}, Dr. Reischauer of the Tokyo College, Mr. Mott and Miss Gunther.

The increase as seen in the numbers of both student and of faculty, and the wider sphere of influence in schools and provinces, mark gratifying growth in the college. By bringing together students from all parts of the great Republic, Ginling is helping to unify new China.

BUILDING: The contract for six buildings on the new campus was signed on July 4, 1921, and work begun very soon after. The college paid the city \$400 Mex. for the construction of a new road to the campus, but in a short time it proved not usable, so that the college, at an expense of about ten times as much, constructed a road, which it is hoped will last many years. These six buildings probably represent the largest building project carried through under one contract in the history of mission colleges in China. They are in Chinese style, which Mr. Murphy, the architect, says is worthy of a place beside the Greek and Gothic, and are fire proof and white ant proof. Reports received early in the winter of 1922 stated that the six buildings were under roof. At the Board of Control Meeting in November 1922, a seventh building (the fourth dormitory) was approved. In December it was authorized by the Ginling College Committee. *Building 8 - students, guests, library*

FACULTY: In the fall of 1921 the faculty was increased by three new members, Misses Watkins, Hanawalt and Rawles. Miss Chester returned after furlough and post-graduate study at Columbia University. Language study was reported on the program of eight, Miss Hanawalt alone having full time for study. She is to spend the year of 1922-23 in the country for language study and will probably be at Hweiyuen. Miss Rachel Brooks, of the Y.W.C.A., spent the second semester at Ginling teaching in the Department of Religion. The engagements of Miss Rawles and Miss Robbins ~~are~~ reported, both to be married in the summer of 1923.

During the summer of 1922 Miss Grabill was added to the faculty, her department being that of Music. Miss Ewing, Librarian of Pomona College, was secured by Mrs. Thurston for service during her Sabbatical year and is assisting in library and administration work, also in the English Department. Miss Dorothy Stendel has also been secured by Mrs. Thurston as a temporary worker.

During the summer of 1922, Miss Mead, Miss Griest, Miss Gundlach and Miss Merrow have returned on furlough.

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The Faculty needs (in alphabetical order) are: - Administration, English (2), Physical Education, Religion, Sociology. The aim is to have one member of the Faculty for every seven students.

Faculty organization has been effected and the business divided among a small number of standing committees.

STUDENTS: During the year 1920-21, seventy students were enrolled. The seventh year of the college, beginning September 1922, brought a student body of eighty-one. The new class is composed of highly selected candidates. The total student body represents eleven provinces and forty-five preparatory schools, eight of which sent representatives to Ginling for the first time. Last year's entire graduating class of a mission school in Shanghai is in the Freshman class of this year. The classification of the students is as follows: Freshmen 37; Sophmores 17; Juniors 11; Seniors 10; Post-Graduate 1; Special 3; Unclassified 2. The preparatory schools represented are: mission schools 70; private schools 5; government schools 6. The number from government schools is limited on account of lack of preparation in English. Last year a course in special English was offered to students of this class, largely from government schools, and thirteen were enrolled. It was considered an experiment worth making and will be repeated at intervals, but because of the large class of candidates regularly prepared, this special course was not offered this year.

Probably more than one-third of the students are from non-Christian homes. During the fourth year of the college, 6% of the students were non-Christians; during the fifth year, 10%; during the sixth year 20%. This year, sixty-five of the eighty-one students are church members. The classification of students according to church relationship is as follows: Methodist (North and South) 20; Presbyterian (North and South) 15; Baptist (North and South) 11; Disciples 6; Angelicans 6; Congregationalists 4; China Inland Mission 2; Dutch Reformed 1.

Enrollment has increased 50% after 1924. (1925-26) Scholastic
7200 9.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS: Within a radius of two hundred miles there are seventeen Christian middle schools from which students have come to Ginling. In the education of girls Kiangsu is one of the most progressive provinces, and has the largest number of girls in middle schools. The enrolment in the schools from which Ginling has drawn has more than doubled in the last five years, and points to a rapidly increasing number of students in the college.

STUDENT ACTIVITIES: In May the students, under the direction of Dr. Merrow, the college physician, gave a fine Health Welfare Exhibit. The Y.M.C.A. and Southern University cooperated. The record daily attendance was 3000, and it was estimated that 10,000 people heard the lectures and demonstrations given by the faculty and students during the week the Exhibit was held.

An elementary school and teaching clinic supported by the college are social efforts which aim to help the neighborhood.

The evangelistic spirit in the college and among the girls has expressed itself in gratifying ways. During last year it was estimated

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that 60% of the girls in the college were doing Sunday work for the church. Allowing for about 25% who do not use Mandarin and for those whose physical needs made a rest day necessary, this makes a good showing for active Christian work among the girls. On Easter morning a beautiful baptismal service was held in the garden; when one of the senior class, long a Christian in thought and action but denied public profession by her family, received the sacred rite of baptism with her family's consent.

ALUMNAE: More than 60% of those entering in the first three classes are on the roll of graduates. In small colleges in America the percent is small. Ginling compares well in this respect with the large colleges in this country.

Graduates and former students are found in Peking, Yunnan, Singapore, Changsha and nearer points. Twenty-five are teaching; fifteen studying abroad; five studying in China; two doing literary work; one each in Home Mission work in Yunnan and the Y.W.C.A. and eight have married. Miss Zee, of the class of 1919 and at one time a member of the Board of Control, is spending 1922-23, in Teachers College, New York City.

About ten college women, not all with degrees, return from the United States to China every year. Ginling stands as the largest single contributor to the group of Chinese college women.

With the class of ten who were graduated in June 1921, a college generation passed through the Moon Doorways and went out to face life's lessons and take a part in the world's tasks. Of the thirty-one alumnae, more than half are engaged in distinctly Christian work, which, taking into consideration those who are engaged in further study and have married, points to a strong influence in the college toward Christian service. Special mention is made of the fine work of one of the 1921 graduates, Miss Cheo, who is in charge of an educational unit, ~~at the Yunnan~~ Conference, with center at Taihu. One of the missionaries in writing of her says, "Now that we have some girls from our Christian colleges and people see the type of girls that are being produced, they are eager to have the graduates of our college in China."

*of the Methodist Episcopal
Church*

GINLING COLLEGE.

JAN 1923

To Mrs. Peabody
for Mr. Lang

With the class of ten who were graduated in June 1922, a college generation passed through the Moon Doorways and went out to face life's lessons and take a part in the world's tasks. Of the thirty-one alumnae, more than half are engaged in distinctly Christian work, which, taking in consideration those who are engaged in further study and have married, points to a strong influence in the college toward Christian service. Special mention is made of the fine work of one of the 1921 graduates, Miss Cheo, - sp? who is in charge of an educational "unit" of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with center at Taihu. One of the missionaries in writing of her says, "Now that we have some girls from our Christian colleges and people see the type of girls that are being produced, they are eager to have the graduates of our college in China."

EXTRACTS FROM THE

PERSONAL REPORT OF MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON

April, 1923.

Progress is most apparent in the new buildings. Last March the six buildings were one story high. Today they are all but finished outside and in. The campus is being graded and planting of trees and shrubs has begun. It will take time to get the whole place in proper shape but a start has been made. In this outdoor work Miss Vautrin and Dr. Reeves have had a big part. Miss Vautrin has spent weary hours beginning for the removal of graves and the purchase of land which was needed to straighten out the boundary line. Dr. Reeves has selected trees and shrubs and supervised grading and planting. Mr. Small is in charge of the water system and three cisterns are in process of construction. A well 72 feet deep and yielding about 5000 gallons of water a day was sunk in the winter. Mr. McKenzie has been in charge of building operations since July 1st and the buildings bear witness to his careful supervision. The buildings are well built as well as beautiful. We look forward to moving in about July 1st.

About the first of February a cable from New York announced the completion of the fund raised in America for the Oriental Colleges for Women. We have had no report as yet of the definite share of Ginling in this fund, but it provides surely for some of our future buildings. A fourth dormitory is to be added now, completing a group for two hundred students. Our dormitory will be used temporarily as a faculty residence. The promise of funds for the completion of work begun on buildings and grounds, including a water system and electric plant, makes our hearts glad and we are truly grateful to the many friends in America who have made it all possible, fulfilling our highest hopes.

The appended Report for the eighth year gives statistics of faculty and students, and shows the growth of this last year in the old home. We have had to use every corner, and are all the more ready to appreciate the wide, airy, sunny spaces of the new buildings. Faculty absences for the year are above the average. Misses Griest, Gundlach and Mead, and Dr. Merrow, have been on furlough. We have been fortunate in the substitutes who have helped to carry on through the year. Miss Ewing has spent with us a Sabbatical year of leave from Pomona College. She has taken charge of library and book-room, and taught several classes in English. Miss Stendel, a graduate of Stanford spending a year in China, was engaged while on her way, through a friend who knew of our need. Miss Thomas, for a number of years secretary to the President of Pomona College, stopped on her way around the world, and is giving her services for a year as my secretary. Miss Vail, for ten years head of the department of household economics at Mills College, is with us for the second semester, teaching in Ginling and in one of the Nanking Girls' schools, and helping to plan for household management in the new dormitories.

APR 11 1923

The College is now in its eighth year. Already four classes, making a total of thirty young women, have been granted their degrees. They have gone into Mission and Government School work, and various forms of Christian service. Seven of the thirty are now doing graduate study in America and China. The present work of these graduates is given in the statistics below:

Teaching in Christian schools.....	12
" " " " part time	2
" " Government "	4
" " Private "	1
* Married	2
Social Service	1
Y. W. C. A.	1
* Graduate Work.....	7

Four of those starred are either teaching now, or have been teachers. These figures show that 76% of the Ginling College graduates are engaged in teaching. The growth in the student body has been limited by the limitations imposed by our class-rooms, laboratories and dormitories. Even though our buildings had been larger, our growth would have been more or less slow, for the number of women in China prepared for college work is limited as yet. The figures given below will show the record of our growth from the beginning:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Students	9	17	36	52	70	52	70	81
Christians	8	16	34	48	62	48	54	65
Schools	6	9	16	20	27	29	37	39
Provinces	4	6	8	9	11	11	12	11
Graduates				5	7	10	8	10

144 pages
S.H.

PERSONAL REPORT OF MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON

April, 1923.

In work which is carried on by a group it is hard to select out the part which can fairly be credited to any single person "All are needed by each one" and in Ginling College this is most certainly true. Our tasks are woven into a web the threads of which are not easily separated out. The President may be the only one who can give much time to thinking of the college as a whole. Her part in the actual work is one among many.

It happens that during the past year I have been trying to do three persons work - a foolish and impossible thing but inevitable under the circumstances. Since July (I have been Treasurer and the first semester I taught 2 classes in Religion. These two would make a comfortable full time program of work. I am sure attention to Building matters has needed much more time than I have been able to give, and there remains the work of just being President, with the many ex officio privileges and responsibilities which are connected with the position. Until January I had no secretary. The result of this situation is that I have not been more than 30% efficient in any one of the three things attempted.

Progress is most apparent in the new buildings. Last March the six buildings were one story high. Today they are all but finished outside and in. The campus is being graded and planting of trees and shrubs has begun. It will take time to get the whole place in proper shape but a start has been made. In this outdoor work Miss Vautrin and Dr. Reeves have had a big part. Miss Vautrin has spent weary hours ^{are} beginning for the removal of graves and the purchase of land which was needed to straighten out the boundary line. Dr. Reeves has selected trees and shrubs and supervised grading and

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on her way, through a friend who knew of our need. Miss Thomas, for a number of years secretary to the President of Pomona College, stopped on her way around the world, and is giving her services for a year as my secretary. Miss Vail, for ten years head of the department of household economics at Mills College, is with us for the second semester, teaching in Ginling and in one of the Nanking Girls' Schools, and helping to plan for household management in the new dormitories.

(72) Of the total receipts, the Presbyterian share is \$2,500 gold, included in which is the salary of Presbyterian representatives on the faculty. (To meet the budget for the year 1923-1924, we need an increase of Mex \$8,400 from all sources.) (Less than half of our total expenditures for last year came from Board appropriations.) The Presbyterian share in our Building Fund, including special gifts made during the campaign, is \$52,299.00. The Methodists have paid in \$78,313.00.

This year the Presbyterian group among the students is larger than ever before. The entering class had twelve who are listed as belonging to us. Seven of these came from Mary Farnham School in Shanghai --- the whole class entered Ginling! Twenty-three per cent. of our Christian students are Presbyterians. We have always had a large representation on the faculty. This year we are six out of a total of seventeen foreign teachers. Their names should be known to friends of the Mission. Miss Mead and myself count as regular members. Miss Butler, Miss Chester, Miss Griest (on furlough) and Miss Rawles came under appointment of the Ginling College Committee. They are all worthy of recognition as missionaries. Miss Chester has returned from one furlough, and counts herself as a

regular member of the faculty. She has passed her first year language examinations, and would be glad to be a regular missionary. Miss Butler came out for three years, is remaining for four, and hopes to return after furlough. Miss Griest is returning after two years of study, to be in charge of our History Department. They all count themselves as missionaries, which is after all the important thing, for it is the spirit of service, rather than a Board appointment, which makes a person a missionary.

The College is now in its eighth year. Already four classes, making a total of thirty young women, have been granted their degrees. They have gone into Mission and Government School work, and various forms of Christian service. Seven of the thirty are now doing graduate study in America and China. The present work of these graduates is given in the statistics below:

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Graduates				5	7	10	8	10

EXTRACTS FROM LETTER RECEIVED FROM MRS. THURSTON
Dated May 28, 1923.

"We have to report the purchase within the last month of the Tsao land at the northeast corner of the campus. This key piece we have been trying to buy since 1918. We have had to deal with a man who is the most miserly character I have had any contact with, and to secure this land we had to pay at least one thousand dollars more than we should have paid, figuring at the rate at which the other land was bought. It was a clear case of hold up, and we had no alternative, because each time we have dealt with this man we have had to deal with him at a higher figure than before. We can now develop our proper approach, build the gate-house, and enclose the campus at this corner. His land also covered the outlet for our drainage, and it is a great relief to have it finally in our possession. If you have any chance to talk with Dr. Stuart, he can tell you about Mr. Tsao, and I am sure he will rejoice with us that this piece of land is finally acquired.

We are rejoiced at the news of cooperation on the part of other denominations. The contribution in funds is very desirable, but I think I rejoice even more in the enlarged constituency, both in China and in the home countries, which is interested in Ginling and will help to carry the burden of support. I was told that a diocesan committee in Shanghai had approved of contributing \$1,000 Gold, or something like that, to Ginling. This will be reported to you through their Board in New York. Mr. Sparham has for years been working to get the London Missionary Society interested in Ginling, and he has made various advances during that period, asking what would be acceptable, and I am very glad that they are showing interest. Personally I should be delighted to have a British member of the faculty. I wish we knew more about the candidate who is suggested, and what vacancies she is proposed for. I am meaning to write Mr. Sparham, asking about her, for he may have this information.

Miss Mead's report of the possibility of a larger cooperation on the part of Smith alumnae is also a cause for great rejoicing. Smith College is now the largest contributing unit in our Current Expense Budget.

In this connection, might I ask why the Smith College representative on the Ginling College Committee is designated as "advisory"? It seems to me that everything we can do to make Smith feel that we do definitely count upon them, since they have shown themselves to be so thoroughly dependable in the matter of their contributions, will help to tie them to the College, and will give us that very generous cooperation which has meant so much to us in the past, and can mean very much in the future. Counting their contribution to Current Expense, and in the gift of the alumnae to the Central Building their contribution to the building fund, they have satisfied all the financial requirements which are necessary for recognition as a regular unit in the Ginling Committee.

The question of the infirmary is one which I think should wait until the next meeting of the Board of Control, which will be held in October. Dr. Merrow evidently blames me for the decision which the Board made at that time in regard to the infirmary, deferring it "until the first group of buildings has been completed." She feels, I think,

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that I took some advantage of her absence in the matter; but the Executive Committee and the Board of Control are made up of persons who have opinions of their own, and it was a practically unanimous decision that until we have lived on the new campus for some time, and until the question of the location of faculty residence and infirmary can be determined, we ought not to do anything about building either of them. The plans which we now have for the infirmary building do not seem to the Executive Committee in shape for any work, and it would certainly have been a great mistake to go ahead with such a building, with the College physician absent. As far as I am concerned, I hope no buildings will be started for at least two years after the completion of the fourth dormitory. It will, I think, give us a margin for growth in student and faculty numbers, with space sufficient and suitable for sick-rooms. This would give us time to catch our breath, and make plans that would really be carefully thought out and consistent with the group of seven buildings which will constitute the First Group, minus the faculty residences, which in the original scheme belonged to the First Group.

This fits the decision of the Board of Control, but would not necessarily stand in the way of our receiving the money for this infirmary from the St. Louis woman. The Board of Control meeting in November, with no idea at all of how much money was coming to Ginling, simply took the position that the things that they had thought of first importance in the original plans should take precedence of a new thing, and that the money for the infirmary had not been counted in, in the original building program. As far as I can see, the fitting up of a part of the dormitory as an infirmary will not involve any expense that will be wasted, because the equipment will be largely movable, and can be put into the infirmary when it is built.

Your question about the buildings to be included in the second group, and the order in which they should be erected, would be in the natural order of business for the next meeting of the Board of Control, which will be in October. I am so sure that they do not propose any building before January, 1925, that I am not calling a special meeting of the Board of Control to consider this question. We need at least a year on the new campus to clear our thinking in regard to the future. Knowing pretty well what the thinking of the Executive Committee on the subject has been, I feel fairly safe in saying that leaving the question of the infirmary out of account for the present, a faculty residence, or residences, would be the next building to be done, and this should be done when the College growth has reached the point of exceeding 150 students. When that is reached the four dormitories will all be needed for student residence. We expect to have 100 next year, 125 or 130 the next year, and in the third year we should be prepared to pass the 150 mark.

In regard to the chapel and library, I think our feeling is quite united, that until we have 200 students we have sufficient space for the College work in the buildings which are now erected. For the sake of appearance, the chapel and the library should go up at the same time, and the reasons for building will apply to one as well as to the other. I will send out a set of questions on this point, and get the opinion of the Board of Control as soon as possible, -- at least getting their check on these opinions which I am unofficially expressing to you.

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You may think that I am rather cautious in estimating the growth of the College. Some of the publicity has given the impression that hundreds of students were being kept from coming to College because there were no buildings. Ginling has never contributed to any such impression. Year by year we have realized that the number of girls prepared to enter College, and able to do so, was definitely limited, and until the number of middle schools and the enrollments in the schools are considerably increased, there will not be enormous numbers of students prepared to enter College. The introduction of co-education in Christian colleges and in the Government institutions definitely draws upon this comparatively limited number. It still remains that we can look forward to a healthy annual increase of something like 25% for a number of years. We are limiting our entering class next year to 40, having in mind the limit of 100 as the possible number in our new dormitories until the fourth dormitory is built. This will not be before January 1924."

May, 1923.

The new students of this year represent twenty schools (14 mission and 6 government), and of these, eight have students in Ginling for the first time. Of the eighty-one students registered at the beginning of the year, 65 were church members. The Methodist Episcopal Church has the largest group, 20 in number; next in the list are the Presbyterians (15) and the Baptists (11). In the Freshman class there are seven girls who last June made up the whole graduating class of the Mary Farnham School in Shanghai.

The usual Christmas celebrations in the college included the neighborhood children, to whom the Christmas story was told and simple gifts given. The students continue their usual Sunday work in the churches and in different Sunday Schools of the city. On invitation of a former student, Dr. Reeves made a trip to Amoy during the Chinese New Year holidays. While there she came in touch with a remarkable piece of missionary work carried on by one of the Ginling students who left the college before graduation.

Special interest on the field centers in building operations, which are nearing completion. The college is to move to the new site during the summer holidays and will establish itself in six new buildings. The group comprises the following: Social and Athletic Building, Science Building, Recitation Building, and three dormitories. The fourth dormitory has been authorized and will be used as an overflow for students, and will also afford space for an infirmary and for activities not otherwise provided for. It is expected that the College will open in September 1923 with 100 students.

The Social and Athletic Building is the gift of the Smith College Alumnae. One of the dormitories is donated by a much interested elderly gentleman in Rochester who is making it a memorial to his mother. Mr. Harkness has given half the cost of the Science Building. The St. Louis women are interested in an infirmary for the college, which we hope will be one of the buildings in the second group.

The appropriations of the co-operating Boards at the time of the Annual Meeting in January were as follows:-

Baptist	1500
Christian	1500
Methodist Episcopal	2100
Methodist Episcopal South	2250
Presbyterian	<u>2500</u>

\$9850

Adding to this the \$3000 which we generally receive from Smith College, we have a total of \$12,850. Reckoning on the basis of two to one, this will yield \$25,700 Mex. The Budget for 1923-24 is \$56,150 Mex. (including the boarding department expenses of 100 students). The field receipts are estimated as \$13,500 Mex. If the five co-operating Boards each contribute \$2500 Gold (as they have been requested) it will leave a balance of \$8,600 Mex. to be provided for. Since the January meeting the Methodist Church South Board has voted to bring its appropriation up to \$2500. In addition to this appropriation, this Board pays the salary of one of its representatives on the staff, making actually an annual contribution of \$3250.

MAY 1923

In view of the inadequate resources for current work, special effort has been made to secure help from non-cooperating denominations which have representatives on the college staff. In response to the appeal of the Ginling College Committee, the Reformed Church in the United States has assumed the support of Miss Adelaide Gunlach, college registrar, now on furlough. An offer of cooperation from the London Missionary Society constitutes one of the happy events of the year. This Society will assign to the college and support one of their best candidates, the daughter of Sir Albert Spicer, who for twenty-five years was Treasurer of the London Missionary Society.

SP
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On the New Campus
July 4, 1923

CEREMONIES FROM CILING!

In a college, June is always a time both of endings and of beginnings, but of the last days of June 1923 this has been especially true at Ciling. They have seen the ending of the pioneer stage of the college life in the beautiful but tumble down old mansion in which eight years ago it began its career, and from which it has now graduated five classes with a total of forty members; and the beginning of a more mature period in the new buildings for which so many people, both in China and in America, have been planning these last years.

Commencement opened with the Baccalaureate service on the evening of the 24th in the college garden, as has been the custom. As the procession of more than seventy students wound down the long flower-bordered path at sunset time singing "Rejoice ye pure in heart," it seemed a fitting symbol of the purpose of the college, unchanging, though the setting of it could never again be the same. Only those who have watched the growth of that spirit during pioneer years could fully realize how much it meant; a spirit, we hope, worthy of the new home to which the college was so soon to go.

The speaker was Dr. Henry C. Redkin, Secretary of the National Christian Council, especially welcome because of his previous visits at the college. He chose as his subject "Fullness of Life," as his text the words from Colossians "2:10" "by coincidence" carried out the thought of the college motto: "Abundant Life." For music, there were songs by the College Glee Club, as well as by the whole audience, and an oriole in a nearby tree adding his sweet song to the occasion. As sunset tints stole across the sky, and the words of "Day is dying in the west" floated softly out it seemed indeed as if Heaven and Earth were praising the Lord most high.

Tuesday was Class Day. The program had been a source of much anxious thought on the part of the seniors, for they wanted to make the best contribution they could to Commencement week. Last year's class gave Antigone. The Class of 1923 chose a dramatic presentation of scenes from the past of the historic old city of Hanking. They met with many difficulties, for there were but ten of them, and they had, naturally, not a great deal either of time or of money to spend upon it; and yet it was a subject they were unwilling to do only half way. With the help of faculty members and some of the other students they worked out the scenes with the greatest care, and presented them in gorgeous old-time costumes rented for a small sum from a kindly manager of a Hanking theatre. The weather did its worst: all day the rain poured down in torrents; the big court in which the play was to be given, which had been shielded from the sun by loose mats thrown over a frame oak, ran sheets of water. But willing hands brought quantities of matting, and by a long day's work the place was made water-tight and the program was carried through that night undisturbed. The class gift to the college was a very large resonant temple bell, which, standing in its frame in the new quadrangle, will be useful for marking class-hours, and which, just now, as the President said in accepting it, fittingly "rings out the old, rings in the new."

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Wednesday, the twenty-seventh, was Commencement day, and of course the centre of the week in interest. Again the program opened with a processional "Lead on O King Eternal", this time entering in two lines through opposite moon door, and meeting in the centre of the Chapel court, where the exercises were to be held. There were two speakers for this program: Dr. Tao Sen Tsing, Dean of Southeastern University, a government school in Nanking, gave an address in Chinese on "Eliminating Illiteracy - a new challenge to Chinese women leaders"; and Reverend C. C. Sparham, Executive Secretary in China for the London Mission spoke on "The Students' Heritage and Responsibility". The giving of college diplomas to ten young women such as those in the graduating class seemed a glad climax not only to the week, but to the years of work that had preceded it. All ten are to become teachers, many of them in the schools from which they came, in widely different parts of China. Two of the graduates living in the distant west and south had stayed the whole four years without going home. Another, called home the previous week by the sudden death of her father, had passed through very difficult experiences, including a twenty-four hours boat and chair trip from Shanghai through bandit-infested country for the burial; and yet she managed to come back the night before her graduation, and to go through it.

After the alumnae dinner and many "good-byes", the students left as promptly as possible, because the removal to the new buildings was to begin within a day or two.

Who can describe the moving day in China! It may lack the despatch with which such things are put through in the West, but it certainly excels in picturesqueness. In America one cannot unhinge the whole side of a room when the furniture is too big to go easily through the door, or take a section of railing off a balcony to let it down from the upper floor. In China that is easy. By eight o'clock in the morning of our first moving day seven carts were at the gate, with a seemingly countless number of men to load and rope the , and draw them the three miles to the new buildings. Amidst a babel of tongues, and a good deal of confusion in spite of well-laid plan, the seven carts started off, each one to return and make the journey once more that day. In advance guard of the faculty, including the President, started over by carriage to receive them, the servants honoring their departure and their arrival at the new buildings by a fusillade of fire-crackers. The little horse that drew them, not understanding the honor of the occasion, was for turning round and going back; but the danger of tipping over was averted, and the arrival safely made.

Now you who have been working for the new buildings would like to see them as they are today! The plan outlined in the President's letter of March 1922 is nearing completion. The work is not all done; the building supervisor is needed for some months more. The dormitory belonging to the first group is just begun. The water system is incomplete. No lighting plant has yet to be built and installed. The final grading and beautifying of the grounds must wait till the workmen have removed their straw shacks. The campus still has some filthy corners, instead of a proper four or six, for grave digging and land buying are still, and

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must go on for a good while to come. But six beautiful buildings are practically completed, their softly colored columns and eaves and curved tile roofs paying tribute to the best in Chinese architecture, and their well-planned interiors making their models in many ways for other school buildings in China.

There are two dormitories holding fifty students each, besides the one being temporarily used for a faculty residence and the one now being started. The other buildings, which occupy three sides of a central quadrangle facing east are a recitation building, a social and athletic building, and science building, respectively. In the first named are recitation rooms, and offices, a practice school for the department of education and temporary quarters for the library. In the second downstairs are a large guest-hall, to be used temporarily in part as the Chapel, smaller rooms for student organizations, and temporary quarters for the music studio. Upstairs is the fine big gymnasium, with dressing rooms, showers and the physical director's office. The first floor in the science building is devoted largely to biology and has in it a good science lecture hall; the second houses the Chemistry and Physics departments.

Next fall there will be just one hundred students. Of the sixty-odd candidates who took the freshman tests this spring, only forty will be admitted, because we cannot afford a class so large that it will over-balance the rest of the College, even if there were room now for a greater number. This makes very careful selection necessary, and places heavy responsibility on the committee which has worked for many days, trying to take all necessary points into consideration and to make the list include the forty girls whom it is best to have enter. There is however a steadily increasing demand for higher education for women in China, and the yearly twenty-five per cent increase it seems wise to allow will never, probably, include all those who would like to come. The present group of buildings is planned for 200 students; before the eventual 400 mark is approached the buildings of the second group will have to be completed.

There is much work to be done in the way of getting settled this summer, and after the moving is finished some of the faculty will stay through July, and the rest will be here during August, to get everything possible in readiness for the new college year. Already we are making plans for the formal opening of the buildings, which probably will take place on October 31st.

Ada H. Grall

EXTRACTS FROM HISTORICAL SKETCH GIVEN BY MRS. THURSTON
AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS

The College opened eight years ago, with nine students, and with six members on the faculty. The period represented in these eight years is a period of growth. The numbers doubled the second year, and doubled again, the student body, the third year. In 1919 we graduated the first class of five.

In 1916 one of the larger colleges for women in America -- Smith College -- through the efforts of Miss Wood, joined with the other bodies that were contributing toward the support of the college, and became one of the supporting units. That relationship has been a very happy one from the first, and has done much for us. The building in which we meet today is the gift of alumnae of Smith College.

The Sinling College Committee took steps so that when our first class graduated in 1919 they received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, conferred through the trustees, empowered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The degree is the same as that granted to the students who graduate from the University of Banking.

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With the growth of the College has come a gradual increase in the support. We have added in the last year to the group supporting us, the London Mission, which is now cooperating and making our constituency international. The German Reformed Church in the U. S. is also cooperating and is paying the salary of a member of the faculty.

EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS RECEIVED FROM MRS. THURSTON

"We are starting the year with a splendid group of faculty people. We are particularly fortunate, I think, in our visiting members. Miss Wild is going to count tremendously, not only in the College, but in the whole work of religious education. She is down in Shanghai now, speaking at the meeting of the Missionary Association there, and she is meeting in conference with a committee called by the National Christian Council. She is to preach here in Hanking at the Union service on November 18th, and in our chapel service she is making a very big contribution.

I also find that Miss Wild and Miss Cook bring a certain element of maturity and experience, particularly in dealing with problems of the woman's college, which we have heretofore lacked in our faculty group. Miss Cook's being here is making it possible for Miss Chester to get half time for language study, which she never has had a chance to get before, although this is her fifth year at Ginling.

We are glad every day that we are here, and we rejoice in the beauty and the comfort, - we are actually keeping warm, for the first time in the history of Ginling ---- and in all the things which are making better work possible, and setting higher standards of living, in the things that are essential to health and esthetic satisfaction."

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT GINLING COLLEGE.

NANKING, CHINA

On October 21st more than four hundred people witnessed the completion of a dream, a dream that has been made possible by the generous giving of women of vision and love and consecration in America. On that day six beautiful buildings were dedicated to the cause of Christian education for women in China. These buildings have been in the process of construction for more than two years. They are located west of the historic old Drum Tower in the city of Nanking, and they nestle in a quiet sheltered valley that faces beautiful and ever changing Purple Mountain. In many ways the buildings are unique for they conserve the beauty of the old Chinese architecture and combine it with modern laboratories and efficient well-ventilated classrooms.

The audience which witnessed the dedication exercises was composed of the leading officials of the city, the civil governor coming in person, and the military governor sending his representative; the principals and teachers of government and mission schools; the pastors of all the churches in the city; the leading business men both in Nanking and Soochow; and many other foreign and Chinese friends of the College. The procession which marched slowly into the spacious new gymnasium which had been turned into an auditorium for the occasion, led in its ranks the ten seniors who are to receive their degrees in June; four teen alumnæ who had come from far and near to rejoice with their Alma Mater; members of the Board of Control; official representatives from brother colleges in China; and the faculty which now numbers more than twenty. The exercises were fittingly ended by the firing of long strings of fire-crackers.

On the following Friday afternoon the buildings were inspected by more than five hundred Christians and merchants of the city, and the people who live in the college neighborhood. Rich and poor, educated and uneducated mingled in the groups which were shown about by the students who were acting as guides for the occasion. And on the following day more than two thousand students and teachers from the institutions of higher learning in the city came to pay their respects and to be shown through the buildings.

The student body of Ginling College now numbers 96, and they come from 18 provinces. Already the alumnæ number 40. Last June almost 70 young women took the entrance test, forty being admitted to the freshman class, and 17 being placed on a waiting list. This shows the eagerness with which the young women of China are wanting training to fit them for the places of responsibility which are already opening up to them.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China.
November 9, 1928.
(Minnie Ventrin)

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1923.

1923

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Total number of students enrolled in college

Former Students 56
New Students 40

96

	Former	New	Total
Students from Mission Schools	49	36	85
Students from Private Schools	8	2	10
Students from Gov't. Schools	4	2	6
	<u>56</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>96</u>

Students by classes in College

Freshmen 40
Sophomores 29
Juniors 15
Seniors 10
Specials 1
Unclassified 1

	Former	New	Total
Non-church members	12	5	17
Church Members	44	35	79
Baptists, North & South	6	1	7
Congregational	1	0	1
China Inland Mission	1	0	1
C. M. S.	1	0	1
Disciples	5	6	11
Episcopal	3	4	7
Evangelical	1	3	4
Dutch Reformed	1	0	1
London Mission	1	0	1
Methodist, North & South	15	15	30
Presbyterian, " " "	9	6	15
Total	<u>44</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>79</u>

Provinces represented:

	Former	New	Total
Anhui	0	4	4
Chekiang	9	6	15
Chihli	4	0	4
Fukien	5	2	7
Hunan	2	2	4
Hupoh	3	3	6
Kiangsi	4	4	8
Kiangsu	24	15	39
Kwangsi	0	1	1
Kwangtung	2	1	3
Mukden	0	1	1
Shantung	1	1	2
Szechuen	2	0	2
Total	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>21</u>

Preparatory Schools represented:

	Former	New	Total
Government	4	2	6
Mission	25	19	44
Private	3	1	4
Total	<u>32</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>54</u>

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GINLING COLLEGE
October, 1923

The statistics for 1922-3 give a total number of 81 students, of whom 65 are Christians, representing the following denominations:

Non-church members	16			
Church members	65	Former	New	Total
Anglican		5	1	6
Baptists, North and South		7	4	11
Congregational		4	0	4
China Inland Mission		2	0	2
Disciples		5	1	6
Dutch Reformed		1	0	1
Methodist, North and South		13	7	20
Presbyterian, " " "		3	12	15
Totals		40	25	65

In June 1923, ten young women were graduated; all are teaching, 70% being in their old schools. All but one are teaching in Christian schools. Five of the ten graduates were representations of the Christian mission schools.

It was decided to limit the entering class of 1923 to 40. Sixty-seven took the entrance test; 40 of this number were accepted, 17 were put on the waiting list and 10 were rejected. Ten years ago a mission Board secretary prophesied that in ten years there would not be 25 women in China ready for college. Including the entering class of 40, it was expected that there would be a total registration in September of 100.

The following statistics show the growth in student body during the first eight years of the college:

	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Students	9	17	36	52	70	52	70	81
Christians	8	16	34	48	62	48	54	65
Schools	6	9	16	20	27	29	37	39
Provinces	4	6	8	9	11	11	12	11
Graduates				5	7	10	8	10

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#2.

The College has graduated 30 young women in four classes. Twelve of these are teaching in Christian schools and two more are giving part time to these schools; four are in government schools and one in a private school. One is reported as doing social service work and one in Y. W. C. A. work. Two are married and seven are doing graduate study in China and in America.

During the year 1922-3 Miss Griest, Miss Gundlach, Miss Mead and Dr. Merrow were on furlough. Miss Ewing of Pomona College spent her Sabbatical year at Ginling. She took charge of the library and book room and taught several classes in English. Miss Stendell, a graduate of Stanford spending a year in China, was engaged for service in the English Department. Miss Thomas, for a number of years secretary to the President of Pomona College, has given her services for a year as secretary to Mrs. Thurston, and expects to remain until January 1, 1924. Miss Vail, for ten years head of the Department of Household Economics at Mills College, was at Ginling the second semester and helped to plan for household management in the new dormitories. At the same time she taught in one of the Nanking Girl's Schools.

Four members of the faculty resigned to be married, -Miss Liliath Robbins in June became the wife of Mr. Searle Bates of Nanking University ; Miss Janie Watkins in July became Mrs. Howard G. Morehead of Sidon, Miss., and in August Miss Mead became the wife of Dr. Walter G. Hiltner of Shanghai. Miss Katherine Rawles returned to America later to marry Mr. Benjamin Nangle. Of those who have gone to Ginling on a three year contract, none have failed to return after furlough except those who have married.

During the summer of 1923 the following additions were made to the faculty:

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#3.

Miss Emily I. Case,	Physical Education
Miss Virginia H. Corbett,	English and History
Miss Eva D. Spicer,	Religion
Miss Mary B. Treudley,	Sociology
Miss Edna Wood,	English
Miss Flora M. Carnecross,	English

Miss Corbett goes on a one year contract with the possibility of renewal if agreeable to herself and the college. Miss Laura H. Wild of the Mt. Holyoke Department of Religion spends her Sabbatical year at Ginling and Miss Ellen P. Cook of the Smith College Chemistry Department gives one semester to Ginling. Professor and Mrs. Norman A. Wood of the University of Michigan will be at Ginling to collect biological specimens for Michigan and will assist Ginling in securing a collection. Miss Anna R. Clark, of the Baptist Mission in China, has joined the staff of the College, and will assist in the Library and the office, and is prepared to teach Latin and Mathematics.

The event of the summer of 1923 was the removal of the College from the old site to the new buildings on a campus near the University grounds. The moving began June 29th and ended July 14th. Six buildings are included in the group, - recitation, science, social and athletic buildings, and three dormitories, one of which will be used as a residence for the faculty. The formal opening of the buildings is scheduled to take place October 31st. Miss Vautrin and Dr. Reeves have had a big part in the preparation and planning of the new campus. Miss Vautrin spent many hours in the work of removing the graves and the purchase of land needed to straighten out the boundary lines. Miss Reeves selected trees and shrubs and supervised grading and planting. A well 72 feet deep and yielding about 5000 gallons of water a day was sunk in the winter.

A fourth dormitory has been authorized and this will complete a group for 200 students. It seems fair to say that the Ginling buildings are the best thing in the line of Chinese architecture adapted to modern uses. The color effects are very interesting. The brackets under the eaves of the three academic buildings are painted in green and blue with fine white lines; the red and green in other places are used effectively. The columns in the academic buildings will be red and in the dormitory buildings a quiet olive green.

As a result of the campaign of the Joint Committee of the Women's Union Christian Colleges in the Orient, Ginling will receive its original askings of \$600,000, and in addition, a proportionate share of a substantial balance that is yet to be distributed. Miss Hooper's report of January 16, 1923 gave \$54,478.69 as the amount contributed by our Society during 1922 for Ginling. Including the amounts previously appropriated, the total will be considerably larger.

Under date of July 31st, Mr. Carter reports that \$453,639 had been expended on the erection of the buildings as against \$410,270 authorized. Mrs. Thurston's report of May 20th gives the sum expended as \$297,526.63; due \$103,413.20, making a total of \$400,940.

At present the appropriations of the cooperating Boards are as follows:

Baptist.....	\$1,500
Christian.....	1,500
Methodist Episcopal.....	2,100
Methodist Episcopal South....	2,250
Presbyterian.....	2,500
Total	<u>\$9,850</u>

The usual contribution of Smith College is \$3000. There is a probability of a reduction in the appropriations of the Christian and Methodist Episcopal South Boards. During the year, the Reformed Church

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of America has assumed the salary of Miss Gundlach, and the London Missionary Society has entered into cooperation by appointing Miss Spicer, whose salary they pay. It is probable that the Episcopal Board will contribute to the current expenses of Ginling to the extent of one salary. It is evident, however, that the income received from the Boards and Smith College, will be inadequate to meet the expenses of running the college in its new home. The annual budget for 1923-4 (100 students) is \$50,690 Mex. Local receipts, including fees, tuitions, etc., are \$5,826.43 Mex. These figures are exclusive of the Boarding department.

1923

The program planned for the week of our Formal Opening was carried through with no important changes. Monday we had a scare over two sore throats which looked like diphtheria, which last year interfered with our Founder's day Banquet. This time it was a false alarm and we were able to go ahead, making up as best we could for the time taken in making special arrangements for the isolation of our invalids. Two former members of Faculty family, Frederica Mead Hiltner and Elizabeth Goucher Chapman and a number of alumnae came early to assist us in our preparations. They helped to settle the Faculty living rooms, hanging pictures and curtains which took away the institutional air; helped with decorations, and menus, and toast cards, and seemed to enjoy being back as much as we enjoyed having them here. Lydia Brown Hipps and her small son came up later. Mary Shipley Mills and Liliath Robbins Bates live in Nanking and came back for the reunion.

Tuesday there was an all day meeting of the Executive Committee and some members worked till the lights went out. Wednesday afternoon was also given to business in preparation for the Thursday meeting of the Board of Control. These days of work on the problems, internal and external, which increase as the college grows, were broken by pleasant intervals when faculty and Board members mingled in friendly groups at lunch or tea, and got better acquainted. There was threat of rain on Tuesday which gave us a little anxiety. Rain is greatly needed but we hoped it would wait till after our week of opening was past. The rain on Tuesday laid the dust and on Wednesday morning the sun shone just in time to get pictures of the procession. Wednesday was the big day. Guests began to arrive at breakfast time, for a good many came on the night train from Shanghai for the occasion. Board members and college representatives and alumnae, with faculty and seniors were in the academic procession. Between nine and ten a stream of guests, official and academic, and friends Chinese and Foreign, were shown through the buildings after being received in the central guest hall. The procession began to form shortly after ten. Some came unexpected, with gown and hood and some came ungowned and had to be arranged for in a hurry. At last we started from the Recitation Buildings winding across in front of the Central Building and entering at the south end. Marshalla, seniors, alumnae, alumnae faculty, faculty, Board of Control, college representatives, and speakers entered the hall in two lines, departing at the door and meeting again at the platform, set up at the north end of the gymnasium. Chinese official guests were seated on the platform along with the last three groups in the procession.

A program is enclosed and will speak for itself. It was rather long but as a rule the Chinese like long programs. The historical statement was made in English and Chinese, with variations, by the President and Miss Hoh, alumnae member of faculty, member of the class of 1920. Miss Hoh addressed herself more particularly to the Chinese official guests who have not known very much about Ginling. The President's remarks were addressed to the English speaking section of the audience. The Civil Governor spoke and two other Chinese brought greetings. The English address was by Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, President of St. John's University, Shanghai, the oldest of our brother colleges in China. He had an appropriate and helpful message on "Building Bridges" to bring different groups into closer relation as the aim of education.

The service of Dedication was planned by Miss Wild our visiting Professor from Mt. Holyoke and led by Mr. Magee in Chinese, the audience responding in both languages. It was printed on both programs. On the whole I think the exercises were dignified and inspiring. (I am sending you a copy of my remarks, taken in condensed form by Miss Thomas)

We had representatives from St. Hohn's, Shanghai Baptist, Hangchow, Soochow, Nanking, South Eastern (Government University), Nankai (Chang Po Ling's College in Tientsin), Fuh Tan College in Shanghai and Peking Union Medical College. Mt. Holyoke, Hartford Seminary, Pomona College and Hamline University had appointed representatives. Several representatives of Church and Educational Associations were also in the procession. (Picture will follow)

Wednesday evening we had an official banquet at which were present. We served a fine course foreign dinner in our faculty dining room - good food and nicely served which was a real feast with our cramped cooking quarters. The responsibility for hospitality on Wednesday and Thursday was in Alice Butler's hands and she is always to be counted on.

Thursday was celebrated as Founder's Day, and given over to Alumnae and Student functions. The Board of Control was in session but adjourned to attend the chapel exercises at eleven thirty at which Dr. Hodgkin spoke. He is a great favorite at Ginling and always has a helpful message. (I had to miss this to finish up work on the Budget) His text was the story of the alabaster box and he made the girls feel that these lovely buildings are an alabaster box and that their lives should be lived in that spirit.

Thursday night was the Founder's Day Banquet, in the Gymnasium. We had fourteen alumnae (more than one-third of our total) and with faculty, Board of Control and Students we made a company of more than one hundred and fifty - ten times the number we could muster in 1915, our first Founder's Day.

Friday afternoon we were at home to Nanking people and over four hundred inspected the buildings - simple people from the churches and the business sections of the city and our neighbors who had been invited to come on that day which we called Citizens Day.

Saturday we had our biggest crowds. We invited all the students in collegiate institutions for men O University of Nanking, South Eastern University, Conservancy College, Law College, Theological Seminary; along with girls from Government and Christian Middle Schools. From one-thirty till five o'clock we had a steady stream, in large and small groups. I am sure that more than students went over the official line of inspection.

We are glad it is all over but we are very glad we could put it all through. There was a separate committee for each day and each group planned well the special part assigned to them. All of us would do some things differently if it was all to be done over, which we are glad is not the case. And we are not as tired as we expected to be - the relief of having it done seems to be a kind of tonic.

[3]
1923

Our Chrysanthemums are glorious! More than a thousand pots and over forty varieties. Again Miss Vautrin and Lao Shao, the gardener have worked "together with God" to create beauty. (I have three pots of lovely dark red ones in my study, and a big banquet besides.) We have had rows of pots everywhere and shall have hoy again in them for several weeks yet to come. Dr. Reeves work last spring planting every-greens and shrubs on the terraces near the buildings also helped to take away the bareness of near buildings. The main quadrangle is graded and turfed, roads are made and now we need only time and patient care of gardeners to make the campus beautiful.

Mabilda C. Thurston

November 4, 1923

[3]
1923

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Matilda C. Thurston

November 4, 1923

With Letter of Nov. 1923

SHF

Oct. 31, 1923.

Dedication of New Ginling Buildings
Historical Sketch: Mrs. Thurston

Ginling's foundations were laid not in one institution alone, but in a large number of schools, which proved for years before Ginling opened that Chinese girls were capable of receiving higher education and were nobler and more useful because of such advantages as had been offered to them. Especially we recognize that the foundations were laid in those schools which carried students on beyond the high school stage and by those women who started the movement which is now going forward in such great waves of progress all over the land, giving women higher education. These schools were the pioneers in the special field of college education, because some of them, before the days when it was possible to have separate colleges, really began to carry girls beyond the limits of the high school courses. Twenty years ago there were no girls in China doing college work. Fifteen years ago one school in North China -- the one we now know as Yenching College -- began to carry a few girls on toward the B.A. degree. They had graduated some before Ginling opened. Here in Nanking, in Hwei Wen, some work of college grade had been done. Ten years ago a group of women who had been thinking and planning for a college in Central China -- among them the principals of those schools who thought of carrying forward the students for whom they had worked -- organized, with the backing of five of the Christian groups which are working in this part of China, the Board of Control of Ginling College. On our annual Founders Day we remember those women. We count them our Founders. Some of them are with us to-day on the platform, in the group which represents the Board of Control. Their work and thought has

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Mrs. Thurston --2--

carried the College forward. We owe it to them that the organization of Ginling came in China. It was not a thing thought out and planned in some foreign land; it came through those who were thinking about China, and who belonged to this country, although born in a foreign land.

The College opened eight years ago, with nine students, and with six members on the faculty. The period represented in these eight years is a period of growth. The numbers doubled the second year, and doubled again, the student body, the third year. *

In 1919 we graduated the first class of five. Before that time a stip had been taken which meant a great deal for the support of the College. Five bodies had been contributing separately, -- the Northern Baptists, Methodists North and South, Northern Presbyterians and the Christians. (Disciples)

These joined together in a body at home, which constitutes our foreign trustee body. We count the Board of Control as representing the trustees on the field. These have been working and planning for the College all these years.

In 1916 one of the larger colleges for women in America -- Smith College -- through the efforts of Miss Mead joined with these bodies and became one of the supporting units. That relationship has been a very happy one from the first, and has done much for us. The building in which we meet today is the gift of alumnae of Smith College.

The Ginling College Committee took steps so that when our first class graduated in 1919 they received the degree of Bachelor

Mrs. Thurston --3--

of Arts, conferred through the trustees, empowered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York. The degree is the same as that granted to the students who graduate from the University of Nanking.

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With the growth of the College has come a gradual increase in the support. We have added in the last year to the group supporting us, the London Mission, which is now co-operating and making our constituency international. The German Reformed Church in the U.S. is also co-operating and is paying the salary of a member of the faculty. We are also assured of the support of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, which is to join with us as one of the supporting bodies. And we are realizing that as our alumnae go out, and assume a share of the burden of responsibility for the College, we may look forward to larger and larger support from them.

The buildings which we to-day open to welcome you are a gift from abroad. For more than two years the Christian women all over America have been presenting the cause of higher education in the eastern countries in which the Christian church is working, and Ginling has shared with other Oriental colleges in gifts which have come in from a multitude of friends. We have not yet had a complete list of gifts and donors, but I am sure that these gifts represent love, and a desire for the best things for China, from thousands of men and women, girls and children, all over America. They are an expression of international friendship, inspired by Christian loyalty to the One who we count our common Lord and Master.

We owe thanks today to many people, that we are able to meet

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here together: First, to those founders who made it all possible; whose imagination, ahead of the time when many people thought it possible to do this thing, saw students in numbers responding to the new opportunity. Our students now number just under 100. We owe thanks to those who through the years have given and are giving time and thought to planning for the future. Their faith has made it all possible. Without them, those of us who work in the College could not have gone forward. They have supported in every way all plans for the forward movement of the organization.

We owe thanks to those who in the past have worked as teachers. Some are with us today, rejoicing in the progress of the College. We have two here who, with myself, planned for the opening in 1915 -- "when the faculty was numbered three".

The class of 1919 have done as much as any group for the College. I am the sole survivor in China of those who entered Ginling with that class. They have felt, after years of service in this country, that they wanted to go on and study elsewhere, and they are all in America in Michigan, Columbia and Boston University. Without the class of 1919, we could never have lived through those first four years. I want you all today to honor the pioneer class, who were loyal when the college was small and unknown, and gave themselves generously building their lives into our structure. They are with us today in spirit.

And to all those who have gone out, -- we hate to see them go, but we have found from the very first that we have one of the strongest of our supports in that body of alumnae, now 40 in number, whose love for their alma mater gives them courage to point out her failures. -- And we are conscious of our failures,

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Mrs. Thurston -- 5 --

through those first years and up to the present. We know that we have merited their criticism. We thank them today for what they did as students and as alumnae, and for all that they have been to the College.

And for these buildings, we owe thanks to many who have worked together in bringing them to completion. -- First of all to the architects, who planned all the details which make the buildings strong and beautiful. And China herself has a share in this. We owe China for her gift of originality in creating the style of architecture, which our architect Mr. Murphy considers one of the great classic styles of the world.. We owe much to those who have carried on the building operations; -- to our contractor Ah Hong, who has had charge of the work, and who has seen it through. Two years ago we had foundation trenches; today, the finished buildings, -- To Mr. McKenzie, who has superintended the work and seen that things were done according to the plan; and to Mr. Small who has supervised work on drainage and the grading, water system, and as a member of the Building Committee attended to many things that are very necessary to the life of the College. And ~~the~~ we would thank the many workers whom I cannot name today, hundreds of them, who have patiently gone ahead, understanding only a little but of the plan, working cheerfully, sometimes even through the night, to make things ready for us to come in and take possession. How much of the beauty of the world is due to those who have worked in obscurity, often unthanked for most of the labor of their hands, an indispensable part in the realization of the artist's dream of beauty.

And to those who are thinking of us today in America, our

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Trustees, the Ginling College Committee, to the members of the Joint Committee, who were successful in getting us the gift of money and to all those friends who by large gifts and small have made possible these buildings which we today dedicate to the service and glory of God.

Mrs. Lawrence Thurston

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN IN CHINA

NOV 1923

The dedication of New Buildings at Ginling College

Higher education for women in America has had a phenomenal growth since the days of the daring visions of Mary Lyon and Sophia Smith. But now that the barriers are breaking down in the Orient, China bids fair to overtake us. All the way down from Peking to Nanking we kept hearing of the demand and the inadequate provisions for the needs of these ambitious young Chinese girls. Coeducation has started in both Christian and Government universities under circumstances very far from ideal, because of the insistent knocking at the doors. There are only two colleges for women alone, where girls are looked after as they are at home, and are given the opportunity to develop their own initiative. Some of the Ginling girls come long distances, by slow methods of travel, through bandit-infested regions, to reach Nanking. One freshman had to start a month before College began -- as long a time as it takes to come from New York. The most vivid impression made on the mind of the visitor is that a dam is being broken down, and a flood of eagerness for the new education is sweeping over the country. What shall be done about it? For Middle Schools are crowded beyond capacity, and teachers are worked beyond reason.

Ginling College is a delight in three respects; first, that it has taken a long look into the future. Land enough has been bought for a large campus, and substantial buildings are planned, with room for an increase up to four hundred students. In addition to this, the architecture is a triumph. One of the most regrettable sights, in many schools in China -- making an American blush for his standards of culture -- is the hideous duplication of the ugliest kind of brick structures America can produce; for Young China thinks that this is what the new world stands for. Money must be made to go as far as it can, but economy and beauty are handmaids in real education. Here at Ginling the representatives of the New York firm of Murphy and Dana have reason to be proud of their achievement, for buildings well adapted to modern laboratory work and furnished with the conveniences of life have been crowned with beautiful roofs and decorations characteristic of China.

The third admirable feature of Ginling is that it is holding back unprepared applicants, so that true college standards may be established. Only forty out of the 67 candidates for the freshman class were admitted this year. There are no standards as yet for China's educational scheme for women. All must be forged out brand-new. China will ultimately make her own; the best that America can do for her is to help her at the start to raise them high. Notwithstanding Bertrand Russell's pessimistic meddling in an Oriental situation, so far as the women are concerned, the sight of thousands of bound feet and bound minds is sufficient argument for the helping hand of their American sisters.

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Dedication Day was a day of rejoicing; it was also a day of ceremony. It began at nine o'clock in the morning with the reception of guests and serving of tea, followed by an inspection of the buildings. Nanking's dignitaries sat on the platform at the formal exercises, -- the Civil Governor, with his rich silk robes, the President of the Law School, who is a returned student from America, officials representing the Government University, the police and the merchants, besides American bishops and college presidents with the gay colored hoods of an academic procession. The customary greetings and addresses of a Chinese occasion were given in two languages. As the procession filed out of the hall we were greeted with the liveliest demonstration of the day, -- the shooting off of long strings of fire-crackers hung from a bamboo pole. This is essential to a well-regulated Chinese celebration.

On successive evenings two banquets were given, one in American style, the other a typical Chinese feast served in courses of four bowls each, with the famous "eight precious pudding" as the middle course. Americans used their chop-sticks much more awkwardly than the Chinese had used knives and forks the previous evening. During the rest of the week officials of the Provincial Assembly, merchants, students from other schools, alumnae and parents were invited to inspect the College, and were served with the inevitable tea.

The opening of this new campus is a great event for China. When one realizes what it means for ninety-six girls, representing thirteen provinces, to have broken with tradition and climbed up the educational ladder thus far, it seems the promise of a great future, when China's women shall take their share in the responsibilities of this great nation.

Nanking November 5, 1923

Laura H. Wild.

THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS AT GINLING COLLEGE.

NANKING, CHINA.

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On October 31st more than four hundred people witnessed the completion of a dream, a dream that has been made possible by the Generous giving of women of vision and love and consecration in America. On that day six beautiful buildings were dedicated to the cause of Christian education for women in China. Those buildings have been in the process of construction for more than two years. They are located west of the historic old Drum Tower in the city of Nanking, and they nestle in a quiet sheltered valley that faces beautiful and every changing Purple Mountain. In many ways the buildings are unique for they conserve the beauty of the old Chinese architecture and combine it with modern laboratories and efficient well-ventilated classrooms.

The audience which witnessed the dedication exercises was composed of the leading officials of the city, the civil governor coming in person, and the military governor sending his representative; the principals and teachers of government and mission schools; the pastors of all the churches in the city; the leading business men both in Nanking and Hsia Gwan; and many other foreign and Chinese friends of the College. The procession which marched slowly into the spacious new gymnasium which had been turned into an auditorium for the occasion, had in its ranks the ten seniors who are to receive their degrees in June; fourteen alumnae who had come from far and near to rejoice with their Alma Mater; members of the Board of Control; official representatives from brother colleges in China; and the faculty which now numbers more than twenty. The exercises were fittingly ended by the firing of long strings of fire-crackers.

On the following Friday afternoon the buildings were inspected by more than five hundred Christians and merchants of the city, and the people who live in the college neighborhood. Rich and poor, educated and uneducated mingled in the groups which were shown about by the students who were acting as guides for the occasion. And on the following day more than two thousand students and teachers from the institutions of higher learning in the city came to pay their respects and to be shown through the buildings.

The student body of Ginling College now numbers 96, and they come from 13 provinces. Already the alumnae number 40. Last June almost 70 young women took the entrance test, forty being admitted to the freshman class, and 17 being placed on a waiting list. This shows the eagerness with which the young women of China are wanting training to fit them for the places of responsibility which are already opening up to them.

Ginling College,
Nanking, China,
November 9, 1923.
(Minnie Vautrin)

Report on Ginling College

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The new buildings begun in the summer of 1921 were nearing completion in April 1923. In these final stages things of small importance to architects and contractors, to painters and plumbers, began to loom large in the eyes of those who were to actually live in the buildings. The contractor thought the buildings were finished in June and we moved in early in July. The letter written by Miss Thayer - "Leaves from a Ginling Diary," tells the story of the last struggle to get things done for the opening of College two weeks late. Plumbers were with us in February 1924, and little as we wish for their company we need them here and there even to this day. Getting the buildings started was difficult. Getting them finished has nearly exhausted our vital energies. The only comfort is that we are sure we shall not have to move again in our life time and the buildings will be here long after that. And they are beautiful, and we feel more and more at home in them as the months go by. In time we shall forget the agony of last summer.

Printed letters written in July, November and January have told in full the story of the college activities; the first year of life on the new campus seemed worthy of a printed record. Besides, the circle of friends who have a right to hear from us grows wider with the years. This year there has been very little time for personal letters, for all of us have been carrying extra loads of special duties connected with the business of getting things started under the new conditions.

One outstanding feature of this year has been the group of visiting professors who have helped to construct the life of the new Ginling. We could not have carried on the year without them and it will be very hard to let them go. Miss Cook of the Chemistry Department of Smith College came intending at first to stay only one semester but she is staying until May first. She has given invaluable assistance to Miss Chester in setting up the new laboratories, has most cheerfully accepted the pioneer conditions - lack of water and gas, and plumbers in possession at all times; and her inspiring teaching has aroused enthusiasm in Ginling students as it has in generations of Smith students. Her being here has made half-time language study possible for Miss Chester

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who has not had the opportunity before. Miss Corbett, who has been Dean of Women in Colorado State College for eight years, came for her Sabbatical year to Ginling to help in the departments of English and History. She has counted in other ways as adviser and friend to faculty and students. Her being here has made possible a free year for Chinese for Miss Edna Wood. Miss Corbett has been interested in all phases of college life and of the Christian work going on in China.

Miss Laura H. Wild, B.D., of the department of Biblical Literature at Mt. Holyoke, has given a full year of work at Ginling and has inspired us all with the messages given in chapel, prayer meeting, and faculty Bible Class. Her personal interest in the lives of students has brought many girls to her with their problems of living and thinking. Several of the non-Christian girls have been helped by her to think through the questions which were keeping them from becoming Christians. Miss Wild preached one of the best sermons we have ever had at the Union Church service and she has gone to Shanghai on invitation of the Mission^{ary} Association, Shanghai College, the National Christian Council Committee on Religious Education, and the Y.W.C.A., so that her year in China has counted for more than the work done at Ginling. Again her being here has made possible language study for Miss Spicer who is preparing for work in the Department of Religion.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Wood of the University of Michigan have spent the year at Ginling living in the little hill-top bungalow built for the superintendent, and Mrs. Wood has made there a happy centre of home life to which faculty and students have always been made welcome. Mr. Wood has collected birds for Ginling and Michigan and will leave us a beautiful collection of more than 100 local birds, mounted and arranged for exhibition and study. His work-shop is a popular place and many bird-lovers have visited Ginling to bring some contribution or to get help in naming birds of the region. An article has been written for the College Magazine and a monograph on Ginling Birds will be issued at the end of the year. Mr. Wood's love for birds and enthusiasm for their beauty is contagious. This term he is helping in the department teaching by giving a course in Ornithology.

One other member of our staff this year who came as a visitor but is remaining with us is Miss Thayer. She came as a friend of Miss Cook's and was not sure that there would be anything she could do to help. Now we are all agreed that there is nothing Miss Thayer can not do. In the mad scramble to get College started in September, described in "Leaves from a Ginning Diary, 1923", she was everywhere at once - Chemistry laboratory, Biology laboratory, school kitchen, student living rooms, Faculty studies and living room. She can cook and sew, write and paint, teach Biology, manage servants without the language better than many who have been years in China. -- Miss Thayer is almost too good to be true; and best of all she is going to stay on as our long-desired Faculty Hostess. *(without salary except living expenses)*

The new members of the faculty this year are Miss Graneros, Miss Case, Miss Clark, Miss Spicer, Miss Trendley, Miss Wood and Miss Hoh. Miss Graneros returned from her second furlough in 1923, and came to Ginling for work in the English Department after two terms of service in Chinkiang and Hanking in the Methodist Girls' Schools in these places. Miss Case, a graduate of Wellesley and of the Wellesley Physical Training School, came to take charge of Physical Education at Ginling. Miss Clark came in July to help Miss Ewing move and settle the library, and she has had charge of library, reading room and book room, been resident faculty in one of the student houses, besides teaching Mathematics. Before coming to Ginling Miss Clark was in the Baptist Mission in Hangchow. Miss Spicer, a graduate of Somerville College, Oxford, came to us as the first English member of the faculty, for work in the Department of Religion, representing the London Mission. This widening of our circle of support and interest is a matter of real encouragement. Miss Trendley has her Ph.D. in Sociology from Clark University, and comes to us with valuable experience in teaching and editorial work. Miss Wood (Smith and Columbia) came to us for work in the Department of English. And last, but by no means least, we have Miss Hoh, Ginling 1920, our ~~first~~ first alumna member of the faculty, working in the Departments of Chinese and Education and in charge of the Chinese section of the library. Since her graduation Miss Hoh has taught two years and studied one in Peking and at the National University.

After our Dedication Exercises on October 31, the event of greatest importance has been the College Conference held at Ginling February 5 - 7. It was the first time college teachers from all over China had come together, and it was for many of them "the best conference we have ever attended." The three days were full of good fellowship between Chinese and Westerners, men and women, all engaged in the one task of bring^{ing} to China, through Christian colleges, something of the rich inheritance of the Christian past and of the vision of the Christian future which we are working with God to create for China. It was a joy to us as hostesses to share our beautiful buildings, and many of our guests felt that Ginling hospitality was a very large element in the success of the Conference.

Early in the year we began to get acquainted with our Chinese neighbors. Under Miss Vautrin's direction small groups of faculty and students called in the little homes scattered along the roads, made friends with women and children and invited them to share in our Christmas. Some two hundred^{red} invitations were given out and little gifts were prepared. About four hundred came, and there was great excitement over the simple little entertainment provided. Ever since, on Sundays, women and children have come for the Sunday School conducted by the students. The day school was opened after the New Year, meeting in the gate house. The region around us is a little bit of country within the walls, and is an unworked field for Christian effort. Homes have been visited and a simple survey of families made. Our neighbors are friendly and we hope to give them proof of our friendliness and share our "riches of joy in Christ Jesus."

During the year we have added three new supporting groups: The German Reformed Church is paying the salary of Miss Gundlach, the London Mission is contributing the services of Miss Spicer, and the Protestant Episcopal Board is prepared to pay the salary of a representative on the faculty. The College is now supported by ten contributing units: eight Mission Boards, the China Medical Board and Smith College. The largest contribution for current expense is that from Smith College - \$3,000. Gold. The second is the amount received from the Presbyterian Board -

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\$2,500. Gold. We need a larger income, for even with an increase of 50% in tuition fees our budget for 1924-5 shows a balance of something over \$4,500 (Mexican) to be raised. No one of our contributing Mission Boards is giving as much as two single salaries to Ginling.

Statistics for the year are as follows: 96 students, from 13 provinces, 43 preparatory schools, 11 denominations. More than 80% are Christians, but more than one-third are from non-Christian homes. Out of the whole student body forty are new students. The average age of the entering class was 20.5 years. One-half ^{of the Freshman Class} come from Christian homes but 90% are Christians. Three-fourths have school fees paid by their parents.

The faculty for the year numbers 26, including two on furlough and three giving all or part time to language study. The list shows degrees from Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Drury, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mount Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Wellesley, Western, Wisconsin, and Oxford, England. Miss Griest and Miss Gundlach are on furlough. Dr. Marrow returned from furlough at the beginning of the year. Last semester four of our number left to be married. Miss Hawley and Miss Watkins returned to America; Miss Mead became Mrs. Walter G. Hiltner of Shanghai and Miss Robbins is now Mrs. M. Gearle Bates of Hanking.

My personal record is involved in the record of the College, for there has been little time for outside work. Again I have been attempting the impossible, for three people would have found themselves busy with the things I have had to try to do - treasurer, business manager, superintendent of grounds and buildings, as well as - or instead of - president. This year I have not tried to teach, except for a one-hour course in Astronomy and a servants' Bible class.

Faculty committees and conferences take a good deal of time and this year there have been special problems of readjustment. Visitors have taken large blocks of time, for many people call to see the new buildings, which rival the Ming Tomb in interest, even to globe-trotters who hear about Ginling. Chapel comes every day at noon, and the responsibility for this falls on me - to lead regularly one day each week, and sometimes on very short notice when the expected leader fails. Leading chapel is

really one of my chief joys, for the girls are an inspiration, and when so much of my time has to be given to grading and plumbing and business affairs the minutes spent in the chapel seem like a spiritual oasis in a desert of things mundane. (Special services during the Christmas season and at the end of the first term brought several non-Christian girls to the point of decision to become Christians, and deepened the Christian life of some students who had grown careless or were harboring unchristian feelings ~~and~~ of resentment or anger. In the religious life of the College this year Miss Wild has been a most inspiring and helpful leader.

Criticisms of the College are reported to us from time to time, and all fair criticism is welcome. When distorted and untrue statements are made and passed around we can only rely on our friends who know us to deny and defend. And if you have not the facts, let us tell you. On the religious side I am sure we are standing for the things which Jesus put first - "God's Kingdom and His righteousness." Our daily chapel service is helpful and the attitude of the students, Christian and non-Christian, is one of earnest and honest seeking to know what God would reveal of Himself and of His will for them and for the world. The regular courses in Religion are followed by the students with as great interest as any other courses. We try to make them as well worth while as any other courses. In addition to these there are voluntary Bible classes in which over 80 of the 96 students are enrolled. The Sunday program is a full one, ending with the Y.W.C.A. meeting which is always well attended; a midweek evening prayer meeting led alternately by faculty and students is also well attended. Excepting the three Chinese men teachers, all members of the faculty may be counted on to lead any of these services and to bring some helpful message out of their own Christian experience. The girls have intellectual difficulties and face the same problems of conflict between the old and the new that all thinking people face at some time in their lives, but they know they can get help from their teachers, and that there is a way to reconcile old truth and new. During her college course a student's views are bound to change if she does any thinking for herself, but she enriches her faith in the process and in the end she knows ^{for} herself what she took before on the mere word of a

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teacher; and she has a reply to make to the anti-Christian position, which she did not have in the beginning. And I think she comes to know ^{that} the final test of Christianity, in individual life or in society, is the kind of person or society it produces. We all fall far short of our ideal in Jesus Christ and the Kingdom he talked of so much, but if we are trying to be like Him and do the things which please Him we can count upon His "Well done", and care very little what people say about us.

Matilda C. Thurston

May 1924

GINLING COLLEGE, NANKING, CHINA

OUR NEED AND OUR OPPORTUNITY

1924

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

The biggest problem of each year has been to secure the teachers needed for the work offered. Except for the work in the department of Chinese, it will be necessary for some time to look for teachers trained abroad. The requirements are not unreasonable and the opportunity is unequalled, both from the point of view of personal influence and educational experience.

Teaching experience, or post-graduate work along the line of major studies in college; good health and sense about caring for yourself; interest in people and adaptability in working with them; ability to live harmoniously and work loyally with a group; enthusiasm for the big forward movement in the Kingdom of God; willingness to make some personal sacrifices to have a part in this pioneer Christian enterprise and desire to win others to the service of Christ; these are the requirements.

No college position in America offers you a bigger chance to count in the lives of others, and professionally the position is as big as you can make it. Research work in China is needed along many lines and the problem of adapting western learning to the needs of Chinese students is a stimulating problem in education. China offers to-day unlimited possibilities for life service which will multiply itself for good down through the centuries.

DAILY SCHEDULE AND EXTRA-CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES

The college year extends from the middle of September to the end of June with a midyear vacation of approximately three weeks at the time of Chinese New Year, and short recesses at Chinese and at Christian holidays. Classes are scheduled from eight to twelve and from two to five, with chapel at noon, led by members of the faculty and by guests of the college. Saturday there is a half-holiday. The extra-curriculum activities correspond to those of a college in America; dramatic, glee, and department clubs, Athletic Association, Student Government Body and a Y. W. C. A., under whose auspices classes in reading and in Bible Study are held for the servants and for the neighborhood. Members of the faculty take part in these activities as guests or as friendly counsellors.

SOCIAL LIFE

There is a foreign community of over 400, of whom a large majority are in the various missionary groups which have work in Nanking and the surrounding district. The Language School introduces each year approximately one hundred new missionaries for the study of Chinese. There is a steadily enlarging group of foreigners in business connections, with the regular representatives of government in consular and customs service. A Union Church service in English is held on Sunday afternoon in the University Chapel. A Women's Club has been organized for study, recreation and community service. There are many opportunities for friendship and for informal social relations.

1924

The community scatters for the summer; some to Japan or North China, some to Hankow, not far from Shanghai, the large majority to Huling, a mountain resort near Kiating on the Yangtze. Here, at an altitude of four thousand feet, more than two thousand foreigners from all parts of the China Valley escape from the heat and enjoy the weeks of the Summer holiday.

TERMS OF CONTRACT

The salary is on the missionary basis of a living allowance making possible comfortable living - \$1,500. Mexican. A furnished room is provided by the College but teachers pay for food, heat, light, and service, including laundry, about \$500. Mexican. per year. Travel to and from China is paid by the College. Because of the proportionately high cost of travel the regular term is five years with a furlough year for study granted to those returning on a permanent basis. Shorter terms with proportional allowances are possible, and visiting professors, paying their own travel, have rendered very helpful service in the past.

GINLING COLLEGE
April 1924.

On October 31, 1923, more than four hundred people witnessed the dedication of the six new buildings that had been in process of construction more than two years. They are located west of the historic old Drum Tower in the city of Nanking, and face Purple Mountain. The buildings conserve the beauty of the old Chinese architecture and combine with it modern laboratories and efficient, well ventilated classrooms.

The audience which witnessed the dedication exercises was composed of the leading officials of the city, the civil governor coming in person and the military governor sending his representative, the principals and teachers of government and mission schools, pastors of all the churches in the city, the leading business men of Nanking and many other foreign and Chinese friends of the college.

Another building, the fourth dormitory, is in process of completion. Plans are being made for a faculty residence, and infirmary (the first buildings of the second group), to be completed in 1926.

The student body of the college now numbers 96 and they come from 13 provinces. The alumni number 49. Last June almost 70 young women took the entrance tests, 40 being admitted to the freshman class and 17 being placed on a waiting list. Of the 96 students, 79 are church members. The Methodist bodies (North and South) lead in the number of students, having 30 in the college. The Presbyterians (North and South) are represented by 15. There are 11 members of the Disciples Church and 7 Episcopalians, and the same number of Baptists (North and South.) Five other denominations have a smaller number of students. Thirty-four mission schools, five government schools and four private schools have representatives in the college.

The regular members of the faculty for the current year are as follows: Mrs. Thurston, Misses Vautrin, Butler, McCoy, Chester, Hanawalt, Grabill, Carncross, Case, Wood, Spicer, Clark, Reeves (on furlough) Griest (on furlough) and Gundlach (on furlough). Miss Clark has been elected a regular representative of the Baptist Board. Miss Trendley went to Ginling under a special contract but with the expectation on the part of the college that she will become a permanent member of the faculty. Miss Corbett joined the faculty last fall with the expectation of renewing her contract for the second year if mutually agreeable, but returns to America this summer. Miss Wild of Mt. Holyoke has had charge of the Department of Religion during her Sabbatical Year. Miss Cook of Smith College spent one semester at Ginling helping in the Chemistry Department, thus giving Miss Chester opportunity for language study. Miss Thayer, who accompanied Miss Cook, has spent the year at Ginling and will remain next year as faculty hostess. Professor and Mrs. Wood of the University of Michigan, have given help in the Department of Biology.

The total amount paid to Ginling as a result of the union college campaign is, according to the report of Miss Hilda Olson, Assistant Treasurer, \$614,973.99. The cost of the buildings as reported by Mrs. Thurston is

For Miss Tyler
From Miss Hodge:

June 20, 1924.

From The China Council Bulletin - March 5, 1924.

A COLLEGE GRADUATE GIVES HER SERVICES TO OUR SCHOOL

"A beautiful girl, a graduate of one of our Higher Primary Schools, then of High School and also of Ginling College, a girl from a wealthy but very progressive home; hearing of the needs of our school from a former principal of hers; was led to resign her position in a government school where she was receiving a salary of eighty dollars per month and came to us, giving her services freely and paying all of her own expenses. At the end of the term she wanted to help one of the girls, who is an orphan and without money, so she took her to her home for the summer. She and her sister have been teaching this pupil daily. Writing, sewing and English have been the chief studies."

STATISTICS FOR SEPTEMBER 1924.

Total number of students enrolled in College 133

	Former	New	Total
Students from Mission Schools	65	38	103
Students from Private Schools	9	4	13
Students from Gov't. Schools	5	12	17
Total	<u>79</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>133</u>

Students by classes in College:

Freshmen	43	Sophomores	31
Juniors	26	Seniors	14
Special	17	Unclassified	2

	Former	New	Total
Non-church Members	14	15	29
Church Members:	65	39	104

Baptists, North & South	4	4	8
China Christian Church	0	2	2
Congregational	1	2	3
Disciples of Christ	8	4	12
Dutch Reformed	1	0	1
Episcopalian	9	4	13
Evangelical	4	0	4
Interdenominational	0	3	3
Lutherian	0	1	1
Methodist, North & South	23	11	34
Presbyterian, North & South	14	8	22
Prof. Christian - not a church member	1	0	1
Total	<u>65</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>104</u>

Provinces represented:	Former	New	Total
Anhwei	1	3	4
Chekiang	9	1	10
Chihli	3	4	7
Fengtien	1	1	2
Fukien	5	7	12
Hunan	7	5	12
Hupeh	4	4	8
Kiangsi	6	4	10
Kiangsu	39	21	60
Kwangtung	1	2	3
Shantung	2	1	3
Szechuen	1	1	2

Number of provinces represented 12 12 12

Preparatory Schools represented:	Former	New	Total different schools
Government	5	8	10
Mission	21	18	29
Private	7	4	10
Total	<u>33</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>49</u>

Schools represented at Ginling in Sept. 1924

	Old	New	Total	
Amoy Girls' High School	1		1	Private
Amoy Girls' Middle School		1	1	Mission
Baldwin Memorial School - Nanchang	1		1	"
Bridgman Memorial School - Shanghai	5	3	8	"
C. M. S. Girls' School - Foochow	1		1	"
Che. Prov. Industrial School - Hangchow	1		1	Private
Chekiang Normal Girls' School - Hangchow	1		1	Gov't.
Chi Siu Girls School - Shanghai	1		1	Private
Chin Tek Girls' School - Changchow		1	1	Mission
Chow-nan School - Changsha	1	1	2	Private
Christian Girls' School - Nanking	9	7	16	Mission
David Hill School - Hanyang	2		2	"
Eliza Yates Girls' School - Shanghai	4	2	6	"
First Girls' Normal School - Chengtu		1	1	Gov't.
First Girls' Normal School - Kiangsi		1	1	"
Fu Siang High School - Changsha	5	1	6	Mission
Girls' Normal, Tientsin	1	3	4	Gov't.
Hangchow Girls' Normal		1	1	"
Hangchow Union Girls' School	2		2	Mission
Hwa Nang Middle School - Foochow	1	2	3	"
Hwei Wen Girls' School - Nanking	10	7	17	"
I-Fang Girls' School - Changsha		1	1	Private
Jen Ts Girls' Middle School - Wusih		1	1	"
Julia Mackenzie School - Yangchow	1		1	Mission
Keen Memorial School - Tientsin	1	1	2	"
Ku. 1st Prov. Girls' Nor. School - Nanking	1	1	2	Gov't.
Ku. 2nd Prov. Girls' Nor. School - Soochow	1		1	"
Lee Tsd Girls' School - Tungli, Soochow	1		1	Private
Lombard School for Girls - Shaowu		1	1	Mission
M. S. of Peking Higher Normal - Peking		3	3	Gov't.
Mary Farnham School - Shanghai	5	1	6	Mission
Mary Porter Gamewell School - Peking	1		1	"
Mary Vaughan High School - Hangchow	1		1	"
Methodist Epis. Girls' School - Chengtu	1		1	"
Ming Deh Girls' School - Nanking	3	1	4	"
Olivet Memorial High School - Chinkiang		1	1	"
Peking Higher Normal School for Girls	1	1	2	Gov't.
Riverside Academy - Ningpo	2		2	Mission
Rulison High School - Kiukiang	7	3	10	"
Shen-Chow Girls' School - Shanghai		1	1	Private
Sin-I Normal School - I-Yang, Honan		1	1	Mission
St. Belilios Girls' School - Hong Kong		1	1	"
St. Hilda's School - Wuchang	1		1	"
St. Mary's School - Shanghai		1	1	"
True Light Middle School - Canton	1		1	"
Tsung Hwa Girls' School - Soochow	3		3	Private
Virginia School - Huchow		3	3	Mission
Woo Peng School - Shanghai	1		1	Private
Wuchang Girls' Normal School		1	1	Gov't.

Preparatory Schools represented:	Former	New	Total different schools
Government	5	8	10
Mission	21	18	29
Private	7	4	10
Total	33	30	49

Forecast for Student Body
Under Proposed Four and Five Year Plan

	Freshman		Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total
	1st yr.	2nd yr.				
1924		40	35	25	15	115
1925	40	25	33	25	22	145
1926	45	30 + 25	20	30	25	175
1927	47	35 + 25	45	15	27	195

Biology			
Teaching Load	1925 Class	1926 Lab.	Teaching Force
Biol. 21 2 secs.	4	12	Two full-time.
Phys. for Phys. 22.	1	2	
Two electives	4	12	(May carry one sec. of Math. 11)
One elective	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	
Total	10	28	

Chemistry			
Chem. 11 3 secs.	6	10	Two full-time
Chem. 21	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	(May carry one sec. of Math. 11)
Total	8	16	

Mathematics		
Math. 11 3 secs.	14	
Possibly one section in preparatory math.		

Physics.			
Phys. 21	2	6	One full-time
Phys. 31 (or Math. 21.)	<u>2</u>	<u>6</u>	(May carry one sec. of Math. 11)
Total	4	12	

1924

Teaching Load	Class
Chin. 9	3
Chin. 11	15
3 secs.	
Chin. 31	4
One elective	4
Two electives	<u>4</u>
Total	38

Chinese

Teaching Force

Two full-time and
one part-time

Music.

Two full-time

	1925
Eng. 11. 3 secs.	17
Eng. 21. 2 secs.	5
Eng. 23. 2 secs.	6
Eng. 31. 2 secs.	4
One elective	4
One elective	<u>2</u>
Total	38

English

1926

17

Three full-time

5

9

4

4

2

44

Sociology

Three electives 12

One full-time

Religion

Rel. 11. 1 sec.	3
(Under five Year Plan)	
Rel. 21. 2 secs.	5
One elective	<u>4</u>
	12

One full-time and
One part-time

(If the five year plan is not adopted, there will be 21 hours in 1925-6, and by 1926-1927 there will be 21 hours.)

Psychology

Psych. 21. 2 secs. 6

One and half-time

Statistics for Sept. 1924

Total numbers of students enrolled 133

Former students 77
New students 56

Students from Mission Schools 104
" " Private 12
" " Government Schools 17

Students by classes

Freshmen	43	Specials	1
Sophomores	31	Unclassified	2
Juniors	26	Physical Training School	16
Seniors	14		

Total Church members 101 = 80%
" professing Christians not church members 6
" Non-Christians 26

Provinces represented 12

Kiangsu	59	Fukien	11
Hunan	11	Kiangsi	10
Chihli	11	Chekiang	9
		Others	23

Administrative & Teaching Staff

Chinese

Full time 4
Part time 6

American

Full time 16 (Includes college physician)
Part time 2 (Visiting professors)

~~English~~
British

Full time 2

Total

Full time 22
Part time 8

1924

Forecast for Student Body

Under Proposed Four and Five Year Plan.

	Freshman		Sophomore	Junior	Senior	Total
	1st yr.	2nd yr.				
1924	40		35	25	15	115
1925	40	25	33	25	22	145
1926	45	30 + 25	20	30	25	175
1927	47	35 + 25	45	16	27	195

Course of Study

For Two Year Freshman

	Class hrs. per sem.	Credit per sem.	Credit per yr.		Class hrs. per sem.	Cr. per sem.	Cr. per yr.
English 11	6	3	6				
Math. 11	5	4	8	or Chem. 11	8	4	8
Chin. 11	5	4	8				
*Hist. 10	4	2	4				
Total	20	13	26		23	13	26
Phys. Ed.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

Psych. 9 Principles of Study without credit

Hyg. 9 Personal Hygiene

" "

*History 10 covers a half year's work in a year's time.

II

Rel. 11	3	3	6				
Hyg. 21	3	2	4				
Eng. 21	3	2	4				
Eng. 23	3	3	6				
Science	<u>8</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>	or psych. 21	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
	20	14	28		18	15	30
Phys. Ed.	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1		4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

III

Rel. 21	4	8
Psych. 21	3	6
Hist. 13*	2	4
Eng. 31	2	4
Elec.	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
	16	30
Phys. Ed.	$\frac{1}{2}$	1

*Hist. 13 gives the second half of the freshman history course.

IV

Chin. 31	4	8
Elec.	4	8
"	4	8
"	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>
	16	32

Phys. Ed. $\frac{1}{2}$

V

Chin. 41	2	4
Elec.	4	8
"	4	8
"	4	8
"	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>
	16	32

Phys. Ed. $\frac{1}{2}$ 1

Credits

I	27
II	29
III	31
IV	33
V	<u>33</u>
	133

Required 144

Education

Education 31 4
 Supervision practice teaching
 & teaching in practice school.

Two full-time and
 One half-time

History

History 10. 2 sems 10
 History 11 4
 Two electives 8
 22

Two full-time

For M. F. M. S.

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

October, 1924.

The new buildings, begun during the summer of 1921, were occupied in July 1923. Mrs. Thurston wrote: "Getting the buildings started was difficult--getting them finished has nearly exhausted our vital energy." The fourth dormitory has been completed, giving a group of seven beautiful buildings.

Statistics for the year are as follows: 96 students, from 13 provinces, 43 preparatory schools, 11 denominations. More than 80% are Christians, but more than one-third are from non-Christian homes. Out of the whole student body, forty are new students. The average age of the entering class was 20.6 years. One-half of the Freshman class come from Christian homes but 90% are Christians. Three-fourths have school fees paid by their parents. The faculty during the past year numbered 26, including two on furlough and three giving all or part time to language study.

The new members of the faculty are Misses Carnocross, Case, Clark, Spicer, Treudley, Wood and Hoah. Miss Clark, before going to Ginling, was in the Baptist Mission in Hangchow. She joined the College staff in July to help move and settle the library, and she has had charge of library, reading room and book room, and been resident faculty in one of the student houses, besides teaching mathematics.

One outstanding feature of the year has been the group of visiting professors. Miss Cook of the Chemistry Department of Smith College gave help in that department until May 1st. She assisted Miss Chester in setting up the new laboratories and her inspiring teaching has aroused enthusiasm in Ginling students. Miss Corbett, who has been the Dean of Women in the Colorado State College for eight years, spent the year in Ginling, helping in the Departments of English and History. Miss Laura H. Wild, B. D., in the Department of Biblical Literature at Mt. Holyoke, gave a full year of work at Ginling, making it possible for Miss Spicer, who is preparing for the Department of Religion, to have a year of language study. Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Wood of the University of Michigan, have spent the year in the College. Mr. Wood has collected birds for Ginling and the University of Michigan, and taught a course in Ornithology. Miss Thayer, who accompanied Miss Cook to Ginling, has accepted the invitation to remain as faculty hostess without salary except living expenses.

The German Reformed Board is paying the equivalent of the salary of Miss Gundlach, and the London Missionary Society is contributing the services of Miss Spicer. The Protestant Episcopal Board is prepared to pay the salary of a representative on the faculty as soon as one can be assigned. The China Medical Board is making an annual grant of \$2400. The largest contribution for current expenses is from Smith College, which pays \$3000.

Health week was held in Nanking in May, with Dr. Merrow in charge. There were educational demonstrations covering a wide range of health and home subjects.

OCT 1924

In February the first conference of Christian colleges was held in Ginling. It brought together a group of 235 delegates from 21 institutions--47 Chinese and 180 Westerners, of whom 49 were women. The Ginling girls volunteered service, which added greatly to the comfort and convenience of the guests.

Sunday morning at Ginling is taken for neighborly calls. The faculty and students call in the homes of the people who live around the College, distribute leaflets, and talk with the mothers. In the afternoon the women come to the College, sometimes as many as 100. They learn to repeat and to read Bible verses and to sing simple hymns. There is a story sermon given by one of the students. A little day school of first and second grade has been supported and taught by the students since the organization of the College. The school numbers 24 and a new building has been planned to accommodate them. Students and faculty body have pledged \$1300. and land in front of the campus has been purchased. In September the new school began in a building which accommodates an increased number of Ginling's little neighbors.

In June ten young women were graduated. One is teaching Bible, another is teaching in a Bible School, two are teaching science and one is doing social work. One of the young women is taking the medical course at the Peking Union Medical College and four were undecided at time of writing as to their plans for this year.

Entrance examinations were given in 15 cities to 125 girls. It was planned to receive only 50. Word recently received states that the enrollment in September was 130. Doubtless war conditions led to a decrease in the number that were expected at the opening of the College. The Normal School of Physical Education which was established in Shanghai by the Young Women's Christian Association, has made proposals that will probably end in the merging of their school with Ginling College. The present students of the training school are to finish their work this year at Ginling instead of Shanghai. The present plan is tentative, but if approved by both organizations, the Young Women's Christian Association will become a contributing unit in Ginling College and there will be a department in Physical Education which will lead to the Bachelor's Degree.

1924

GINLING COLLEGE

NAME

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

A CHRISTIAN COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

Ginling College is a Christian College for women opened in 1915 under the auspices of five mission boards. The founders were women who had pioneered in the education of girls and built up the schools which are the foundation of the college. The Living Endowment of the College comes in contributions from eight mission boards, Smith College, the China Medical Board, and the Y.W.C.A. Fees from students total about 30% of the college income. Ginling is incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York, thus having the right to grant the A. B. degree to her graduates, who are admitted to post-graduate privileges in American colleges. The governing bodies of the college are a Board of Control in China and the Ginling College Committee in America.

HISTORY

The college was opened in September 1915, with 9 students in the first class. The numbers doubled for two successive years. When the class of 1923 graduated, 10 in number, the student body had grown to 81. In September 1923, when the college opened work on the new campus, 100 students were enrolled and the enrollment for the tenth year is 133.

STUDENTS

The statistics for the tenth year show 133 students from 12 provinces, 49 preparatory schools, 11 denominations and all ranks of society. About 75% of the student body plan to teach; 16% hope to study medicine; 10% expect to do evangelistic and social work. Even after marriage they will be active along some line of social service. The influence of the college woman in China is greater in proportion because she is so much above the average level. More than 80% of the students are Christians, although more than one-third come from non-Christian homes. The earnestness of the students about their work and their future service in China, is most heart-satisfying.

ALUMNAE

The total number of graduates 1915-1924 inclusive is 53. Of these 44 are teaching or have taught; 13 have studied in America and 10 are still there; 5 have studied medicine; 7 have married. Literary work, the

Y.W.C.A. and social service have also a place in alumnae activities.

FACULTY

The present staff numbers 30, 10 Chinese, 2 English and 18 American, including 5 on furlough. The list shows degrees from Bryn Mawr, Chicago, Clark, Columbia, Drury, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Mt. Holyoke, Oberlin, Smith, Wellesley, Western, Wisconsin, and Oxford, England. Each year some members of the faculty take work at the Nanking Language School or give language study a place on their program. The daily schedule of a member of the staff has the interest afforded by variety, since the reorganization of living conditions and the making of contacts with a new neighborhood must be directed by the faculty although carried out in part by the students.

COLLEGE STANDARDS

The entrance requirements are much the same as those of American colleges, except that Chinese and English are substituted for the usual classical and modern language requirement. The degree given on graduation represents a full equivalent of the work done in an American college. For the present all instruction, except in the Chinese department, is given in English. This is true of practically all collegiate work in China.

NANKING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Educationally Nanking still holds a leading place. Instead of the old examination halls where 20,000 students from all over the empire took examinations in the classics for the second degree, there is a flourishing system of Government schools, at the head of which is National Southeastern University. The Christian schools of higher rank are union institutions and draw their students from a wide area. The University of Nanking stands in fraternal relation to Ginling, with possibilities of exchange teaching and the sharing of library and laboratory facilities which promise mutual benefit.

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENT

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

* Within the city rickshas, carriages, and automobiles make travel easy.

CAMPUS AND BUILDINGS

The college has a campus of 40 acres lying between the Drum Tower and the west wall of the city in a region of rolling hills, some of which are wooded, and pleasant little valleys, offering all the attractions of open country. From the hill-top on the west the whole city can be seen, and outside the city wall in the far distance the Yangtze River. Purple Mountain makes the eastern view glorious, -gold in the morning, purple at night.

Three academic buildings form a quadrangle open to the east, facing Purple Mountain: a recitation building, a science hall and a central building which has in it the temporary chapel, the gymnasium, a formal guest hall, a music studio, and small rooms for use by student organizations. Four dormitories provide accommodations for over 200 students when the one temporarily used by the faculty, for whom a residence is planned (to be built in the near future) is released for student use.

The college buildings are in Chinese style carried out quite consistently in exterior decoration in columns, cornices and roofs, and in detail of windows, with a restrained use of color. The seven buildings now in use are part of a larger group of fourteen planned for 400 students. The money for the buildings was raised in the campaign for Oriental Colleges carried on between 1920 and 1923. The present buildings with land and equipment have cost approximately \$435,000 Gold.

THE FUTURE OF GINLING

The beauty of the new campus gives expression to the aspirations and prayers which have produced and fostered Ginling. The buildings are a symbol of what the college stands for, adapting to present day needs and uses the good and the beautiful in China's heritage from her own past and enriching it with the "abundant life" which is making a new China, in which educated Christian women are of tremendous importance. Christian Colleges in China must be "more Chinese, more efficient, and more Christian". Ginling owes her existence to Christian friends in America, and to them she must continue to look for cooperation and support. The college is a living, growing organism rooted in China, nourished by the generous gifts which come from abroad and putting forth flowers and fruit in lives which make the desert places glad.

Two college generations at Ginling lived within the cloistered spaces of the old building rented in 1915. The ninth year will be known as the year we moved to the new campus taking possession of the splendid new buildings built with the money raised in the campaign for the Oriental colleges during 1921 and 1922. College opened two weeks late because of delay in getting water and light. The buildings were formally opened and dedicated on October 31, 1923.

The college enrollment for the year was 100 but the number in attendance has been 96, of whom 5/6 are Christians. The entering class numbered 40. The faculty roll shows 26 names including 2 on furlough, 3 giving all or part time to language study, and 5 visiting professors whose presence has been one of the outstanding features of the year. They have given invaluable help in this year of beginning life under the new conditions for they have been able to bring college experience into our faculty councils. Another visiting member of the group, Mr. Norman Wood, has been working on a collection of birds for our museum, at the same time collecting for Michigan University. Twelve members of the faculty group are new this year.

During the year three new supporting groups have been added to our constituency; one of them, the London Mission, makes us international. The college is now supported by ten contributing units—8 Mission Boards, the China Medical Board, and Smith College. The largest single contribution for current funds is \$3,000., received from Smith College. The total budget for the year revised including all salaries is \$47,050. Max. An increase of income is needed over and above the increase from tuition which will next year be increased 50%. The alumnae are beginning to contribute toward current expenses.

In February the college entertained the first College Conference held in China, when more than 250 college teachers from all over China met for three days to discuss college problems and to get inspiration for their work. It is regarded as one of the most important recent developments in Christian education in China. Ginling was glad to share her beautiful buildings and they made an ideal center for such a gathering. Hospitality has been one special feature this year; so many visitors come to see the new buildings-----Chinese and westerners from all over the world.

The year has been a good year in the inner life of the college. Faculty and student relations have been very happy and on the religious side there has been deep interest. The students have reached out into the homes of our new neighborhood to bring something of the "abundant life" which is theirs into other lives. Three of the students joined the church on Easter Sunday and other non-Christian students are definitely facing the question of personal decision-----which is not easy to make when it means breaking with friends and family. Every such decision means a new center of Christian influence, through life and testimony to the truth as it is in Jesus. By this the Christian leaves must work until the whole lump is leavened. Our 43 alumnae are all in some work which is counting for the uplift of China.

Two changes have been made in curriculum which seem of importance. One is the change from a standard course of three hours to a standard course of four hours. - This means that in a given year, a student is carrying fewer different subjects and hence has a greater chance to concentrate.

The other change is the adoption of a major and minor system. By the end of her sophomore year, each student is expected to select her major subject, in which she must carry 24 hours of work not including freshman required subjects. She is further required to carry a minor of 24 hours in courses allied to her major subject. The courses in education may count toward a minor with any major.

Majors are offered in Biology, Chemistry, Physics & Mathematics, English, History, Religion, Sociology, Physical Education.

Ginling Student

*a Junior theme which may
furnish some local color. 1925
It is under statement,
rather than over statement.*

The Homeward Journey

Clatter, clatter, a dozen carriages wheeled away from the Ginling campus on January 15, 1925. Twenty-four girls and three members of the faculty were going to Shanghai. Since the trains were not running we had to go to Shanghai by boat. It was one o'clock when we arrived at Hsia Kwan. The boat had not come in yet. Leaving our luggage to our servants we set off to get our luncheon.

The boat did come in till five in the afternoon. There was a great crowd at the steps when I went down. I was carried off my feet. How I ever got up on the boat I never could find out. All I remember is that a suit-case was bumping at my back, a great box went before me and men were at my sides.

There was no second-class cabin, none whatever, and the boat boys charged us fifteen dollars for three fourth-class berths. A servant who at last succeeded in finding us led us to the side deck where our luggage was being hauled up. "Forty-eight, forty-nine," the last piece was up. The whistle blew, the servants hurried off, and the boat started from her dock.

To our great distress we found that our luggage was near the kitchen chimney; the smoke was coming out and diffusing among our things. The English member of our faculty found us this state. She took me and another girl to see the Captain.

The Captain was a stout, middle-aged man with a good-natured smile. We told him all our troubles. He summoned the chief and second compradores and told them to give us all the empty places

they could give us. He showed us his cabin and said, "Come up, ladies, when you have any more troubles." Thanking him we came down with triumph.

Our luggage was shovelled in. Three fourth-class berths, a third-class cabin and the Compradore's private cabin were given to us.

The third-class cabin was about six feet in length and five feet in width with a dim light, four sleeping boards, and a bench. We looked up at the number of that cabin. It was Number Thirteen!

Eight girls occupied Number Thirteen. Lily made up the pukais on one of the boards and urged me to rest. I lay down. Three other girls lay down, too, leaving four sitting on the bench. About midnight we were awakened by a knock at the cabin door. Lily opened the door a little. A man's head thrust in. It whispered, "After you have smoked your opium give me back the pipe." Lily stared at it in wonder. We all laughed. The head, finding itself thrusting into a wrong cabin, withdrew.

When the dawn peeped in through the little cabin window we got up and let the other girls go to bed. I felt the need of fresh air, so I opened the cabin door and went out. I stumbled on something. It was a human being. I looked around. Human beings were on the floor, human beings were on the boxes, human beings were on the tables. Under the dim light they were talking, smoking and snoring. Between these unfeathered bipeds called human beings, were cages of feathered bipeds, crowing.

I passed a group of our girls. These college women were all asleep; some inclining; some lying with their suitcases as their pillows with other human beings around them.

I found my way to the deck. The fresh morning breezes greeted me. In the east auroral flushes were tinting the dimpling water. The hills along the river faded in the distance into two blue lines. Silvery splashes frolicked at the head of the boat as she steadily furrowed her way. Other girls soon joined me and we sang our Ginling songs while the sun rose higher and higher turning the river into glittering gold.

Happily we had to spend only one day on board the "Po-yang." She reached Pootung at six in the evening. The Captain was very kind. To the surprise of the crew he let us go across the river on the first-class launch.

On the Bund lights were sparkling like stars; automobiles were flashing. "A Yoh! A Yoh," the coolies calling in Shanghai dialect came to our ears. Shanghai again!

The College last fall opened during troubleous times in Central China, and on account of war conditions the opening was postponed for a week. One hundred and fifty students had been expected and the faculty congratulated themselves on the enrollment of 133 in the face of war conditions. Of the fifty-four new students, thirty-eight came from mission schools, four from private schools and twelve from government schools. The freshman class numbered 43. Twelve provinces are represented in the college. The total student body comes from forty-nine different schools, of which ten are government, twenty-nine mission and ten private. The Methodist Church North and South are represented by the largest number of students, -twenty-three in all. The Presbyterian Church North and South have fourteen members; there are nine Episcopalians and eight members of the Christian Church.

War conditions continued during the first part of the year. The streets were filled with soldiers, -coolies and workmen of all sorts were forcibly conscripted; tea houses were empty; no men were to be seen and women were in the shops. On several occasions carriages in which our girls and faculty members were riding were stopped, the occupants ordered out and the carriages taken by the soldiers for transporting themselves and their arms. The uncertainty as to what might develop in Nanking and the feeling of responsibility for students and servants has been heavy during most of the year. However, work continued as usual and no untoward circumstance has been reported.

The growth of the college since 1915 has shown conclusively that there is a demand for what the college offers, and the record of the alumnae makes clear that China appreciates the college product. Students have come from thirteen provinces and represent all classes of society. They have been of the very best type, serious students, re-

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sponsive to all the inspirations of the college, and earnest in their purpose to serve when the time of preparation is over.

The outstanding features of the year have been lack of faculty and insufficient funds. The illness of Miss Chester, for which overwork was largely responsible and the furloughs of Miss McCoy and Dr. Reeves, sadly crippled the science department. This department has been strong in pre-medical work and gave prestige to the college. It has been in a sad state this year and all realize that if it is to be saved, immediate steps must be taken to strengthen it. An appeal is being made to the China Medical Board and it is expected that a grant of \$15,000. Mex. for a period of five years will be made, the appropriation to begin with \$5,000. Mex. and decrease by \$1,000. Mex. each year. In order to secure it the college must pledge to keep the budget of the science department to the figure at which it stands in the budget of 1925-26, which will mean an annual increase on the part of the college of \$1,000. Mex.

For several years the Board of Control has asked us for an increase in appropriation in order to meet necessary expenses. This was not made and the first year in the new buildings resulted in a deficit of \$7,000. Mex. which the cooperating boards are asked to meet. This was due to the impossibility of estimating for the expenses in the new plant and also to an insufficient amount of money for current expenses. There will doubtless be a deficit on the current year and the budget for 1925-26 shows that about \$10,000 Gold is needed to balance it. Mrs. Thurston, who came to America on a short furlough, is extending her time in this country and making strenuous efforts to secure gifts for the college. A study of appropriations to all of our union colleges shows that Ginling receives the smallest amount from boards in America. of ~~##~~ the colleges in China which has the largest number of contributing high schools and probably the strongest Methodist constituency. As the statistics show, the

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Methodists lead in the number of students. It is evident that if the college is to continue to offer the courses that are necessary for it to continue as a college, the income for current expenses must be increased.

The event of the year which comes closest to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society is the death of Miss Carneross which occurred April 2nd. In less than two years in the college she had, through her knowledge of China and the Chinese people made a distinct contribution to the college, especially as her interest in the girls and their families expressed itself. One of the members of the faculty wrote that her spiritual influence among the girls was outstanding.

There have been fifty-three graduates up to and including the class of 1924. Of these, forty-four are teaching or have taught, thirteen have studied in the United States (of these ten are still here) five have studied medicine, six have married, three are in Social Evangelistic work, one is connected with the Y.W.C.A. and one has done literary work. Miss Grace Wu, Vice Principal of Rulison School has made a record for herself that calls forth the enthusiasm ~~and~~ endorsement and approval of her American co-workers. Miss Kessler writes as follows of one of the graduates: ()

A CHINESE EMOTIONAL
ACTRESS
From North China Daily News
Ginling College Student's Out-
standing Performance

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Nanking, May 8.

The dramatic section ¹⁹²⁵ of the Literary Society of Ginling College gave its first performance on this evening. The speech of welcome to the guests from town, both foreign and Chinese, was made by the president of the Literary Society, Miss Djang Yu-djen of Shanghai. Two

plays were given, "Three Pills in a Bottle" in one act, and "The Twig of Thorn." In the first is revealed the great truth, that happiness springs from self-forgetfulness. A sick child gave the three pills which were to make her well to three souls; the consumptive soul of a wealthy gentleman, the tall and happy soul of a scissor's grinder whose head ached from the noise of his machine, the soul of a chan-women whose eyes were injured by soap suds. The tall and happy soul was an irresistible creature of song and dance, as he was interpreted by Miss Gin Wen-shui of Shanghai.

In the second play, "The Twig of Thorn," a poetic, fanciful girl brought a curse upon her grandmother's cottage by her love of the thorn flower. A poet saved her by taking the curse on himself, and left her happy in her marriage to a peasant boy. Miss Dju I-dju of Shanghai deserves special mention for the lyrical quality of her voice and the emotion which she succeeded in expressing in a convincing manner, in her part of the poet.

Miss Chen Hwei and Miss Liu Yung-szi, both of this city, deserve credit for the choice of plays, the staging and costumes.

1925

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GINLING COLLEGE

NANKING, CHINA

A REVIEW OF THE FIRST MONTH

At the earnest request of some of my friends I am writing out what has happened at Ginling during the first month under the new regime. You must realize that this is only a report from my personal point of view and from my personal accounts. There are lots of things that I could not understand and still there are lots of things I do not know. Please do realize that this is only a report from the angle as I see it. It is by no means in any way near the report of the whole situation.

On Wednesday afternoon, March 23, I spent about three hours in the Biology laboratory preparing laboratory work for my class the next day. At about five o'clock, with all my materials ready, I left the laboratory with a heart light and free, and ready to share my joy on my success in investigating paramicium with the first one I met. I then began to realize the absence of the cannonade, I was told that the Southern Army had entered Nanking and the Northerners were retreating, and our neighbors were coming in as refugees. Then I noticed that the red cross flag was already up at the gate. The red cross sign was also up on the door of our gymnasium. People were running back and forth. Immediately different girls were on duty at their different jobs assigned.

The fear of retreating soldiers was so intense that the faculty met right after supper to see what can be done to safeguard the girls. Friends outside the College advised us through the telephone to concentrate our attention at one place, for stragglers may come during the night. Finally it was decided that all the girls would be asked to sleep on the second floor of the Science building. So within a very short time all the girls were moving their beddings to the Science building in quietness in the dark. When I got into the dormitory practically all the girls were moved out and two foreign faculty members were checking off the name of the last girl left the house. They closed all the windows and doors and then went off to the Science building. I wondered at their good spirit and followed them to the Science building where I found the girls were making their beds on the cement floor in closely packed rows under the faint light of a lantern and a few flash lights. Some of the girls have already lie down but some were still moving around and whispering to each other. I then suddenly got the feeling that something new was created. Something that had never been before in the history of the College. I wanted to have a share in it, I wanted at least to understand the excitement of it. I then moved my beddings over too which I have refused to do at the beginning on my stubbornness that it was all nonsense. I must confess that it was not at all comfortable to sleep on such a hard bed as the cement floor with not very much beddings. But I found it very convenient to sleep with all my clothes on because I can get up quickly at any

time with out bothering with dressing. At midnight the good news was brought in that we do not need to be afraid any more, the south-erners were already in control of the city.

One of our faculty members was keeping watch at the door of the Science building. She was there to receive news and to look and to unlock the door for those faculty members and students who were taking turns in keeping the night watch for our 150 refugees in the Central building. It was about four o'clock in the morning I went down stairs and offered myself to take her place. No, she was so sure that I must not do it. I went back and tried hard to sleep. I was soon awakened by the giggles from the girl slept beside me. At my inquiry she answered, "I was frightened when I first opened my eyes. We are like wounded soldiers lying on each other in the battle field." By this time the whole house was awakened. Students were moving in every directions laughing and talking. It all seemed great fun. I got up quickly and soon was out into the open air joining a crowd who were watching our refugees streaming out from the Central building door.

As I left the dining room, the eight o'clock bell was ringing for morning classes. "Well I've plenty of work to do." thought I. I plunged into my books and in due course emerged again and went mind-wandering to the open air and wondering what did those shots in the city mean. I talked with a friend who was hurrying to her study. While we were yet talking in the hall a servant rushed in and reported that soldiers were shooting the foreigners beyond the hill. I then was sent off to look for the flag. I was told that Dr. Williams was killed. By this time I was thoroughly excited and so were the other girls around. One girl was ringing the bell, while several other girls were running round to tell everyone to assemble in the chapel. Words were sent to the foreign faculty that they must not appear. Delegates were sent to the gate to meet and to welcome the soldiers. The rest were waiting in the chapel to sing a welcome song when they were ushered in. Soon four men in soldiers uniforms arrived. They did not care to go into the chapel. They wanted to know where the foreigners were. They rushed into the Recitation building by themselves. We followed them and offered to show them every room they desired to see. They insisted to ask where our foreigners were. Pretending that we did not understand their Hunannese, we answered "All right, the opposite building is our Science building. Of course we would be glad to let you see it." So we were off toward the Science building. Before we entered the building we caught sight of our beddings which we used the night before flowing out through our side door. Even then I still have confidence in these four military dressed men. "Officer," we cried, "please ask these people to return our beddings." "Shoot shoot!" they shouted with a horrible voice. We were so frightened that they would kill our poor neighbors, we then begun to beg for these rabbles. "Officer, Please don't shoot. Let them go." What fools we were! How could they shoot the people they were using? They then started one shot in the building and begun to take possession of the rest of our beddings and our microscopes. We tried to talk to them but they would not listen. We stood in awe and let them

off with our things. We looked at each other after they left and wondered if they were Southerners.

About five minutes later, a ricksha laden with beddings and the rest of our things, was coming in from our gate. We soon learned the story that the soldiers were met by an officer and part of our things were redeemed. The officer is the brother of one of our College students. We eagerly invited him into our guest hall. We brought him water to wash his hands and face and then presented him tea and refreshments. He said he had neither of these for three days. Then he was urgently wanted by the university boys for Dr. Bowen's life was in danger. He went immediately and left a note for us to show to later soldiers. As soon as he was gone, two men in soldiers uniforms rushed down from our side hill and ran straight into our Recitation building. "Kill the foreigner, kill the foreigner." they howled. We all rushed after them. One of the teachers showed them the note the officer left for us. They would not look, and they cried, "Shoot the students." We hold our tongue, our hearts were in our mouths. What could we do? Fortunately we soon learned that our two foreigners who were in the building a minute ago have left the house through the side door. We left the soldiers alone to do what they want in the building. They, accompanied by a fairly large number of rabbles, thus started their work in the offices. They took out all the drawers and covered the floor with books and papers. Learning that one of our servants was off on a bicycle summoning the officer, they came out to fire after him. Our servant was off like an arrow. The looters rushed to the attic and satisfied themselves on four boxes of summer dresses of the high school girls. They vanished.

The officer came with three soldiers-- the very soldiers who have captured Dr. Bowen, we learned afterwards. While we were yet speaking to the officer, a host of soldiers were rushing down from our side hill again. They began to fire at us. "What shall we do? What shall we do? We asked the officer with fear. "Do not be afraid" he said laughing. He then motioned his soldiers to meet the new comers. The officer followed them. He severely reprimanded the soldiers. They all knelt, while he began to discipline them. He wanted to kill them and we began to beg for them that they may be forgiven. The officer consented and commanded them to stay to protect us, and he left us again. We tried our best to win the friendliness of these soldiers. We offered them tea and food. We kept up a conversation with them for how long a time, I do not know, for we then had no sense of time. Three more military men were strolling in from the side door and with them were a host of rabbles who were ready to loot. Our guards fired at them, the rabbles fled, but the soldiers stayed. They wanted to know where our foreigners are. We offered them tea. No, they did not want. We offered them food. No, they did not care. We tried to start a discussion with them. No, they were not interested. At this time another man arrived in a ricksha with a very big shining knife. "Show us your foreigners." He demanded. We did not pay any attention to his demand. "Do you have any foreigners here? Tell us where they are." he insisted. "Yes we have foreigners here." we answered. "But we don't know where they are at present. They have legs. They can walk around." "Let us

look for them." They cried rushing into the Central building. We followed them and offered to lead the way. They went upstairs in a very ferocious manner and asked us to open the door of the Corrective room immediately. We called the servant to send us the key. He was so scared that it took him a much longer time to find it. Our raging guests waited with impatience and looked at us with big eyes saying, "You must have foreigners in here otherwise why don't you open the door." "Wait just one minute more, brothers," said one of the girls. "The servant will be here right away. If he does not come I will break the door for you. Why should we hide any foreigners in here?" Our servant arrived. The door was opened. No foreigners were found. My heart was in my mouth. All my muscles contracted. The saliva in my mouth was tasted very bitter. I could hardly walk. "The end is here." thought I. "The next building will be the faculty house." We were helpless. We were powerless to resist. Others rushed into the faculty house to try to find means of escape for them. I found myself could not move. I then throw myself on the grass and cried to God in my inward heart. Thanks to heaven they did not go to the faculty house next, they went to the student dormitory on the other side of the central building. Just at this critical moment a group of University boys arrived with an officer. After we learned that they were coming to rescue our friends, we told them that there were looters in our student dormitory. While they went to the looters our faculty was informed to be ready to go off immediately. But they knew not where they were going to be led. Several of us followed them for we wanted to see if they were safely off to Bailie Hall. As we approached the building we heard the sounds of trouble within and were kept waiting outside, while the men went to drive out a group of looting soldiers who had attacked the group of foreigners already gathered there for protection. As soon as our faculty went into the house a wild cry was heard from the street. "You foreign slaves, you protect the foreigners." they fired. We were asked to go in too, but we felt we better not. We wanted to get back. The University boys shouted us to run after them. We did. One of the boys offered to hide us in their dormitory. We refused. One of the boys suggested to hide us in their gym, we refused. We insisted to go back as soon as possible for we were anxious about our people in College. We went through the back fields and finally got to the place of our destination. We thanked the boys for accompanying us back and asked them to send us later news about our faculty.

The firing at Bailie Hall continued. We then saw smoke from the burning of Dr. Hutcheson's house which is only located across the street to Bailie Hall. "Well, well," we looked at each other, "Why should we send them there. If they don't die from the shooting, surely they will die through fire." It was about two o'clock, I guess, when the firing sound at its highest in the direction of Bailie Hall, nearly the whole College was sitting in the chapel in silence. Finally the silence was broken by prayers and sobs. "Well the dead have already died. We could not help. But what could we do with the living?" The Chinese faculty then met to discuss what could they do to safeguard the girls for the night. Shall we sleep in the Science building again. No, they all knew we have slept there the night before. Shall we go to the basement? No, there is only one door. Shall we send the girls into the huts around us? No, we dare not to trust the people.

Shall we scatter the girls among the homes of friends in the city? Where could we find so many friends? What could we do? Before we could see any light on this puzzle of escape, cannonade were heard and our windows rattled at each firing. Where did they come from? What were they for we did not know. Girls all gathered together in tears asking what should we do? Some girls lie down on the floors and some hide themselves in the basement, of the Central Building. What could we do? Just at this moment, the father of one of our teachers for his anxiety of his two daughters in the College sent a friend to see how things went with us. He told us not to be afraid of the cannonade for they were fired from the foreign gunboats and Ginling was not in immediate danger. He said he has a friend in the southern army. We asked him to go with our delegates to the general to ask for some guards for the night. He consented and they went. After they left two University boys came and brought us the news that our people at Bailie Hall were all safe. "The critical time was early this afternoon" they said, "If not for the courage of the officer the foreigners there would have all been killed by three o'clock, for he was alone at that time. But now the general has sent us about two hundred soldiers. So we need to worry no more. "Our heart were released. We felt exceedingly thankful and almost joyful. Beddings were then sent to them for the night under the protect of a guard.

At the time of sunset two of our delegates were back in a carriage and brought us the news that we were going to have twenty soldiers for the night. We all waited around the flag in front of the central building. They marched in with our two delegates in the lead and the officer behind on the horse back. We yelled, "Welcome to our patriotic brothers! Welcome to our patriotic brothers! Then we sang the patriotic song together. The officer got off from the horse back and greeted us. He wanted to speak to us. We went to the chapel. He apologized first for what has happened during the day, and wished us to understand that it is not their policy to let their soldiers do things like that. Then he told us something about the party to that we paid all the attention we could collect. After the speech we offered them food and beddings and talked to them for a short time. The whole College retired in one building, sleeping on the floor with all the dresses on, while the sky was reddened by burning of houses at Hsia-Kwan, the Bible Training school and the Nanking University middle school.

I was delegated to send over a few necessities to our friends at Bailie Hall in the morning. As I entered the common room on the fourth floor, I paused a moment to seek for the Ginlingers. Many people were there: children, women and men, all crowded in the same room. Practically every one of them were out of danger without carrying anything with them. Some looked very tired and sick. They Ginlingers thus communized what they have with their friends. I found them, but I did not feel I could talk to them. I had nothing to say and I wished I were not there. My mind was working in a fog. My nation inspite of her faults and failures, I love. My brothers in spite of their ignorance and sins, I love. My friends kind and true I can not but love why should hatred enter in I can not understand. Why? Why? Why could not the world live in love and peace?

That is beyond my understanding. I left them with a very heavy heart.

At about two o'clock in the afternoon, one of the girls brought us a note from Bailie Hall. "Our faculty is going to leave us." She bursted into sobs. It took us minutes to understand what she meant, for we were not prepared for the news. Some of the girls and the teachers were very thoughtful. They went immediately to pack a few suitcases for them. But I could not wait. I want to see them. I entered the room among the first ones to arrive. They did not speak at first I looked at them but I could not find any word to say.... They did not want to leave us. But they must not stay. We must part. There was nothing we could do. The family wept together. I could not weep. The sight I saw pierced my heart. Never had I seen so sad a scene. I was not myself. I lost all my feelings. Everything there seemed so remote, that were like stories which I have once read. Even the fact of their departure also appeared to be like something very remote. The people seemed so far away even we were holding each other's hands. What I did. What I said I now have no clear recollection. But one thing I did remember is that I wanted to say some comforting words. I almost turned my brain inside out but still I could not find anything to say, It was indeed painful to see them leaving like that. But we sent them away with hopes mingled with fears.

On our way back from the University we found that all the foreign houses we passed were occupied by soldiers. Some of the soldiers looked at us with sharp eyes saying, "Take care, you 'foreign slaves'". It happened that the University had more soldiers than they wanted that night. Learning that we were worried they sent over to us about twenty soldiers. Unfortunately we were not told about their coming, and they arrived at a time as late as ten o'clock in the night. We wondered what were they here for. They did not appear as gentle as the ones we have had the night before. We were frightened. They looked over everything in the studio. We were scared. We could not imagine what they would do in the night. We wondered what were they looking for. They looked around over the whole campus with a lantern. We wondered what do they do that for. We did not understand them and we were afraid of them. We all crowded into one house again. Four girls volunteered to keep watch in the night and the rest were asked to be ready to get up at any time when called. It was all arranged but nothing happened.

The Chinese faculty met the next day and organized themselves into a committee. By division of labor the work of the College was then distributed. One member was asked especially to deal with outsiders. But we were all in the dark. In our helplessness we turned to the Alumnae for help. Delegates were appointed to call upon the Alumnae in Nanking. Telegraph and express letters were sent to our Shanghai branch where we have the largest group of Alumnae. Meanwhile we went on for about a week or two feeling enthusiastic about everything we came across. Discussion groups for the study of Dr. Sun's three principles were ready to come into existence. We had lectures nearly every morning given by different people from the party. The general program of our morning meetings is this:

1. Bow to the photo of Dr. Sun
2. Read Dr. Sun's Will
3. Silence for three minutes
4. Chairman stating the purpose of the meeting
5. Speech

It will not be an exaggeration if I say that College was turned into a public park in those first days for every body wanted to see this "palace like" college. Investigators, visitors and wanderers have kept our ushers and delegates busy nearly every minute. It was painful to see our campus made dirty and our grasses spoiled by horses. But still we were glad to show our visitors the best we have.

The students were very active in the city activities. Some girls were asked to help in the office of the "Women's League" at Fu-tung street (The Presbyterian church). Some girls were asked to be secretaries at the central office of the city party committee. Some girls then joined the party and started a sub-district party committee in the college, thus we were connected with the party, and they served as a radio set to receive news and schemes of the party. In the evenings we would all gather in one social room, under the light of a single kerosene lamp, for we no longer have electricity on account of the lack of oil. After hearing the reports from different delegates, we would discuss plans for the next day. Our single aim is that Ginning College must exist. China does not have many educational institutions for women. We must not lose what we have. As to the methods of protection we differ greatly. We differ so much that sometimes we could not understand each others point, and sometimes we almost felt bitter toward each other.

A committee of four was appointed to summarize all the questions that have been asked of us by the investigators. They were requested to make out these questions and answers so that the whole student body may take united action in their conversations with outside people. Of course we want to tell the truth, but we must let everybody know the truth first, since not everybody knows everything of the college, and difference in what we say may cause us unnecessary complications. The report was made.

The first Sunday has meant a great deal to me. I think it deserved special mentioning. All the churches in the city were occupied by soldiers. Some of the University boys were in great distress. They came to the president of our Y. W. C. A. and said, "We have no place to worship. Could you do anything to help us?" The president of the Y. W. then brought the question to the house. "No, we better not have any service today, for if we do we may get into trouble." Some said, "Why not have one? Do what we ought to, but not what we want to." Some then suggested that we would have a very quiet one for ourselves but we must not let others know it. Some said, "Let us invite the University boys to join us. Some said, "We must not." Some then got hot and said, "We are Christians, of course we will keep our Sundays and worship. It is not a debatable question." The debate continued for about half an hour, and finally it was decided that we will invite the boys to join us in our worship. The service was at eleven o'clock in the Science building lecture hall. It was all prayers and no

singing. We were prepared to invite everybody in. After prayers we had free discussions. The question of helping these Christian sisters and brothers who are now in trouble was brought up. We were sorry to see the Bible Training School girls wandering on the streets with no place to go. We must provide them a home where they could find food and rest. A committee of five was appointed. They were asked to proceed to look up these girls and find a place for them. Ginling College and the Christian girls' school and a few other places were soon opened to refugees. They were welcomed in with very sympathetic and warm hearts.

On Friday morning, April 1st the first Shanghai delegate arrived. He brought us the happy news that every one is well. We know they were desperately anxious about us in Nanking. We sent messages through this delegate both to our foreign faculty and our graduate sisters. On Sunday morning, April 3rd, we too sent a delegate to Shanghai to meet our people there to see what can be done with the College. On April 4th two more Shanghai delegates arrived. We felt very much comforted for we were assured that we were not alone on this strange battle field. The students invited them to their student meeting in the evening and asked them questions about our faculty our alumnae and their plans of the college to their heart's content.

On Friday afternoon, April 8th a religious meeting was called by the Christian Student Union. Nearly all the Christian students in Nanking were present or represented. Mr. Gao, a friend of Chiang Kai-shek was the speaker. His main point was that the revolution does not come into conflict with the Christian principles. All the Christians should arise and support it. Christians ought to start reformations within the church. He is going to start a Christian self-realization movement in Nanking. He himself is a very religious man. I have a great deal of respect for him, though I do not agree with some of his points. I have never seen a man in a military uniform talking religion as he did. It is too good to be true. How I wish China could have more military men like him.

On the ninth of April the day was dull and gray, but the students were very busy in getting ready for a reception party in the gym for all the military officers in the city. It was the first reception of its kind in the history of the college, so it must be considered with care. The program was very simple yet very attractive. It consisted of one play given by the college servants, one play given by the college girls and its point is to show the history of the emancipation of women; foreign music and Chinese music; and one funnily disguised folk dance. One of the reasons for the success of the enterprise was that the girls were very thoughtful in what they say and were very dignified in what they do. On account of a reception meeting for Marshal Chiang in the city in the afternoon, we did not have more than one hundred and fifty guests. But those who came were certainly pleased with the program and have shown that they do appreciate what Ginling has done for the womanhood of China.

We had heard heaps and heaps of rumours about the dissolution of the city party committee. A committee of two was appointed by the "Women's League" to investigate the truth of the case. It was dis-

covered that the group has been in power belong to the C. P. (Communist Party) Since Marshal Chiang arrived the day before, the committee was threatened by the labor union, they were dissolved. We were awefully disheartened at this discovery not because we were in sympathy with the C. P. but because of the sad fact that there is such a tragic division within the party. Nothing looked clear and we knew not how to act for some days. We began classes.

On Thursday afternoon, April 14, our Shanghai delegate returned. She brought with her another Shanghai delegate. They reported the plans of our Shanghai group. With those plans in relation to the immediate problems of the College we took the liberty and made a few modifications as it seemed wise to do so to fit into the changing circumstances. For the permanant problems of the college our Shanghai group voted to organize an administrative committee of eleven members: seven from the Alummnæ, two from the faculty and two from the student body. This committee is delegated with all the responsibilities of the administrative body of the college. As soon as this committee come into existance, the faculty temporary administrative organization and the student-faculty joint committee were released and dissolved.

As to the religious life of the college is concerned, I am very optimistic about it. Through trials and temptations we only see the Christians strengthened their faith, but not weakened. We kept a prayer meetirg at seven thirty every morning. It was on a pure voluntary basis. But to this meeting found not only the Christians but non-Christians too. The Y.W.C.A. people are doing their best to meet the demands of the thirsty souls.

Easter! Happy Easter! It was an exceedingly fine day. We had a very quiet prayer meeting at 7:30 in the morning in the chapel. Red egges were presented to us at the breakfast table by the Senior class. It was awefully nice of them to think of doing it. It certainly brought back to us some degree of the united loving family spirit which have been always ours. But we still feel something was missing. Then we had a very inspiring musical program at eleven o'clock. The program was ended with an interpretation of the scene at the door of the tomb during the first Easter morning. The thing which impressed me most was the cross in the scene. Inside the door behind the platform was made dark to be the tomb. As the three women came forth from the back of the chapel, they were surprised to find the tomb was opened. Two angels appeared. They carried out their conversations in singing which was composed by the girls. After they disappeared, the congregation joined in singing the resurrection song together. The curtain dropped. In the dark tomb appeared a cross. It was made by a group of lighted candles. The cross, the symbol of suffering and the light, the symbol of joy, were put together. A deeper sympathy and understanding of the suffering of Christ was made better known to me than before. We had a congregation of more than one hundred---there were some University boys, some high school girls and some evangelistic people of the city. We feel exceedingly thankful for we were the only group in the city who have had a proper Easter service, as far as we know. We entered the dining room. We began to eat. The small bell rang, "What was the matter?" thought I.

"Why, we cannot be let alone even on Easter." "After winter spring, after death life, read Luke 24 Colossions 3 ----- Thurston" Read the chairman. We almost jumped up together. "Easter greetings from Mrs. Thruston." "Good, good, she has not forgotten us." "Well, they are thinking of us at Shanghai," and so on and so forth all remarks of joy and gratitude. We had a very excited thrilling time indeed. If all the announcements were like this one, certainly we would want to have some more even we have got a thousand of it already.

The Northerners were threatening us in the last few days. Cannonades were heard morning and nights at Pukow and Hsia-kwan. Wild and horrible rumours were spreading in the city. People in the city got excited and were leaving Nanking as soon as they could. The students of course got scared again. Most of them left us and went home. Then we only have not more than forty college girls and eight high school girls. We tried not to be disturbed either by the cannonade or by outside activities. But we were still watching and studying about the situation along with our few classes.

Friday, April the eighth was another exciting day. It was the day a mass meeting was called to celebrate the restoration of the rights of the party, and at the same time to dedicate Nanking to the central government. We were offered an official bus for the day by the political bureau. I have looked forward to the arrival of the bus with zealous anticipation. Not because I was anxious to ride in an official bus, nor because I was expecting any fun from it; but somehow a curious thought seized me that some thing might happen in the meeting and I was anxious to have the day over as soon as possible. It was about eleven o'clock in the morning we arrived at the city public athletic field where the meeting was held. There were thousands and thousands of people. It took us a long time to move into the midst of them, from the rear. The people were so crowded that I was not able to follow the program. At last it was announced that Chiang Kai Shek was going to speak. The people at the rear crowded forward too. Everybody wanted to see Chiang Kai Shek. I was utterly disappointed that being so short, I could not see him. Some girls tried to raise me up but I still could not see. On the realization that if I went farther back I may be able to see. I thus escaped from the crowd with great difficulty and freed myself at the rear where I did see him but could not hear in spite of his raised voice. The mass has voted three things by plebescite. I did not hear at the time what they were, but I learned afterwards that they were voting on these three points: first, they want to welcome the central government to Nanking; second, they want to support Chiang Kai Shek third, down with the communism. Being a little bit raining we went home in our bus instead of joining the parade after the mass meeting. There was also an entertainment held at the theater at south city for the same purpose in the evening. Our girls were asked to repeat their program which they had given at their own reception for the officers. Two buses and one automobile with three guards took them over at six o'clock in the afternoon and were back by half past ten in the night. I did not go myself but I learned that everything was very carefully planned. There was only a very carefully selected group of guests.

- 11 -

In spite of the cannonade from the north and the dispute between the C. P. and the K. M. T. since Chiang Kai Shek is here in Nanking we do not feel desperately helpless. Moreover we feel assured that our lives and property are safe. He is showing a very sympathetic spirit toward all the educational institutions. We are able to continue our few courses that have teachers here at present. Having been living an abnormal life for so long, our routine works thus were sadly neglected. The labor problem is one of the important elements in the present movement. Our servants need delicate handling too. We began to notice that weeds are growing more prosperously than grasses. The roses need to be trimmed, the buildings need to be cleaned. There are lots of works to be done. The administrative body thus appointed different people to supervise different works. But their success entirely depends upon the cooperation of the servants. Thus a servants meeting was called at 7:30 P.M. on the twentieth in the science building lecture hall. We made known to them how much we appreciate their cooperative spirit during the hard days. We tried hard to explain some of the misunderstanding which has caused strikes in the other institutions. We told them about our arrangement about their wages. We asked them to continue their spirit of cooperation. The next day some of the rooms were cleaned and all works proceeded only they were not enthusiastic in pulling away the weeds. We then announced in the student dining room at noon that those who do not have any classes in the afternoon are invited to pull weeds. In the afternoon it appeared on the campus both teacher and students bending themselves over the ground pulling weeds. The servants saw it was great fun, so they began to work too. By night some parts of our campus looked ten times nicer than it was in the morning. We hope this enthusiasm will not pass away for some time yet.

These are the events happened up to date. What we are going to face next we have no way to know. Now we think we can say that the first battle is over, property and lives are safe. Safe, but she owes thanks to the following people: The one who choosed the location for Ginling the one who designed the buildings, the officers friends and the faculty and students who insisted to have the college open. The second battle is rushing on. It is going to be a much harder one to fight. The spirit of Ginling may lose, may triumph. It all depends. Our friends must help. Friends of Ginling please keep us in mind in your prayers.

559-11

1925

Extracts from Letters of Miss Vantrien, Dean, Ginling College.

Sunday, June 7, 1925.

Since last Tuesday the trouble has been stirring, and none of the schools in this section of China have had classes since last Wednesday morning. As far as our girls are concerned, they have shown a splendid spirit, and have stopped classes only because the pressure from the outside has been so very strong, and because they thought that by keeping in with the movement in Nanking that they might be able to guide it. And I truly believe that they have helped. They have sent strong representatives to the Student Union meetings, and to the Kiangsu Provincial Educational meetings and two of our Alumnae faculty have been to all the meetings.

I cannot be grateful enough for these two teachers. The girls have taken them into all their meetings here and have done only the things that they approved of. A fine, strong group of Christian Chinese teachers are also guiding things over at the University and are holding things in check there. There the problem is a more difficult one for they have a much larger non-Christian group. This morning instead of going to the regular churches, the girls asked that we have a special service of our own here which we did, and I think it was helpful to all of us. The girls have told us again and again that they do not want us to think that they have any personal enmity toward us.

At five o'clock this afternoon I went to a religious meeting held by the juniors. Once each month they have a religious and social meeting on Sunday afternoon. It has always been well planned, but somehow this afternoon it was especially lovely. They did not have the social part of the program but only the religious. Gin Wen-shui led the meeting and Yang Heiao-rang made a short talk on Unity of Purpose. The hymns were especially beautiful. Somehow all of the services now have a note of sadness in them. The girls are like children who have had all chance of play and fun taken from them. I was especially glad to be with the girls at this their last meeting. We talked some of their responsibilities next year when they are seniors. They are a fine group of girls with an unusual amount of initiative.

Monday, June 8.

The entire student body in all the schools in Nanking were out on parade and strikes from last Wednesday. Our girls went out for two days and nearly wore themselves out, for in addition to the parade they had to have numerous meetings here and attend numerous meetings elsewhere. As far as I am able to judge there are about three organizations in Nanking to all of which they are sending delegates. Yesterday the Christian schools of the city began to unite and what their plans are I do not know. What they will have to suffer because of their stand remains to be seen. Already a pressure is being felt by some.

The girls of course are very, very tired and our hearts ache for them, for the strain is terrific. They as a group are earnestly striving to do what is right. As a faculty we have tried to leave the decisions more or less with them, and I think that their judgment in the main has been good.

JUN 7^{PM} 1925(Monday, June 8)

Our students went back to their classes this morning but they will undoubtedly be criticised by a good many people and they will have to show in some other way that they are still patriotic. The University we are told has not decided yet when it will resume work.

Wednesday, June 10.

Our work is going on but without much preparation on the part of our students. They look so tired and worn out and they are about at the end of their strength. They are trying to do their regular work and in addition enough work outside of the college to keep people from saying that they are not patriotic.

From Dr. Cora D. Reeves, August 18, Seattle,

Sailing for China.

It is a very great privilege to represent you of the Committee and the W. F. M. S. Praying always without ceasing for a better appreciation of the Master, I hope to be brought only into the attitude of mind and heart which shows His life in me. The best I may accomplish will not be better than is needful to be an adequate representative of those who send me.

FACULTY RETREAT PROGRAM - SEPT. 26, 1925

The general line of thought is taken from Dr. Burton's speech at the conference at New York, April 6th, 1925.

- 9:A.M. Opening prayer
- 9:05 Brief opening talk putting salient facts of the present situation and the need for such a meeting as this.
- 9:15 Discussion. Ideals and Limitations.
"Christian education is primarily the expression of the Christian spirit, or the spirit of Jesus Christ."
How do we think that education can be best organized to carry out this ideal? What points ought we to stress? What are the essentials if this is to be accomplished? Leaders.
- 11:00 Discussion. Our Aims.
"The specific purpose of Christian Education in any land depends upon conditions in that land."
What do we think should be our aims in China to-day?
Do we agree with Dr. Burton's definition, "the specific purpose of Christian Education today ought to be the development of a strong Christian community." If so, what would this involve?
If not, what do we think? Leader.
- 11:30 Devotional. The need and our resources as Christians to meet the present situation.
- 12:00 Closing prayer.
- 2:00 Quiet in Rooms
- 3:30 Discussion Practical Applications, as a result of morning's discussions to Ginling.

Evening Meeting Informal devotional meeting, trying to face what in the light of the day's discussion we think are our needs as individuals and as a group if we are to meet successfully the present situation.

* * * * *

STUDENT RETREAT PROGRAM

- Subject of Retreat: How to Realize the Abundant Life.
- Morning Watch: Any twenty minutes before eight.
- Devotional Service: 10-10.40 - "How to Realize the Abundant Life in Ginling"
- Suggested Questions for discussion.
- (1) Is there a difference between having many interests (a many-sided life) and having 'abundant life'?
 - (2) Why is there a danger that life at College instead of leading to the 'Abundant life' may lead away from it?
 - (3) Why should having many interests if used rightly lead you into the 'Abundant Life'?
 - (4) Is the 'Abundant Life' dependent upon outward circumstances?
 - (5) What circumstances in college life should help you toward the 'Abundant Life'?
 - (6) Can an individual enter into Abundant Life in spite of the community in which they live?
 - (7) How can we make ourselves approachable?
- Quiet House 1:00 - 3:30
- Group Discussion 3:30 - 4:30
- Closing Devotional Talk 7:00 - 8:00
- Subject: "The Spirit of Fellowship"

GINLING COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE YEAR 1924-25

to

Board of Control and President of Ginling College

- - - - * - - - - - * - - - - -

The College year which has just drawn to a close contained elements which might have made our work very difficult. As a matter of fact, the nature of the events of the year unified both the faculty group and the student body. The absence of our President, the unexpected death of Miss Carncross, the political unrest in and around Nanking throughout the first semester, and the strain and pressure which followed May 20th, were events which in one way or another tested us severely. Yet they in turn bound us together by imposing tasks which we could only do unitedly and in the strength of Him whom we serve.

The College year was scheduled to open on September 11th, but upon the advice of the American Consul the date was postponed to September 20th. We were able by telegrams and special delivery letters to get in touch with all registered students and make special arrangements for escorts where they were necessary. A large majority of the student body arrived by September 20th, in spite of the difficulties of travel. Two weeks later the enrollment was approximately 133, which under the circumstances was excellent. It must be borne in mind that, from the last days of August till January, Nanking was the center of more or less fighting, first between the Chekiang and Kiangsu troops, and later between the Kiangsu and northern troops. It was, therefore, not an easy matter to persuade parents to permit their grown daughters to come to Nanking, especially since no one knew just how long schools could continue in session. The fact that we were able to complete our first semester's work as planned was due largely to two factors, namely; the students trusted the judgment of the faculty with regard to political conditions, and did not spend their time and energy in useless worry and fear; second, the American Consul, Mr. John K. Davis, was continually thoughtful of our responsibility and problems, and would have informed us at any time if it were necessary to close the College and send our students to their own homes. The danger from looting soldiers was a continuous one for more than a month, and yet during that period our students and faculty carried on scheduled work as if that were the main business in life.

FACULTY PERSONNEL

The entire College staff, including those on furlough, those in administrative work, and the staff of the Physical Training School, numbered 33. This total divides itself as follows:

| | | |
|---------------------|-----------|----|
| On furlough | - - - - - | 4 |
| Visiting professors | - - - - - | 2 |
| Chinese staff | - - - - - | 9 |
| Assistants | - - - - - | 2 |
| Secretary | - - - - - | 1 |
| Teachers | - - - - - | 6 |
| Foreign faculty | - - - - - | 18 |
| Administration | - - - - - | 4 |

| | | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Faculty hostess | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| College teachers | - | - | - | - | 13 |

Total

33

Of this seemingly large number of foreign teachers only seven had been in the College the previous year. Is it impossible for us to have a more permanent foreign faculty, or shall we look to an increasing Chinese faculty for the permanency which is so essential?

At China New Year Miss Butler, who had remained a year and a half past her furlough, went to America, and Mr. George Loos, Jr., came to take the position of business manager and treasurer. He has fitted into the College life exceptionally well, and will without doubt be able to organize the work in such a way that the income and expenditures of the College will be better correlated. He has come at a critical time in the financial history of the College, but he ought to be able to put us on a firmer financial basis.

Our guests during the year gave us much assistance as well as great joy. Professor and Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Chapin, Miss Helen Treudley, and Sir Albert and Lady Spicer and their daughter Ursula, were all with us for longer and shorter periods of time. Professor Wood taught a course in Comparative Religion both at the College and at the University of Nanking. His weekly chapel talks throughout the first semester filled us with inspiration and quiet confidence. I am sure his very presence during those troubled weeks helped to keep us steady. Mrs. Chapin gave a course in Victorian poetry and thus freed Miss Wood for additional time at language study. Miss Ursula Spicer helped us in the English Department during the second semester, and also gave a great deal of her time in coaching for plays.

Miss Griest's return from furlough was a great joy both to students and faculty. It would be difficult to measure the results of her splendid history courses. They undoubtedly did much to enable the students to think clearly during the agitations in June.

It is impossible to go through the entire faculty personnel and tell of the special contribution to the work made by each. No statement would be complete, however, without a mention of the generous help given by Miss Thayer and Mrs. Mills in the position of faculty hostess. At best it is not an easy position to fill. Miss Thayer performed its numerous duties besides many others during the latter part of August and all of the first semester. Her poor health convinced us that the burden was too heavy and that she must be relieved. It was at this time that Mrs. A.T. Mills, who had served in the Presbyterian Mission in Chefoo for almost forty years, came to our relief and took over the management of our large household. Neither of these women was willing to accept a regular salary. For all they so generously did we owe them both gratitude and appreciation.

DEATH OF MISS CARNCROSS

The death of Miss Carncross on April 2nd was a sad and most unexpected loss to the College. During her two years on the staff she had

endeared herself to all through her sympathy and genuinely Christian character. As a teacher she was always patient and untiring; as a co-worker she entered whole-heartedly and sympathetically into the life of the College, giving her utmost to attain its ideals. Her death left a vacancy which it will be difficult for us to fill, and her years of experience in China cannot easily be replaced.

Y.W.C.A. SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

The amalgamation of the Physical Education School with Ginling College offered potentially many difficulties. It was possible to conceive of many points of friction which might arise in the adjustment of the two faculties and the two student groups. The School brought with it one foreign faculty member, three Chinese members, and a group of sixteen students, the majority of whom were from government schools. At the close of the year we could say that no problems of real difficulty had even arisen. Gratitude for this splendid adaptability is largely due to the understanding spirit shown by the Physical Training School faculty. Our student body helped a great deal by making the sixteen students who came feel that they were a regular part of the student body, and as such should share its privileges and responsibilities. The amalgamation, so far as the first year is a criterion, has proved most helpful, and suggests unmeasured possibilities for the future years both in the college and in the larger field of service whose limits are the borders of China itself.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The large amount of work done by the standing committees will doubtless be reported by their chairmen. There is no need to repeat, but I do wish to mention the great amount of assistance given me by the Advisory Committee throughout the year. It served as a cabinet, and conferences with it helped to decide many of the important questions that faced the College, especially during the trying days of the war and of the month of June. It held two regular monthly meetings and many special ones. It was invaluable in formulating recommendations for the three meetings of the Executive Committee. From the experience of the past year, I would say that this Committee should increasingly assist the President in the making of decisions which are too difficult and far-reaching to be made alone. It is unfortunate that the most valuable members on such a committee of necessity are those who are already carrying full time teaching loads and numerous other responsibilities.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

A special committee on extra-curriculum activities did an outstanding and very much needed piece of work during the first semester. It had become very evident that the extra-curriculum duties of at least part of the students required too much time and strength. Many students were spending as much time on these extra activities as they were giving to the preparation of their college work. Many were finding the physical strain too great. The increasing number of social functions and excessive expenditures for gifts and other non-essentials filled us with concern. The Extra-curriculum Activities Committee surveyed the College carefully and made the following recommendations:

1. That a point system be adopted, and that no student be allowed to carry more than 20 points of extra-curriculum duties. This system required the evaluation in terms of points of all the various student offices, and every type of committee work.
2. That a College Activities Committee, consisting of one member of the faculty and one member from each class, be elected. The Dean is an ex-officio member of the committee. This group must pass upon all extra-curriculum activities, such as parties, plays, class functions, etc., checking them by an evaluation of the time and money required.
3. That students must not give personal gifts to faculty members, and that in the case of group gifts the amount expended must be passed upon by the committee.

These were the outstanding recommendations, but the spirit which was initiated by the work of the committee will develop a more thoughtful use of time, money, and physical strength.

PUBLICATIONS

During the year a large amount of time was spent by various faculty members on college publications. Three News Letters and a special Smith Folder were put out by the Publicity Committee, and three numbers of the magazine were gotten out by the magazine staff. The Physical Education staff planned a special folder describing the work of their department and the course which leads to the special diploma for teachers of health and physical education. A much needed College Bulletin and Handbook were also published. Chinese publicity should receive more emphasis than it has heretofore. The College must make itself felt more among the Chinese, especially among Chinese educators and in the Chinese Church. It would also seem worth while to make an attempt to keep in closer touch through regular personal letters with members of the Ginling College Committee.

FACULTY AND STUDENT RETREATS

Two retreats held during the year need special mention, - one for the faculty on the Sunday previous to the opening of college, the other a student retreat planned by the new student officers at the beginning of the second semester. The faculty retreat bound us together as a group and made us feel the sacredness and wonder of the task to which we were called. We felt that nothing should be permitted to be mar our fellowship of spirit. This first student retreat showed convincingly the worth of the idea. One entire Sunday was given over to the retreat. The old and new officers of all the student organizations attended. A student committee had very carefully planned the program and arranged that each organization should have time to face its problems and determine its aims for the year. If in the future two days could be taken for such a task, the first day for actual study of the problems, and the second day for inspiration and vision, it would undoubtedly result in a higher type of student organization work. The ideals and conceptions of Y.W.C.A. work, student government, and other forms of social service, which they will later pass on to the middle schools, are those which

they form during college days.

CHORUS

During the first semester the regular chapel time on Wednesdays was given over to chorus practice of both sacred and secular songs. Its results were shown in the Step Singing during the month of May and in the more thoughtful selection of hymns in all the services. Music, especially sacred music is increasingly being filled with meaning and being use as an avenue for the expression of ideas.

STUDENT STATISTICS

No attempt will be made to give the student statistics in detail in this report, for they have already been given in the Board of Control Minutes. The enrollment of 133 shows a normal increase over the 96 of the previous year. Approximately 60 students, or 45% of the total, were new. This is a heavy proportion to carry, but probably a necessity during the next decade. The fact that the student body represented 49 different secondary and normal schools shows that an increasing number of such schools can be depended upon to furnish us with students. Each new school represented widens our sphere of influence and increases our opportunity to serve. To know these schools from which our students come is vital to the success of our work, for to train leaders to go back into those schools is admittedly our major task.

The growth of the student body during the first ten years of college history is shown in the following statistics:

| Year | Enrollment | % of New | % of Growth | Graduates |
|---------|------------|----------|-------------|-----------|
| 1915-16 | 9 | 100 | | |
| 1916-17 | 17 | 70 | 90 | |
| 1917-18 | 36 | 50 | 100 | |
| 1918-19 | 52 | 40 | 44 | 5 |
| 1919-20 | 70 | 41 | 35 | 8 |
| 1920-21 | 52 | 40 | 30 | 10 |
| 1921-22 | 70 | 50 | 35 | 10 |
| 1922-23 | 81 | 50 | 16 | 10 |
| 1923-24 | 96 | 44 | 19 | 10 |
| 1924-25 | 117 | 32 | 22 | 15 |
| | 133* | 40* | 39* | |

*Including specials in Physical Education.

SCIENCE DEPARTMENTS

The most depressing aspect of the year's work was the weakness of our science departments. We opened in September 1924 with the head of each department in America. Miss Whitmer was sent by the Methodist Board to take Dr. Reeves's work in Biology, and at the last minute we secured Miss Gibson for part of the work in Chemistry. But the Physics courses were unprovided for. Schedule difficulties made it unsatisfactory for our students to take their physics at the University of Nanking. Southeastern University professors have generously helped us in

both physics and chemistry, and at a very nominal cost to the College. However, the uncertainty of our plans in these departments has lessened the confidence of the students, and has resulted in a distinct loss of morale among our pre-medical group. As a faculty we could not assure the students that this state of affairs would not be repeated next year. Mr. N. Gist Gee, pre-medical adviser of the China Medical Board, suggested two possible plans: first, that we secure a science expert from America for one or two years and standardize the work, especially in the departments of physics and chemistry; or second, that we co-operate with the University of Nanking in all our science work. The latter plan appealed to the Advisory Committee, and after consultations with members of the Science Departments of the University of Nanking, we definitely recommended to the Executive Committee that such a co-operative plan be worked out during the year 1925-26, its final form to be determined after consultation with Mrs. Thurston and the members of our science faculty now in America.

This will be a radical change, but one that will be a distinct advantage to both institutions. It certainly is in harmony with the recommendations of the Educational Commission. The increased size of the science faculty eliminates the danger of lessened efficiency when members of the department go on furlough or sick leave; it enables individuals to specialize in the field for which they are trained, and relieves the burden of teaching courses in which they have no interest or special training. Ordering supplies and equipment together saves time and money, and there need be no duplication of expensive equipment. There will undoubtedly be objections to this plan of co-operation. Difficulties will arise in carrying it out, but with the conditions under which our science work was carried on this past year vivid in our minds these difficulties do not seem insurmountable.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

You are undoubtedly interested in knowing how the Shanghai events of May 30th affected the College. On June 3rd, the time of the first student parade in Nanking, all our students joined and college work was suspended. On June 4th the majority of them joined again, although a small minority did not parade. On June 5th and 6th the teachers were present in their class rooms or offices at regular class time, and in this informal way the students did a fair amount of class work. On the following Monday regular classes were resumed. By substituting tests and reviews for final examinations, and permitting extra time for the finishing of term papers, the regular work of the semester was completed. In consultation with the members of the Senior Class it was decided to have a very simple combination Baccalaureate-Commencement service on June 21st, and to consider the College closed on June 22nd. All class parties and the formal invitations for commencement were omitted. A simple farewell gathering was held in the gymnasium for departing faculty and seniors; and at the request of the seniors the faculty reception to them was changed into a quiet evening together.

It is difficult to analyze a situation as complicated as that which existed in the Christian schools of China throughout the month June. We were fortunate in that our students were all mature women, and as much could more nearly comprehend the many sides of the difficult situa-

tion facing them. At no time did the faculty lose confidence in the good judgment of the students or have cause to question the wisdom of their decisions. The Chinese women on our faculty gave themselves wholeheartedly and tirelessly during those weeks to the guidance of student thought. A trying situation for every Christian school became less trying for us because we are still small enough to be controlled by the family spirit.

SOME IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

The experiences of the past six years at Ginling College make me bold to offer a few suggestions which I hope may be considered in planning the work of the coming year. I joined the staff in 1919 with little knowledge of the difficulties of maintaining the College, a passive interest in its future, and a conviction that, for the time being at least, girls' middle schools were much more essential in the program of Christian education. I close my term of service in the institution with the conviction that the College has already made a real contribution during the past decade, is greatly needed in the present crisis, and in the future will increasingly be able to serve the cause of Christ in China through the young women whom it sends out into Christian work. The limits to our usefulness are either self-imposed or come from our own lack of faith. The students who come to us each year challenge us to be and give our best. They do not limit us.

Without having attempted to make a comprehensive survey of the problems facing Ginling, there seem to me to be several which are of immediate importance. The financial problem, more pressing than the others, is already being faced by our President, Treasurer, and the Ginling College Committee. Perhaps before it is finally solved the alumnae and the constituency in China will be enlisted. Such an enlistment would encourage the donors in other lands, and stimulate the feeling of responsibility and ownership in China.

We need more well trained Chinese on our staff, and such are becoming more available as our own alumnae, after several years successful experience, secure graduate training in China and abroad. But we also need a more permanent foreign faculty, with experience in China and a knowledge of the kind of schools from which our students come and the conditions into which they will go after graduation. We cannot expect to equip our students for lives of intelligent service, if we do not know their problems. Perhaps it is not too much to hope that the time will come when the contributing missions, realising our need, will release to us some of their most capable workers who are especially fitted for our staff.

The raising of our college standards is an immediate task, and must be faced primarily by the staff itself. It implies a careful selection of faculty members both Chinese and foreign, - those who have had sufficient graduate work and experience to enable them to do college teaching. The middle schools are sending us better prepared students each year. Our adoption of both a four and a five year course guards us from the necessity of forcing students through at the expense of standards.

The tenth anniversary will probably help us to create a feeling of

responsibility among our sixty-eight alumnae. The Ginling College spirit is already a living, vital reality, but the alumnae are not yet conscious of what they could unitedly do for the College. As this group grows in strength and number it can bear an ever larger responsibility for the future of the College. And it is from this ever growing body of women that we are assured of the justification of our existence and given our strength for facing the future.

In closing this rather general report I wish to express my personal gratitude for the confidence of the students body and the splendid cooperation of the members of the staff. Without these the work of the year would have been difficult indeed, if not impossible.

MINNIE VAUTRIN

Acting-President

Written on the Shinyo Maru,

July 21, 1925.

Published

From Miss Tyler
Sept 25

GINLING COLLEGE OPENING

(5) Ginling College opened on schedule time 8:30 A.M. September 17th, and in the whole history of the college we have not had a happier beginning of a college year. It seems like the sunshine after a thunder storm when the June days are remembered, and all the fears of the months between have gone like the clouds before the sun. The girls went away sad and weary. They returned glad and ready to make a fresh start. (6)

Some of the girls who carried the heaviest load in June are paying the price now. The summer rest was not long enough for them. Deng Yu-dji, president of Student Government is forced to resign and Liu Siu-an, the vice-president, is not able to return on account of health. Djang Pei-djn, the head of the Student Union is also resigning, and Djang Siao-sung (Y.W.C.A. President) looks tired. Djang Yu-djen has gone to Oberlin on a Tsing-hwa (Boxer Indemnity) Scholarship and that leaves the College Literary Society without its leader. Elections are in order to fill the vacancies. It has been a great help to have Deng Yu-dji here and she feels that she is better here, and much happier than she could be at Kuling. Wang Shuh-hsi is also back.

The Junior class is smaller than the Senior and the loss here is much heavier than usual, but we can account for every girl and know that her failure to return has no connection with anti-Christian or anti-foreign feeling. Study elsewhere - medicine in one case U.S.A. in the other - accounts for two; teaching takes out four; sickness two; marriage, one. Two seniors went to America on Tsinghwa scholarships --one stood first and one stood third in the list, I am told. Liu Siu-an is sick. The Sophomores I do not know yet and I have not studied their statistics. Class enrollments are as follows;

| | | | |
|---------------|----|------------------|----|
| Seniors - - - | 20 | Sophomores - - - | 32 |
| Juniors - - - | 18 | Freshmen - - - | 63 |

Unclassified and special - 4

Total 137

Increase on last year - 4

Faculty ranks looked pretty thin as we neared the opening day. No Dean - and how we missed her! you, Minnie! But everything was left in perfect order and Miss Truedley and I went through the long careful list of reminders and divided the work between us, the heavier end, during these opening days, being Miss Truedley's. She had been splendid and it has been a pleasure to work with her. Every one here has been ready to do her share - and his share! Mr. Loos, our new Executive Secretary is splendid in the way he is handling his end. It's a new experience to be here and not have to run the business end of things. Except for two and a half years of the time I have been at Ginling I have had that to do. No secretary yet, which does not make for efficient administration. English and History people face an overloaded schedule until Miss Buse and Miss Sprague arrive and their work involved the Freshman class. Mr. Djang was sick so Chinese had to be arranged for. Wang Beh-han also was sick.

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Physical Education, with two vacancies, looked discouraging altho Dr. Steele-Brooke came in time to work with Miss Case on examination of students. Miss Case has not been able to make satisfactory arrangements for the teaching work for which the foreign director was needed, and no successor to Miss Church is yet in sight. At the last moment we engaged Mr. Hwang, A University of Nanking graduate for Mathematics, and a Mr. Yang, graduate of St. Johns, to work with Miss Loh in Physics, so that she does not have the full load of two courses her first year. You can see what an anxious situation we faced with practically all of the Freshman work unprovided for at the start.

Dr. Djang died on Sunday night (Sept. 8, 1925) after an illness of several weeks. Phoebe Hoh is carrying the work for the time being and classifying the Freshman with a view to dividing them into three sections on a basis of grades in Chinese. A teacher is engaged for the term, a man recommended by Prof. Senn of Southeastern. He did not come and we are trying a man with good recommendations but less prominent. Six students went with me to the Djang home the afternoon the coffin was taken away. It rests in a temple here until the burial day, fixed sometime in the winter. Mrs. Djang came in in the midst of one of my busiest mornings three days later to thank us for our kindness. Friday we had a Chinese service and last Monday I spoke in chapel on Mr. Djang's part in the college work and his faithfulness through the six years of his connection with the College.

The exercise on Thursday morning was a combination of Opening Chapel and Assembly, including the introducing of faculty to students. We eliminated notices, seeing that Freshman were given special attention in connection with their registration and in two special meetings. Things went through smoothly and Thursday night we should have been ready to start regular work except for the gaps in faculty ranks. A special schedule was arranged for Friday morning and regular work began on Saturday. The reception to new students and faculty was a very pleasant affair. Miss Cook and Miss Darrow arrived in time for the opening faculty meeting on Monday the 14th.

The first Sunday was a special College Sunday planned to bring the college family together, faculty, students and servants. At eleven we had Church in the college chapel. Miss Hoh gave a talk in Chinese - a very good talk on Equality before God and the value of all service, with a special message for the Practice School girls and the servants. After her talk those who did not understand English left and I spoke on "One Family in Heaven and Earth." In the afternoon from four to six the faculty were at home very informally to any students who wished to come to us in study or living rooms as we chose. It was a pleasant family Sunday afternoon. Then we all had supper with the students and attended the Y. W. C. A. meeting. Era Spicer spoke on "The Conflict of Loyalties."

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The first week was pretty full for Miss Truedley and me. We are using the same office but having different office hours. So far it has worked very well. Her work decreases as student schedules are fixed and Mr. Tsi is an invaluable assistant. With the very full and helpful suggestions left by Miss Vautrin, and Mr. Tsi's familiarity with all the details of the office, it has been easier than I expected to get into touch with the work which is new to me after the interval of six years in which Miss Vautrin has acted as Dean.

In China one must be prepared for social interruptions and when Hwang Tai-tai, returning to Nanking after an absence of some months, calls in the midst of a busy afternoon there is nothing to do but drop everything to be welcomed by her and feel for the time that one is a lady of leisure.

The second Sunday, faculty and students separated and we had our retreat programs. It seemed better to postpone the faculty retreat until some of the new faculty had arrived and by this time Miss Cook, Miss Darrow and Miss Sprague, and our two new Chinese teachers, Miss Loh and Miss Zia, were with us. The subject of the faculty discussion was "The Present Situation in China" based upon some of Dr. Burton's key thoughts in his address at the conference on Christian Education held in New York last April. The program will show you how this was developed and who led the different parts. It was a very helpful day and brought us all close together in our thinking. It was particularly helpful for those of us who were not here last year to get the view of it from the inside and it made it seem all the more wonderful that our days could be going on so smoothly and life seem so happy and free from strain as it has been ever since I got back. The student retreat subject was the college motto, "The Abundant Life", how to realize the abundant life. I enclose also a general outline of their program.

MRS. LAWRENCE THURSTON
President

NOV 1925

The Modernizing of the Chinese Woman
by

Mrs. Walter C. Lowdermilk

Husband, Prof. H. N. Kung

China is in a tempest of change. One catches his breath at the thought of four hundred millions of people, steeped in the ancient customs of sleeping ancestors, now sweeping forward as a great tidal wave to beat upon the shore of the modern and new and then dash and foam, trying to find a satisfactory adjustment of the old and new. Especially does this apply to the women of China.

China has essentially been a man's world. With all respects for the good teaching of Confucius, he has, nevertheless given to the billions of Chinese since his time the doctrine of the inferiority of women. Confucius says; "Women are indeed human beings but they are of a lower order than men." also "The aim of woman shall be submission to man, not the development of the mind." Thus China created a man's world and left women out except in the bearing of sons, for she must provide sons to worship his departed spirit and thus bring him eternal bliss.

But during the centuries, some women have risen to prominence. Chinese history records isolated examples of remarkable women; women who wrote or painted or governed. In the biographical diet of 1628 volumes, 376 volumes deal with the lives of celebrated women. Because of the difficulty of translation, the outside world has never been inspired by the lives of these splendid women. Only recently the writer discovered a "Joan of Arc" of far West China, whose life and deeds, four hundred years ago equal in brilliancy those of the real Joan.

One can thus in some measure understand how the new Chinese woman, with her back ground of seclusion, is able to suddenly emerge into public life with so little confusion or self consciousness. The Chinese woman has always been a part of the community. Nothing could be harder or require greater adaptation than when a bride comes into the family of her husband. It requires tact, courtesy, unselfishness and self possession to meet the difficult position of making herself acceptable to the mother-in-law and all the sister-in-laws of the big family. Every girl looks forward through the sufferings of this period to the time when she will be a mother-in-law and rule the household. No doubt it is this authority which has developed in the Chinese women her inherent ability of leadership, which promises great things for the future. The Chinese women always excell the men in a battle of words. An ancient proverb says; "Never quarrel with a woman." This did not grow up because of gallantry on the part of the man, but because of such occasions the woman invariably comes out victor and man decided it was better to refrain than to continually "lose face" before his household. But whether the Chinese woman is the "Empress Dowager" type or the meek pliable type, she is always capable and accepts responsibility. She is essentially sound and has won for herself a higher consideration than women of other Asiatic nations.

7/ The most comprehensive and far reaching change in China, greatly transcending in importance the spectacular alteration in form of government, is the present process of liberation of the women of China. It is one of the greatest social events in the history of mankind.

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Think what it means to be a girl in China today. She leaps from B. C. methods into the modern ways of the twentieth century without apparently losing her breath.

The following account from the writers own experience while in the interior Province of Szechuan, may show more clearly what some of these contrasts and changes are, for here the process of change is so apparent. While visiting a school in the city of San Sa Ba, an official invited me to come and see his wives, and bring my wonderful phonograph, expressing fluent apologies that custom prevented them from appearing on the street coming to see me... The first wife, with all the delicate graciousness of the Chinese hostess, tottered across the inner court on her "lily" feet scarcely two and a half inches long. She had never seen a foreign woman; interest and excitement fairly radiated from her. While I was being served with tea and dainties and urged to take a puff from the "family pipe" which each used in turn, blissfully unconscious that the world possessed a germ, I was plied with questions. "Where was my honorable country?" "America." Yes she had heard of the name. Then "Is America between here and Chungking?" Chungking is a part of the Yangtse River two hundred and fifty miles away and was the most distant place of which she had knowledge. Later I was introduced to the newest daughter-in-law. The parents had done the courting for this couple when they were mere children. They had never seen each other until the marriage ceremony when the tiny bride had prostrated herself in turn before her husband, his parents and the ancestral tablet. The mother-in-law was delighted to find that I could read and write in Chinese. Although she was from a family of great wealth, her ignorance was pathetic....I showed her post card pictures of a train, a sky scraper, aeroplane, automobiles, and great bridges. She was more thrilled and asked more questions than a child seeing mother goose pictures for the first time. She lamented that neither she nor any of her women acquaintances in this city could read or write but she joyfully told me that her youngest daughter Mei Yu or Beautiful Jade had learned the Classics from her brothers tutors. I was courteously asked to escort Mei Yu to Chengtu the Capitol City and place her in a modern school. I agreed and the next morning, after much confusion and talking, Beautiful Jade left the seclusion of the inner court and started by sedan chair, with her boxes of dainty silk and satin garments, to the capitol city, there to jump into the confusion of ancient China attempting to be modern in a day.

As we neared the thousand year old city gate, we rushed a motor cycle over the bumpy stone road. Imagine the sensations of this girl who had never seen anything move faster than a sedan chair, a wheel-barrow or a water buffalo. From this moment Beautiful Jade's life was made up of new sensations and thrills. As we passed along the street, she saw a Singer sewing machine making hundreds of stitches a minute; next door tailors were bending over garments made by hand with the same tediousness of centuries past. One shop will be illuminated with Standard Oil lamps or electric lights, while the shop next door was dimly lighted with the vegetable oil taper lamp of primitive China. We passed the Telegraph Office and I explained about the "Lightening Words" which tell us the news of the world, yet across the street we saw the four thousand year old professional story teller, repeating his thousand year old historical and folk stories to the eager crowd.

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On one side was a modern store with plate glass windows on which was painted "Foreign Medicines sold here" yet across the street was the old Chinese Medicine shop with dried herbs, lizards, orange peel, powdered tiger bones, and various charms hanging from the walls and ceilings. She saw tall brick buildings towering beside mud huts. On the same street with a new dental school, the old style Chinese tooth puller, with his equipment of stool and pulling lever, walked up and down the street, calling his trade and exhibiting his trophies of extracted teeth. Beautiful Jade, for the first time, saw a man and his wife walking side by side on the street. This was bold indeed, for she had not been taught that a woman should follow her husband respectfully, several steps behind, and should not assume the appearance of equality. At first this dainty sheltered girl was shocked to see school girls, wearing broad athletic shoes, walking unchaperoned on the streets. Beautiful Jade resolved that her feet too must be unbound so that she also might take gymnasium and wear the foreign shoe, even though cotton had to be used to fill the shoe where toes should have been. A regular epidemic of wrist watches had swept the students and Beautiful Jade insisted that she have one at once. Mei Yu was fast becoming a modern girl.

One of her first social functions was the wedding of a high school teacher to a University student. Our girl from an interior city was wide-eyed with astonishment when she learned that the bride and groom had done the courting themselves and the parents had had no choice in the matter. This was to be a Chinese wedding foreign style. The chapel was filled with High School girls and University men. This was Beautiful Jade's first experience of seeing young men other than her brothers. But while the girls modestly ignored the presence of the men, the latter eagerly eyed each attractive girl in her neat trim garments, for old China denied youth this privilege and new China gets thrills unknown to us. The bride, dressed in pale pink satin, instead of the proverbial red, came in an hour or so late, according to Chinese style. The groom, whose costume was rented for the occasion, came down the aisle in plug hat and wrinkled full dress evening suit, filling the air with the odor of moth balls as he passed. The minister performed a beautiful Christian service and after the bride and groom had bowed three times to the minister and three times to the guests, as an adaptation of the age long custom of "kao-taoing." Then it was announced that the University Glee Club quartet would sing a number in English. Imagine our amusement when, with great gusto, they sang "Polly Wally Doodle all the Day." But to the Chinese it was a modern wedding carried out in true foreign style and all went away happy, eager to tell details to those not fortunate enough to be invited.

Shortly after this, I was asked to chaperone a group of students to a Japanese Boycott mass meeting. The six thousand men students of this Capitol city stood at the left of the platform, while the two thousand women and girl students stood at the right. The speeches were passionate patriotic addresses with "ngai guay" or love country as their motto. To my surprise a school girl, with perfect ease, took her place on the platform and in a steady clear voice, expressed the patriotism of the women to their country. The applause which followed was as enthusiastic as that for the most brilliant speaker among the men. But the greatest significance was that a new age had begun in this ancient capitol. Men and girls met for the first time in the ages, on an equal footing, to discuss patriotism and love of country and to form a definite program.

If you could see Beautiful Jade, whom we so recently brought from her seclusion, you would see a well poised girl, discussing "Women's Rights" movements and taking a keen interest in both school and National affairs. The walls which had enclosed her and all of her kind before her have crumbled to earth. She has passed forever from the seclusion of the inner court and is a part of the ever growing advance guard of women who are seeking to express themselves and push forward the cause of womanhood in China.

We hear of the "New Woman" in China, but that does not mean the girls with extreme mannerisms, puffing the eternal cigarette and trying to ape the foreigner as depicted in the movies. The new woman is making history in China today as she successfully enters various walks of life and service and attempts to advance her cause. We cannot say that she has altogether won for herself economic independence. But whereas only a few years ago, scarcely a woman was found in public life, now we find them as teachers, students, doctors, nurses. In Shanghai is a Law School and Dental College, taught by women and for women students only. In the larger cities women are acting as Bank clerks, sales girls, telephone girls, secretaries and factory workers are increasing in great numbers. In the larger places on the coast are "Business Womens Clubs." The Chinese "Womens Home Journal" aims to inspire women to greater efforts by printing the activities of progressive women in other cities.

The progress of woman's education in China is spectacular. Seventy-five years ago the first Mission Girls School was opened and it was not until about thirty-eight years ago that the first government school for girls was opened. Yet now there are four hundred girls being educated in America, and it is estimated that there are almost seven thousand girls in the various High Schools, Normal Schools and Colleges of China.

The "Popular Education" movement represents the attempt to make China a literate nation. The One Thousand Character vocabulary is being widely taught in day and night schools to both men and women. The new Phonetic Script is being taught with success in many Mandarin speaking sections. In the Modern Province of Shansi there is practically compulsory education.

Only eleven years ago the first Suffragettes appeared in China, yet they have made splendid progress. The Shanghai Womens Union has gained considerable influence and interests itself in national as well as local affairs. The general program of the various Woman's Union is First, they want equality in property rights, and the right of succession. Second, they want equality in Marriage. A man may divorce a woman for seven reasons; Disobedience to parents-in-law, having no son, Adultery, Jealousy, leprosy. Thieving and Talkativeness. But in all the laws of China there is no provision whereby woman can be divorced from an impossible man except with his consent. The Union desires to do away with foot binding entirely where it still exists among the millions in the rural sections. Fourth, Concubinage is denounced as a crime just as bigamy is denounced in the west. A recent survey

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of Peking and other large cities, show that concubinage is growing. This is due to the fact that young China refuses to accept the courting as done by the parents and take a more pleasing girl of their own choosing.

One of the most popular subjects of discussion today is the marriage question. The East is seeing its ancient marriage custom threatened but no one seems to have a solution. The old system had its tragedies but attempts at sudden changes are having theirs. Returned students have claimed that our marriage system is the weakest part of our social structure, yet they feel that among the educated, love and personal choice must enter in. There have been many happy marriages recently, made by mutual choice, but some have been so unhappy as to make the men hesitate to marry the highly educated girl. Perhaps it is in part because she feels superior to the home duties and in part because, with all his education, the man still has the old Confucian idea in his system that after all, she is just mere woman and treats her accordingly.

Both women and men are unsettled with regard to the marriage and political questions. They are not able to say what is good. How can we expect students, the vast majority not yet mature, to have a same and balanced judgement and sound attitude of life when such brain shaking changes and contrasts are their back ground and fore ground and environment.

Land for Ginkling

1925

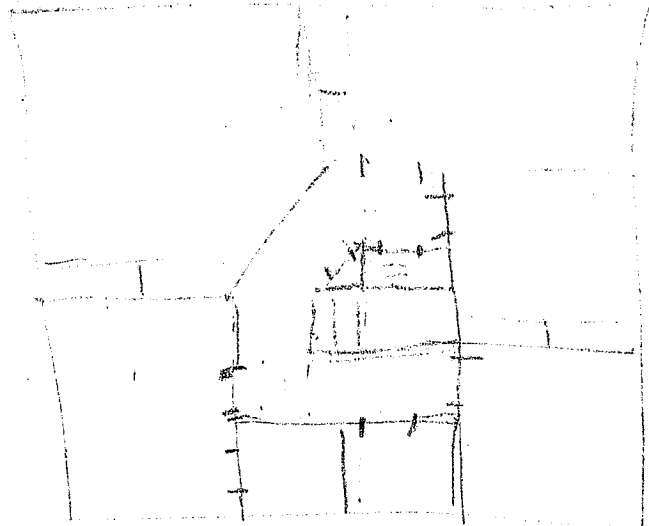
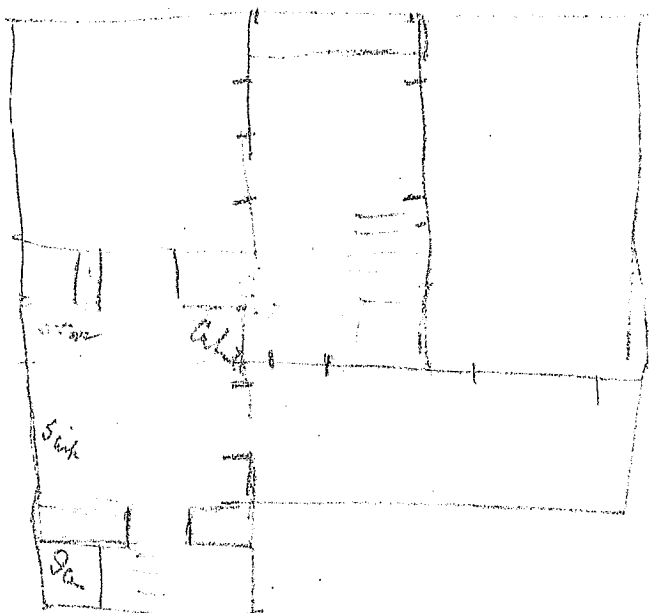
Extract from Board of Control minutes covering letter from Mrs. Thurston,
dated, November 18, 1925:

"The land map referred to in action 20 is one which has already been sent to the committee. The desirability of these extensions is quite apparent from the map. A piece of land north of the north quad-rangle and overlooking the whole campus within which the students go back and forth is the one referred to as "E". "C" is the piece of land adjoining the campus in the south-east corner. "F" and "B" are at the south and south-west. One of them is needed for the straightening out of the boundary and the other larger piece referred to as "B" is necessary to connect us with the land already purchased on the top of the hill directly west of the campus. It is also needed for the dormitories which must be added when we need to provide for more than two hundred students. The fact that so much of the land is hilly must be taken into account when our area is figured up. Buildings such as ours could not possibly be built on anything but level ground, and the larger dormitories which will be built at the rear will call for fairly large flat strips of ground."

of the building is a small one-story structure with a flat roof. The building is made of brick and has a small porch on the front. The building is located on a street corner and is surrounded by other buildings.

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with letter Feb 4/26

Faculty Teaching Load - - - December 1925

| Instructor | Course & Catalogue No. | Credits | Students | Student Hours |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|
| * Whitmer | Biology 21 | 4 | 28 | 112 |
| Reeves | Biology 31 | 4 | 7 | 28 |
| Reeves | Biology 33 | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| Reeves | Biology 44 | 2 | 3 | 6 |
| Jones | Chemistry 11 | 4 | 9 | 36 |
| Jones | Chemistry 21 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| Thomson | Chemistry 31 | 4 | 2 | 8 |
| Djang | Chinese 11A | 4 | 13 | 52 |
| Djang | Chinese 11B | 4 | 29 | 116 |
| Hoh | Chinese 11C | 4 | 15 | 60 |
| Hoh | Chinese 31 | 4 | 20 | 80 |
| Wang Beh-han | Chinese 43 | 2 | 12 | 24 |
| Wang Beh-han | Chinese 45 | 4 | 9 | 36 |
| Hanawalt | Education 31 | 4 | 12 | 48 |
| Hanawalt | Education 41 | 4 | 13 | 52 |
| * Buse | English 11A | 3 | 18 | 54 |
| Buse | English 11B | 3 | 19 | 57 |
| Buse | English 11C | 3 | 19 | 57 |
| Cook | English 21A | 2 | 12 | 24 |
| Cook | English 21B | 2 | 13 | 26 |
| Wood | English 23A | 3 | 15 | 45 |
| Wood | English 23B | 3 | 13 | 39 |
| Wood | English 31 | 2 | 20 | 40 |
| Wood | English 41 | 2 | 8 | 16 |
| Cook | English 45 | 2 | 9 | 18 |
| Sprague | History 11A | 4 | 19 | 76 |
| Sprague | History 11B | 4 | 23 | 92 |
| Sprague | History 11C | 4 | 18 | 72 |
| * Griest | History 31 | 4 | 9 | 36 |
| * Hackett | Hygiene 21 | 2 | 26 | 52 |
| Hwang | Math. 11A | 4 | 19 | 76 |
| Hwang | Math. 11B | 4 | 22 | 88 |
| Hwang | Math. 11C | 4 | 22 | 88 |
| + Grabill | Music 21 & Prac. Music | 4 | 1 | 4 |
| Grabill | Music 31 & Prac. Music | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| ↗ Case | Physical Education 23 | 2 | 5 | 10 |
| Case | Phys. Edu. 23, 33, & 34 | 4 | 8 | 32 |
| Zia | Phys. Educ. 35 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Zia | Phys. Edu. 37 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 | 2 |
| Case | Phys. Educ. 39 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Loh | Physics 21 | 4 | 9 | 36 |
| Loh | Physics 31 | 4 | 5 | 20 |
| Darrow | Psychology 21 | 3 | 28 | 84 |
| Darrow | Psychology 32 | 4 | 4 | 16 |
| Spicer | Religion 11A | 3 | 19 | 57 |
| Spicer | Religion 11B | 3 | 22 | 66 |
| Spicer | Religion 11C | 3 | 15 | 45 |
| Spicer | Religion 21 | 4 | 24 | 96 |
| Hummel & Parker | Religion 43 | 4 | 6 | 24 |
| Treudley | Sociology 21 | 4 | 17 | 68 |
| Treudley | Sociology 41 | 4 | 12 | 48 |

* Studying Chinese

+ Also teaching piano & organ - more than full time

↗ " " Physical education to whole college