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Girling  
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"Girling Vignettes" 1946-1948

"At half past five in the afternoon of April the nineteenth we arrived at Pao Chi. We were so anxious to go on our journey that we went at once to the railway station but the tickets for that night were all sold. We had to wait until the next morning. The station master was very kind. He let us put our baggage in the station for the night so that it would be easier for us to get the train the next morning. There were so many people wanting to go and the seats were not enough. A friend of one of our school-mates invited us to live in his office where there were beds and sheets. For many nights we had not been so comfortable.

"At two o'clock, early in the morning, we got up. We had to get in the train before others would be coming else we couldn't get any seats. When we arrived at the station the train had not come yet. But when the train came we found our seats without any trouble.

"The father of one of our schoolmates sent a servant to go with us. He had worked on the railway for many years and was very familiar with this road. He was very kind and helpful. In every station where we stopped he helped us buy our tickets and settle our baggage.

"For many years we had not sat on a train. The first day's journey on a railway was very exciting. We looked about at the landscape, -singing playing and chatting. The train was very crowded and the corridor and the roof were full of people.

(whose daughter graduated this year)

Shenchow  
Twenty minutes past two we arrived at Sian. The chief commander of the station invited us to a big room in the station to rest and live in. There was no express train to Shenchow the next day so we had to wait a day in Sian. Sian is a famous city in Chinese history. She has been the capital in many dynasties. There were many places worthwhile to see but it was very hot that day and we were very tired so we didn't go out. Of course we missed a lot.

Shenchow

"On the second day we continued our journey. The train went so slow that it was eleven P.M. when we arrived at Shenchow. Fortunately the chief commander in the station at Sian had told our servant in the train that we might sleep in the train that night because Shenchow is so small it is difficult to find a place to live in.

"I remember when I was a child I liked to go through a tunnel. That day we went through many long tunnels. I should have been happy but the windows couldn't be closed and the smoke and smells were so thick that we could hardly breath.

The railway between Shenchow and Loyang <sup>over 150 kilometers</sup> was destroyed during the war and had not been repaired yet. We had to go by cars <sup>or trucks</sup>. The result of our consultation at the station was that we would have a <sup>train</sup> ~~car~~ the next day. The day in which we were waiting was spent in sleeping and resting.

"Shenchow is a small place that was occupied by the Japanese last year. It is a pity to see the destroyed buildings. The people must have suffered a lot during the days of occupation. We talked to some of the local people who told us that the Japanese wanted them to help in destroying the buildings and engines. If not they were to be killed.

"The road between Shenchow and Loyang <sup>is</sup> is not a permanent one. It is very unsmooth and dusty. The roof of the <sup>bus</sup> ~~car~~ was not well fixed. It swung to and fro and it was very dangerous. Also the <sup>bus</sup> ~~car~~ driver gave no help and had no

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sense of responsibility. We had to hold it with our hands. There is only 155 kilometers between these two places but we used almost twelve hours to get there. At six P.M. we arrived at Loyang with exhausted bodies and minds. There was a thick layer of dust everywhere. When we got out of the ~~car~~ we could hardly recognize one another. But it was lucky enough we arrived in peace. *safely.*

The clock at Loyang was faster than the ~~time~~ at Sh<sup>an</sup>chow. When we arrived at the Episcopal church it was about nine. This church was rebuilt after the war. It was very small. Four people must sleep in two benches. Can you imagine how crowded we were! But we were thankful to have a place to live in and it is peaceful to live in a church.

"There had been no train for Chengchow in many days. The following day would be the first one. We could not get off before the ~~third~~ day. The pastor was very kind, making us at home and comfortable. Two schoolmates were sick because of tiredness and cold. They had two days to rest and were well again on the third day.

"Loyang is also a famous city. We also missed it. Except <sup>for</sup> sleeping and eating we almost did nothing. There was enough time for us to send a telegram. Many of us sent telegrams home and to our friends. I heard the man in the office ask why so many people in the Episcopal church were sending telegrams these days.

"On the 27th we sat on the train again. The coach where we sat was the first one after the locomotive. It was more jerky than other ones. Once we went through a tunnel. It was very smoky and hot. We thought the train must be on fire and were very afraid. But when we were out of the tunnel we knew that it was only the steam.

"We arrived at Chengchow at night. When we found our baggage it was almost eleven. Early the next morning we had to weigh our baggage again, so we decided to sit in the station that night. Except some who were going to Hunan others remained. It was a bad night--rainy and windy. We were tired, cold and sleepy but we could hardly find a shelter near by because of the bombing during the war. It was not easy to wait for the dawn that night. At about four the people who weighed the baggage came. When we had settled our baggage we went into the train. There was nothing to be seen that day. We couldn't appreciate the landscape any more. All we did was sleep, sleep and sleep. The train arrived at Hsuehchow promptly at eight."

(This letter was mailed from Hsuehchow)

*app 300 mi - from Hsuehchow*

February 1947  
(Received N.Y., June 17, 1947)

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A BRIEF REPORT OF A POULTRY PROJECT IN GINLING COLLEGE

By Blanche Wu

Beginning of the Poultry Project (1936-1937)

The general aim of our Poultry project was to serve in rural construction in such a way as to raise the economic condition of the farmers and to provide better nourishment, especially for the children. There were two definite working objectives - (1) to produce birds of high laying capacity and (2) to produce birds of high resistance to diseases.

The actual work of this Project was started in Ginling College in the spring of 1936. The work was initiated by Dr. Cora D. Reeves and was carried out by Blanche Ching-yi Wu.

Although there was a small kerosene incubator in the Biology Department, it was reported to be of no use. I put a couch in the office and an alarm clock on the desk and set the eggs in the incubator. It was very lucky that the first try was a real success, a 99% hatch. There was no brooder, hot water bottles were used to give the heat to the newly-hatched baby birds. After they were a week old, I dared to move back to my regular bedroom.

On account of limited space and inadequate equipment the work had never been on a large scale. There were only about fifteen poultry houses, half of which were large and half small. Each was wired in by wire fences so that different breeds could be kept separately. The breeds represented were White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and several other types of local birds, Pekin Ducks, Chinese geese, and a few turkeys.

Late in the fall when the hens were about to begin laying there came an epidemic. A woman servant kindly gave a chicken from her native country to her mistress and it was left in the kitchen overnight. It happened that the servant went back and forth on her way to meals past the chicken yard. One after another fowl was isolated when it was found to have the symptoms of Fowl Plague. The head of the Biology Department helped to take care of the diseased birds in the basement of the science building.

The professor of parasitology helped to study each case in detail, trying to make serum and I took care of the remainder of the birds. Finally, all but twelve were wiped out by this awful disease.

A year course in Poultry was offered in the college curriculum in the fall of 1936, and a Poultry Club was organized for the students and faculty from the departments of biology from both Nanking University and Ginling College. Graduating theses were written by the biology majors along the line of poultry such as Parasites on Ducks and Growth of Baby Chicks in relation to Rations.

The eggs from our Poultry Plant were not enough and also were not qualified according to the age of the parents, therefore we bought hatching eggs from other sources for the spring of 1937. This season Pulorum was the early trouble and chicken cholera was the other trouble. As a result the death rate was found to be about 60%.

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Work during the Sino-Japanese War (1937-1942)

After only one and a half year's experience, the war broke out. We decided to continue the project with "no adventure, no gain" as the watchword. The first problem was naturally chicken feed, the second problem was protection of the valuable stock and the third the daily care of the flock. Though some of the feed had been already purchased, no one knew how long the siege would last. The last load of feed was brought when I had to borrow a mule carriage from the Department of Agriculture of Nanking University and went almost as far as HsiaKwan while airplanes roared in the sky and refugees swarmed to refugee camps. A part of the good stock was moved into the basement of the Science Building. The rest were left where they were. The understanding was that we were to be ready to go to the dugout at the signal of the first siren, and actually go into the dugout at the urgent siren signal. However, the boy servant usually ran away long before the urgent siren sounded, so I had to attend to the daily routine even when the urgent call of the siren came.

The plan in my mind was something like this. In case I had to abandon the Poultry Project, I would begin by giving up the geese first, the ducks next, and the chickens last. The servants were afraid that the bombers would hear the noise of geese and would then drop their bombs. To quiet such fears, practically all the geese, most of the ducks, and some of the chickens of the second grade were killed for meat and soup for the needy. After the eggs were weighed and recorded, some were given as gifts at Christmas, New Year's Day and Easter; some were sold, and some were left for the enemy to enjoy.

When the refugee camp was packed with 11,000 women, we could not take any more. I remember one acquaintance who begged me to let her in "as a caretaker of your chickens." I finally put her in the hallway in the basement. She proved to be a great help in taking care of the birds when I had an acute case of bronchitis. She went home when conditions became a little safer.

When the refugee camp was about to dissolve, two younger girls came to beg me to stay. "If you will only let us stay in your college," they said, "we will be willing to do any hard job for you." The elder one proved to be one of my best assistants for three years. How I missed her! Such a capable and responsible girl!

A special course in Poultry Raising was given in the summer school in 1938. More work could be done by this time in poultry study, as the conditions were gradually becoming better. By the end of 1940, six booklets on Poultry had been written: (1) Eggs, (2) Baby Chicks, (3) Chicken Diseases, (4) Management of Mature Birds, (5) Light Reading of Stories, Jokes Proverbs and Rhymes, and (6) Different Ways of Preparing Fowl Meat and Eggs. Five have already been published and given away or sold at a very low price.

By the end of 1941, a whole room of specimens of different types of diseases for demonstration from the dissection of each case had been prepared. One of the specimens was the abnormal development of a baby chick which had four legs in addition to a pair of regular wings. It lived about a week and died when it was carelessly left too long in a sunbath.

A Poultry Club was established in the community. A Poultry Demonstration was given one day, and a great many people came to attend our program. Some extension work had been carried on in connection with the Agriculture Station of Nanking University. A sort of Egg Cooperative had been started with the hope of encouraging the farmers and workmen to produce better eggs, and, consequently, to receive better pay.

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Strictly fresh eggs from our own products were sold to mothers for their babies and little children. Only good healthy birds were sold. Those for stock were sold only after they had reached the age of two years.. There were more and more demands for first-grade eggs, hatching eggs, and stock birds as Ginling had already won a name in Nanking. We spent a good deal of money during the first few years, but the fifth year appeared a promising one.

Then suddenly came the Pearl Harbor affair. Our campus was surrounded by Japanese soldiers at seven o'clock in the morning. Soon quite a number came in to search. The Americans were more or less confined. I was elected to be the Chairman of the Emergency Committee and the principal of the Experimental Course - a Middle School with 3 years for junior high school and 3 years for senior high school. In the spring of 1942, according to the "rumor", Ginling was in danger of being taken for military use. We were busy trying to find help to avoid this. One day an order actually came asking us to close quickly. We sent in a petition to postpone the date, so as to give us time to finish up our semester's work.

As soon as we sent our students and teachers home, late in the evening, after it was dark, I moved some birds in burlap sacks, a few at a time, in a private rickshaw, to my friends' homes or to students' homes. I also moved out the things that did not appear to belong to the school or things actually borrowed from other friends. I dared not move into any mission compound for fear of being driven out at any moment. Fortunately, a former high school biology student helped me to find a lodge where there was a corner of the garden I could use for my birds. The western exposure of the house I was to move into was unsatisfactory, but it was the only possibility. I finished up the remainder of the school work in another week, and a second week's work brought the completion of that chicken yard.

#### Poultry Work, 1942-1945

On June 20th, 1942, we became refugees in Nanking. In the morning, the so-called head officers came to check up the possessions of the College in each building. After every article was marked, the keys for each building were given into the hands of the Japanese. They locked the buildings. That afternoon, our personal belongings had to be examined by their soldiers. Ginling people were constantly hastened away at the blowing of whistles. People who once went out of the gate were not allowed to return. By four o'clock, practically everybody was out except the poultry servant, a young maid, a faithful student, a relative, and myself. I had to take my belongings from the South Hill Residence to the chicken yard, from the chicken yard to the campus proper near the Science Building, and then drag them all the way to the main gate. By the time we left the College gate, it was nearly seven o'clock in the evening. It was a miserable, horrible and desolate sight.

It was the beginning of July when I began to gather up my baby chicks, hens, and cocks from various homes. About a third of what I moved out was gone. In August, another tragedy occurred. Four growing chicks bought from the street by the landlord became sick and died. Very soon, one after another chicken got the same chicken pest and died. However, I knew by spring I would have a new batch in order to maintain the stock on hand. Interest continued, and the Poultry Club met once in a while. Two poultry contests were held. The few birds I had left took two prizes in one and seven prizes in the other. I took care of the chickens myself. Eventually, the eighth booklet, "The Flying World", was finished.

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From various observations in the community of Nanking and in my own personal experiences, the most common diseases which cause the greatest loss and discouragement in poultry work are: (1) plorum, (2) coccidiosis, (3) chicken cholera, and (4) fowl plague or pest.

Through the handling of hens with the pest, I found a correlation between the color of eggs and the health of the birds. For instance, the color of chicken eggs varied according to the stages of pest from brown to pale white or from pale white to brown, according to the degree of recovery. Chinese used to believe that brown eggs are more nourishing. Among breeds which ordinarily lay brown eggs, there may be some truth to this theory.

#### Since Victory.

Hurrah! Hurrah! The Victory has come! A committee of three got back the Ginling buildings, and two of us moved in. I was then too busy for triple duties, and, fortunately, a faithful old servant was found to take care of my birds. On week days I performed my duty as principal of the Middle School and attended to some College affairs; but, on weekends, I was the supervisor of the poultry work. Dr. Reeves sent me \$100 gold with which I bought a Chinese breed called "nine catties yellow".

In the late spring and early summer of 1946, I tried every possible way to hatch about 50 to 60 baby chicks. As a result of the occupation by the Japanese Garrison Headquarters, there was a thorough destruction of all equipment and great damage to our buildings, especially to the interiors. Naturally, there was not a single trace of the poultry equipment left. Moreover, what had formerly been lovely lawns and beautiful gardens had now become a wilderness. Uneven ground and tall weeds were excellent hiding places for many weasels. Baby chicks and ducklings disappeared by dozens and twenties, and most of this year's hatch was lost in this way. What a great loss!

Early in the summer of this year, a cable came from Mr. C. E. Gibson, 16250 Via Primero, San Lorenzo, Calif., saying:

"Can you arrange for the distribution for incubation of sixty-two thousand hatching eggs from registered flocks? These eggs will be delivered seven days old and at no cost to you. Cable immediate answer collect."

I am very sorry to say that we had to reply in the negative just because there is no incubation available to make use of this good opportunity to improve our own poultry plant and also our neighbors in the vicinity of Nanking. However, I sent a request to postpone this offer until a more favorable time.

As rehabilitation progressed, we managed the eggs in such a way that some could be given to returning friends as tokens of warm welcome.

Certain of my friends who are interested in my poultry work have been kind enough to lend me a number of chickens which pulled through the fowl plague two or three times. These will help considerably in working toward a purpose which has not yet been achieved.

Since the College opened in September, I have been teaching in the Department of Biology as well as continuing with my poultry project. Recently, a poultry house in sections has been newly provided by the College, one section for ducks and geese, one for baby chicks, and two for laying hens. The birds registered so far number 2100. What

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we desperately need now is an electric-type incubator of 500-1000 capacity, two incubator thermometers, a brooder, some more good stock, a fund to publish the booklets still unpublished, funds to pay a salary to an assistant, money for digging ditches, levelling ground, cutting weeds and building fences. Whenever we are successful in satisfying these needs, the project will move along smoothly toward the achievement of our general aims.

In conclusion, I may say that I have found my work with the poultry project and my teaching in the Biology Department and in the high school during the war years extremely interesting. Twenty years have passed since I joined the faculty of Ginling College, and ten years since I began the poultry project. From 1936-1942, this project was supported by the College; from 1942-46, it was supported personally. After hard and strenuous work all these years, I naturally look forward to a change and rest, and an opportunity to do some traveling to get some advanced ideas in scientific fields. It may be that atomic energy may have something to offer even in the realm of eggs! Such are my dreams, and through work and faith, I hope these dreams may come true.

March 11, 1947

NEWS FROM GINLING COLLEGE

Everybody says that it is like a heaven here; how peaceful Ginling girls are!

As it is spring now, everything becomes new. The campus of Ginling College is bright and beautiful. School began on the twenty-fourth of last month. Since we have had only two weeks of classes, there have not been many activities for the students, especially the freshmen. We have been here for just one term and are not yet very familiar with the school and with our own fellow students. I hope we can get the Ginling Spirit to develop ourselves and have more contacts with each other very soon.

There are one hundred and thirty three students in our class. They came from many different places in China. Everybody has her own dialect; so there are more than thirty different dialects spoken. The Cantonese is the hardest to understand. But we all have the same writing and in school we all talk in Mandarin, as people speak in English all over the world.

There was formerly an Abundant Life Committee in Ginling College. It is composed of the good members elected by the students. They worked for the welfare of every student and of the school. This term they changed the name to Student Self-Government. Last Wednesday we held a meeting to install the new officers. The ceremony was performed publicly with suitable Christian exercises, simple but very impressive.

When the college moved back to Nanking, after this long war, Dr. Wu ordered six hundred iron beds from America. But there was no news about the beds for a long time. Fortunately the beds arrived last week. How happy we were to see the long-expected iron beds. But when we saw it's the double-deckers we were not quite satisfied, until we tried the beds and found them far more comfortable than the canvas cots we were using. So there is no grumbling any more.

Everyday afternoon from three to three half past, there is a motorized post office on our campus which gives us much convenience for sending letters. We feel very happy here because everything is so perfect and beautiful. How grateful we should be to our dear Ginling College!!!

Last Wednesday night we had the Dormitory basketball game. It was very exciting and interesting. Every dormitory selected its best players to take part in the game. The scores were very close. We could hear the cheering and clapping far away. It was really an excellent contest!

By Wang Ai-ling  
Freshman English Major

Rec'd April, 1947

THE ENGLISH CLUB

By Wang Mih

Our Club is made up by the English majors of both Ginling College and the University of Nanking. At the beginning of every term, we select our officers. This term, the officers are:

Chairman	Miss Wang Mih
Vice-chairman	Mr. Lin Pao Kung (U.N.)
Secretary	Mr. Hwang Cheng Chiang (U.N.)
Treasurer	Miss Bao Lan Mei

(At first we had these four only. Later, according to our need, two were added: General Manager, Mr. Sun Sze Yuan, and Recreationist, Miss Lao Yuan Hwai.)

Before this term, the English Club was invariably divided into several groups; e.g. drama, poetry, bulletin, etc. This term, we decided to concentrate in drama. We may have other activities if we decided to have, such as outings and social gatherings. In fact, we have done both. Our first meeting was a social one with games and folk dances. As to the other, we made a trip to Chenkiang last Saturday (March 29th)

The drama group (the members of which are almost coincide with those of the English Club) is a flexible one. It can be divided into two smaller groups if needed. In our first two meetings, we chose not to divide it. This evening (the third meeting) we have decided to break it into two with Mr. Nerborune and Miss Tau each in charge of one.

Our aim is to read plays, and if possible to produce them. A Dr. Drake from the British Council is helping us. In our last two meetings, while we were trying to act with copies of plays in our hands, he gave us some invaluable suggestions about timing, rhythm and position. His demonstrations of his theories were especially interesting. Some of his gestures and motions were so funny that we burst out laughing. Miss Kirk is never absent in our meetings. She often gives us valuable suggestions. Her presence itself is indispensable to keep up our morale.

Usually, about a dozen are present in a meeting. Among these, only 3 or 4 are boys. We feel the man shortage acutely when we select the actors.

Wanting to reap good results, we must put more time into it. Our trouble is that most of us have little time to spare. Our schedules are very heavy.

(Miss Wang Mih is a Junior Student (2nd semester), English major. Kiangsu Province. 22 years old. Transferred to Ginling in 1944 from Chekiang University where she had been an engineering student for 2 years. Because of ill health she transferred to Ginling (at Chengtu) and was a student there for 2 months in the English Department. She then took a position with the American Army as a statistician in the Department of Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants, Quartermaster's Headquarters, where she worked for 4½ months. She then returned to study at Ginling in the fall of 1945)

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(Received 5/14/47)

A TRIP TO CHEN-KIANG

(Senior Composition by Bao Lan-mei, English Major at Ginling College)

March 29th was a National holiday in commemoration of the seventy-two martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the founding of our Chinese Republic thirty-six years ago. Therefore, in order to celebrate this great event, a plan was drawn up by the History majors, and taken up by the English majors of both Ginling College and the University of Nanking for a visit to Chin Kiang - a beauty spot about an hour and a half's train journey from Hsia Kuan Station.

The eagerly-looked-for day arrived, and the dawn promised that it would be a fair one through the indication of a veil of mist that softly spread adross the morning sky. By arrangement, the members of this day's expedition were all to meet on the front lawn of Nanking University at 7:30 a.m. From there, we were to start off together for Hsia Kuan Station - presumably by trucks. Therefore, by 6 a.m. the dormitories of Ginling College were already astir with whoops and yells in preparation for that exciting day. Soon a few fellow-English majors were well-fitted in slacks, blouses and woolies, ready for the first step of the journey - the twenty minutes of brisk walk to Nanking University. If ever we were credited with punctuality we certainly would have been that day, for when we arrived at the gate of Nanking University, not another soul was yet in sight! However, we did not have to wait long and soon the gateway was seething with bubbles and trills of mirth and laughter.

Then a truck arrived. Were we all to pile into that one vehicle! - the seventy to eighty of us? Impossible! So it was decided that all the History majors were to go by truck, while some members of the party would go by bus. We English majors were in luck, for we soon had two private cars and a jeep at our disposal!

About 8:30 a.m. we reached Hsia Kwan Station, where the train was already awaiting to carry us on to our next stage of fun and exploration. Originally, it was planned that this expedition was only to be confined to the History and English Departments, but in order to make up an adequate number of about a hundred passengers, so that a private coach of the train could be reserved, the Geography Department was also welcomed in; besides them came also quite a number of the Faculty, so that, actually, judging from the crush in the two carriages, we far exceeded the originally proposed number. However, "the more the merrier!" and we certainly were a merry party who sang and laughed, whistled and hummed between lively chatterings, keeping in rhythm with the steady galloping sounds of the train.

At times, I gazed out of the windows at Purple Mountain ranges, fresh green fields, and soft serene pastures; I thought how dream-like everything was, for who would have imagined that such beauties could exist so close to that dusty and tumultuous city of Nanking!

The train journey flew by like a flash, and soon we were treading gaily along the quaint little cobbled streets of Chin Kiang, towards what was called Chin Shan T'sih, "the golden mountain temple". This was the first and largest of the three temples which attract so many visitors all through the year. Beside halls and chambers fully filled and decorated with gold and bronze buddas and other images, there was a most enticing pagoda of a great height in the midst of the surrounding temple buildings. A spiral staircase of very rickety and narrow steps wound up and up, seemingly unendingly, in the dark interior of the pagoda. But what were these few moments of toilsome and even perilous climb compared with what was in store at the end - the breath-taking picture of God's creation, the solemn mountains and sparkling waters, mellow fields and gently waving and nodding willows, in addition to man's handiwork of mighty roof-tops dazzling in the sunlight.

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The next place that we visited was called Chiao-Shan, which we reached after thirty minutes walk and twenty minutes boat-ride. On Chiao-Shan, however, we did not linger, owing perhaps to hunger or to the heat of the sun. Therefore, all that can be said of this place is that we enjoyed a hearty picnic lunch of bread and butter, meat and jam, in one of the solemn empty halls next to the main hall of the "Temple of Intelligence" which more golden images sat in state and dignity.

Then we English Majors with a few other members of the party returned to the boat which conveyed us across to the third beauty spot, named the "Sweet Dew Temple". On reaching the banks of this place, we were told that the boat was returning to Chiao Shan to pick up the rest of the party and then was returning straight back to the Station at Chin-Kiang. This meant that those who wished to visit "Sweet Dew Temple" would have to walk three miles back to the station. It was then about 3 p.m., so some of us thought we would be wiser to stay on the boat, for fear of losing the 5 p.m. train, which might happen if we ventured to walk a few more miles through the visit to the temple. Paradoxically, it was we, the lazy ones, who missed the train! and the more enterprising and energetic people not only caught the train but also had into the bargain visited the last of the three temples which we all should have done.

However, though tired and dirty in addition to having had to wait for another later train, our gaiety was not much dampened, and we arrived back at Ginling College contented and happy at about 10 p.m., feeling that the trip was well worth while, and the holiday well spent.

*Written for "Asia Calling"*

May 26, 1947

### GINLING

A college that moved 1600 miles inland to escape an invading army, and then after nine years of exile returned to its devastated campus and started at once to rebuild its academic program and rehabilitate its physical plant, must have some very strong convictions about the value of an education. Such a college is Ginling in Nanking, China, and the story of this college is one of vision and devotion, courage and tenacity, and above all, faith.

Ginling was founded in 1915 by a group of far-sighted Christian women, both American and Chinese, who wanted to offer to the girls of China the opportunity for modern higher education. During the 32 years of its history, Ginling has sought to bring the best of the West to these girls and to develop in them those qualities of character that will make them worthy leaders in their communities.

There were just nine girls enrolled when Ginling first opened its doors, and those nine were very brave, for a college for women was a new idea in China, and there were many who prophesied no good from it.

Ginling's first home was in an old official mansion in the crowded southern section of Nanking, and here in 1919, the first class of five was graduated. The present president of the College, Dr. Wu Yi-fang, was a member of that first class. By 1923 the College had outgrown its original quarters and had moved to a spacious and beautiful campus in the northwestern part of the city. Here growth was steady, not only in numbers, but in accomplishment, in aspirations and in service. Each year, more and more girls came to Ginling, and each year's graduates found ever-enlarging opportunities opening before them.

Then came the war, and with it, the end of an era in Ginling's history. Realizing that it would be impossible to open college in Nanking in the fall of

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1937, the authorities decided to move west to Free China. The journey was a long and difficult one. By train and boat, sampan, wheelbarrow, sedan chair and rickshaw, and on foot, faculty and students covered the weary miles, taking with them all the college equipment, books and personal possessions they could manage.

On the hospitable West China Union University campus, they shared academic facilities with their host and three other refugee institutions, and carried on a creditable program in spite of crowded quarters and lack of most essentials for normal living.

After nine years of refugee life, Ginling moved back to the home campus in Nanking in the summer of 1946. The return journey was in many ways more difficult than the outgoing trip had been, but it was still a triumphant march, for they were going home - back to their own campus in the national capital, freed at last from an army of occupation! Hope and joy and deep thanksgiving went with them on that march, and helped them meet the staggering problems that faced them on their arrival.

The Japanese had used the Ginling campus as a military headquarters, and grounds and buildings had been sorely mistreated. Outstanding losses included the heating plant and most of the plumbing, all scientific supplies and equipment, most of the furniture and a large part of the library. The buildings were still standing, but in desperate need of repairs inside and out. The problem of rehabilitation was made especially difficult by the lack of almost all building supplies and the prohibitive price of those that were available.

Opening college under these conditions was an act of faith and superb courage, but these are qualities that Ginling has in plenty, and so in September 1946, work began again on the home campus. The enrollment was the largest in the history of the College and even then only about one tenth of the applicants could be admitted.

MAY 26 1947

Ginling

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It was no easy, gay and comfortable life that these young women found at Ginling. They lived in unheated dormitories, and most of them slept on the floor for six months until beds arrived from America. Their science laboratories were bare, their library in utmost confusion, their social hall furnished with only odd stools and an occasional table, scraps of furniture left by the Japanese. A faculty less loyal, or a student body less determined would have despaired, but Ginling went to work to bring order and beauty out of this chaos, and to reestablish the college of their hopes and dreams. /

How well they have succeeded in this first year is indicated by some of their activities.

In spite of empty shelves and meager equipment in the chemistry laboratories, three girls graduating in chemistry have set to work on a joint project of writing a textbook on general chemistry for use in middle schools in China. Only a few chapters are yet to be written before the book is ready for publication.

Most of Ginling's pianos and music equipment were lost during the war but by borrowing some things and buying the most essential, it has been possible to carry on creditable music work, and this year there will be six music majors in the graduating class. The Sociology Department has always been one of the strongest at Ginling, and for many years the College has sponsored a rural station that had for its object the double purpose of providing a field laboratory for sociology students and serving the underprivileged women and children of the community. This year the girls have operated such a station in a village about 12 miles from the campus. Here they have started a feeding center where milk provided by CNRRA has been distributed to children from two weeks to twelve years of age. The station has received recognition as the best managed in the area and was allotted extra supplies of milk to enable it to continue its work even after others had been closed down.

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Ginling

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The president and genius and guiding spirit of Ginling is world-famous Dr. Wu Yi-fang. It would take a whole book to tell of all the interesting and important things that Dr. Wu has done, many of them not related to her work as president of a woman's college, but all of them contributing toward better opportunities for women. Both Church and State have profited by her leadership and wisdom, and have bestowed highest honors upon her. She has been the President of the Chinese National Y. W. C. A., the leader of the Chinese delegation at the Madras Conference, and for eleven years the Chairman of the Chinese National Christian Council. She is a member of the Peoples Political Council, and the only woman ever to serve as a Chairman of that august body. She was one of China's delegates at the San Francisco Conference, and hers was the first Chinese signature on the Charter adopted at that historic meeting. Her name is known in China and abroad, and her counsel is sought in the highest quarters, but her heart is in Ginling, and her life has been devoted to the building of a college where Chinese girls will have the opportunity and incentive to develop into worthy leaders of their countrymen. With Dr. Wu as an example, can they fail?

Cornelia S. Mills

*Student Essay*

院學理文子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING CHINA

Titles of Theses written by Members of the Senior Class, June, 1947

Chinese Department

- Djang Shu-ying-----A Study of "Hung Lan Mang"  
Li Shwen-lan-----A Study of Poems of Wang Gig-kong

English Department

- Lu Wen-ging-----Thomas Hardy's Use of Nature in Seven of  
His Novels

History Department

- Du Yung-fang-----A Study of the Great Families of Ching Dynasty  
Gin Yun-fang-----The Study of the Affairs of Kwei-Wang of  
South Ming Dynasty  
Hsia Hwei-an-----The Reformation of Internal Affairs and Foreign  
Policy of Lu Hung-chang  
Li Shuh-fen-----A Statistical Study of Prime Ministers of  
Ming Dynasty  
Tsao Gwei-dji-----A Study of the Han Lineage of the Ching Emperors  
Tsien Chin-gwan-----The Political Thought of Liang Gih-tsao  
Yen Djang-yuen-----The Public Opinion and Diplomacy of Hsien and  
Tang Periods  
Gweh Dzieh-en-----Robert Morrison, His Works and Ideals

Music Department

- Gao Sze-tsung-----Vocal Recital  
Hu Shi-hwei-----Piano Recital  
Hwang Shuh-hwa-----Piano Recital  
Hwang Yu-lien-----Vocal Recital  
Ling Chung-ying-----Piano Recital  
Shen Sung-wei-----Piano Recital

Sociology Department

- Dju-Gi-yü-----The Social Thought of Liang Gih-tsao  
Lai Shuh-yin-----An Experiment on Child Welfare Work  
(15 children from 6 to 9 years old)  
Li Djeng-lan-----The Study of the Lives of 50 School Boys  
in Long Yao Road  
Li Li-lien-----A Study of the Families of 450 Middle School  
Boys in Nanking  
Liu I-hsing-----A Study on the Occupations of the Alumnae of  
Ginling College  
Lo Ai-mei-----The Ideal Family  
Ou Shuh-hsien-----Present Day Analysis of the Social Thought of  
Fung Yu-lan  
Yuen Yen-ho-----An Experiment in Child Welfare Work  
(17 children from 10-12 years old)

Biology Department

- Chen I -----Protozoa of College Ponds  
Lui An-mei-----Parasites of Chickens in Nanking

院學理文子女陵金  
GINLING COLLEGE  
NANKING CHINA

JUN 1947

Chemistry Department

Djang Feng-ya-----Preliminary Analysis on Pei-yoh, A Chinese Medicine  
Feng Dzao-fang-----Action of Lead Tetra-acetate on Beta Methyl  
Naphthalene and some other Related Compounds  
Gwan Ying-chien-----Preliminary Analysis on Pei-yoh, A Chinese Medicine  
Gwoh Kai-gtsh-----Action of Lead Tetra-acetate upon Certain  
Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Their Derivatives

Home Economics Department

Djao Dji-ying-----The Value of Soybeans in Modern Nutrition  
Ling Chung-djih-----Flower Arrangement  
Lin Yueh-dwan-----Children's Fears  
I Fuh-sin-----A Study of Play Activities Among the Nursery  
School Children  
Stueh Deh-yü-----Test of Ability of Children to Draw Men  
Tsai Hwei-ling-----Study of Preschool Children's Clothing  
Tsai Siu-ling-----Suitable Picture Book for Chinese Preschool  
Children with Illustrations  
Tseo Deh-shan-----Intelligent Quotient and School Achievement  
Yeh Dzing-wan-----Food Habits of Nursery School Children

Geography Department

Yang Wen-yuen-----The Economic Geography of Ming Kiang

Ginling College-- 23rd Annual Field Day.

NEWS LETTER  
Recd 11/8/47

November 1st was a great day for the whole college, but especially for the Physical Education Department. It was a warm, sunny, autumn day, and everyone was glad to have such a justification for relaxing in the sunshine and watching the events that were run off in good order.

Since the athletic field was completely ruined by the Japanese, and had to be made over from the start, the Field Meet last year had to be held on the front quadrangle. There was no complaint at this required substitution, but this year the whole event was planned with whole-hearted enthusiasm and in the best Ginling tradition. Committees had been appointed well in advance and posters stimulated enthusiasm among faculty and students. Many guests were invited. The track and field are once again in quite good repair, and the students showed good training in all events.

At 12:30 the students began to assemble in their appointed places for roll-call. Attendance is required for the opening and closing ceremonies, and was not difficult to secure, for no-one wanted to miss this big event.

At exactly 1 o'clock, Miss Hwang Yen-hwa, the announcer for the day, declared the 23rd Annual Field Day open. The drum sounded and the students marched on the field in the traditional parade, each class being preceded by its leader carrying the class banner. Each class did its best to win the marching competition. When the students were all finally in position before the reviewing stand where the faculty, judges, and guests were seated, they stood at attention while the Ginling banner was raised on the flagpole at the south end of the field. Then Dr. Chang Siao-sung, (representing Dr. Wu, (who had to be in Shanghai to attend a meeting of the China Christian Education Association) spoke on the significance of the day in Ginling tradition, emphasizing the spirit of sportsmanship and recreation. Then as the afternoon passed, the various events were called over the microphone, and the field was a scene of activity and enthusiastic applause, as the ~~various events~~ 60 and 100 meter dashes and the 600 meter relay were run off on the track, and the Broad jump, standing broad jump relay, running broad jump, high jump, tug of war, shot put, baseball throw, and boxing demonstration went on in various sections of the field. By the time these events were completed, and the volleyball game between the seniors and the special P. E. students started, the sun had almost disappeared behind the hills at the west of the campus. The volleyball game was exciting and hard fought, but the seniors finally won two out of three games, and the students quickly assembled in front of the reviewing stand to hear the decisions of the judges and receive the awards. Mimeographed announcements of winners were already in the hands of the guests, and the paper banners given as awards to the various groups were accepted by their leaders from Dr. Chang with the traditional bow. Awards were as follows:

I. Track and Field

- Group: 1. special P.C. Classes  
2. class of 1950  
3. class of 1948  
4. class of 1949  
5. class of 1951

III. Ball Games

- Base Ball--Class of 1951  
Volley Ball--Class of 1948

II. Group Games

- A. Tug of War  
1. Class of 1949  
B. 600 meter Relay Race  
1. class of 1950  
2. class of 1948  
3. class of 1951  
record 1 min. 47.4 sec.  
C. Standing Broad Jump Relay  
1. Class of 1951  
2. Special P.E. classes  
3. Class of 1948  
Record 16.27 meters.

AUG 14 1947

IV. Group Spirit and Marching.

1. Special P. E. Classes
2. Class of 1948
3. Class of 1949
4. Class of 1950
5. Class of 1951

Following the awards, the students and faculty stood at attention while the College Banner was lowered from the flagpole and presented to the Dean of Students, Dr. Chang. This dignified ceremony could not be photographed because it took place after dark. The hearty singing of the College song closed the ceremony, and Field Day was over for another year.

Although Physical Education is not a large department when measured in terms of major students, it is one of the most active because it serves all the students on the campus. The above records show that all classes show training and skills in some of the events.

On November 12th, a national holiday celebrating the birthday of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, a city-wide athletic meet was held in Nanking. Students from Ginling College, Central University and Chang Yin Normal College and individual entries competed. Ginling College broke the city record in the 80-meter hurdle race, and took first place in the following nine events: 80 meter hurdle, running broad jump, shot put, 60-meter dash, 100-meter dash, discuss throw, javelin throw, 200-meter dash, and 400-meter relay. In addition, Ginling took 7 second places, 3 third places, 5 fourth places, and 4 fifth places.

(I shall try to get some pictures of the winners and send them later.  
Enclosed are pictures of the

1. Opening March--Field Day, Nov. 1, 1947
2. Flag raising " " "
3. The High Jump " " "
4. The Broad Jump " " "
5. The Shot-put " " "

Helen Plaum

GINLING COLLEGE

The Home Economics Department

Ginling College was originally organized on the plan of a liberal arts college, with courses offered only in academic subjects. In response to an increasing demand for women with practical training, the Home Economics Department was established in 1939, when the College was a refugee college on the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu, Szechuan. With a few borrowed books and a laboratory set up in borrowed space in the basement of the Physics Building, the courses were developed, and the first class of four majors graduated in 1942. After victory, the little equipment we had was reduced because of the difficulties of transportation when we returned to our own campus in Nanking. The equipment which we left in the laboratories of other science departments and which would have been useful to the Home Economics Department had all been removed by the Japanese military when they took possession of the campus after Pearl Harbor.

Facilities available to the Home Economics Department during 1946-47.

- (a) Two laboratory rooms were borrowed from the biology and physics departments, and with whatever equipment could be borrowed or invented, the department has carried on its classes. Cooking classes were carried on with the use of makeshift temporary stoves and utensils, and the standard of work was, naturally, far below what the College knows it ought to be. Nutrition courses were offered by Dr. Lu Gwei-djen, who held a chair in the Child Welfare Training Program, the funds for which were provided by United Service to China.
- (b) Home Management House. In an effort to provide some training in home management, a very simple Chinese building (formerly a faculty residence) was utilized as a home management house. The construction and arrangement of the building are definitely unsuitable for that purpose. Furthermore, the building is badly needed for its original purpose - a faculty residence. Although we have managed to get along without it for this year, the housing of faculty is an exceedingly acute problem, and it is doubtful if we can manage to use it for a home management house during the coming year, particularly since it serves so inadequately that purpose. Our real need is a home-management house, simple and attractive and carefully planned for efficient housekeeping. Either in connection with this house or in a nearby building, we need laboratories for cooking, nutrition, and clothing.
- (c) Nursery School. Students in the Home Economics Department who are interested in children's work may get practical training at the Ginling College Child Welfare Center, where a nursery school is conducted under the supervision of the Home Economics staff. While this center is also in need of improved buildings and equipment, that need is not as urgent as the need of the home management house and laboratories mentioned above.

Faculty now on staff or available.

- (a) Dr. Mary Frances Reed, Chairman of the Department.  
B.S. degree in Home Economics, Kansas State College, Manhattan, Kan. 1928  
1 year training at Merrill Palmer School, Detroit, in child development and nursery school work, 1928-29.  
M.A. degree, Ohio University, Athens, 1931, in education and child development.  
Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1941, in psychology.

Taught 6 years, Okla. A. & M. College, Stillwater, Okla.  
Taught part-time, 2 years, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.  
Taught 5 years at V. P. I., Blacksburg, Va.  
Appointed to Ginling by Methodist Board, 1946, for three-year term.

- (b) Miss Sun Tsung-min, Professor  
B.A. Yenching University, 1931  
M.S. Oregon State College, 1939  
1 semester, Home Economics Department, University of California, Berkeley, 1939.  
1931-1938 - Taught in Girls' Middle Schools  
Assistant in Yenching University Home Economics Department, 1939-41.  
Staff Member of Central Public Health Institute, 1941-43.  
Superintendent of Nursery School, 1943-44.  
Ginling College Home Economics Department, 1944-47.
- (c) Miss Hwang Yen-hwa, Instructor  
B.A. Ginling College, 1942  
Ginling College Home Economics Staff, 1942-47  
Special field - food and clothing  
In Charge of Home Management House, 1946-47  
Training in canning and food preservation under UNRRA program, Shanghai, May 1947
- (d) Mrs. Ma Cheng Kwoh-chi (will join staff in 1947).  
B.A. University of California  
Certificate from Pratt Institute of Home Economics, New York  
On staff of O.W.I. in San Francisco  
Returned to China in spring, 1947. Will teach clothing and textiles.
- (e) Mrs. Suen-i Wu Chang (will join staff in 1947 - part time.)  
B.A. Ginling College, 1936  
2 years in Rural Service work, Sociology Dept.  
Went to America 1939  
Ph.D. Oregon State College  
Training at Merrill Palmer School  
Returned to China in spring, 1947

Statement of immediate needs of Home Economics Department, Ginling College

I. Physical Equipment

- a. Home Management house, with furnishings and equipment.
- b. Adequate laboratories and laboratory equipment for classes in clothing, cooking, nutrition, etc.

II. Teaching Equipment

- a. Books and reference materials
- b. Magazine subscriptions
- c. Equipment for demonstrations.
- d. Visual aids, film strips, etc.

III. Personnel

- a. Expert in nutrition (preferably one who can teach organic chemistry to home economics students.)
- b. Experienced instructors in home economics.
  1. Support for one experienced person from America for the year 1947-48, and preferably for a 3-year period.)
  2. Funds for the support of the Chinese staff.

#### IV. Scholarships.

- a. For graduate study in America by faculty and alumnae
- b. For promising, but needy, students to study at Ginling College.

#### Funds Available.

During the past year, the College has been able to supply only enough funds for the maintenance and minimum needs of the department. It has provided salary for one full-time professor and one full-time instructor, both Chinese. The salary of Dr. Mary Frances Reed is provided by the Methodist Mission Board.

#### Importance of the Department

The Home Economics Department is one of the fastest growing departments in the College. Last year it was the third largest department, with 43 majors; sociology and English departments had a slightly larger enrollment. With more adequate facilities, the Home Economics Department could have a much larger enrollment.

The graduates of the department have already made a fine record for themselves and for the College. Six of them are married, three have positions in the China Nutrition Aid Society, and others are teaching in middle schools or in nurses' training schools. One of our first graduates, Miss Hwang Yen-hwa, has a keen interest in foods and diet. In connection with a project we hope to be able to have this fall, we sent Miss Hwang to Shanghai for a 5-week training program in canning and food-preservation conducted by UNRRA. The UNRRA people complimented her highly on her understanding of principles of nutrition, her ready comprehension of English, and her ability to work with others with less understanding of English. Miss Hwang has been the resident teacher in the home management house during the past year, and has been successful with the students. Another graduate, Miss Hu Liang-tsen, was chosen by CNRRA to take charge of all feeding stations in this area, established under philanthropic and religious organizations, milk supplied by CNRRA, and she has been considered an exceptionally successful worker in this field.

#### Opportunities for Students Majoring in Home Economics

The College is continually being requested to supply graduates trained in this department. Requests come from many sources, and students who choose this field will find many opportunities for useful service. Among the possibilities are:

1. Hospital dieticians and nutrition specialists in boarding school and college dormitory kitchens.
2. Nursery Schools and Child Welfare Centers. In addition to institutional care for children made destitute by the war, nursery schools are needed to care for children whose mothers are business or professional women with full-time jobs. Chinese educators have begun to realize the importance of training in the early years for the proper development of personality, and much needed training of both children and parents is being done through Child Welfare Centers.
3. Extension work in homes through mothers' clubs, being established in cities and villages.
4. Teaching of Home Economics in Middle Schools and Colleges.
5. Research work in modern methods and tools for efficient housekeeping, in view of the increasing cost of labor and the necessity for reducing household servants.

GINLING COLLEGEHistorical Statement

Ginling College, located in China's capital city, Nanking, was founded in 1913 by a group of Christian women who recognized the need for higher education, under Christian influence, for Chinese women. Five American mission boards - Presbyterian, Methodist (North and South), Baptist, and Disciples of Christ - originally provided support for the College. Now, these boards and three additional mission boards - Episcopal, Reformed Church, and London Missionary Society - and Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts (which adopted Ginling as her sister college) provide the support from abroad. The College opened in 1915 in rented buildings. In 1923, it moved to its present site - a campus of 50 acres and 9 main buildings, secured from funds raised in America in 1920-22 for the Seven Interdenominational Christian Colleges for Women in the Orient.

When the College opened in 1915, it had a student body of nine, and a faculty of six. Mrs. Lawrence Thurston (Mt. Holyoke) was the first president, and directed the College until 1928, when Dr. Wu Yi-fang, a member of the first graduating class, was called to the presidency, and has held that position ever since. Through periods of political and financial crisis and the war years, the College has maintained a steady upward growth. It now has a student body of around 400, and 700 alumnae. The College is registered under the Ministry of Education of the Republic of China, and incorporated under the Regents of the University of the State of New York. It grants a Bachelor of Arts degree which is recognized throughout China and abroad. Faculty members, of whom 1/8 are westerners, hold degrees from outstanding universities in China, America and Europe. Some of them are now doing advanced study in America on refresher scholarships with the purpose of bringing themselves up-to-date on educational developments which took place during the war years when they were isolated in West China. Some Ginling alumnae are also engaged in study abroad, and some hold important positions in international organizations. In China, many hold positions of leadership in the fields of education, science, medicine, social service, religious work, government service, and home-making. (See alumnae statistics attached.)

The College is organized on the plan of American women's colleges of liberal arts and sciences. Majors are offered in the following subjects: Chinese, English, History, Music, Sociology, Physical Education, Biology, Chemistry, Home Economics, and Geography. Pre-medical and pre-nursing courses are offered, and students can do directed teaching in the Ginling College Practice School. The Ginling College Child Welfare Center and the Ginling College Rural Service Station provide practical training for students going into social work. A student government organization, department clubs, a literacy class for campus servants, Christian Fellowship groups, a Sunday School for neighborhood children, and other activities provide opportunity for students for voluntary participation and self-expression. Students are admitted through an entrance examination system. They come from practically every province of China; from government, private, and mission middle schools; and represent every class of society. A number of scholarships are available to needy students.

Because of the Japanese occupation, Ginling moved to Chengtu, Szechuan, in 1937. From 1937-38 a refugee camp of 12,000 women and children occupied the campus. From 1938 - 1942, a middle school was conducted and vocational classes were organized for women who had lost their husbands in the war. From 1942 to 1945, the campus was used as the Headquarters of the Garrison Commander of the Japanese. Because of their abuse of the grounds and buildings, and their removal of the library, laboratory equipment, heating and plumbing systems, and furniture, the College suffered a severe setback. Inflation and rehabilitation have made the first year on the home campus a trying one, and both are a long way from solution. Nevertheless, during the war years and the years of rehabilitation, the faculty and students have worked with a fine spirit and the College has done its best to maintain its aim toward a high standard of

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1947

Historical Statement  
Sept. 1947

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academic scholarship and integrity of purpose. It has tried to maintain its curriculum and add useful instruction wherever possible. In Chengtu, a Home Economics Department was added. It is hoped that the Department of Education may soon be restored, and that the College may be enabled to provide increasingly effective training for leadership among the women of China.

(From a girl who went in the vacation to Janshow with the group)

"A number of lovely small faces appeared in my recollection. I realized that these are the children whom I knew and made friends with while I was there in their village. I remembered that they played around with me for a few days. I could not find any differences between them and those of the city families and well-educated parents, except in appearance. But the teen-age boys and girls did show a great deal of difference from our school children. The older they were, the more different they seemed. This fact helps us to know that God gives the same thing at birth. Because of the differences of environment and the unequal chances of education, we become different types of persons.

We hope to fight to the bitter end and win the victory. This cannot be done if we lack man power. We want to establish a new China, we long for a better life, yet nothing can be done if we leave a great majority of our people in that condition.

In the farmers' homes of China their living conditions are awfully low. They know not what comfort is. They know nothing but working, working like an animal. It is terrible to imagine that thousands of children have been born of such families and grow up to be ignorant workers of low efficiency like their parents and ancestors.

We cannot stand aside from this. The only thing which we can do now is to give ourselves to these children of to-day. We should go to their homes with ability to help and the interest to work. We may start nurseries, schools, etc., to help to train the children in the right way. We should let them grow up in the environment which will give them good habits, right thoughts, and fundamental abilities to be good citizens. If this kind of work will be successfully done, the future of our wishes may be brighter.

A new idea came to my mind recently that if I hadn't come to Szechwan last year, and I hadn't entered college, where would I be now? What would I be doing? Would I be living in the world, or would I be staying at home with my grandmother, an old, kind woman, in my native province? Would I have a happier life than now or would I be feeling sorry for my trying circumstances?

These words beat in my heart when I was reading The Return of the Native, and an ideal family life came to my mind immediately. A healthy plain ~~is~~ surrounded by the hills and mountains, and the Yangtze River flows across its middle way as a tar-road runs through a busy city. A small village, which is my native place, appears in this beautiful scene. There are just about three hundred families, and not more than a thousand villagers. They are very lovely and happy. Every day when the sun just shows half of his face above the hillside, all the farmers begin their work in the fields, and finish after the moon rises in the sky. When their work is done, their leisure time begins.

It is more beautiful in the spring than at other seasons. The peach flowers are blossoming and the pea or yellow oil flowers are fragrant. My grandmother takes all of her grandsons and granddaughters to the hills and we have a picnic under the sunshine. My grandmother says, "Edith, you are the oldest one among the children and you must teach a game first." I stand up and teach them how to sing the song, "Against Our Enemies." They learn it very quickly. Then my younger sister and her little fiance, who is one of the cousins, dance for us. After many games my grandmother tells a story. We are very quiet to sit beside her and look at her smiling face. She talks about a brave soldier who died during the war because he wanted to save his army. Then she says that the Japanese are cruel and our Chinese people, who are controlled by them are very poor. When she finishes her word, we all say, "When we grow up, we will revenge our country." Grandmother smiles and says, "I hope that all of you can remember what you have said today." Then she takes out some candies, cakes and fruit from her basket for our dinner and we are all very happy. After the dinner we are bathed by the sunshine on the hills and we go home at four o'clock. What a happy pleasant day it is!

Oh, that is just a dream and an ideal. My grandmother has died, and the land is lost, and I am now wandering in a foreign province which is far away from my native place. I cannot stay with her again and I cannot return to that lovely place. My brothers and sisters are scattered by the enemy, and I am sent to school by somebody. I am lonely now and I am the one who loses her relatives, friends, and her native province.

-By a Sophomore, writing an exercise beginning with the first sentence given here, "A new idea came to me recently"

A new idea came to me recently. As soon as I saw the bulletin of the Committee for Voluntary Service for the people in the interior during the summer vacation, I thought how I might spend my vacation time.

Everybody thinks that during the vacation one can do anything one likes. Of course one may, but can we just spend all our precious time playing and doing nothing?

During this hard period we who are being educated have a heavy responsibility to do some work for our country. What kind of work can I do and when can I do it? I think I am not strong enough to go to the interior, the Tribes ~~Land~~ Country, on foot, but there are a lot of uneducated people near Chengtu who know too little. I should avail myself of this opportunity to teach them.

General Chiang said, "The people are more important than the soldiers; the country districts are more important than the cities." He meant the victory or defeat will result from the success of the combined efforts of the whole community. Therefore I shall spend some weeks in the villages to organize the people of the countryside; shall give them the daily news from the war zones; shall tell them why we are fighting Japan; shall explain to them what condition we are living in; shall train them how to do their best for their country, as well as teach the children in the country.

I shall study more in order to get as much knowledge as I can. I think study is the richest, the most delightful part of a college life. In the four years we cannot get much in the classroom, so I shall avail myself of this opportunity in my future vacations to study more.

I shall make a trip to Mt. O'mei for a few weeks. Long ago I heard that Mt. O'mei, situated in Szechwan, is one of the four sacred mountains in China. There are many temples, monasteries, and other monuments in this mountain. In my imagination, this place is very solemn, mysterious and interesting. I have longed to go there for a long time, but I could not go there within a summer vacation for it was too far from where I lived. Now I am living in Szechwan and shall have a vacation, so I shall visit there in the summer vacation. *Can visit the sacred mountain this summer.*

.....

Spencer A. Roberts

團體

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 曉 振 子 景 瑞 嘉 之 景  
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 鮑 江 王 振 臣 佟 朱 佟 陳 張 劉 樓 俞 堂 王 陳 劉

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生化中法地家音體社  
基年會  
學青生

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真音職  
履福履

會同鄉會  
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廣東同鄉會  
寧波同鄉會

報壁

綠洲 (自治會學術部)  
實踐 (自治會)  
烏鴉 (中國文學會)  
文化學系壁報  
小雨 (1951級春班)  
英文系壁報

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## The Joys of my College Life.

College is a precious place for high practical education. It is sure that Ginling is the best college for women to obtain their best training. I think it is important for me to be happy, joyful and merry in order to match my good opportunity in coming and studying in Ginling. In fact, I have always really enjoyed my college life since I have come to Ginling. I believe that I shall be happy from now on, because life in Ginling College is really a life full of joys.

As I first came to Ginling I found many things which are different from my high school life, and it seemed harder than the high school life also. But it is strange! great joys have come out gradually. Now, let me tell you them one by one.

Physically, I have enjoyed it through two sides: first, the physical education; second, the training rules. According to the first, I have realized that my attitude toward my body and my attitude toward play are both important and full of fun. Whenever I changed my clothes for gymnastics, I just felt that I would become a joyous person and must act lively as a young girl ought to act. When I have been in the game, I have felt that I can know the things about games more and more day by day. So I was and am very happy in it. According to the second place, I have trained myself and forced myself in keeping the rules, the good, healthy rules. I have to be very honest and quick in changing clothes and drinking water. I have gotten my body very well and strong now from these physical helps, so I was and am very happy.

Socially, I have to confess that from this point I really have gotten great, great pleasure. Before I came to Ginling, an unknown friend of mine wrote to me during this summer and I got my first joy. When I first came to Ginling the Social Committee of our Y.W.C.A. looked after me as well as they could. They told me where to live, to dine and how to do everything. I felt just as if I was in a home; so I got my second joy. Then as the college opened, I entered the Y.W.C.A. as a member of it, and I got many features of joy from it, and so I got my third joy. In short, I have gotten as great joys as in my home and even greater than that, from the social point.

Mentally, I have gotten great, great joys from both my texts and from my reference readings. I have really known that my own knowledge is very slight, so I have found everything important and interesting to learn. I cannot tell you the joyfulness of each one by one just now, because they are so much and great for me to write, so I only say that from this point I have known the learning of my college life is the most joyful thing in all my life.

Spiritually, I have known that the interest of the spiritual point is similar to that of the mental point. This is the difference of our college and the other government or private colleges. "Worship as the source of knowledge" as the Bible says, and I have realized that the happiness through this point is very very wonderful and great. In having chapel, I have enjoyed its silence and solemnity, it has improved my spiritual knowledge very much. Whenever I enter the chapel, I felt that I am in the gloom of my Heavenly Father and at the feet of my Saviour Jesus Christ, so whether singing hymns or reading Scripture or prayer I have enjoyed it very much. On Sunday I can visit, rest and enjoy my restful and joyful Sunday life and can serve others in visiting neighbors and can worship God in Bible reading and church service. In my every day life, I have joys through my morning watches in the early morning, I have gotten my strength and joyfulness from my Father, as no other body could tell if she did not really have the nearest relationship with God.

In short, I did and do have a great deal of joy during my starting life of Ginling College. There are still more of which I have not told you above. I only say that I was and am and shall be a joyful person in all of my college life; and so I may become a joyful person all through my long, long life in the world. So lastly, let me sing the College Song that my president, Mrs. Thurston has taught me in her first meeting with us Freshmen September the 16th.

We are from Ginling, Ginling are we,  
Sing for gladness right merrily,  
Long life to our G.C!  
Rah! Rah! Rah!  
We are from Ginling, Ginling are we,  
Sing for gladness right merrily,  
And now we are together, happy are we,  
Long life to our G.C!

## MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE

I was born in a pagan home. The religion of my parents was a sort of combination of Buddhism and Confucianism--the former perhaps playing a more important part. As a child I was taught Confucian doctrines, and also believed in spirits and a spiritual world. When I was ten years old, my mother was converted to Christianity, so she decided to send me to a mission school to study. At the end of my first year in that school I was baptized at my mother's will. Religious education in that institution was given mainly through direct instruction. However, I came to have some idea about the history of the Hebrew religion and the life of Christ--though there were lots of questions and doubts in my mind concerning some of the stories and miracles in the Bible.

Later on I entered another mission school where I studied for four years. During these years I came to have a truer conception of God and my understanding of Christianity became deeper. Moreover, I began to experience Christianity. Both private worship and group worship came to have a real meaning for me in stead of just habit and form, and religion became the center of my outlook on life and a reality indeed. Even then I still had in mind some notions about Christian faith which I did not quite understand, i.e., the problem of human suffering, man's freedom and God's will, the theory of evolution and the story of creation in Genesis, etc. I kept pondering on them for quite a long time.

In the spring of 1931 I entered Ginling College. My reason for choosing this institution is because it is a college for women only. I believe woman, especially in the present situation of China, has her unique place in society and therefore should have special training in order to be able to render unique contributions to China.

The first thing that impressed me deeply at Ginling was its atmosphere--the quiet and beautiful campus as well as the noble personality of the president and the faculty, which made me feel so glad of my choice of coming to Ginling and not to any other institution. I can recall how from the very beginning I started to form the habit of keeping my morning watch outdoors. O, how I enjoyed the quietness and beauty of the campus in the freshness of morning light! I used to go up to the hill, walking in the woods singing "I come to the garden alone, while the dew is still on the roses," and felt a sense of the presence of God so real and vivid that I have never had such experience before. Not only in the beauty of nature that surrounds the campus I see God, but also in the devotional meetings I feel His presence and find peace and rest in the assurance of His love and care. In the chapel service, the Thursday evening prayer meeting, the Y. W. service, the Bible class and the church service we get into the spirit of group worship and the sense of fellowship certainly confirms and strengthens my faith.

Then the courses I took on religion and philosophy--how they open my eyes to see into the depth of reality, and bring me to a deeper and fuller understanding of the true meaning of discipleship. Besides religion and ethics, I can never forget the course I had in astronomy, for it enlivens my faith in God--in His power and wisdom as well as in His love and care. My study of astronomy and geology serve to clear up the misleading conception of conflict between evolution and creation which used to trouble my mind, and I become fully convinced that the laws of nature reveal the infinite intelligence, wonder and beauty of God, the creator of the universe.

Now the last and most important factor of my religious life at Ginling is the personalities I have in contact. They are the most real inspirations to me, bearing the greatest and lasting influence on my life, because I see in them the God whom Christ came to reveal, and by their life they have made God nearer and more real to me and my confidence in the cause of the Kingdom a surer and stronger one. So when I recall the precious memories of my college days I cannot but give thanks to God for His guidance that had directed my steps to Ginling where I learned the true meaning of "abundant life" and being trained to live up to it. Now my college days are over, and I am working in a government school where abundant life is wanted, and so I am trying to give my best for God and for men by sharing with them the abundant life I've got from my beloved Ginling College.

THE OLD ORDER PASSES

Play written by a  
Ginling Student

Act 1  
The Women.

(It is a room that has seen better days. The scrolls which were hung about the walls typified learning and good taste. At the back center there is a square table with two chairs by its side. At the right is a large "Kong" on which two women sat cross legged. Between them is a liter of old clothes and scattered embroidery. At the left are three trunks piled one on the other and a desk loaded with books. A door at the right leads to the yard. It is in the early afternoon when the leisured are resting, but here where there is no leisure, there can be no rest. The women are busy sewing. The younger, a charming woman with large eyes, is embroidering, while the older, whom age has bereft of the clearness of sight, is mending old clothes. The older woman sighs.)

Li Man. Mother.

Old Li. When will my son come back? When? Will he ever come back?

Li Mah. Mother, dwell not on the past any longer, the present is urgent.

We have not enough to feed ourselves.

Old Li. I cannot forget the past. My son, my big brave son. Where is he now?

Li Man. I do not forget the past. But I will not let my thoughts dwell upon it for long. I must think of the present.

Old Li. What is the present without my son? (fiercely) How can you know?

I nursed him through his tender years; I held him when he was hot with fever; I cried with him that day his father lay still in his coffin; and now, he is gone, gone I know not where. How can you know what it is to lose him?

Li Man. Mother, you forget, he was my husband.

Old Li. True, but what is that compared to a mother's feeling? He has been my life the moment he came into being. When his tiny hands clasped mine for the first time, he clasped my heart as well. From that day on I have had my whole being in him. Now he is gone. Where? I do not even know whether he is dead or alive.

Li Mah. He is dead. Had he been alive, he would have come back to us.

Old Li. How can one be sure? He might have been held in captivity.

Li Mah. Mother. I have thought about this for long and I feel sure that he

is dead. The boxers are dispersed. Their power is broken. Whence then have they power to hold my husband? Besides, of what use can he be to them that they should seek to hold him? He has not riches to pay a princely ransom, nor has he strength to help them in their looting. But..(She drops her embroidery to wipe a tear) But, I can't forget that he died for us.

Old Li. It was an evil day when the boxers came, they with their hope of killing the foreigners. If they had done that, I would have no cause to mourn, but they started to kill the Christians saying that they could tell a Christian by looking at him. My son was no Christian. Christian indeed! We are faithful worshippers of the Buddha. And yet, that night he went out for food, he never came returned. Oh, my son, my son! Would that he had stayed with us!

Li Mah. Mother, calm yourself. Think of your health. He could not bear to see us die and we had been without food for three days. Chi Er cried so. But, it is the will of fate that he should be taken. He was so good and kind. It is hard, so hard.....

Old Li. What is there to live for now? (Off stage, a little girl's voice is heard. "Mother, mother, come and see this wonderful monkey.")

Li Man. There is Chi Er to live for. Now truly will I put aside the past and live for the present. Hope not for my husband's return. He is dead. To build false hope is but to invite despair and here there can be no hope. I will live for the present and you must help me.

Old Li. How can I help? I am old; my hands are feeble; my eyesight poorly. I cannot embroider and patching old clothes brings but little money. (Chi Er runs in. She is a little girl of ten, lively and happy).

Chi Er. Mother, why didn't you come out to see the monkey? It was most interesting. Such a cute little thing. It wore a cap and rode on a white goat.

Li Mah. (smiling) I must embroider, my girl, and so must you learn to do from now on.

Chi Er. But mother, don't you want me to become a learned scholar now? Father was one. I want to be like him. (Going over to the desk and gazing at the books in reverence and awe.) I have all these to learn but I will know them all. Then would I truly be my father's daughter.

Li Mah. That is not to be, my daughter. Had you been a boy, you might then be able to win the place that your father's death has taken from us. But you are only a girl. It will be impossible to struggle. Women of our station can never hope to rise in the world today, and so you must bear your lot with peace and dignity. Your grandmother will teach you all the arts that best become a woman. You must leave your books and learn with care all that she has to teach you.

Old Li. I am old. It would be better if you taught her. You embroider well.

Li Mah. Mother, if I were here, I would. But I'm afraid that I must leave you.

Old Li. Leave us'. Oh my daughter, where can you go?

Li Mah. Mother, you know that we cannot go on like this. The neighbors are kind. They have lent us rice and wood but they are poor themselves. This sewing cannot keep us three. I have seen others do it. I too will go. I will go to help in some rich family. They pay us well. Neighbor Wong spoke of a place where they need one to take care of a little girl. If they will take me, I shall go.

Old Li. My daughter. That I should live to see this day! You a servant in another's house! You who had once commanded others to do your bidding.

Li Mah. It is nothing. We will yet see better days. But now, I must go for we cannot live on the charity of others. I shall often come back to see you, whenever I can, and bring you my earnings. You must take care of Chi Er for me and teach her to be true mistress of an honest man's home. More than that I cannot hope for at present.

Chi Er. Mother, where are you going? I want to go too.

Li Mah. No, my own, you must be a good girl and take care of grandmother, she is old and needs you to take care of her. I will go and earn money for you. Then you can have new clothes when the New Year comes.

Chi Er. Oh, can I really? I want a red dress like the one Little Wu had last year. Oh, mother. I'm so glad. But I want to go with you.

Li Mah. Who will take care of grandmother, then? My child, go and prepare a cup of tea for her. (Chi Er goes out).

Li Mah. Mother, in another ten days, I must go, for neighbor Wong told me to go at the beginning of the new month. For three days I shall be on trial and then, if I meet with the approval of the mistress, I shall be allowed to stay.

Old Li. Approval! (pause) What family is this?

Li Mah. It is the Chang's family. They have three children, all daughters. I am to take care of the youngest, a child ten months old. (Neighbor Wu comes in. She is a woman of around forty, jovial and happy-hearted.)

Wu. Is Neighbor Li in?

Li Mah. (getting up to meet her) Yes, come in. (She brings her to the Kong) Please sit down while I go to prepare for some tea.

Wu. Do not trouble yourself.

Li Mah. It's no trouble at all. (She goes out)

Wu. Old Li, I have good news for you.

Old Li. My son? Where is he?

Wu. No, no, it is not of your son. You must put aside such thoughts. But it is about your daughter-in-law. She is young and fair. You are poor. Would it not be better for her to marry again? Then would you all be more comfortable off.

Old Li. What will my son say to this? His wife, married to another!

Wu. Your son is dead. Of that there can be little doubt. Besides, he would rather see her happy with another than that you should all suffer poverty and want. Now listen. There is a young widower, thirty years old, who desires to marry. He is a well to do merchant, and wants some one who will be a mother to his two children. He is a good man for I know his sister. If Li Mah is willing, it would be a good match. He is willing to give three hundred dollars to you as a gift for her help in his home.

Old Li. It is a good proposition. Better this than that she should hire herself out as a servant. But you must ask her. She has been a good daughter to me and I have not the heart to send her away against her will, nor have I the heart to stand in the way of her happiness. (Li Mah comes in with the tea which she places before her mother-in-law and guest.)

Wu. Then I have your consent? (Old Li bows her head).

Li Mah. You will drink a little tea?

(She sits down on a stool and commences embroidering.)

Wu. Thank you. I have come to you with a proposition, neighbor. (Li Mah looks up and inclines her head.)

There is one by the name of Chao who seeks your hand in marriage. He is a merchant and well to do. He is a widower with two children. If you consent to the match, he will be a good husband to you. He is kind. I know his sister.

Li Mah. Mother, do you desire me to go?

Old Li. I will weep to see you leave but I cannot say no when it might mean your happiness.

Li Mah. Do you know this man?

Wu. He is honest and kind. I know his sister.

Li Mah. And his gift? How much will he give to my mother.

Wu. Three hundred dollars.

Li Mah. It is well (a pause). But, you are aged, my mother. I should not leave you.

Old Li. Do not think of me, my daughter. The young have life before them, the old must live on memories.

Wu. Nay, good neighbor, it need not be so. The man is willing to have you live with them. He has no parents of his own and is alone with his children. The sister of whom I spoke of is married. You can help with the children.

Li Mah. Then am I satisfied. And Chi Er? She goes with me of course?

Wu. That's the only thing which he will not consent to. You know how people talk about a wife who has children by another. "An oil bottle dragged along". It is not a good name. Besides, it is a hard thing to be a step mother, more so when one has children of ones own. If it had been a boy, you might feel reluctant for he would carry on the family name. But Chi Er is only a girl.

Li Man. She is my child, and all I Have.

Wu. Yes, but she will soon belong to another. Surely you will not reject such a promising proposition for a girl? I shall be glad to care for her if you will but pay a little toward her keep. I care not for the money for she is a good child, but we are poor.

Li Mah. Thank you, but it cannot be. Chi Er needs me and I will stay with her.

Wu. Think of your happiness.

Li Man. Better to starve with those you love than dwell in luxury mourning for your love. No, I will not change my daughter's misery for my own happiness. I thank you, good neighbor, for your thought and care, but I would rather work to keep her than live in comfort without her. As a servant, she will still be my own, as a wife, she will be lost to me forever.

Wu. (standing up) Well, I am grieved. I shall let him know of your decision. But I wish it could have been otherwise.

Li Mah. Thank you again. It cannot be otherwise.

Wu. I must be going then. Good day.

Li Mah. Come again. (Wu leaves)

Old Li. My daughter, is she worth your sacrifice? She is only a girl.

Li Mah. She is my child. Have you not just told me what it is to lose a son? Do I not then feel the same for a daughter, I who have no son? I would feel justified in marrying again if it could bring comfort to your old age and give a home to my child. For myself, I care not. But I shall not be able to meet my husband beneath the yellow springs if I seek that comfort through his daughter's happiness. Mother, I cannot.

Act II  
The Service

(Ten years have passed; ten years of hardships and tears. It was hard for the mistress of a home to accustom herself to the lot of a servant, to come and go at the beckoning of a master's hand, to serve and never dream of being served, to be cheerful and obliging when the heart is aching to hold her own. But as the years went by she has learned to form new ties. For ten years she has worked for the Chang's and in the little child she came to nurse, she has found a new daughter.

Seated at one end of a big square table by the window, she is again busily sewing but now it is a little girl's light pink gown. She is patching it by the light of the summer evening. The dress has been torn by the wind, so the child Yung Bao had explained when asked about it. Li Mah smiles to herself and wipes her oval shaped spectacles with the corner of her blue cotton dress.)

Yung Bao. (running into the room) Amah, amah, guests to see you! Guess who they are! Quick!

Li Mah. (looking up over the rim of her spectacles) Guests to see me? Who can they be? (She smooths her faultless hair and straightens her clothes.)

Yung Bao. There are two of them.

Li Mah. Two? Who can they be? Have I seen them before?

Yung Bao. Haven't you! I'll give you three guesses.

Li Mah. Is that Chang Ma and Ah Wong?

Yung Bao. No!

Li Mah. Is it Ah Ling and Fei Bao?

Yung Bao. No!

Li Mah. (with a smile) Then I give up guessing!

Yung Bao. Look, here they are! (announcing them with the gesture of a trained butler) Chi Er, Ah Lan.

(Chi Er enters. She is now a woman and a bride of two summers with

a baby of her own. One remembers the time when she was but a child)  
Chi Er. Mother. How Yung Bao has grown! She is much taller than Ah Lan now.

Li Mah. (fondly) And much smarter too.

Yung Bao. Where is Ah Lan? I want to show her my new doll which mother sent me. It's a big one and it can cry.

Chi Er. The child is afraid to come in. She begged me to bring her, but now that she is here she is too shy to come up. Neighbor Shu was glad enough to have her off her hands for the afternoon.

Yung Bao. I will go and take her to the play room. There's nobody there and we can play doll. (She skips out.)

Li Mah. (Looking after her with a smile) How pretty she is! So like the you of ten years ago and yet so different. If your father had come back to us, who knows but that we too might be living in a house of our own? But it is all in the hands of the gods. (There is a pause.)

Chi Er. Mother, I had a letter from Wu Ping this morning.

Li Mah. Shall I ask Yung Bao to read it to us?

Chi Er. There is no need. I took it to the fortune teller on our street and he read it to me. Wu Ping is ill.

Li Mah. Ill! Is it anything serious?

Chi Er. I don't know. He has had a fever for over a week and cannot eat. He wrote asking us to go to him as soon as possible.

Li Mah. Does it not cost a great deal of money to travel so far?

Chi Er. Yes, but he will send the money. He wants us to go and stay with him in Shanghai.

Li Mah. They say it is very expensive to live in the city of Shanghai. Here in the north the houses are cheap. But in Shanghai a room costs many dollars.

- Chi Er. Yes, but Wu Ping has a new job in the bank and earns twenty five dollars a month besides frequent tips from the masters. He has already arranged for us all to share a room with the wife of his friend. He himself will stay at the bank until he is better. Oh, mother, let us go to him immediately. Men do not know how to take care of themselves in times of illness. What if anything should happen to him?
- Li Mah. Nothing will happen to him, my child. The gods are kind. During the two years that he has been away, I have asked for their protection. Tonight I will pray to them. Still, it is wise that you should go. A man must have his wife by him in times of illness. You can arrange to leave the baby with a neighbor? I shall go sometimes to see that all is well.
- Chi Er. But he asked us all to go together and live with him. You have worked for so long to help us. I'm more than grateful that you will be able to rest now.
- Li Mah. Does he say that he wants you to close your house here?
- Chi Er. Yes, mother, that is what he means. He wants us to live with him in Shanghai.
- Li Mah. If that is the case, you must take baby with you. But, my daughter, I shall miss you.
- Chi Er. What do you mean? Aren't you going with us?
- Li Mah. No, I cannot go.
- Chi Er. But, mother, why?
- Li Mah. Yung Bao needs me.
- Chi Er. That can easily be arranged. Chang Mah is looking for a place. She is trustworthy and can take your place here.
- Li Mah. She can do the work here, but she cannot take my place. How can she being new have the feelings that I have toward Yung Bao? I have taken care of her ever since she was ten months old.

Chi Er. But she is not your daughter. Surely I need you more than she does.

Li Mah. You are grown. You have a husband to help you and a son to care for. Yung Bao is alone here. I cannot leave her while her own mother is yet over the seas.

Chi Er. Surely blood is the strongest tie of all. If mistress knew, she would certainly let you go.

Li Mah. That she would if she were here. She is ever kind and thoughtful. But I cannot take advantage of her absence. When mistress went over the seas, she called me to her room and said to me, "Li Mah, duty calls your master to sail across the sea and I must go with him. But Yung Bao we cannot take with us for she has been adopted by her uncle. It grieves me to leave her for she will soon understand that the aunt whom she calls mother is not her own. She is a sensitive child and I'm afraid that it will hurt her greatly. But you have taken care of her since she was a baby. You know how. Take good care of her. This charge I leave with you." Heaven knows how hard it has been for Yung Bao. It was inevitable that she should find out the truth. People talk, teasing her in their thoughtlessness. It has hurt her to know that she has been given away to another for she feels that it is because her own cares not for her greatly. The wound has cut deep. She needs love and care. The present mistress is kind but a foster mother is never like one's own. Besides, she has a child of her own now. Yung Bao, young as she is, feels the difference. Oh, the tears that she has wept! I cannot leave her, I must stay to help her whenever she needs help.

Chi Er. You do not think of yourself, mother. You will be alone after we are gone. Oh, how can I leave you alone, and yet... ..

Li Mah. My daughter, go. I have thought of myself. It pains me to have you leave me. But, Yung Bao's need is greater than ours. I have my duty to perform.

Chi Er. Will you not reconsider this, mother? Do not make your decision now. We will wait.

Li Mah. What good will that do? Time cannot change the truth. Do not make me go through the possibilities again. I know that this is the right thing to do. To go over it again is but to suffer a second hell.

Chi Er. Then I must leave without you? It takes out all the joy of my departure.

Li Mah. Do not be pained. If you go, you should go soon. Wu Ping is ill and needs you to take care of him. I will pray to the gods. You too must do your part. Eat no flesh. Offer incense to the Gods. They will listen to our prayers if we pray to them in earnest. You need not trouble to answer the letter. I will ask Yung Bao to write it for us. She can write now. If your father had lived, you too would have been able to write. But it is growing late, you had better go now.

Chi Er. Yes, mother, we must be going now. How I wish it could have been otherwise. I shall miss you so.

Li Mah. I would be more comfortable if it were otherwise, but it cannot be. Always I shall feel that I have shirked my duty, and always I shall hear Yung Bao calling to me.

Chi Er. Well, good-bye, mother.

Li Mah. Good bye, my daughter. I will ask leave tomorrow to come and help you.

(Chi Er goes out. Li Mah gazes through the window, the sewing idle on her lap. There is a pause. Yung Bao enters)

Yung Bao. Li Mah, why does Chi Er have to go so soon? I want to play with Ah Lan. I don't want her to go.

Li Mah. My child, there's an end to all things. The pleasantest feast must scatter and the happiest gathering must sever. But would that blood need not be torn apart.

Yung Bao. What are you saying? I don't understand.

Li Mah. Chi Er is going away.

Yung Bao. Where to?

Li Mah. She is going to Shanghai. Chi Er's husband is ill and wants her to go. She will take the baby also. They want me to go also.

Yung Bao. But you are not going, are you? You can't go. I won't let you go. What will I do without you?

Li Mah. (smiling) No, I will not leave you.

Yung Bao. I'm so glad. I was afraid that you might want to go. (pause) Tell me a story, Li Mah.

Li Mah. Why, Yung Bao, you should tell me stories now. You're a big girl and can read. Go get your story book and read one to me.

Yung Bao. I don't want to. I like listening to you. Tell me the story of the magic flute.

Li Mah. Have you prepared your lessons for tomorrow?

Yung Bao. Yes, I have almost finished it.

Li Mah. Say it to me. I like to hear you recite.

Yung Bao. I can't. I haven't quite learned it yet.

Li Mah. (taking off her spectacles) Oh, Yung Bao, how can you? Learning is everything. Don't you know these lines?

"In the beginning,  
The nature of man,  
Was good in all.  
Alike are our natures,  
Diverse our habits,  
But if untaught,  
Our natures change.  
Efficient teaching,  
Lies in concentration."

So do not ask for idle stories. They are for the uneducated like me.

Yung Bao. Li Mah, how did you learn these lines? They're from the "Three Word Classics", aren't they?

Li Mah. Yes.

Yung Bao. But if you can't read, how did you learn these lines?

Li Mah. That's a long long story. I came from a scholar's family. My father was learned and he tried to teach me. Unfortunately he died when I was but a child. Since his death, I have had no chance to learn. I had no one to take care of me even.

Yung Bao. Never mind, Li Mah, you have me now. I will take care of you. When I grow up, I shall earn lots of money and buy things for you.

Li Mah. If you want to grow up into a fine lady, you must study first.

Yung Bao. One doesn't have to study to be a lady. Look at Aunt Yang. She can't read a single line and yet she has everything. Isn't she a lady?

Li Mah. Not the true kind. The true lady must be learned for only so can she help others efficiently. Oh, my dear, it is not money that makes a lady, for money comes and goes; it is not power, for power rises and falls; but it is learning. If you are learned, you are a lady whether you are rich or poor. If I were learned I would not have to be an amah now. I would have been a school teacher, a lady. Yung Bao, go study your lessons, nothing will please me or your mother more.

Yung Bao. I will go to study, for I want to please my mother, my own mother. (She goes out. Li Mah folds up the sewing and puts her work basket away. She clears the table of scraps of cloth and carefully wipes the surface clean. From a closet she takes out two candles sticks and an incense burner. Lighting the candles, she puts them on either side of the table. The incense burner she places between the candles. Then she kneels with a bunch of lighted incense in her hand holding the sticks of incense high. Then she places the incense in the burner and "kows" to the unseen gods. This she did three times. Then she takes out from her pocket her rosary enclosed in a tiny yellow bag. Slowly

she counted her beads calling upon the name of the great Buddha. Then, and then only did she feel justified in seeking help.)

Li Man.

Merciful Buddha, cut short my life if you will, but let not trouble fall upon Wu Ping. Chi Er needs him. Let her be happy. I am too too poor to offer to build your temples, but I will cleanse myself. I will abstain from meat, if only the Buddha will hearken to my prayer and protect Wu Ping from all evils. Merciful Buddha, help us, in our hour, of need.

## Act III

### Loyalty Unto Death

(Fifteen years have passed. The curtain opens on the same room as in Act II, but the furnitures has been changed. One would not have realized that it is the same room had it not been for the sewing basket, large and spacious, holding in it the outcome of a child's naughtiness and activity. A girl sat in an armchair by the light of a lamp on the table. Her face seems familiar, she is nervous. Every now and then she stands up and shading her eyes looks out of the window. Then disappointed, she would sit down and pick up her book. A maid enters.)

Yung Bao. Has she come?

Maid. Not yet, Miss Yung Bao, but she'll be here soon now. It's time the train got in.

Yung Bao. Oh, these trains! They're never on time, especially at a moment when time is urgent.

Maid. (Looking out) Some one is coming! Perhaps she has come! (Yung Bao goes to the window) No, it's a man. It's the doctor. I'll go and bring him up.

Yung Bao. No, I'll take him in. But let me know the moment she arrives.

Maid. Yes, Miss Yung Bao.

(Fang Bao, the youngest sister of Yung Bao comes in)

Fang Bao. Sister, where are you going? I was looking for you to help me dress my doll.

Yung Bao. I don't have time now. I must take the doctor to see Li Mah.

Fang Bao. I want to go too. I Haven't seen Li Mah for a whold day now.

Yung Bao. No, Fang Bao, stay here. Li Mah is ill and must not be disturbed.  
(She goes out)

Fang Bao. Ah, Mei, is Lih Mah very ill?

Maid. Yes, she is very ill and you must try to be good so as not to disturb her.

Fang Bao. What is the trouble with her? I peeped into her room an hour ago when nobody was looking and saw her face all in bandages.

Maid. She is badly burned., Fang Bao.

Fang Bao. Burned? How did it happen? Was she playing with matches?

Maid. No, child.

Fang Bao. She promised to tell me stories. She said that if I get four A's in my monthly report, she'd tell me a nice story about the ~~boxers~~ a real story.

Maid. Well, did you get four A's.

Fang Bao. No, but --- (a bright idea occurring) but she can't tell me the story yet. Don't you think that she tells the most fascinating stories? There's the one about the "Red Sedan Chair". I think I like that best of all. No, I like the story of the "Piper Prince" better. But the "Magic Flute" is equally interesting I like them all. I wish she'd soon get well and tell them all to me.. Will <sup>she</sup> you be well soon?

Maid. I don't know. (She trims the fire) It is as heaven wills. She was the only one who was kind to me when I first came, at the death of my husband. I was alone and couldn't have borne it if she had not comforted me. She made me tell her my sorrows bit by bit and won my confidence by her gentle sympathy. She taught me that life is not over even when the loved one dies. One must learn to live for others for such only do the Great Buddha love and hold as his own. Heaven is blind, or it would not inflict pain upon one who is so good. To think of her suffering now for the goodness of her heart! Merciful Buddha!

(Yung Bao Enters)

Maid. How is she, Miss?

Yung Bao. I'm afraid there is very little hope now. Ah Mei. She is dying. Why isn't Chi Er here? She keeps asking for her other daughter.

Maid. She'll be here soon. Surely there is time?

Yung Bao. One cannot tell. The doctor can do nothing more. It is as heaven wills. Go down, Ah Mei, and tell me the moment Chi Er arrives. (Ah Mei leaves.)

Fang Bao. Sister, tell me what the matter is with Li Mah.

Yung Bao. She is very ill.

Fang Bao. I know, but how did it all happen?

Yung Bao. Little sister, do you love her very much?

Fang Bao. I do. She tells such wonderful stories.

Yung Bao. Ah, you cannot know, for you are but a child. She has been to me as a mother. She was my mother when my own left me to go abroad. She cared for me, she taught me to respect the highest good, she cried when I failed in my studies, she taught me to be able to forgive rather than be forgiven. And now, she is dying--for us.

Fang Bao. For us?

Yung Bao. Yes. Listen, Fang Bao, and do not forget what love and loyalty can do. You remember Wong San who was dismissed for quarrelling with the other servants? He declared that it was not his fault and on being dismissed plotted for revenge. Li Mah was the only one who put in a good word for him; the others were glad enough to have him go. So, the night before he left he got a friend of his to come and together they asked Li Mah to help them in a scheme to steal father's collection of old poetry. She refused and told them that she would not do it and that if they insisted, she'd call the police. In madness and fear, they took hold of a bottle of sulfuric acid and poured it over her. And now, she is dying.

Fang Bao. Will she not be well again?

Yung Bao. She will be--in heaven. But here, never again.

(The maid enters)

Maid. Mistress, Chi Er has just arrived. Shall I bring her up?

Yung Bao. No, I'll go and take her in instantly. I must prepare her for the worst. She may not have realized the havoc the acid has done to her mother. (She goes out)

Fang Bao. Ah, Mei, can I go to see Li Mah, too?

Maid. No, stay here. You must not go.

Fang Bao. Will Li Mah go back with Chi Er?

Maid. No, she cannot. Li Mah is too ill to move.

Fang Bao. Will she be able to move later?

Maid. I'm afraid not. They say the good always die. Heaven has need of the good to serve the Great Buddha.

Fang Bao. Tell me about her. Sister said she's been in the family for a long time.

Maid. That's she has. She came twenty five years ago to take care of Miss Yung Bao and has never once left the family. Her husband was killed during the Boxer's Rebellion and that forced her to come and seek work. Then her mother-in-law died and like a dutiful daughter, she did much to rest the old soul. She bought a good coffin, one that was well varnished and of lasting wood. The monks were asked to chant for the peaceful passage of the soul to heaven. She burned paper money, houses and furniture and attendants that her mother-in-law might live in the dark world in ease and comfort. These cost money and she had but little. She she worked and saved till Chi Er's wedding dwindled her savings once more. There was a time when Chi Er wanted her to leave but Yung Bao needed her and she would not. Then you came and she could not leave. Thus it has always been. She cannot leave those who needed her regardless of her own comfort

and happiness. Now, when she should be able to enjoy her declining years, this comes to cut short her life. Oh, Heaven is blind.

(Yung Bao enters)

MAID. How is she?

Yung Bao. She is at peace. It is over. (She sits down in a chair and speaks as in a dream.) She called us her two daughters and was happy to have us by her side. Thus it is that the faithful leaves us. Perhaps she is with her Buddha now, who knows?

*This may interest you* [15]  
*Girling*

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE OF EXTRA CURRICULUM ACTIVITIES

I. New Organizations

A. Literary

1. That there be a college Literary Society with sections for literary work, dramatics, debating, current events, etc.
  - a. That all students be members of this society, and that each student take part in the work of one section only.
  - b. That the officers of this society be as follows:
    - president
    - secretary-treasurer
    - heads of sections
    - executive committee for each section
  - c. That each section hold an open meeting at least once a year, at which the whole college be invited to attend; and that otherwise the work of each section be carried on as the members of the section determine at the time.
2. That the current Events Club now under the Student Union be transferred to the Literary Society.
3. That class literary societies be discontinued.

B. Extra-Curriculum

1. That there be a College Activities Committee composed of one student from each class, one faculty member, and the Dean, ex-officio.
  - a. that the chairman of this committee be a Senior
  - b. that each student member be a member also of her class social committee
2. That the duties of this committee be as follows:
  - a. To enforce the college point system by keeping on file a list of all officers of all organizations; by maintaining a careful record of all the extra-curriculum activities in which each student is engaged; and by seeing to it that no student carries more than the maximum number of points allowed.
  - b. To appoint committees for all social events involving the whole college, such as parties, receptions, banquets, plays, and other forms of entertainment.
  - c. To act upon requests for permissions for all extra-curriculum activities not on the regular calendar, and to pass on arrangements for all social events, with special reference to the elaborateness and expense involved, (it being understood that the Dean has the power of vote in all decisions of the committee).

## II. EXISTING ORGANIZATIONS

### A. Student Government Association

#### 1. Officers

- a. That the president be elected from the in-coming Senior class
- b. That the Vice-president, if she is to have supervision of dormitories, be elected from the in-coming Senior class; if she is not to have supervision of dormitories, that she be elected from the in-coming Junior class.
- c. That the secretary be elected from the in-coming Junior class
- d. That the treasurer " " " " " "
- e. That the house chairmen be elected from the in-coming Senior class and Junior classes.

#### 2. Cabinet

That the cabinet be composed of the following persons:

- a. President
- b. Vice-president
- c. Secretary
- d. Treasurer
- e. House Chairmen
- f. Class Presidents

#### 3. That the Social Committee be abolished.

### B. Y. W. C. A.

1. That there be a Devotional Committee with sub-committees as follows:
  - a. Meetings Committee
  - b. Bible Study Committee

### C. Athletic Association

1. That the Vice-president be one of the heads of sports.
2. That Field Day be held in the Fall.

### D. College Magazine

1. That there be a Managing Editor whose function it shall be to correlate the work of all three departments.
2. That the two editors in each department be elected from different classes.
3. That nominations made by the staff for English and Chinese editors be approved by the English and Chinese departments of the College.

### E. Class Organization

That each class elect the following officers:

1. President
2. Secretary, who shall retain also the functions of a Vice-president
3. Treasurer

### III. Events

#### A. Times of Meetings

1. That except on Saturday evenings no meetings or gatherings of any sort be in session later than seven-thirty without special permission.
2. That the College Glee Club not be included in this ruling.
3. That the hour from five to six on Wednesday be kept free from all regularly scheduled classes and meetings.

#### B. Social Events.

1. That the regular annual social events on the college calendar be as follows:
  - a. Reception by old students and faculty for new.
  - b. Junior-Freshmen party
  - c. Sophomore-Senior party
  - d. Faculty-Senior party
  - e. Installation of Officers
  - f. Founders' Day Banquet
  - g. Christmas party
2. That all other parties be held only with the permission of the College Activities Committee
3. That plans for all parties and entertainments be submitted beforehand to the College Activities Committee; and that plans for all events in June be submitted to the Committee before June 1.

#### C. Expenditures

1. That there be no giving or presents between faculty individual students; and that all group gifts be approved first the College Activities Committee.
2. That the custom of the Senior class presenting a gift to the college be discontinued.
3. That the custom of class pins be abolished in favor of a college pin to be worn first at the beginning of the Senior year.

#### IV. Elections

- A. Committee  
That there be a College Elections Committee of four, one member of which shall be elected from each class, and that this committee take charge of all college elections
- B. That there be two distinct and separate elections
  - 1. That the first election include the following officers:
    - a. President of Student Government
    - b. President of Y. W. C. A.
    - c. President of Athletic Association
    - d. President of College Literary Society
    - e. President of Student Union
    - f. Managing Editor of Magazine
    - g. Vice-president of Student Government, if a Junior
    - h. Vice-president of Y. W. C. A.
    - i. Vice-president of Athletic Association
  - 2. That the second election include all minor officers of all college organizations.
- C. That the first election take place in the following manner:
  - 1. A general ballot shall be taken by the whole college on the last Saturday in March to nominate candidates for the first elections ~~Committee~~.
  - 2. That results of this ballot shall be tabulated by the Elections Committee
    - a. Candidates nominated for more than one office shall be consulted as to which they shall run for, and their names struck off all other lists
    - b. The Dean shall be consulted as to the academic standing of all candidates
    - c. And the names which are still on the lists shall be posted by the next Wednesday.
  - 3. A second ballot shall then be taken by the college, and the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes for each office be posted at once.
  - 4. The third ballot shall be taken on the first Saturday on April and after the names of the final candidates have been posted two days.
  - 5. All voting shall be by signed ballot.
- D. That the second election be conducted as follows:
  - 1. That cabinets or executives boards of each college organization shall meet and nominate two candidates for each office in their respective associations, immediately after the first election.
  - 2. These names shall be turned in to the Elections Committee and shall be posted by them before than Thursday following the first election.
  - 3. At the written request of not less than 10% of the student body the name of any other candidate may be added to the list, after the procedure outlined in C2 above has been gone through with.
  - 4. Voting shall take place on the Saturday following, and shall be by signed ballot.
- E. That the elected candidates take office immediately after the spring holiday wherever practicable.
- F. That class officers for the next semester and the members of the College Activities Committee be elected by the classes after the other elections have been completed and the results announced.

# V. POINT SYSTEM

[5]

- A. That a point system be adopted for all extra-curriculum activities.
- B. That 20 points be the maximum number which any student may carry at one time.
- C. That the enforcing of this point system be the work of the College Activities Committee.
- D. That officers be pointed as follows:

1. Student Government Association		3. Athletic Association	
President	18	President	16
Vice-president	15	Vice-president	13
Secretary	13	Secretary	13
Treasurer	8	Treasurer	11
House Chairmen	14	Freshman Representative	6
Joint Council	5	Heads of sports	11
Proctors	2		
2. Y. W. C. A.		4. College Literary Society	
President	17	President	15
Vice-president	15	Sec. & Treas. (one person)	10
Secretary	12	Heads of sections	13
Treasurer	13		
Missionary Committee		5. Magazine Staff	
Chairman	15	Managing Editor	15
Servants' Classes		English Editor	13
Chairman	12	Chinese Editors	13
Group heads	9	Business Managers	12
Sun. Eve assistants	2		
Women's work		6. Student Union	
(visiting & meeting)	2	President	10
Sunday School		Vice-president	7
Chairman	10	Secretary	7
Teachers (per lesson a month)		Treasurer	7
Clinic		Delegates	5
Chairman	9		
Workers		7. College Activities Committee	
per hour a week	3	Chairman	12
Day School		Secretary	11
Principal	16	Members	9
Vice-principal	10		
Secretary	5	8. Music Organizations	
Teachers	5	College Glee Club	
per hour a week	3	President	4
City S. S. teachers		Secretary	4
per hour a month.	3	Members	2
Devotional Committee		Freshman Glee Club	
Meetings Committee		President	4
Secretary	13	Secretary	4
Members	5	Members	2
Bible Study Committee		Members of choir	2
Chairman	12	Choir organist	4
Secretary	10	College song leader	5
Members	3		
Social Committee		9. Classes	
Chairman	10	President	12
Members	6	Secretary	6
Christian Student Union		Treasurer	5
Delegates	5		
Cabinet members	7	10. Paid workers	
		per hour a week	2
		Exception, telephone girl	
		per hour a week	1

Is Father back, Mamma?

"Is Father back, Mamma?

Has he come back from the office, Mamma?

He promised to buy me a book and Sister a doll".

'Tis a little child who speaks,

A child of a quiet little home,

With a father, kind and industrious;

A mother, wise and gentle.

All is loving, all is happy in that simple family.

Lo! It's getting dark.

The house is lighted.

Supper is ready:

And Father's favorite dish is steaming on the table.

But Father is still not back.

At last, a knock!

The little son skips to the door,

But no- 'tis not Father, 'tis a stranger-

"A stranger to see the family of Yang, Mother."

So comes to the door, her heart beating.

No stranger comes at such a time.

O Unfortunate Wife! the messenger of Death comes!

All becomes black before her eyes, she catches the important phrases only,

"English Concession - policeman shot - bullet thro' the back - lying dead  
at Fee-ling Road

Ah, now a picture for the world to behold-

A widow and two children in deep mourning, weeping by the corpse of a  
simple, industrious business man.

Fly, Oh innocent soul, to the land where weeping is no more.

Ask forgiveness for those that kill you.

Come back, O spirit, when your China is strong and happy,

When Justice and Peace reign,

When the dream of International Brotherhood comes true.

One of the junior girls brought in this poem, after having studied Walt Whitman's "Come up from the Fields, Father", in class. It is so typical of the feeling here, that I thought you might find it of interest. The phrases "English Concession" and "Shot through the back" are slogans the hardly truth. Of course there is no English Concession, but an international one. To them, shot through the back means -- a man was not offering resistance but was going quietly away from the scene of disorder.

*Guiling College  
Nanking China*

## My Earliest Recollections of Childhood

When I was a child I was active and loved to play. During my childhood I liked to do nothing but to play with the neighbor boys every day. If any one wanted me to be quiet and to sit still for five or ten minutes, it seemed to me a very hard job. Since my family was conservative I was considered a bad girl, because according to the custom, a girl whether young or old must be as quiet as she could and as graceful as possible. She ought not to do things that boys do such as jumping, running and going out often. Because I was boy-like and too active, my family disliked me and my relatives discussed my actions. They wondered what I should become when I grew up. My mother was very sorry for me, but she knew not how to treat me.

The one thing which I never forget is that a servant began to bind my feet when I was six years old. During that time it was not only the custom that every girl should have bound feet but I was especially expected to have this done, because my family thought that I would be better if they bound my feet and made me unable to walk so fast.

The first day I was quiet, but three days after I felt pain and was very uncomfortable, and so I began to cry even in the night. Every time a woman came to bind my feet I fought with her. Thus they could not only not make me better but they make my temper worse than before. Since then I have been fortunate, for I was not to have my feet bound any more.

## A Vacation Experience

*Freshman work*

In the Summer time I lived with a christian widow named Mrs. Tang who is working now as a woman-preacher in Gin-hsien church. Mrs. Tang was not a christian until the death of her husband. She was then just twenty years old. Fortunately she had a boy and a girl who were her only comforters, but they didn't stay with her very long as they died one after another. From the human point of view she was really and entirely wretched at that time; but God didn't forget. Instead he led to study in a Woman's Bible Training School in Kiukiang. She stayed there for two years and got a very close correspondence with God. She was appointed to work in Gin-hsien church where my family is now.

I saw her every day and felt she was very contented in her work. She was not like other broken-hearted widows.

She helps whenever help is needed and lends her money to the poor even though her income is just enough for herself. Besides her appointment she taught the unlearned women who want to read.

One day early in the morning she opened her gate, to find a child of two months, sleeping in a basket. Since she remembered what Jesus says about how to love him, she took up the child and decided to rear her as her own child. But the thing always goes contradictorily to men's plan. The child died after two weeks.

Her life is one hopeless experience after another. Yet she never complains about any one and only lives joyfully and happily. She perhaps realizes it is the will of God. After she conquers these difficulties and calamities she can meet the precious one. Her patience and her honesty are just like those of ancient Job.

I am a christian and have not done what a christian ought to do to herself and to others. This Summer time I learned many things from her and I hope that I can practise them as my own qualities.

## A Vacation Experience

*Freshman work*

Last year during the first week of August two of my friends and I started at Mokanshan. It was the first summer that I had been away from the city. Although it was a still and exceedingly hot day for any sort of trips, yet the trip was not unendurable. However, it seemed impossible for the chair carriers to walk forty miles with a person on their shoulders. The roads were rough and zigzag. As we went on the roads became steeper and steeper and made the trip harder and harder for the carriers. Their hearts were pounding so loudly that I could hear them. Their faces were washed and their clothes were soaked with perspiration.

When I woke early the next morning, the bright sun was sending his greeting-s to me. The birds were singing merrily as if they welcomed me to the mountain. I was greatly stimulated by the gorgeous scene and the sweet singing, so I got up and looked out of the window. I saw the green grass and sweet flowers covered with dew pearls. The birds were singing beautifully; the bees were buzzing among the flowers as if they had already started their daily work.

Beside reading, visiting and picnicing, walking was on our daily program. Tai Shan was one of the noted places that we wanted to visit. The distance was about two miles from our houses. The climbing was not hard at all. The soft breeze brought, the sweet fragrance of the grass and the beautiful flowers to us while we were climbing. The butterflies were dancing toward us. Their bright colored wings in the sun made them look wonderful. It seemed to me that they were happy to meet people and because of their beauty they would like to help people to be beautiful. When we got to the top, a big Ding Tsz stood before us. Immediately we knew that was a place provided for picnics. We got there just in time to see golden sun setting. It gave us a wonderful picture of its colors. I wish that I were able to describe them, but I am afraid that my description may spoil their beauty. However this real picture of sunset, not from the picture, not from the painting impressed me

greatly. The people of early ages worshipped the sun as their god. There must be some reason for it, but it is mysterious still. When I looked down I saw the reflection of the sinking sun upon the trees and bamboos. It was dark when we came back, but the bright stars and the new moon in the heaven helped us to find our way. All that I had seen during this day and the days following gave me a perfect picture that I never can forget. Our creator not only helps people to live but in addition he tries to give them beauty and happiness and fill their hearts with love and joy. He wishes each one of us to contribute to others as the butterfly tries to contribute its beauty to the people of the world.

Some of us did some home visiting at the villages at the foot of the mountain, where muddy canals were winding in and out in the field. A great many men were working hard to drain their fields. They were very anxious because the Heaven seemed to have forgotten to send them rain. However, their faces were showing that they were proud of their villages.

The homes that we visited were very small, very dark, very ugly and very incommodious from our view point. The families looked as if they were satisfied with this conditions. Perhaps, they knew no better than that. Children were happily playing with their neighbors. Women were working hard spinning and weaving with very little light coming through the doors. We went in and talked to them. They were very polite to us and did not consider us as intruders. We were very much interested in them. I was rather surprised to find that people in the country although uneducated yet were very friendly to us. In talking with them we found that they were satisfied with their living, but in looking at their faces we saw there was something lacking. They felt miserable as if the world did not care for them. I took this opportunity to talk to them about Jesus Christ and His love. I told them that He loves the poor as well

as the rich. And that if we would like to learn to know Him we could learn the secret of joy and happiness which no human being could give. We also told them some Bible stories about how Jesus loved and helped the poor. After a few days of visiting and talking the miserable expression died out from their faces and was replaced with a light nothing could take away from them. Because of the limitation of time we had to leave the mountain, but the beauty of nature and the impression of village women gave me a wonderful experience that would help me to carry on with my career.

Statistics on Chest Examinations  
Ginling College  
April, 1948

Through co-operation with the Nanking Tuberculosis clinic, tuberculin tests and miniature x-ray (mass chest x-ray) tests were made available to all college students, full-time faculty members living on the campus, servants of the college, and families of faculty members and servants who live on the campus. Lectures on the purpose of the tests and films on TB diagnosis and treatment were shown to the various groups requested to participate. The films were loaned by USIS.

	Total number of persons	Participants		Number found to have Tuberculosis							
		Number	Percent	Minimal		Moderate		Advanced		Total	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Students	379*	378	99.7%	5	1.3%					5	1.3%
Faculty	72	47 3	65%	2**	4.2%					2	4.2%
Members of Families of Fac. and Servants	86	48	55%			2	4.1%			2	4.1%
Servants	60	60	100%			2***	3.3%	1	1.7%	3	5%
Total	597	533#	89%							12	2.2%

# 33 persons were recommended for fluoroscope tests; 21 of these for large x-ray tests.

\* This number does not include 12 students who had either had x-ray tests just before entering the college in February, or had gone home temporarily.

\*\*One, the matron in charge of food; one, a clerk in the Registrar's Office.

\*\*\*One ricksha man, one gateman, and one building servant.

The five students have been moved to the infirmary and are under supervision of the college nurse and the volunteer physician who comes once a week. Provision for the faculty and servants is a more difficult matter since in these cases financial support for the patients and for their dependents is involved and there is no adequate fund available to cover these needs.

The Physical Education Department  
of  
Ginling College

May 1948

Although the Physical Education Department of Ginling College is well known for the excellent training it gives to its four-year majors and to the students taking the special two-year course in preparation for teaching in primary and middle schools, it does not confine its attention to these students but gives attention to the health and physical education of every Ginling student. Therefore, special events such as the annual field day held in November and the outdoor demonstration of indoor activities which is given in May is not a display of athletic stars, but is participated in by the whole student body. The activities are adjusted and graded according to the physical strength of the girls, determined by physical examinations given when they enter the college. Those needing corrective work are given special training. Although much is done by this department, a really adequate health service was one of the war casualties of the College.

Before the war, the college had a well-equipped infirmary and a physician who spent three afternoons each week at the college. During the occupation of the campus by the Japanese, the infirmary was remade into Japanese style rooms, and all the sanitary facilities and hospital equipment were removed. Because of the large expenditure necessary to restore the infirmary, it was out of use during most of last year. We have now managed to get it equipped with a minimum of furniture, plumbing, and a few instruments and ordinary medicines. A full-time nurse is in charge. The college has not been able to provide the services of a regular physician. We are fortunate in having the voluntary service of Dr. Margaret Smythe for one afternoon each week, but we have not been able to put on a real health program which the records show is essential to the full health of the campus community.

Through the co-operation of the University Hospital, we have been able to have all freshman examined when they enter college, and the physical education department follows up those cases in need of special attention. At the infirmary, the nurse gives simple treatment for trachoma, colds, headaches, etc., and also gives vaccinations and inoculations for cholera and typhoid at the proper seasons. She also supervises the supplementary nutrition for under-nourished students. Most of the funds for this extra nutrition have come from a special grant from British United Aid to China. During the first semester of this year, supplementary nutrition was supplied as follows:

Students given eggs daily	6
Students given milk daily	xxx 60
Students given liver daily	4

All of these students increased in weight, the individual increases ranging from 3 to 15 pounds. During the present semester, supplementary nutrition is being given as follows:

Students receiving vitamin tablets	25
Students receiving iron sulphate	10
Students receiving milk	41

Increases in weight will be recorded at the end of the semester.

The records of the special tests for tuberculosis are given on the accompanying chart.

The opportunity and the need for an effective health service and program of health education on the campus are great. The campus community includes around 1000 people, including students and faculties of the college and the practice school, faculty families, and servants. The opportunities for health education are challenging; the possibilities for contagion are serious. The full co-operation of all groups is necessary to insure good health and efficiency, and can be secured only through a sustained program of health education implemented by adequate health service.

\*Note: This is not to say that Ginling does not have her athletic stars. In the city-wide athletic meeting last December, Ginling girls took nine out of a possible eleven first places. Elimination contests were held during the spring, and when the team was finally chosen to represent Nanking at the National Athletic Meet in April, twelve Ginling girls were chosen for this team. One of these girls took second place in the 60-yard dash. The Meet lasted for ten days. Travel expenses and an allotment of \$400,000 per day for food were paid by the Nanking Municipal Government. When the girls returned from Shanghai, they reported enthusiastically on their experience and settled down to making up the work they had missed in their classes.

Outdoor Demonstration of Class Activities  
by  
Physical Education Department, Ginling College  
May 29, 1948

There are many times when we wish that our friends abroad could journey to the campus of Ginling College and become part of the Ginling family so that they might know more intimately the various aspects of Ginling life--its joys and sorrows, successes and failures, luxuries and lacks, its strength and its weaknesses, its achievements and its goals yet unattained. But, on special occasions, we have a special wish that you might be with us. Saturday, May 29, was just such an occasion. On that day, Ginling added ~~another successful event~~ to her record--another successful event-- The Annual Outdoor Demonstration of Class Activities of the Physical Education Department.

Last year, tickets were sold for this traditional event and the proceeds--CN\$3,982,600, equivalent to US\$331.--were sent to Smith College as a part of Ginling's gift on the 75th Anniversary of our sister college. This year, the same sum in Chinese currency would be approximately US\$4. These figures may give you an idea of some of the financial difficulties faced by college administrators in China. Nevertheless, another part of the tradition of Ginling is friendship and service, and this year the program was given without charge. More than 2000 program invitations were sent out and many more were requested.

For the past several weeks, the girls had special rehearsals for this program; and for three or four days, the front quadrangle of the campus was gay with activity right up to the dinner hour. On Friday evening, when some of the faculty returned to the campus just before the warning signal for "lights out", they found students rehearsing diligently in the dark. A traditional part of the program is the folk dance contest for which each class prepares one dance. The students are responsible for selecting the dance, choosing the music, preparing the steps and dance patterns, and designing the costumes. They show a great deal of resourcefulness and imagination in refabricating all kinds of miscellaneous materials into surprisingly authentic costumes. When their natural feminine pleasure in dressing up is stimulated by their desire to uphold the reputation of the class, the search for costume material includes all possible sources from the attic trunks to the ambassadress's trousseau.

At last the big day arrived. It was a beautiful day. As if for our benefit, it came between a very hot day and a very rainy day. An hour before the program was scheduled to start, the big green lawn began to look like a huge Persian rug, as men, women, and children, dressed in their gay spring colors, whose seats around the edge of the lawn and raised their bright sunshades to protect themselves from the warm sun. Many were attracted by the two booths which the Home Economics Club had set up at the entrance of the Science Building and in the shade of a large tree near the Music Building. The artistic signs they displayed advertised the good things they had prepared for their patrons:

Ice Cream Cones	CN\$50,000	Grape Juice	CN\$30,000
Ice Cream	50,000	Jello	20,000
Ice Cream Brick	20,000	Bao Tze	10,000
Ice Cocoa	40,000	Cake	25,000
Ice Lemonade	20,000	Candy	6,000 each.

Their gross income was CN\$30,000,000. They plan to use their profits to buy supplies for next year.

Promptly at four o'clock, Dr. Chang Hwei-lan, Head of the Physical Education Department, welcomed the audience of over 3000, which included guests, the faculty of the college, and the faculty and students of the Practice School, and all the servants. "Under the Double Eagle" sounded over the amplifier for the Grand March, and the student body (nearly 400) marched

MAY 29 1948

four abreast out of the front door of the Smith Building. They were an impressive company of young women with their white shirts, black shorts, and white gym shoes. They marched with grace and precision, and finally came to position filling the large lawn. Standing at attention, facing the Smith Building, they sang the Ginling College song. Then, with various intricate marching patterns, they formed the letters G C in the center of the lawn, making an effective picture, framed by the beautiful Ginling buildings.

The Grand March set a good pace for thirteen other numbers that were run off in good order. The first and second year Special P.E. classes gave excellent demonstrations of "Chinese boxing", tap dancing, square dancing, and a very graceful natural dance entitled "The Fountain". The large freshman class showed not only skill but real joy in their demonstrations of rhythmic and gymnastics. A selected group of students held the audience in awe and suspense with their demonstration of apparatus work. Stunts performed on the tumbling mats and the jumping box showed excellent form, skill, surprise, and humor.

The Folk Dance Contest was like a technicolor travelogue between two black and white movies. The first dance was a French Minuet by the Junior Class. The wide variety in styles of evening dresses worn by the women dancers were an interesting contrast to the "men's" costumes, with black waistcoats and trousers, black slippers, white frilled shirts, and black satin hair-bows. Paderewski's Minuet A L'antique was danced with dignity and grace.

Next came the Sophomore Class with a Spanish Dance. To the melody of Moszkowski's Opus 12, No. 1, was added the melodious accent of the tamborines which were carried by the boys, giving the dance a very authentic air. (The tamborines were borrowed from a model kindergarten in Nanking). The girls wore colored blouses, gay shawls and full skirts; the boys, black knee-length trousers with red lacings on the sides, white shirts with bright-colored scarfs, and black hats.

The Dutch "Wind Mill" Dance, by Calif, was put on by the Seniors. It was full of atmosphere and humor. The girls wore characteristic white Dutch caps, blouses with white surplus collars, long full skirts and aprons, and stadium boots which were not bad substitutes for wooden shoes. The boys wore long full Dutch pants, white blouses with huge red "button" dots, and tall hats made of red and black striped paper.

Last in the contest came the Freshman Class with a Chinese Dance from an old Chinese operetta. Their costumes represented those worn by the palace dancers in imperial days; and although they, too, had been improvised, they were graceful and beautiful. The dance steps showed the restraint and symbolic gestures characteristic of ancient Chinese dances.

The judges were asked to make their decisions in terms of dance forms and steps, spirit, and costumes. It was a difficult task, as all of the groups had given excellent performances. Finally, while five large Maypoles were being put into position for the traditional closing number, the decision was announced. The classes placed in the same order the dances were given, and President Wu Yi-fang presented the traditional basket of flowers to the Junior Class President.

The pleasure of the day for both performers and audience was increased by the clouds which covered the sun shortly after the program started, providing a pleasant shade for the rest of the afternoon. The entire audience stayed through a full three-hour program and expressed their approval of the various numbers with generous and hearty applause. Many photographers recorded the events of the afternoon, and we hope to assemble their results in a film strip soon. A plan to repeat the dances for a colored movie film on Sunday morning had to be postponed because of a heavy rain.

The Music Department  
of  
Ginling College

June 1948  
JUN 1948

From seven o'clock each morning until ten o'clock each evening, the small practice rooms of the Music Building are occupied by students diligently practicing piano, organ, or voice. Not all of these students are majoring in music. In fact, most of them are not. But Chinese students enjoy music and on any Friday evening a good number of students come voluntarily to listen to the weekly recitals. Some of the students study music for their own pleasure; others will use it in their teaching in primary and secondary schools after graduation, and many of them are doing practice teaching in that work at the present time.

This evening, a party is being given by the Department in honor of the three music majors who will be graduating at the end of the term. All of them are planning on teaching as their profession. Two of them, Miss Lao Shu-deh, who is majoring in voice, and Miss Wang Ching-hwa, in piano, gave a splendid recital together in May. The third, Miss Mei Yuen-hung, gave an informal recital. The program consisted of a violin concerto by Miss Mei, and solos and group songs which had been arranged by Miss Mei were sung by her classmates. Both of these recitals were well attended and much appreciated by the audiences.

Mrs. Paul Feng and Mr. Chen Chung-ping, teachers in the Music Department, gave recitals this spring. Both are able pianists and their programs were well received by large audiences.

The final event of the year for the Music Department will be the Annual Department recital, on June 12th. Students who will take part in this program are chosen during the examination recitals and represent the best talent in the department. In addition to two numbers by the College Glee Club, there will be a violin concerto, voice and piano solos. Admission will be charged for this program and the proceeds will be used to buy a piano for the Music Department.

Before the war, the Music Department had 20 upright pianos and 3 grand pianos. After the occupation of the campus by the Japanese, only two pianos remained. Now the Department has thirteen upright pianos and one baby grand; but since the enrollment is almost double the number of prewar students in this department, the equipment is sadly inadequate. So everyone is putting forth an effort to sell tickets to help this worthy cause. Prices of tickets are \$100,000; \$300,000; and \$500,000.

The department is very much gratified to hear from Miss Eva Spicer that the London Office of British United Aid to China has purchased two gramophones and some records for the Music Department, and they are eagerly looking forward to having them on hand to begin work next fall. They are also grateful for a gift of £140 from British United Aid to China, with which the Department is planning to purchase another piano as soon as a good one is found available. It is not quite decided yet whether this piano will be used by the Music Department or the Physical Education Department, but it will serve a great need in either case.

## PROGRAM FOR TRAINING IN SOCIAL WORK IN GINLING

During the past five years the Sociology Department of Ginling College has been experimenting in the field of social research and treatment with two objects in mind:

1. To discover what field of social work in China should be opened up with college trained women.
2. To develop the types of training best suited to meet this need.

Experimental work has been carried on in the following lines:

### 1. Community Investigations:

Classes in the Department of Sociology have studied the neighborhood in which the College is located. (This has included studies in social change, in family life, economic studies, child labor). Partly as a result of these investigations, and partly as the result of a traditional social interest which has been found through the years at Ginling, the students in the class in community Organization in the spring of 1933 became interested in starting a Neighborhood House where social experimentation and investigation could be carried on. One of the members of the class gave \$1,000 toward this, and the students raised the other \$1,500 necessary in the student group. One of the members of the same class offered her services for half time work to start the work in the new Neighborhood House, which was completed in the spring of 1934. (The Neighborhood House was built beside the Neighborhood Day School, which the Ginling students build near the campus in 1923, and in which the students have continued their support).

### 2. Case Work Training:

Case Work was started four years ago when a person (a Ginling Graduate) was secured to do half time work in the University of Nanking Hospital. Her salary was paid by the Nanking Women's Club, who were interested in supporting small experiments in social work. After one year the hospital felt that the service was a real one to them, and they hired in addition a second worker (also a Ginling graduate) who was paid by them. In the fall of 1933 Central Hospital took a Ginling graduate of that year to start case work there, and the Canton Hospital in Canton took a Ginling graduate to start their social case work. Other government agencies here in Nanking would be willing to take case workers if the proper type of person were trained for the work.

### 3. Rural Social Work:

The field of rural social work is one to which we have sent several of our graduates. From Ginling in the past two years two graduates have gone into work in Kiangsi in the Christian Rural Service Union, one into government work in Mass Education in Kwangsi, one into a rural women's center under the Y.W.C.A. near Nanking, and one into women's work in a center near Shanghai. The demands for women trained in the rural field have suddenly become great in line with the popular trend in rural work at the present time.

4. Child Welfare Training:

This is a field in which we wish to train women for work. The beginning of interest which one finds being taken by government agencies in the problem of child welfare, plus their inability to find properly trained people for this work, makes this seem a particularly fine field of experimentation and training. This year Ginling has cooperated with one of the government Foundling Homes in taking children from them and experimenting in boarding home care. The money for this experiment has been given by the Nanking Women's Club.

5. Other Fields:

There are other fields in which Ginling graduates are doing social work. One is a probation officer in the Juvenile Court in Hongkong. One is a worker in the Shanghai Municipal Council, working on the subject of factory inspection. One is in the industrial work in Shanghai, working with the Y.W.C.A. Another graduate is taking graduate training in America in rural work at the present time after several years of rural experience near Canton.

The women who have majored in the social fields in Ginling have been very definitely interested in going into practical work, and have been willing to enter fields of work as pioneers.

Resources for the Social Work Training which are already available:

1. Ginling College:

The courses in the Department of Sociology have been planned for training in the field of social work.

The Neighborhood House built and supported by Ginling undergraduates gives a center for all experiments. During the present year we have had the following work carried on in this center by sociology majors: boys' club work, girls' club work, home improvement by a mothers' club, a health program, two experiments in small industry (the making of peanut butter, a wicker work training class), a well-baby clinic for the babies placed in boarding homes. From this center part of the case work is done for the course in General Case Work. A member of the Department of Sociology gives about half time work there.

Other departments in Ginling offer work which definitely fits the needs of sociology majors. This is particularly true of the Departments of Hygiene, of Biology, of Education, and of Psychology.

2. University of Nanking Agricultural College:

The agricultural college offers courses which help in the training of the workers who expect to go into rural work. For the past two years Ginling students have taken courses there in rural organization, in rural education and in

rural sociology, and in cooperatives. This field can be extended in courses such as gardening which would give materials needed by a worker going into rural social work. The extension work done by the University offers an opportunity for assistance in the work done by the Ginling students. During the past two years the members of the Extension Department have given valuable help in the work carried on in the Neighborhood House at Ginling.

3. Government Agencies:

In Nanking there are many government agencies with whom a relationship could be established. The Central Hospital, the Public Health Stations, the City Institutions for the Dependent and Neglected, the City Bureaus of Social Affairs, all offer fields in which our students might do experimental work in connection with their study.

The year 1931-1932 was one in which we carried on field work for the class in Case Work through the Public Health Station of Nanking. In 1933-1934 some students did field work through the Department of Social Case Work of the Central Hospital. This year the project in Boarding Homes is being done through a government orphanage. These are indications of the willingness of these government agencies to have us do experimental work in cooperation with them. At the same time the work at Ginling has given these agencies some knowledge of the type of service which a Department of Social Work might offer to them.

This present year one senior student has done a thesis and field work study in the Nanking Women's Organization, which is under the National Party. They have been willing to have her go into the records, to have her investigate cases for them, and to allow her to go into the court for observations. This is a new field in which it seems that legal work might be developed along somewhat similar lines as the Legal Aid Work in America.

4. Other Agencies:

(a) University of Nanking Hospital:

The closest cooperation has been maintained with the University of Nanking Hospital of the Social Case Work Department. The supervision for this work has come through the Department of Sociology of Ginling College.

One Ginling student made a study in Birth Control there which was the forerunner of a control clinic started this year at the hospital.

Students from Ginling in medical case work have also done their field work there.

(b) China Child Welfare Association:

The China Child Welfare Association offers a definite group with which considerable work could be done if there were more time for it. This Association has accepted some of the materials prepared by Ginling students for publication in their monthly magazine. If Ginling could train workers for their institutional and organization work, help could be given in the formation of the policies of that group.

(c) National Young Women's Christian Association:

The Y.W.C.A. has a rural experimental center in which Ginling is supposed to be cooperating but in which very little has been done by the College except the providing of the worker and sitting in on occasional program planning meetings. Any further definite cooperation has been impossible in view of our inadequate department staffing. During vacations some Ginling students have gone to this center and have made slight studies.

There are special specific fields in which it would seem desirable to train social workers in China.

1. Medical Social Work:

The health problem and its relation to the community is one in which the medical social worker can make a real contribution. The social worker has a vital and organized understanding of the community. She has a clear, analytical training in the understanding of people. She is given a minimum of health training in order to make it possible to help in the carrying out of a program in connection with public health of hospital work into community living.

2. Child Welfare Work:

The developing interest in Child Welfare as shown at the recent national conference on Child Welfare is evidence of the new interest in children. Trained workers are needed in the field of institutional management, of child health work, of factory inspection work. These may not necessarily be college graduates but people who have had training in our department, which will give them an understanding of the needs and the way to fill them. If we can train workers in this field during the next five years we shall have a group ready in the field where it is necessary to do pioneer work.

3. Community Work:

A group of trained people should be developed in the field of Community Work. This would involve a combination of training in work similar to that of the social settlement (in England and America) and the folk school (in Denmark). It would include training for teaching through living with the people, but would aim to give a wide concept of how to direct legislative action, public opinion, and general interest.

The experiment which is being carried on near the Ginling campus gives evidence of the value of this type of work. It also gives evidence of the need for training in powerful leadership for this creative work, for without such leadership there can be nothing but failure.

4. Rural Work:

Rural work is one in which there is a tremendous popular interest at present, and one in which it is easy to be carried away because of the popular aspects of it. However, there are Ginling students who have shown a real, deep interest in rural life (some of them from their own experiences) which make them wish to return to the country for rural reform.

The special field of rural work in which it seems that women might be best trained is in the field of Women's Work. Very little has been done in this particular branch of work. This woman's college where there is this real interest seems particularly suited to carrying on such training.

There are at least three centers near Nanking with which Ginling could cooperate in such a plan-the Nanking Theological Seminary, the University of Nanking Agricultural Extension Work and the Young Women's Christian Association.

For the trained social worker two things are particularly important. The first of these is the spirit of service and the second is academic training. Since the time of its founding the Christian spirit of service has been an unusually vital one in forming the life patterns of the students and graduates of Ginling College. This spirit developed because the institution had its beginning in a small family group in which life was centered in personality and the growth and welfare of its members in relation to the larger community. This spirit is evident wherever Ginling women work and is highly commented upon by their associates in schools and other organizations. With the emphasis on social reconstruction in recent years, the demand for highly trained workers is increasing rapidly. In order that Ginling may contribute to this enterprise through the training of women, adequate academic facilities should be provided. It seems quite urgent that financial resources be found for such training. Only in this way will Ginling graduates be enabled to express their spirit of services in an increasingly creative way in meeting the varied needs under all sorts of conditions. The combination of the spirit of service which has characterized Ginling women and a highly specialized academic training will make possible a great contribution to the social reconstruction of China.

For the past five years we have been slowly experimenting in the work of training social workers. This has been done with one staff member and one assistant. Now it seems that the time has come when the policy of Ginling should be developed into a more carefully worked out plan in terms of the need which exists and of the experience found regarding the type of training desirable for such workers. There has been an increasing interest on the part of students, there has been an increasing interest on the part of government agencies, and there are many sources of cooperation.

The needs for a five year plan in training would be as follows:

	<u>Annually</u>
1. One faculty member in charge of the whole unit of training work	\$3,600.
2. One rural worker to supervise students, to direct the work in the rural center for women, to help in working out materials	1,200.
Rural center-rental, upkeep, transportation, and materials	1,000.
3. Salary for a social case supervisor for the Ginling students who would also take charge of the Neighborhood Center work	1,500.
4. Budget for carrying on Neighborhood Center work-running expenses, upkeep, and one worker in training	1,000.
5. Budget for clerk for assisting in organizing and tabulating studies made; also costs of publishing	2,000.
6. Books and equipment	3,000.
<b>TOTAL ESTIMATED ANNUAL BUDGET</b>	<b>13,300. Yuan</b>
7. Initial amount to provide books and equipment	5,000. U.S. money